THE PAPERS OF

Andrew Jackson

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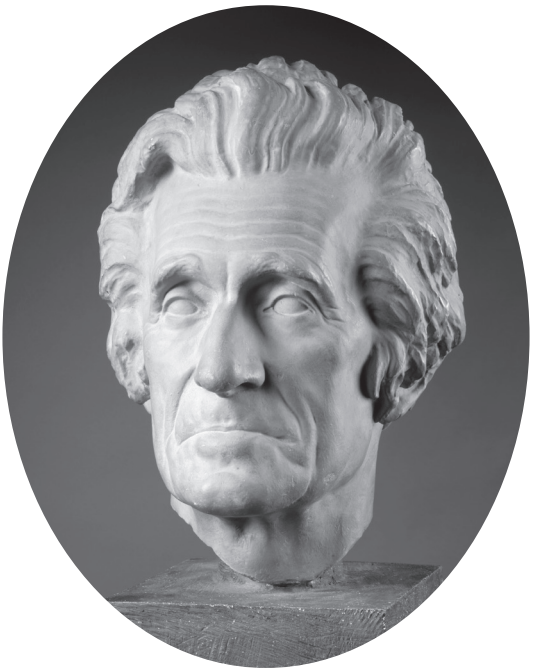
DANIEL FELLER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



THE PAPERS OF

VOLUME XII, 1834

DANIEL FELLER

THOMAS COENS

LAURA-EVE MOSS

AARON CRAWFORD

EDITORS

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How to Use This Volume

HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

This twelfth volume of *The Papers of Andrew Jackson* is the sixth of Jackson's presidency, and also my (Dan Feller's) sixth and last as Editor. As I enter into retirement, I wish to voice my boundless gratitude to Associate Editors Tom Coens and Laura-Eve Moss, who have been with me from the start and who will continue the series in company with Michael Woods, my successor as Editor and project Director and as History professor at the University of Tennessee.

The editorial policies of our previous volumes, here explained, continue unchanged. Our aim is to systematically present Andrew Jackson's full extant literary remains. We define "papers" broadly to mean everything written to, by, or for Jackson, or annotated by him—every piece of paper, so to speak, on which Jackson left his DNA. This includes letters sent and received, official documents, drafts, memoranda, and financial and legal records. (For a fuller definition, including some exclusions peculiar to Jackson's presidency, see "What is a Jackson Document?" below.)

The project began years ago with a worldwide canvass for Jackson papers. This search yielded photocopies of thousands of documents held by hundreds of libraries, archives, and private owners. In 1987, when the search was essentially complete, we produced *The Papers of Andrew Jackson: Guide and Index to the Microfilm Editions* (Scholarly Resources, 1987), an alphabetical catalog of all Jackson's papers then known. It listed each document by name of author or recipient, by its date, and by its location on one of three microfilm series: the Library of Congress's 78-reel film of its large collection of Jackson's private papers; the National Archives' various M and T series films of federal government records; and a 39-reel Microfilm Supplement produced by our project and containing everything else we had found. As of 1987, then, every known Jackson document had been filmed and listed in the *Guide and Index*. This index may now be viewed at https://thepapersofandrewjackson.utk.edu/jacksons-papers-on-microfilm/.

Meanwhile our project embarked on its plan to publish a carefully chosen selection of Jackson's papers in a chronological series comprising

six pre-presidential volumes, one volume for each of the eight presidential years, and two or three post-presidential volumes. This volume is part of that series. Presenting the most significant documents in full annotated text, and summarizing the rest in calendar form, it is designed both to stand on its own as a compilation of Jackson's most important papers in 1834 and to offer for those who wish to delve further an easy window into the full corpus of papers available on microfilm and now, increasingly, online.

Although our project's initial search for Jackson's papers was painstakingly thorough, new documents continue to surface at a steady rate. Those discovered in time are incorporated into the chronological volumes, including this one, as they appear. We also plan to gather images of all the documents found since 1987, and therefore absent from the microfilms, in a concluding digital supplement when the volume series is complete.

WHAT IS A JACKSON DOCUMENT?

The following types of papers lie within our corpus:

Documents written or signed by Jackson, except those excluded below.

Documents composed for Jackson, such as drafts of his messages.

Documents addressed, written, or delivered to Jackson.

Documents annotated, inscribed, or endorsed by Jackson.

All documents in the Library of Congress Jackson Papers. These were, with no known exceptions, papers received and kept by Jackson even if not addressed to him.

Other items that were microfilmed and included in our *Guide and Index*, especially some civil commissions signed by Jackson and job applications and recommendations addressed to his private secretary, Andrew Jackson Donelson. Even if these do not meet our present definition of Jackson documents, they are retained herein to preserve, as much as possible, a one-to-one correspondence between the listings in the *Guide and Index* and this volume. On the other hand, a very few items that were included as Jackson documents in the microfilm and the *Guide and Index* not by a variant definition but by simple mistake have been omitted.

We exclude the following:

Acts of Congress signed by Jackson.

Routine official documents bearing Jackson's signature as president (unless appearing in the microfilm and *Guide and Index*, as above). These are often printed forms with handwritten insertions. They include civil and military commissions, land patents, proclamations of federal land sales, diplomatic credentials, consular exequaturs, and ship passes.

Reported utterances, conversations, or remarks by Jackson, unless made from a written text.

Communications made by others in Jackson's name, such as a letter from a government official beginning with "The president directs me to say. . . ."

Published materials ostensibly addressed or inscribed to Jackson or to the president, unless known to have been sent to him or seen by him.

Spurious documents, either faked, forged, or misattributed. We have encountered no prominent spurious documents for 1834.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION

This volume contains three parts. The main body presents full texts of Andrew Jackson's most significant papers from 1834 with explanatory notes. Following afterward is a calendar—a chronological listing of *all* the papers, with a brief content synopsis for each document that is not printed in the main text and an italicized page reference for each one that is. The calendar thus also functions as a table of contents for the main text. Together, text and calendar account for every 1834 Jackson document falling within our definition of his papers. The index at the back provides full coverage of document authors, recipients, and contents for both text and calendar.

Selection of Documents for Printing

Of a total of 2,046 Jackson documents in the year 1834, we present 537 here in full text. The rest are calendared. We have selected for printing what we consider to be the most significant papers, judging significance by the broadest possible criteria: those documents that most illuminate Jackson, his presidency, his country, and his times. In general we have made our decision to print a document without regard to whether it has been previously published. However, Jackson's official public papers constitute a special case.

Jackson's Official Papers

Jackson's presidential public papers in 1834 include his sixth annual message to Congress, his official protest against censure by the Senate, messages to the Senate concerning nominations for office or treaties with foreign powers or Indian nations, and other special messages to one or both houses of Congress, often transmitting documents or reports. Nearly all these papers have been published in one or more of three official series. First, many messages to Congress with their attachments were immediately printed by order of the House or Senate and included in the consecutively numbered volumes of congressional documents known as

the Serial Set. Secondly, messages concerning nominations and treaties, received by the Senate in closed executive session, were later collected and published in Volume IV of the *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America*. Lastly, at the end of the nineteenth century James D. Richardson published under congressional auspices *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents 1789–1897* in ten volumes, the second and third of which embraced Jackson's presidency. Richardson's compilation was itself included in the Serial Set (*House Miscellaneous Document* 210, 53d Congress, 2d session, Serial 3265) and was reissued in several later editions. (These editions were variously repaginated. All page citations herein are to the original, official Serial Set version.)

Today all three publications are widely available, not only in print but in searchable electronic text. (As of this writing, the Senate *Executive Proceedings* and portions of the Serial Set, along with the *Statutes at Large* and congressional journals and records of debates, can be found on the Library of Congress website titled "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation.") The texts in these official series are reliable and authoritative. It would be pointless for us here to reproduce published government documents that readers can find at their fingertips, and doing so would consume much precious space. Accordingly we have determined not to print the final, official texts of any presidential papers that appear in the Serial Set, the Senate *Executive Proceedings*, or Richardson. The manuscript originals of these documents, residing mostly in the National Archives, were microfilmed by our project and listed in the *Guide and Index*. They are calendared here, and their publication in official series is uniformly noted. But they are not printed. However, we do print the rare presidential message that escaped official publication; and we also print extant drafts of official messages, which often differ significantly from the final versions. Thus readers may trace the evolution of, for instance, Jackson's protest against the Senate's censure or his sixth annual message to Congress by comparing the successive drafts herein to the final texts in the Serial Set or Richardson. We also, of course, print surviving drafts of messages to Congress that Jackson composed and then decided not to send.

For a full listing of Jackson's 1834 public papers with their official publication record, see the table "Jackson's Presidential Public Papers" below.

Ordering of Documents

The general order of documents is chronological. In the calendar, inferred dates are bracketed; estimated ones are preceded by c (*circa*). Within each day, letters from Jackson, arranged alphabetically by recipient, come first,

followed by letters to Jackson alphabetically by author, then other Jackson documents, and lastly third-party correspondence. However, where a chronology can be established within a day—an exchange of notes back and forth, for instance—the documents composing it are grouped in sequence. Documents with spread dates, such as running financial accounts, are placed at their opening date. Items within a month, or within the year 1834, that cannot be dated more precisely go at the end of the month or year respectively. Undated memoranda and message drafts are either placed at their most likely date of composition or grouped in sequence at the date of their final versions.

Transcription

Each document printed here is presented in full, including all endorsements or notations by Jackson on documents written by others. The originals of most documents are handwritten. Where the original is a printed text, for instance a letter published in a contemporary newspaper, formatting features such as capitalization and italicization have been faithfully replicated, while obvious typographical errors have been silently corrected.

Converting handwriting to print is an inexact process. It requires rendering a nearly limitless array of pen markings into a finite set of typographic characters. In Jackson's day, even accomplished writers often used punctuation marks that lay somewhere between clear dashes, periods, commas, or semicolons; and they formed letters such as *c*, *m*, and *s* not simply in upper or lower case but in a variety of styles and gradations of size. Jackson, for instance, had at least three, not two, distinct ways of making an *a* and a *t*.

That said, within the limits of the medium, our policy is to reproduce the original text as closely as possible, retaining its peculiarities of grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. When Jackson reversed "the" and "they," as he sometimes did, we have transcribed just what he wrote, without comment or *[sic]*. The following are exceptions and clarifications. Inadvertent word repetitions ("and and"), nonfunctional dashes following other punctuation, and addressees' names at the end of a document have been omitted. Superscript characters have been brought down to the main line. Dates placed at the bottom of a document have been moved to the top, and interlined or marginal additions have been inserted in the text at the spot marked by the writer. Cross-outs, where decipherable, are represented by lined-through text. Interpolated readings of missing or obscured text are bracketed; where conjectural, they are also italicized. Complimentary closings to letters ("your obedient servant") have been run onto the preceding text. Implied but unpunctuated sentence breaks, as at the end of a line, are represented by elongated spacing.

Annotation

Each printed document is followed by a source note that identifies its type, its repository or owner, its location on microfilm (in parentheses), and its place of previous publication, as shown in the sample below. Where more than one version of a document exists, the one we print is listed first.

> ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). AL draft, THi (12-1456); LC, DLC (60). *Globe*, July 29, 1834. *Doe Papers*, 18:243.

In this example, our printed text is from an Autograph Letter Signed (ALS)—a letter handwritten and signed by its sender—housed in Record Group 59 of the National Archives (DNA-RG 59) and filmed on Reel 78 of National Archives microfilm series M179 (M179-78). There is also an unsigned draft of the letter in the sender's hand (AL draft) in the Tennessee Historical Society (THi) and filmed on Reel 12, frame 1456, of the Microfilm Supplement produced by this project; and also a letterbook copy (LC) held by the Library of Congress (DLC) and filmed on Reel 60 of the Library's Jackson Papers microfilm. The letter was published contemporaneously in the Washington *Globe* and also in the modern *Papers of John Doe*.

For lists and explanations of document types, repositories, microfilm series, and publication titles, see "Codes and Symbols" below. Our general policy in noting previous publication of a document is to cite the first or earliest known contemporary printing and the most authoritative modern one. For items we print, we do not cite previous appearance in John Spencer Bassett's *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, which our series supersedes.

The source note also presents information germane to or explanatory of the document as a whole. Numbered footnotes, keyed to callouts in the text, give further information on particular points. Our aim is to offer only what facts are necessary to make a document intelligible and to place it in immediate context, leaving the rest to the reader.

We have tried to briefly identify, with full name and dates, each person named in the text at the point of their first significant appearance. A caution is however in order. Systematic government recording of births, deaths, and legal names began long after 1834. In the absence of official records, family researchers have assembled a plethora of genealogical data of highly variable provenance and quality. We have used such information only with extreme care. Still, readers should be aware that dates and full names for many people appearing in this volume are less than certain.

We have not routinely employed cross-referencing footnotes to link up related documents within the volume, as these may be located by using the index and calendar. When Jackson writes to Smith, "I have received yours of the 17th instant," that letter, if extant, will appear in the calendar

at its proper date ("instant" means this month; "ultimo" is last month; "proximo" is next month); and it, with all other mentions of Smith, will be indexed under his name. Likewise we have not noted "not found" for Smith's letter if it is not extant or not known to us. The calendar includes all found Jackson documents. Any letter not listed in it was not found.

Calendar

In the calendar, each entry for a document printed in the volume is italicized, with a page reference to the main text. For a document not printed in the volume, the calendar presents the same identifying and locating information as a text source note (see "Annotation" above), followed by a brief synopsis of contents. In the case of Jackson's personal checks, our statements of their purpose derive from notations in his bank book (DLC-78). To show their common origin, we have in a few cases combined the entries for substantively identical documents of the same date, such as multiple copies of a petition. Routine Jackson notations on incoming documents—for instance, referring a letter to one of the executive departments—are not mentioned in the calendar. However, we have noted substantive Jackson endorsements, and also those on third-party letters where the endorsement is what makes the item a Jackson document.

Index

In the index, a reference to a single page in the calendar may signify more than one item on that page. To guide the reader directly to Jackson's correspondence with a particular person or group appearing in the main text, the index entry for that party begins with page numbers for the printed correspondence, in bold italics.

Codes and Symbols

DOCUMENT TYPES

Abbreviations

A	Autograph—written in the author's hand
D	Document—a manuscript document other than a note or letter
L	Letter—a manuscript letter
LC	Letterbook copy—a handwritten copy recorded in a letterbook
N	Note—a brief informal manuscript message or memorandum
S	Signed—bearing the author's signature

Other Notations

Abstract	A précis of a document
Copy	A handwritten copy
Draft	A handwritten draft
Duplicate	A document created in identical multiple versions
Extract	A copied or printed excerpt from a document
Facsimile	A pictorial image of a manuscript document
Fragment	A partial document
Printed	A printed document

Sample Combinations

AL	Autograph Letter—an unsigned sent letter, written by the sender
ALS	Autograph Letter Signed—a sent letter, written and signed by the sender
ALS copy	Autograph Letter Signed copy—a copy of a sent letter, written and signed by the sender
ALS draft	Autograph Letter Signed draft—a draft of a sent letter, written and signed by the sender
LS	Letter Signed—a sent letter, signed by the sender but written in another hand

REPOSITORIES

A-Ar	Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery
AkU	University of Alaska, Fairbanks
CLU-URL	University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles
CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
CtHi	Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford
CtY	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
CU-BANC	Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
DeHi	Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
DNA	National Archives, Washington, D.C.
	RG 11, General Records of the United States Government
	RG 15, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs
	RG 23, Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
	RG 26, Records of the United States Coast Guard
	RG 28, Records of the Post Office Department
	RG 39, Records of the Bureau of Accounts (Treasury)
	RG 42, Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital
	RG 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
	RG 46, Records of the United States Senate
	RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management
	RG 50, Records of the Treasurer of the United States
	RG 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury
	RG 59, General Records of the Department of State
	RG 60, General Records of the Department of Justice
	RG 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
	RG 76, Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations
	RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
	RG 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947
	RG 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
	RG 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office
	RG 99, Records of the Office of the Paymaster General
	RG 104, Records of the U.S. Mint
	RG 107, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War
	RG 108, Records of the Headquarters of the Army
	RG 125, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)
	RG 127, Records of the United States Marine Corps

	RG 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)
	RG 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance
	RG 206, Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury
	RG 217, Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury
	RG 233, Records of the United States House of Representatives
DSI-AC	Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Archives Center, Washington, D.C.
F	Florida State Library, Tallahassee
FPeU	University of West Florida, Pensacola
G-Ar	Georgia State Department of Archives and History, Atlanta
GU	University of Georgia Libraries, Athens
ICHi	Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
ICN	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
InHi	Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis
InNdHL	Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.
KyLoF	Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.
MB	Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore
MH-H	Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
MiDbEI	Edison Institute, Henry Ford Museum, and Greenfield Village Library, Dearborn, Mich.
MiU-C	William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
MnHi	Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul
MNS	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
MoSM	Saint Louis Mercantile Library Association, Saint Louis, Mo.
MoSW	Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo.
Ms-Ar	Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson
MsSM	Mississippi State University, Mississippi State
N	New York State Library, Albany
Nc-Ar	North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh
NcD	Duke University, Durham, N.C.
NHi	New-York Historical Society, New York, N.Y.
NjHi	New Jersey Historical Society, Newark
NjMoHP	Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N.J.
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
NjR	Rutgers University Libraries, New Brunswick, N.J.

NN	New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.
NNC	Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
NNPM	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, N.Y.
NNYSL	New York Society Library, New York, N.Y.
NPV	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
NRU	University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
NSyU	Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.
OCHP	Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio
OClWHi	Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio
OCX	Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
PP	Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPRF	Rosenbach Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa.
RHi	Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence
RPB-JH	John Hay Library of Rare Books and Special Collections, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
T	Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville
THer	Ladies' Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tenn.
THi	Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville
TMM	University of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.
TNDa	Davidson County Archives, Davidson County Court, Nashville, Tenn.
TNJ	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
TU	University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TxU	University of Texas, Austin
UkLPR	Public Record Office, Kew, England
Vi	Virginia State Library, Richmond
WaU	University of Washington, Seattle

MICROFILM SERIES

Microfilm citations (in parentheses) are of four types:

43	The Library of Congress Andrew Jackson Papers microfilm, listed by reel number (reel 43). For contents of reels cited in this volume, see below.
M179-78 or T967-1	National Archives microfilms, listed by publication series and reel number (series M179, reel 78, or series T967, reel 1). For series titles cited in this volume, see below.
12-1456	The Papers of Andrew Jackson Microfilm Supplement, listed by reel and frame number (reel 12, frame 1456).

mAJs	Items acquired since 1987 and therefore not included on the Library of Congress, National Archives, or project microfilms. These will be collected in an addendum at the project's conclusion.

Library of Congress Andrew Jackson Papers Reels, 1834

43–45	General correspondence
59–60	Undated correspondence
64	Memorandum book
73–75	Correspondence
77	Presidential message drafts
78	Bank book and financial records

National Archives Microfilms

M1	RG 75: Records of the Michigan Superintendency of Indian Affairs, 1814–1851
M6	RG 107: Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Relating to Military Affairs, 1800–1889
M21	RG 75: Letters Sent by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824–1881
M22	RG 107: Registers of Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War, Main Series, 1800–1870
M25	RG 49: Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the General Land Office, 1796–1889
M27	RG 49: Letters Sent by the General Land Office to Surveyors General, 1796–1901
M30	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Ministers to Great Britain, 1791–1906
M34	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Ministers to France, 1789–1906
M37	RG 59: Despatches from Special Agents of the Department of State, 1794–1906
M40	RG 59: Domestic Letters of the Department of State, 1784–1906
M43	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Ministers to Portugal, 1790–1906
M46	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Ministers to Turkey, 1818–1906
M56	RG 59: Notes from the Netherlands Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1784–1906
M57	RG59: Notes from the Portuguese Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1796–1906

M59	RG 59: Notes from the Spanish Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1790–1906
M77	RG 59: Diplomatic Instructions of the Department of State, 1801–1906
M78	RG 59: Consular Instructions of the Department of State, 1801–1834
M91	RG 94: Engineer Department Records Relating to the United States Military Academy, 1812–1867
M97	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Ministers to Mexico, 1823–1906
M101	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790–1906
M124	RG 45: Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy: Miscellaneous Letters, 1801–1884
M125	RG 45: Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy: Captains' Letters, 1805–1861
M127	RG 107: Letters Sent to the President by the Secretary of War, 1800–1863
M148	RG 45: Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy from Officers Below the Rank of Commander, 1802–1884
M149	RG 45: Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Officers, 1798–1868
M174	RG 56: Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury from Collectors of Customs ('G,' 'H,' 'I' Series), 1833–1869
M175	RG 56: Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs at All Ports, 1789–1847
M179	RG 59: Miscellaneous Letters of the Department of State, 1789–1906
M208	RG 75: Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, 1801–1835
M209	RG 45: Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Navy, 1798–1886
M221	RG 107: Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Registered Series, 1801–1870
M222	RG 107: Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Unregistered Series, 1789–1861
M234	RG 75: Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824–1881
M235	RG 217: Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the First Auditor (Formerly The Auditor) of the Treasury Department, 1790–1840
M271	RG 75: Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs, 1800–1823

M273	RG 125: Records of General Courts-Martial and Courts of Inquiry of the Navy Department, 1799–1867
M286	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Campeche, Mexico, 1820–1880
M371	RG 42: Records of the District of Columbia Commissioners and of the Offices Concerned With Public Buildings, 1791–1867
M415	RG 56: Letters Sent to the President by the Secretary of the Treasury ('A' Series), 1833–1878
M466	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Tripoli, Libya, 1796–1885
M472	RG 45: Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the President and Executive Agencies, 1821–1886
M565	RG 94: Letters Sent by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main Series), 1800–1890
M567	RG 94: Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main Series), 1822–1860
M601	RG 28: Letters Sent by the Postmaster General, 1789–1836
M625	RG 45: Area File of the Naval Records Collection, 1775–1910
M639	RG 59: Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administration of Andrew Jackson, 1829–1837
M668	RG 11: Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722–1869
M687	RG 59: Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administrations of Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, and John Tyler, 1837–1845
M688	RG 94: U.S. Military Academy Cadet Application Papers, 1805–1866
M699	RG 60: Letters Sent by the Department of Justice: General and Miscellaneous, 1818–1904
M726	RG 56: Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ('N' Series), 1831–1849
M727	RG 94: Returns from Regular Army Artillery Regiments, June 1821–January 1901
M733	RG 56: Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ('N' Series), 1801–1878
M735	RG 56: Circular Letters of the Secretary of the Treasury ('T' Series), 1789–1878
M804	RG 15: Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files
M857	RG 108: Letters Sent by the Headquarters of the Army (Main Series), 1828–1903
M873	RG 59: Letters of Application and Recommendation

	During the Administrations of James Polk, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore, 1845–1853
M899	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Havana, Cuba, 1783–1906
M977	RG 80: Navy Department General Orders and Circulars, 1798–1862
M1094	RG 94: General Orders and Circulars of the War Department and Headquarters of the Army, 1809–1860
M1635	RG 108: Letters Received by the Headquarters of the Army, 1827–1903
M2037	RG 94: Register of Cadet Applications, 1819–1867
T1	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Paris, France, 1790–1906
T55	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, 1799–1906
T168	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in London, England, 1790–1906
T229	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 1823–1906
T357	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Alicante, Spain, 1788–1905
T475	RG 59: Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Nassau, British West Indies, 1821–1906
T494	RG 75: Documents Relating to the Negotiation of Ratified and Unratified Treaties With Various Indian Tribes, 1801–1869
T690	RG 59: Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 1795–1906
T967	RG 59: Copies of Presidential Pardons and Remissions, 1794–1893

PUBLICATION SHORT TITLES

Annals of Congress	*The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States*. 42 vols. Washington, D.C., 1834–1856.
ASP	*American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States*. 38 vols. Washington, D.C., 1832–1861.
Bassett	John Spencer Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*. 7 vols. Washington, D.C., 1926–1935.
Calhoun Papers	W. Edwin Hemphill and Clyde N. Wilson, eds., *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. 28 vols. Columbia, S.C., 1959–2003.

Clay Papers	James F. Hopkins et al., eds., *The Papers of Henry Clay.* 11 vols. Lexington, Ky., 1959–1992.
Congressional Globe	U.S. Congress, *The Congressional Globe*. 46 vols. Washington, D.C., 1833–1873.
Globe	Washington, D.C., *The Globe*.
Hamilton *Reminiscences*	*Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton*. New York, 1869.
House Journal	U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*.
HRDoc	U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *House Documents*.
HRExdoc	U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *House Executive Documents*.
HRRep	U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *House Reports*.
Indian Treaties	Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*. 2 vols. Washington, D.C., 1904.
Jackson Papers	Harold D. Moser et al., eds., *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*. 12 vols. to date. Knoxville, Tenn., 1980–.
Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence*	William R. Manning, ed., *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States: Inter-American Affairs, 1831–1860*. 12 vols. Washington, D.C., 1932–1939.
Nat. Intelligencer	Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*.
Papers of John Ross	Gary E. Moulton, ed., *The Papers of Chief John Ross*. 2 vols. Norman, Okla., 1985.
Polk Correspondence	Herbert Weaver et al., eds., *Correspondence of James K. Polk*. 14 vols. Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., 1969–2021.
Register of Debates	U.S. Congress, *Register of Debates in Congress*. 14 vols. Washington, D.C., 1825–1837.
Richardson	James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897*. 10 vols. Washington, D.C., 1896–1899.
SDoc	U.S. Congress, Senate, *Senate Documents*.
Senate Confidential Printing	U.S. Congress, Senate, Confidential Printings, compiled in *CIS Senate Executive Documents and Reports*, 1153 microfiches, Washington, D.C., 1987.
Senate Executive Proceedings	*Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America*. 155 vols. to date. Washington, D.C., 1828–.
Senate Journal	U.S. Congress, Senate, *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America*.
Serial	*United States Congressional Serial Set*.
SMisdoc	U.S. Congress, Senate, *Senate Miscellaneous Documents*.

SRep	U.S. Congress, Senate, *Senate Reports*.
Statutes	Richard Peters, ed., *The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America, from the Organization of the Government in 1789, to March 3, 1845*. 8 vols. Boston, 1845–1846.
TPUS	Clarence E. Carter and John Porter Bloom, eds., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. 28 vols. Washington, D.C., 1934–1975.
Treaties	Hunter Miller, ed., *Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America*. 8 vols. Washington, D.C., 1931–1948.
U.S. Reports	*Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States*. 574 vols. to date. Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C., 1875–.
US Telegraph	Washington, D.C., *United States Telegraph*.
Works of James Buchanan	John Bassett Moore, ed., *The Works of James Buchanan, Comprising His Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence*. 12 vols. Philadelphia, 1908–1911.
Writings of Sam Houston	Amelia W. Williams and Eugene C. Barker, eds., *The Writings of Sam Houston, 1813–1863*. 8 vols. Austin, Texas, 1938–1943.

ABBREVIATIONS

AJ	Andrew Jackson
BUS	Bank of the United States
GLO	General Land Office

Lists and Tables

1834 CHRONOLOGY

Jan–Mar	Senate debates Henry Clay's resolution to censure AJ over removal of U.S. deposits from the BUS
Feb 27	Senate rejects AJ's nomination of incumbent government BUS directors for new terms
Mar 11	AJ renominates rejected government BUS directors
Mar 28	Senate declares Treasury secretary Taney's reasons for deposit removal insufficient and, by 26 to 20, censures AJ for having "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both"
Apr 1	French Chamber of Deputies rejects appropriation to implement 1831 claims convention
Apr 4	House of Representatives adopts resolutions upholding deposit removal and opposing BUS recharter
Apr 10	Mormons in Missouri petition AJ for protection
Apr 14	Clay christens national Whig party in Senate speech
Apr 15	AJ formally protests the Senate censure
Apr 17	AJ's protest is read in the Senate; Poindexter moves for non-reception
May 1	Senate again rejects renominated government BUS directors
May 7	Senate votes not to receive or print AJ's protest
May 20	Death of Lafayette
May 24	Chickasaws sign revised removal treaty
Jun 2	John Bell elected Speaker of the House

Jun 5	French minister Sérurier pledges compliance with 1831 claims convention
Jun 9	Senate committee report condemns Post Office Department mismanagement
Jun 13	House tables Senate joint resolution to resume federal deposits in BUS
Jun 16	Louis McLane resigns as secretary of state, effective on his successor's appointment
Jun 19	Dissident Cherokees sign cession and removal treaty
Jun 23	AJ submits Cherokee removal treaty to the Senate and nominates Taney, serving ad interim since Sep 1833, for Treasury secretary
Jun 24	Senate rejects Taney for Treasury secretary and Andrew Stevenson for minister to Britain
Jun 27	AJ nominates Levi Woodbury for Treasury secretary and John Forsyth for secretary of state; both confirmed same day
Jun 28	AJ nominates Mahlon Dickerson for Navy secretary; confirmed Jun 30. Congress passes Coinage Act revaluing gold to encourage circulation
Jun 30	Senate tables Cherokee removal treaty. Congress adjourns until December. AJ pocket-vetoes Wabash improvement bill
Jul 3	AJ remits Samuel Houston's fine for assaulting congressman William Stanbery in 1832
Jul 8	AJ leaves Washington for the Hermitage, arriving Aug 5
Jul 11	BUS president Biddle announces reversal of its curtailment policy
Aug 1	U.S. Mint begins new gold coinage
Aug 11	Mob burns Ursuline convent at Charlestown, Mass.
Aug 13	AJ honored at state constitutional convention and public dinner in Nashville
Sep 9	AJ leaves the Hermitage for Washington, arriving Sep 30
Oct 13	House fire severely damages the Hermitage
Dec 1	Twenty-third Congress reconvenes. AJ delivers sixth annual message

JACKSON'S DONELSON FAMILY CONNECTIONS, 1834

(ages on January 1, 1834)
(deceased persons in italics)
(Volume XII correspondents in boldface)

First generation: children of *John Donelson* and *Rachel Stockley*
Second generation
Third generation

Alexander Donelson, 82

Catherine Donelson, c81, m. *Thomas Hutchings*
John Hutchings m. *Mary Smith*
Andrew Jackson Hutchings, 22, m. Mary Donelson Coffee[1]

John Donelson m. Mary Purnell, 70
John Donelson, 46, m. Eliza Eleanor Butler, 42
Rachel Donelson m. *William Eastin*
Mary Ann Eastin, 23, m. **Lucius Junius Polk,** 31
Mary Donelson, 40, m. *John Coffee*
Mary Donelson Coffee, 21, m. Andrew Jackson Hutchings[1]
John Donelson Coffee, 18
Andrew Jackson Coffee, 14
Alexander Donelson Coffee, 12
William Donelson, 38, m. Elizabeth Anderson, 24[2]
Elizabeth Donelson, 37, m. John Christmas McLemore, 43
Mary McLemore, 17
John Coffee McLemore, 15
Andrew Jackson McLemore, 13
Catherine Donelson, 34, m. James Glasgow Martin, 42
Elizabeth Anderson Martin, c17
Stockley Donelson, 28, m. Phila Ann Lawrence, 24
Emily Tennessee Donelson, 26, m. Andrew Jackson Donelson[3]
Andrew Jackson Donelson, 7
Mary Rachel Donelson, 4
John Samuel Donelson, 1

Mary Donelson m. *John Caffery*
Donelson Caffery, 47
Jane Caffery m. Ralph Eleazar Whitesides Earl, 45

William Donelson m. *Charity Dickinson*
Martha H. Donelson, 24, m. **Robert Minns Burton,** 33
Andrew Jackson Donelson, 18

Jane Donelson, 67, m. *Robert Hays*
Rachel Hays, 47, m. Robert Butler, 47
Stockley Donelson Hays m. Lydia Butler, 45
Sarah Jane Hays, 19
Richard Jackson Hickory Hays, 11
Samuel Jackson Hays, 33, m. Frances Pinckney Middleton, 22
Elizabeth Hays, 28, m. **Robert Johnstone Chester,** 40

Rachel Donelson m. **ANDREW JACKSON,** 66
Andrew Jackson Jr.[4] (adopted), 25, m. **Sarah Yorke,** 30
Rachel Jackson, 1

Samuel Donelson m. Mary Ann Michie Smith, 52
Andrew Jackson Donelson, 34, m. Emily Tennessee Donelson[3]

Severn Donelson m. *Elizabeth Rucker*
Rachel Donelson m. William Donelson[2]
John Donelson, 26
Andrew Jackson Jr.[4]
Thomas Jefferson Donelson, 25, m. Emma Yorke Farquhar, 28
Andrew Jackson Donelson, infant
Samuel Rucker Donelson, 23
Lucinda Rucker Donelson, 21, m. **George Washington Martin,** 41
Alexander Donelson, 17

This listing is selective. The marriages of Rachel Jackson's brothers and sisters produced several dozen children and innumerable grandchildren. Only those who figured prominently in Jackson's correspondence around 1834 are shown here.

1. Mary Donelson Coffee married her second cousin Andrew Jackson Hutchings.

2. William Donelson's first wife was his first cousin Rachel Donelson. He married Elizabeth Anderson after her death.

3. Emily Tennessee Donelson married her first cousin Andrew Jackson Donelson.

4. Andrew Jackson Jr., adopted in infancy by Andrew and Rachel Jackson, was the son of Severn Donelson and birth twin of Thomas Jefferson Donelson.

JACKSON'S PRESIDENTIAL PUBLIC PAPERS, 1834

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARDSON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Jan 2	Nomination	Senate		340–41		
Jan 2	Nomination	Senate		341		
Jan 3	Nomination	Senate		340		
Jan 6	Message	Congress	37–38		254	
Jan 7	Message	House	38		254	
Jan 9	Indian Treaty	Senate	38–39	339–40		
Jan 10	Nomination	Senate		341		
Jan 13	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 14	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 15	Message	Congress			254	
Jan 15	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 15	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 16	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 16	Nomination	Senate		342		
Jan 16	Nomination	Senate		343		
Jan 18	Nomination	Senate		343		
Jan 20	Nomination	Senate		344		
Jan 20	Nomination	Senate		344–45		
Jan 22	Nomination	Senate		345		
Jan 22	Message	Senate	39		239	
Jan 23	Nomination	Senate		346		
Jan 23	Nomination	Senate		347		
Jan 24	Indian Treaty	Senate		346		
Jan 25	Message	House	39		255	
Jan 27	Nomination	Senate		346		
Jan 27	Nomination	Senate		346		
Jan 28	Message	House			255	
Jan 28	Nomination	Senate		347		
Jan 30	Nomination	Senate		347		
Jan 30	Nomination	Senate		347		
Feb 3	Nomination	Senate		347		
Feb 4	Message	Congress	39–41		239	
Feb 6	Nomination	Senate		347		
Feb 7	Nomination	Senate		347		

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARDSON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Feb 11	Nomination	Senate		349		
Feb 11	Nomination	Senate		349		
Feb 12	Message	House	41		256	
Feb 12	Message	House	41		256	
Feb 13	Nomination	Senate		349		
Feb 14	Nomination	Senate		349		
Feb 14	Nomination	Senate		356		
Feb 14	Nomination	Senate		357		
Feb 17	Nomination	Senate		356–57		
Feb 17	Nomination	Senate		357		
Feb 18	Nomination	Senate		357		
Feb 18	Nomination	Senate		357		
Feb 19	Nomination	Senate		357–58		
Feb 20	Nomination	Senate		358		
Feb 20	Nomination	Senate		358		
Feb 21	Nomination	Senate		358		
Feb 22	Treaty	Senate	41	359		
Feb 24	Nomination	Senate		359		
Feb 24	Nomination	Senate		360		
Feb 25	Nomination	Senate		360		
Feb 28	Nomination	Senate		363		
Mar 3	Nomination	Senate		364		
Mar 4	Nomination	Senate		363		
Mar 4	Nomination	Senate		364		
Mar 8	Message	House	41		256	
Mar 10	Nomination	Senate		372		
Mar 11	Nomination	Senate	41–48	365–71	241	126–39
Mar 11	Nomination	Senate		371		
Mar 14	Message	Congress	48		256	
Mar 15	Nomination	Senate		372		
Mar 15	Nomination	Senate		372–73		
Mar 15	Nomination	Senate		373–76		
Mar 17	Nomination	Senate		372		
Mar 17	Nomination	Senate		376		
Mar 18	Nomination	Senate		377		
Mar 19	Nomination	Senate		376		

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARD-SON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Mar 19	Nomination	Senate		377		
Mar 20	Nomination	Senate		376–77		
Mar 20	Nomination	Senate		377		
Mar 20	Nomination	Senate		378		
Mar 20	Message	Senate	49		240	
Mar 21	Nomination	Senate		378		
Mar 25	Nomination	Senate		378		
Mar 26	Nomination	Senate		380		
Mar 27	Nomination	Senate		380		
Mar 28	Nomination	Senate		380		
[cMar]	Message	(Not Sent)				180–81
Apr 1	Message	Congress	49		257	
Apr 2	Message	Congress	49		240	
Apr 2	Nomination	Senate		381		
Apr 2	Nomination	Senate		381		
Apr 8	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 8	Message	Senate	49–50		240	
Apr 9	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 9	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 10	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 15	Protest	Senate	69–93			206–14
Apr 16	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 17	Treaty	Senate	50	389		
Apr 18	Nomination	Senate		390		
Apr 21	Protest	Senate	93–94			
Apr 21	Nomination	Senate		391		
Apr 22	Message	House	49		253	
Apr 22	Nomination	Senate		391		
Apr 25	Nomination	Senate		393		
Apr 28	Nomination	Senate		393		
Apr 29	Nomination	Senate		393		
Apr 29	Proclamation				258	
Apr 30	Nomination	Senate		393		
Apr 30	Nomination	Senate		393		
[cApr]	Message	Congress (Not Sent)				243–46

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARD-SON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
May 1	Message	House	50		258	
May 1	Nomination	Senate		393		
May 1	Nomination	Senate		394		
May 3	Nomination	Senate		399		
May 6	Nomination	Senate		400		
May 8	Nomination	Senate		400		
May 8	Nomination	Senate		400		
May 10	Nomination	Senate		401		
May 12	Message	Congress	50		258	
May 13	Message	Congress	50		258	
May 13	Nomination	Senate		403		
May 15	Message	Congress	51		258	
May 19	Message	House	51		259	
May 19	Nomination	Senate		404		
May 20	Nomination	Senate		404		
May 20	Nomination	Senate		404		
May 21	Message	House	52		259	
May 21	Nomination	Senate	51–52	404–5		
May 21	Nomination	Senate		405		
May 22	Nomination	Senate		409		
May 26	Nomination	Senate		408–9		
May 26	Nomination	Senate		409		
May 26	Nomination	Senate		409		
May 27	Nomination	Senate		409		
May 28	Indian Treaty	Senate	52	408		
May 29	Nomination	Senate		411		
May 29	Nomination	Senate		411		
May 30	Treaty	Senate	53	412–13		
May 30	Nomination	Senate		413		
Jun 9	Nomination	Senate		413		
Jun 11	Nomination	Senate		413		
Jun 13	Nomination	Senate	53–54	421–22		297–99
Jun 13	Nomination	Senate		420		
Jun 13	Nomination	Senate		421		
Jun 13	Nomination	Senate		421		
Jun 13	Nomination	Senate		421		

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARD-SON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Jun 14	Nomination	Senate		422		
Jun 16	Nomination	Senate		422		
Jun 18	Message	Congress	54		259	
Jun 20	Message	House	54		259	
Jun 20	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 20	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 21	General Order		94–95		243	310–11
Jun 21	Message	Congress	54–55		243	
Jun 21	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 21	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 23	Indian Treaty	Senate	55–56	424–25		312–25
Jun [23]	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 23	Nomination	Senate		425		
Jun 23	Nomination	Senate		426		
Jun 24	Nomination	Senate		427		
Jun 24	Nomination	Senate		427		
Jun 25	Nomination	Senate		430		
Jun 25	Nomination	Senate		430		
Jun 25	Nomination	Senate		432		
Jun 27	Nomination	Senate		432		
Jun 27	Nomination	Senate		432		
Jun 27	Nomination	Senate		432		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		435–36		
Jun 28	Nomination	Senate		436		
Jun 30	Veto	Congress			253	335–36
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		436		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		440		

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARDSON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Jun [30]	Nomination	Senate		440		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		440		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		440		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		440–41		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		441		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		441		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		441		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		443		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		443		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		444		
Jun 30	Nomination	Senate		446		
[Jun]	Message	Congress (Not Sent)				336–37
Nov 1	Proclamation				266	
Dec 1	Annual Message	Congress	97–123		271	652–76
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		447		
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		447		
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		447		
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		447		
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		448		
Dec 3	Nomination	Senate		448		
Dec 4	Message	Congress	123		271	
Dec 4	Nomination	Senate		448		
Dec 6	Nomination	Senate		448		
Dec 8	Nomination	Senate		449		
Dec 9	Nomination	Senate		449		
Dec 10	Message	Congress	124		272	
Dec 10	Nomination	Senate		449		
Dec 12	Message	House	125–26		272	
Dec 12	Nomination	Senate		450		
Dec 15	Indian Treaty	Senate	126	449		
Dec 15	Nomination	Senate		450		
Dec 15	Nomination	Senate		451		
Dec 16	Nomination	Senate		450		
Dec 16	Nomination	Senate		451		

DATE	DOCUMENT TYPE[1]	RECIPIENT	RICHARDSON[2]	*JEPS*[3]	SERIAL SET[4]	*PAJ*[5]
Dec 18	Nomination	Senate		451		
Dec 22	Nomination	Senate		452		
Dec 23	Nomination	Senate		451		
Dec 23	Nomination	Senate		452		
Dec 24	Nomination	Senate		454		
Dec 27	Message	House	126		272	
Dec 27	Message	Senate	126		265	
Dec 29	Nomination	Senate		452		
Dec 29	Nomination	Senate		452		
Dec 29	Nomination	Senate		453		
Dec 29	Nomination	Senate		453		
Dec 31	Nomination	Senate		454		

1. Presidential communications to Congress are as follows. "Annual Message" is the general message reviewing the state of the Union, delivered to both houses of Congress at the opening of its regular annual session. "Nomination" is a message to the Senate, received in executive session, submitting or pertaining to nominations of civil or military officers whose appointments require Senate advice and consent. "Treaty" or "Indian Treaty" is a message to the Senate, received in executive session, submitting or pertaining to treaties whose ratification requires Senate advice and consent. "Veto" is a message rejecting a bill passed by Congress and returning it to the house where it originated. "Message" is any other message to either or both houses of Congress.

2. Page numbers in vol. 3 of James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1896), *House Miscellaneous Document* 210, 53d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3265.

3. Page numbers in vol. 4 of *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887).

4. Volume numbers within the *United States Congressional Serial Set*. For a document's number and location within the Serial Set volume, see the calendar listing for it herein.

5. Page numbers in this volume of *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*.

The Papers, 1834

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS

The Cabinet

Secretary of State Louis McLane, of Delaware, followed by John Forsyth of Georgia
Secretary of the Treasury Roger Taney, of Maryland, followed by Levi Woodbury
Secretary of War Lewis Cass, of Michigan
Secretary of the Navy Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, followed by Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey
Attorney General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of New York
Postmaster General William Taylor Barry, of Kentucky

In Washington

Vice President Martin Van Buren, of New York
Senator John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina
Senator Henry Clay, of Kentucky
Senator George Poindexter, of Mississippi
Senator William Cabell Rives, of Virginia
Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts
Senator Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee
Speaker of the House of Representatives Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, followed by John Bell of Tennessee
Representative James Knox Polk, of Tennessee
Francis Preston Blair, editor and publisher of the *Globe*
Duff Green, editor and publisher of the *United States Telegraph*
Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the General Land Office
Elbert Herring, War Department Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury

Adversaries

Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States
John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation

Diplomats Abroad

Anthony Butler, chargé d'affaires to Mexico
Edward Livingston, minister to France

Family and Intimates

Andrew Jackson Jr., Jackson's adopted son, and his wife Sarah Yorke Jackson
Andrew Jackson Donelson, Jackson's nephew and private secretary, and his wife and cousin—
Emily Tennessee Donelson, Jackson's niece
Ralph Eleazar Whitesides Earl, with Jackson
John Henry Eaton, in Washington and Tennessee
William Berkeley Lewis, in Washington and Tennessee

January

To James Kirke Paulding

*[In 1816, Congress had incorporated the second Bank of the United States (BUS) to serve as the government's banker (*Statutes, *3:266–77). Headquartered in Philadelphia with power to establish branches throughout the states, it received, held, transported, and disbursed federal funds, and its notes were legal tender for debts due the government. It also did a large private business. The United States held one-fifth of the Bank's $35 million capital stock, and the president with Senate consent annually appointed five of its twenty-five directors.*

In July 1832, Jackson had vetoed a bill to extend the Bank's twenty-year charter, which was due to expire in 1836. On evidence that the Bank had operated in disregard of its charter and by-laws and had deployed its funds to oppose his reelection in November, he subsequently determined to remove the federal government's deposits from the Bank and its branches to selected state-chartered banks. Jackson announced his policy in a paper that he read to the Cabinet on September 18, 1833, and then released to the press. However, his Treasury secretary, William John Duane of Pennsylvania, refused to give the necessary order, so on September 23 Jackson dismissed him and appointed attorney general Roger Brooke Taney (1777–1864), a proponent of deposit removal, in his place. Taney promptly ordered the removal, which began October 1. The Bank, under the direction of its president Nicholas Biddle, responded by sharply curtailing its business, causing distress in commercial circles.]

Washington
January 1st. 1834

Dr. Sir,

Your favor of the 27th. ulto. is just recd. and with it the German Pipe you have so kindly offered to my acceptance. As a mark of your respect and as an innocent instrument of pleasure allow me to assure that this New Year token is highly acceptable.

I am pleased at the sentiments you express in regard to the course I have felt it my duty to pursue respecting the U S Bank. If it is ever rechartered

or any institution with similar powers it shall not be my fault. yrs. thankfully & respectfully

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History (mAJs; 24-0735). Paulding (1778–1860) was the navy agent at New York City and a prominent literary figure.

From William Learned Marcy et al.

[This undated letter was presumably written around January 1. Jackson acknowledged it to Martin Van Buren on January 3 (below).]

Sir,

Having understood that Mr Hamilton will decline a re-appointment to the office of district attorney of the southern district of New York, we beg leave respectfully to present the name of Jacob Sutherland, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, for that appointment.[1]

We depart from a general rule in relation to appointments by the General Government not immediately within our district, with the less reluctance in this instance, because we feel confident that a selection more satisfactory to the people of the state, or one in which the respective applicants for this office would so readily acquiesce, could not be made.[2]

The reputation of Judge Sutherland as a jurist is deservedly high. As a pure & honorable citisen, he may be said to enjoy universal esteem. From his entrance into public life & until his appointment to the Bench, he was distinguished as a leading & efficient republican; and since that event, although never forgetting the decorum due to his station, he has yielded an uniform & avowed support to ~~the~~ all the great principles & measures of the democratic party of the State & of the Union.

Every personal consideration would induce us to desire the continuance of the residence of Judge S. among us; but considerations of justice to him, & the claims of a numerous family, for which his present station affords an inadequate support, require us to yield any personal gratification to a sense of the circumstances of the case & the fitness of the selection.

In volunteering this expression of our strong desire for the success of Judge S., we cannot doubt that we speak the sentiments of the great mass of the republicans of this state, to most of whom he has been long & favorably known. We have the honor to be, With great respect, Yr. obt. Servt's,

W. L. Marcy
A. C. Flagg
John A. Dix
E. Croswell
J. Van Buren

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Governor N.Y. Sec. of State, &c &c—recommend judge Sutherland of N.Y for District atto. S. D. vice J. A. H. who declines a renomination from ill health. To be filed with others on the same subject A. J

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-23). Marcy (1786–1857) was governor of New York. Azariah Cutting Flagg (1790–1873) was state comptroller, and John Adams Dix (1798–1879), later senator and governor, was secretary of state. Edwin Croswell (1797–1871) was editor of the *Albany Argus*, and John Van Buren (1810–1866) was Martin Van Buren's second son.

1. In 1829 AJ had appointed James Alexander Hamilton (1788–1878), a son of Alexander Hamilton, as U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York. His four-year commission would expire March 18. Hamilton had recently expressed disinterest in a reappointment, instead seeking a position abroad to restore his health (*Jackson Papers*, 11:769–70, 819–20). Jacob Sutherland (c1788–1845) was a New York state supreme court judge and had previously been U.S. attorney for New York's northern district. Benjamin Birdsall wrote AJ about the vacancy on January 4 (below).

2. The state capital at Albany lay within New York's northern federal judicial district.

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington January 2nd. 1833.

My dear Sarah.

I had a fatigueing day on yesterday. I never saw the House more crouded than it was & I was kept three hours on my feet labouring all the while under one of my severe headaches I am better to day and having recd the within as a newyears gift—I inclose to you—having nothing better which I can convay by mail.[1] I send you also the bill for shoes receipted—which will be well to keep. George & Augusta both say this bill was paid by you that Geo; carried the mony—be it so.[2] The debt is paid an[d] settled.

This day I am left alone. Mr. Benton is replying to Mr Clay in the Senate, and Col Polk to Mr McDuffie in the House & every body is in attendence to he[ar] them.[3] Present me affection[ately] to Andrew, to Thomas & Emma *[and]* kiss for me my dear little Rach*[el &]* believe me your affectionate fa[ther.][4]

Andrew Jack[son]

P.S. All my houshold join in salutations to you—present me to Saml & all enquiring friends[5] A. J.

ALS, DLC (41). The manuscript is torn. AJ's "1833" is a misdating. Sarah Yorke Jackson (1803–1887) was AJ's daughter-in-law. In 1831 she had married AJ's son, Andrew Jackson Jr. (1808–1865), one of twin brothers born to Rachel Jackson's brother Severn Donelson and his wife Elizabeth. AJ and Rachel had adopted him in infancy. Sarah and Andrew's daughter was Rachel Jackson (1832–1923).

1. The gift was a breast pin containing a miniature of AJ by artist Hoppner Meyer.

2. The slave George (d. 1865) was AJ's personal servant and carriage driver. Augusta was Augustus Price, a free black resident of Washington employed by AJ.

3. As required by law, Treasury secretary Roger B. Taney had reported to Congress on December 3, 1833, on his reasons for removing federal deposits from the BUS (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 238). On December 17, Tennessee congressman and BUS opponent James Knox Polk (1795–1849) had moved to refer Taney's report to the House Committee of Ways and Means, which he chaired. South Carolina congressman and BUS champion George McDuffie (1790–1851) moved an amendment instructing the committee to report a resolution requiring the deposit of federal funds in the BUS "in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of the said bank" (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 88, Serial 253). On January 2, Polk concluded a speech he had begun on December 30 opposing both McDuffie's amendment and the BUS (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2247–90, 2294).

Senator Henry Clay (1777–1852) of Kentucky had introduced two resolutions on December 26, 1833. The first said that in replacing Duane with Taney to effect the removal, AJ had "assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people." The second declared the reasons given in Taney's December 3 report to be "unsatisfactory and insufficient" (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 67, Serial 237). On January 2, Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton (1782–1858) began a four-day speech opposing the resolutions and the BUS (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 97–140).

4. Thomas Jefferson Donelson (1808–1895) was AJ Jr.'s birth twin, and Sarah's cousin Emma Yorke Farquhar Donelson (1805–1880) was Thomas's wife.

5. Samuel Rucker Donelson (1810–1851) was another of AJ Jr.'s brothers by birth.

To Martin Van Buren

—Private—

Jan'ry. 3rd. 1834—

My Dr. Sir,

I have recd. & read the letters and recommendations which you inclosed to me—have placed that of the Governor comptroler &c &c of Newyork on file & agreeable to your request, now herewith, return you the others.

I have read Col. H. with attention—he is in a *panic*.[1] The object of the friends of the Bank in congress is delay, & this I told our friends from the first, time to get up meetings & memorials & to let the U.S. Bank turn its screw upon the people, raise a panic in the money markett and by this means alarm the community by cries of distress that does not exist, and attain a majority in congress to carry McDuffies resolution. This was seen by every man of common experience, but the itch for speaking—selfish views, were too strong to adopt prompt measures for the public weal. I am not in any panic—were all the worshippers of the golden calf to memorialise me & request a restoration of the Deposits, I would cut my right hand from my body before I would do such an act. The golden calf may be worshipped by others but as for myself I will serve the Lord.[2] I would not be astonished that Mr McDuffies resolution would be carried. The course of the friends of the administration is playing precisely into the hands of the opposition—and why discuss it now. Why not have the facts reported by the committee then it must be discussed before the committee

of the whole on the state of the union. The opposition have every thing to hope from delay—every engine of corruption is at work and our friends are indulging them with time to carry their corruption into effect. My Dr Sir I am mortified at the game played by our friends It is a time serving temporising policy that destroys *[. . .]* it, and well calculated to loose that majority who would have been united by prompt vigilant & energetic measures at the commencement of the session

If it is much longer posponed you may rest well assured that a panic will be introduced into congress that will have a most pernicious effect—it will create a pretext for all those who are only confined by their pledge to their constituents, to vote for a restoration of the Deposits and may be the cause of giving two thirds against my veto. Think of this & say to your friends how much has been, & how much may be lost by further delay in taking this question, and to cease debate for the present & take the vote on the resolution—it is the doubt that is placed before the public mind that favors the cry of panic which, *a negative* vote, will at once put down[3]—yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (24-0743). Martin Van Buren (1782–1862) of New York had been AJ's first secretary of state and was now his vice president, elected in 1832.

1. James A. Hamilton, a close counselor to both AJ and Van Buren, had written the latter on December 30, 1833, to warn that the BUS's curtailment in retaliation for deposit removal had put New York City merchants on "the verge of General Bankruptcy" and that "the derangement of business" was "geting down to the labouring classes." He urged quickly voting down McDuffie's amendment. "The Game would then be up," the "Monster Bank" would relax its unnecessary pressure, and agitation to restore the deposits would cease (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

2. Exodus 32 ("golden calf"); Matthew 5:30 ("cut my right hand"); Joshua 24:15 ("serve the Lord").

3. On February 18, the House shut off McDuffie's amendment by voting the previous question and then approved Polk's motion referring Taney's report to the Committee of Ways and Means without accompanying instruction (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 341–47, Serial 253).

To Louis McLane

January 4th. 1834.

To the Secretary of the ~~Treasury~~ State—

Let instructions issue to all our Ministers consuls & other diplomatic & commercial agents of the United States requiring of them, that, in future, they will not, unless the consent of Congress shall have been previously obtained accept under any circumstances presents of any kind whatsoever from any King, prince, or foreign state.

Andrew Jackson

DS in McLane's hand, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). McLane (1786–1857), of Delaware, had been AJ's minister to Britain and then Treasury secretary and was now secretary of state. This same day, AJ wrote out identical directives to Secretary of War Lewis Cass (1782–1866) and Secretary of the Navy Levi Woodbury (1789–1851), for communication to all Army and Navy officers. McLane circularized State Department officials accordingly on January 6. Orders to Army and Navy officers were issued on January 22 and 21 respectively (DNA-RG 94, M1094-3; DNA-RG 80, M977-1).

Article 1, Section 9 of the U.S. constitution says that no person holding government office "shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." In November 1833, U.S. consul at Tangier James R. Leib had sought instructions from the State Department on the disposition of a lion and two Arabian horses presented to him by the sultan of Morocco, a gift Leib said he could not refuse "without the grossest insult." On January 6, 1834, AJ informed Congress of this January 4 directive, asked for direction concerning the Moroccan animals, and recommended that foreign gifts previously deposited with the State Department be returned to their recipients, as they were "altogether useless to the Government" and troublesome to maintain (*HRDoc* 28, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 254). On January 9 the Senate called for an inventory of foreign presents held in the State Department. AJ communicated it on January 22 (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 89, Serial 237; *SDoc* 49, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239).

On March 4, the House Foreign Affairs Committee recommended selling the Moroccan horses to pay for the animals' care and transport, as had been done in similar past cases. It disapproved AJ's proposal to return deposited gifts because of the difficulty of identifying the recipients and the risk of undermining the constitutional ban on their acceptance (*HRRep* 302, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). A congressional joint resolution of February 13, 1835, authorized the president to sell the horses at auction and present the lion to a suitable person or institution (*Statutes*, 4:792). The two horses were sold for $2,065. AJ gave the lion to the orphan asylums of Georgetown and Washington, who sold it for $3,350.

From Benjamin Birdsall

New York Jan 4th 1834

Honoured Sir

Allow me to express to you my opinion as well as that of a very large proportion of the Political Friends in this City and County of New York, as to the appointment of Wm M Price to the office of District Attorney. Should his appointment meet your approbation, it would be generally and highly approved of. Mr Price has ever been, and still is a faithful Adherent, and Supporter of the Present Administration, and has had nothing from the Party, he is Honest and the most competent man for that situation in this City. You will allow me also to assure you that notwithstanding all the Clamor made by the Fifty two thousand Dollar Papers and Mr Clay, that were the voters of this City, and I believe this State called upon at this time to give in their vote for yourself or Mr Clay *You* would receive a larger majority than You did at Your last Election.[1] Mr Clays speech has been unprofitable to him and will place him just where all such men Should be. Please allow me to refer You to the Vice President of the United States Martin Van Beuren, whose acts we are ready and willing to endorse as a Politican and Statesman, and I flatter myself that his experience good

judgement ~~and~~ honesty and the aid of that Providence which has so long protected him from the hands of his zealous Conspirators, will Yet place him beyond their reach. I have the Honour to be Your most Obedient & Humble Servant

B Birsdsall
40 Great Jones St
Fifteenth Ward

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Birdsall (c1775–1853) was a New York City businessman. William M. Price (c1787–1846) was a New York City lawyer. AJ wrote congressman Churchill C. Cambreleng about the appointment on March 1 (below).

1. The majority report of a House investigating committee in 1832 had accused the BUS of bribing the owners of the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer* with $52,975 in unsecured loans to procure its support for recharter (*HRRep* 460, 22d Cong., 1st sess., p. 9, Serial 227). Recent editorials in Jackson papers, including one in the Washington *Globe* on November 22, 1833, had excoriated the BUS and its suborned presses, including "the 52,000 dollar concern in New York."

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington Jan'ry. 5th. 1834

My dear Sarah,

I have this morning received your affectionate letter of the 21rst. ultimo, and the inclemency of the day (it is snowing) has prevented me from going to church, gives me leisure to reply to it.

My health, altho not good, has been improving for the last two days, how long before I may again be visitted with a return of my distressing head ache, I cannot tell. I have this morning put on a medicated Hare Skin presented to me by Mr. Schnider, the original inventor & preparer.[1] They are recommended to be worn for affections of the chest, and pulmonary complaints, Astma, coughs, colds & dispyspepsia &c—with a hope of benefit from their use I have this morning put one on with the hare next the skin.

I am truly delighted to hear of the improved health & appearence of our dear little Rachel & that she has cut two of her jaw teeth—we have a right now to hope that she has passed the dangerous stage of teething in which so many children are lost, and have a right to hope as providence has sustained her thro this trying scene that he will protect her & raise her up as a comfort to its parents in their declining years, and blessing & comfort to us all whilst living; but whilst we are thankful for the gift of this charming child let us not forget how thankful we ought to be to him who gave her, and how earnesly we ought to supplicate a throne of grace for her preservation and that she may live to become an ornament to society, & a true deciple of her blessed saviour. I have compared your description of her with her likeness here[2] it must be a perfect likeness, and altho she bears a strong resemblance of her father, there is still ~~there~~

~~are~~ a stronger resemblance to yourself May heavens chocest blessing rest upon her, & may she grow & become every thing we wish her—kiss the dear little one for me.

I hope ere this your dear sister, & husband, and sweet children is with you in safety. I can well appreciate your feelings—they are those noble feelings of gratitude, that the virtuous only know how to appreciate. I have no doubt but you will receve them kindly & treat them as you ought. I congratulate you on this happy & unexpected meeting with your dear sister & her husband and dear children, may you all be as happy as I wish you. Present my kind salutations to Mrs. & Mr. Weatherall, receive my prayers for your, Andrews & my little Pets healh & happiness, & receive & p[rese]nt to all the joys of the season.[3]

you ask ?how is Mrs. Pageot—her health is now good—but she has had to wean her child—she tells me it is doing will, but I know from the experience with Andrew it is too young to be raised by the spoon without great hazard & dificulty. Mrs. Blair & Mr Blair are both well & always making enquiry after you and the dear little Pet. Mrs. Blair told me two nights since she would come up soon to see little Rachel—they always desire me to present them kindly to you all—she is a charming woman Emily & her children with the Major are all will & unite (as Col Earle does) with me in kind salutations & the joys of the season to you all, and all enquiring friends.[4]

Thus far this city has put on but little gayety. The opposition in congress have opened their floodgates of malignity slander and abuse against Mr Taney & myself—it does not disturb me my daughter. I trust in my god & I fear not what man can do unto me. Those who worship the [golden] calf may rage on, the days of the mamoth of corruption is numbered and the purity and durability of our republican Govertment will be perpetuated by its destruction. I hope I have been an humble instrument in the hands of my god for good, & pray to him nightly to hasten the time that I can retire with honor to spend the remainder of my few days with you all at our peaceful Hermitage, sweet home—your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (43).

1. G. G. Schneider of Brooklyn manufactured medicated hare skins, advertised to relieve ailments ranging from coughs and colds to rheumatism and lumbago.

2. Artist Ralph Eleazar Whitesides Earl (1788–1838), the widower of a niece of AJ's late wife Rachel, was AJ's close companion and resided at the White House. In 1833 Earl had painted for AJ an oil portrait of Sarah's and Andrew's daughter Rachel.

3. Sarah's sister Jane Lockridge (or Loveridge) Yorke Wetherill (1805–1872) and her husband Samuel M. Wetherill (1801–1840) were visiting from Philadelphia. Their children were Martha Wetherill (c1828–1900), Sarah Yorke Wetherill (c1829–1896), and Alfred Wetherill (c1831–1912).

4. Mary Ann Lewis Pageot (c1814–1866) was the daughter of AJ's longtime friend William B. Lewis and the wife of Alphonse Joseph Yves Pageot (c1803–1878), secretary of the French legation in Washington. Their son was Andrew Jackson Pageot (1833–1865).

Francis Preston Blair (1791–1876) was editor of the Washington *Globe*, the newspaper voice of AJ's administration. His wife was Eliza Violet Gist Blair (1794–1877). Emily Tennessee Donelson (1807–1836) was AJ's niece and sometime White House hostess. "The Major," her husband and first cousin Andrew Jackson Donelson (1799–1871), was AJ's private secretary. Their children were Andrew Jackson Donelson (1826–1859), Mary Rachel Donelson (1829–1905), later called Mary Emily, and John Samuel Donelson (1832–1863).

From Aaron Ward

Gadsbys. Jany 5th. 1834[1]

Sir

Allow me to present for your perusal a letter written by my brother in law Winslow C Watson while he was here on a visit which has recently been published in the Alby. Argus. I did my self the honor to introduce him to you. with sentiments of profound respect I remain Your Obt Sert

A. Ward

[Endorsed by AJ:] Genl Ward—inclosing a publication on the character of Mr. McD. and his reception by the President—to be on private files A. J

ALS, DLC (44). Ward (1790–1867) was a congressman from New York. Winslow Cossoul Watson (1803–1884) was his wife's brother. On December 30, 1833, the *Albany Argus* printed Watson's unsigned December 20 letter describing his trip to Washington, where he had heard George McDuffie speak on December 19 against deposit removal and had later called on AJ. Watson reported observing in the House "the intimate and barefaced connexion between the Bank-men, the Nullifiers, and the National Republicans," with the former and latter "in subservience to the Hotspurs of the South." McDuffie's "philippic against the President" was "most unstatesmanlike and undignified," marked by "personal and violent malevolence," and its manner was "eminently ridiculous," filled with incoherent screams and wild gesticulations. By contrast, Watson found AJ, whom he had revered since New Orleans, to be a "finished gentleman," with a "dignity and elegance of manner" and a conversation that was "easy, frank and unostentatious," befitting "the fearless and uncompromising champion of the people, and the honest, faithful, and able administrator of the government."

1. John Gadsby (c1766–1844) operated the National Hotel in Washington.

To Roger Brooke Taney

The President with his respects to the secretary of the Treasury, and having carefully examined the report prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the H of R's submits the inclosed letter this moment recd. from Major Eaton with one remark—after the withdrawal of the first company from their contract, and after the proposal of Col Dibbel had been submitted by me to the heads of Departments and the change from the plan of building on spiles to that of going to the solid bottom was agreed to be accepted ~~he~~ Col Dibble was given to understand by me that his proposition

~~and his plan~~ would be accepted, and that he might progress with his preparations for proceeding on the work, I think it due to the facts of the case & justice to the Col to have them stated, least Col Mercer might have the law repealed, and great injury be done to the Col—

[Endorsed by AJ:] rough Draft—to Mr. Taney—report to H. R. agreable resolution of 20th. Decbr.

AL draft, DLC (43). On March 2, 1833, Congress had appropriated $200,000 toward construction of a bridge across the Potomac at Washington, to replace a wooden one destroyed by a freshet in 1831 (*Statutes*, 4:646). In May the government contracted with Riah Gilson & Co. of Pennsylvania to build a stone arch bridge for $1.186 million. But the firm withdrew in November, and on December 6 Orange Hezekiah Dibble (c1787–1864) of Buffalo, N.Y., submitted a plan for a redesigned bridge for $1.35 million. AJ provisionally accepted the proposal and authorized Dibble to begin work.

On December 20, the House approved a resolution by Charles Fenton Mercer (1778–1858) of Virginia, chair of the Committee on Roads and Canals, requesting information from AJ on the plans, contracts, and costs for the new bridge (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 84–85, 105, Serial 253). Taney began drafting a response in December. Meanwhile, about the beginning of January, John Henry Eaton (1790–1856) wrote AJ urging confirmation of the arrangements with Dibble, who had already begun to incur expenses (DLC-75). Eaton had been AJ's military aide and biographer and later a U.S. senator from Tennessee and AJ's first secretary of war.

AJ probably wrote this memorandum to Taney on or shortly before January 6, when he also queried James Kearney about the bridge (below). Taney incorporated the information into his reply to Mercer's resolution and resubmitted it on January 6 to AJ, who transmitted it to the House the next day (DNA-RG 233, 24-0761; *HRDoc* 29, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 254).

To James Kearney

Copy—A. J—

January 6th. 1834—

The President with his respects to Col. Kearney of the Engineer corps, ~~and~~ requires of him to report, whether the contract has been drew out & executed by Col Dibble & his Securities agreable to his proposals, & specification made for buildg the bridge across the Potomac river ~~& agreable to his specifications~~ which was adopted by the President; as ~~required~~ directed by the President in Novbr. last—and if not, the reasons why ~~it has not been drew out & executed~~, That the President may be able to reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of Decbr. last & lay all the facts before them to day.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Copy of note to Col Kearney of the Engineer Corps—Potomac Bridge—Janry 6th. 1834—A. J

ANS draft, DLC (44). Kearney (c1785–1862), a brevet lieutenant colonel in the Army topographical engineers, was superintending the Potomac bridge project. Taney's report to AJ

this day stated that Dibble's plan was still under review and the contract and security had not yet been finalized (*HRDoc* 29, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 254). Taney subsequently queried eminent civil engineer Loammi Baldwin Jr. on Dibble's proposal, and Baldwin replied that his designs were defective, his work plan was unfeasible, and his cost estimates were too low. Dibble wrote AJ on February 5, rebutting Baldwin's criticisms as "one-sided and uncandid." On February 11, Taney conveyed the whole correspondence to chairman Mercer of the House Committee on Roads and Canals. Mercer reported it to the House the same day with a bill to repeal the authorization for a new bridge and instead reconstruct the old wooden one, at a much lower cost (*HRRep* 264, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). Mercer's bill passed into law on June 30, with an added clause directing reimbursement to Dibble for his expenses already incurred (*Statutes*, 4:727). AJ wrote Levi Woodbury about these on July 15 (below).

From the Indiana General Assembly

A Joint Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana to the President of the United States on the subject of the extinguishment of the title of the Miami tribe of Indians to lands within the said state.

Whereas it is a matter of vast importance to the State of Indiana that the title of the Miami tribe of Indians to lands within the state should be speedily extinguished; and whereas, at a late treaty held for that purpose the Commissioners of the General Government failed to treat after making great exertions and incurring great expense; and whereas, it is the opinion of your memorialists that a private treaty with said tribe of Indians could be made with less expense by giving the Agent of the Wabash Agency, or some other competent individual, power to treat with said tribe of Indians, at any time he may choose, for said land or any part thereof

Your memorialists therefore request that the said agent or other individual be empowered to treat with said tribe of Indians, at such time and place as he may choose, and under such instructions as may be given him for that purpose; and your memorials, in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above to the President of the United States.

N. B. Palmer, Speaker of the H. of R.
David Wallace, President of the Senate[1]

Approved Jan. 6, 1834
N. Noble

Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M234-354). *Laws of the State of Indiana*, December 1833 session, pp. 374–75. Indiana governor Noah Noble (1794–1844) transmitted the memorial to AJ on January 15.

On July 15, 1833, the War Department had deputed Michigan Territory governor George Bryan Porter (1791–1834), Dutch Reformed minister and western Indian commissioner

John Freeman Schermerhorn (1786–1851), and Indiana Indian agent William Marshall (1786–1859) to treat with the Miami Indians for their removal to a new homeland beyond the Mississippi and the cession of all their Indiana lands, estimated at 800,000 acres, for a payment of up to 50 cents per acre (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). Some of this land lay astride the route of the Wabash and Erie Canal, now under construction. The parties met in the fall but did not reach agreement.

On July 12, 1834, Secretary of War Lewis Cass, acting at the behest of the Indiana congressional delegation, directed Marshall to try to treat with the Miamis by himself for all or at least part of their domain (DNA-RG 75, M21-13). On October 23, Marshall concluded a treaty by which the Miamis ceded roughly 200,000 acres for $208,000, or about $1 per acre. On December 10 Cass submitted the treaty to AJ, who showed it to Hugh Lawson White, senator from Tennessee and chair of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. White wrote AJ on December 15 (below).

1. Nathan Billings Palmer (1790–1875) was speaker of the Indiana house of representatives. Lieutenant Governor David Wallace (1799–1859) presided over the senate.

From John Mushat

6th Jan. 1834
North Carolina Iredell County

My Dear Sir

It may be deem'd presumption in a humble individual, to address you on *any* subject and especially on one, that occupies the most prominent place, among those, that agitate the public, and one in which all profess to feel so deeply interested. I refer to the Removal of the Deposites. From the tone of sentiment that pervades almost every newspaper of this state, and from the proceedings of it's Legislature, you might be induced to infer that an overwhelming majority disapprove of the measure.[1] The same inference might probably be drawn from the same sources, in other and adjoining states. But, Sir, you may rest assured that such conclusions are false and drawn from data, incorrect. The truth is, that there is not a single genuine friend of the present administration, but highly approbates the measure. Many false and pretended friends *clamor* loudly against it; but they never were Republicans in principle and profess'd friendship from sinister motives, and through an influence entirely selfish. Their voice ought therefore to be regarded as the verberations of the noisy wind, which while it threatens much passes harmless away. Nothing appears to operate with more effect against the Institution, than the application of McDuffie's arguments against the removal of the deposites. These arguments (if they can really be so called) shew most conclusively, that such an Institution creates a power always to be dreaded and a power, which if employed would subvert Liberty itself. The proceedings of the friends of the Bank including especially those immediately concerned in it's management, during the years 1831 & 1832 ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that such men with such power are dangerous. Nor does their conduct at this time argue any thing in their favor. To see an Institution chartered

and for the express purpose of aiding in the financial concerns of the government that gave it existence, which openly and avowedly directs all it's operations so as to derange these concerns, is proof sufficient, that it ought to be put down. It is no longer worthy of public confidence. To it's revengeful feeling it is ready to sacrifice the public interest of the nation. Stimulated by the most unholy ambition and goaded on by defeat and disappointment there are no measures too desperate for it's friends to adopt. I trust the opposition will not prevail—they (would to God the people could see it) pierce themselves with arrows feathered from their own wings. All their arguments shew it's monstrous power, and it will really be a political phenomenon if they succeed in persuading the good people of the U. States, that it's monstrous power becomes perfectly safe and harmless when entrusted to the Volitions or breeches pockets of Biddle and his conning minions.[2] I hope for better results. The intelligence and patriotism of the people will and must support and aid you in prostrating this Mammoth. Too long has it stalk'd among us, threatening with it's huge power destruction to all and every opponent. The genuine friend of his country will stand firm, and I hope all true Republicans will unite. The opposition is composed of materials too heterogenous long to cohere. It will explode before long. Their alliance is bas'd on revengeful feeling and disappointed ambition. A sound currency is indeed much to be desired, but if it cannot be obtained without the sacrifice of liberty, we *have* done, and can *still* do without it. Our commercial interests are confessedly of special importance, but other interests are also to be regarded, and above every other interest, the purity and duration of our Institutions ought to stand preeminent. The thought that any interest ought to compete with these, is treason in embryo. It is therefore idle perfectly idle to talk of the ruin of commerce If by the prostration of the present Bank ruin is to follow, it ought never to have been chartered, and if it must come, the sooner the better and posterity will learn from the faithful records of our Country, who have been it's Authors. Those who are willing to sell their liberties for gold will figure but badly on the page of history. It is said, that the "King can do no wrong," and I am certain that the people, not taught, and uninfluenced, by designing demagogues will do no wrong; they may be hood-winked for a time, but will ultimately view matters and things correctly.

I h[ope] Sir you will pardon the liberty I have taken, in expressing to you my own opinion, and what I believe, to be the general opinion of the people of this state, and those adjoining. I have done so from a sense of duty, believing that amidst so many denunciations, pronounced unhesitatingly in the name of the people, it ought to appear that there were some of a different opinion. I have stated what I know to be true, and as far as the majority of this state, or of So. Carolina, or of Georgia or Virginia is concerned, I am well assured they approbate the removal of the Deposites, and the Veto on the Bill to recharter the Bank. News-papers and even

votes of Legislators are very unsafe methods of knowing the sentiments of the people generally. Accept Sir my best wishes for your personal welfare and official success.

John Mushat

[Endorsed by AJ:] John Mushat Esqr Iredel County N.C. political approves the removal of the Deposits & Bank veto—says the people will sustain me. I hope so—but I shall do my duty to god & my country, preserve the Deposits from being restored to the corrupting mamoth, & seal its existance with its charter A. J.

ALS, NjP (24-0757). Mushat was a lawyer and former Presbyterian minister.

1. A resolution calling for recharter of the Bank of the United States had been introduced in the North Carolina house of commons. It did not pass (*Journals of the Senate & House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, 1833–34 session, pp. 184, 249).

2. Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844) of Philadelphia was president of the Bank of the United States.

Henry Toland to William Berkeley Lewis

Philada: Janry 6 1834

My Dear Major,

This is the day for electing directors at the Bank U. States. As I expected, *Mr Biddle* has left the name of our friend Macalester *off the ticket*. This is proscription for opinions sake (as Genl McDuffie says) with a vengeance.[1]

Macalester without exception, was the best director in the Bank, not excepting Mr Biddle. It has pleased this Gentleman that I also, should fall in the rule of his displeasure. Formerly I could get notes discounted there, but now I am refused as a matter of course. I suppose all Jackson men are in future to get money where they can, cost what it will. I beg you to mention particularly to the *President himself*, this expulsion of Macalesters. If the present nominations to the Bank should be rejected, and it is thought worth while to make others, I hope the Pres't will nominate Charles Macalester, and Henry Horn. I gave Gilpin the name of Morris Croxall. He is now in Washington. He lives in Camden, New Jersey, right opposite this City, and could be at the board in a half an hours notice if wanted. Garret Wall lives in Burlington N. Jersey. He could also come frequently. If the Prest nominates any of these Gentlemen, it should be known in time to qualify themselves by owning a share of stock.[2] Really the times *are blue* here. The *Bank* says they are within 7 of getting a vote to restore the deposits. This for the honor of the Country, I hope is not true. You cannot think how intense the intent is here to know what course things may take, and you will most truly oblige me by letting me know of any movements.

Some say that Van B. is *getting* in favor of the Bank. This I utterly disbelieve. They say he is afraid that the BUS will break all the Safety Banks in N.Y. in 60 days[3]

I beg you when any thing occurs to write me and oblige Your friend

Toland

P.S. Our navigation is closed. The Steam boat returned here yesterday afternoon with the pasengers she took away in the morning. I annex a bill of the Wines unpaid I also handed a little bill for freights and porterage.

James Page the P.M. would be a good director for the B U States—*most excellent*[4]

Wagers bill[5]	*Sherry Wine*	$204.—
Laguerrene's bill[6]	1 Hhd Claret	45.50
		$249.50

small bill of mine for frieghts &c which I handed to the President

[Endorsed by AJ:] gave a check to Major Wm. B. Lewis for the above account this 8th. 1834.

A. Jackson

ALS, DLC (44). Toland (1785–1863) was a Philadelphia merchant and AJ's supplier of household goods and furnishings for the White House and Hermitage. Lewis (1784–1866) was second auditor of the Treasury and AJ's longtime friend and confidential political manager.

1. The twenty private directors of the Bank of the United States were elected annually by the stockholders. Merchant Charles Macalester (1798–1873) of Philadelphia had been elected in 1833 but was not returned in the election held January 6 and 7, 1834. Henry Clay, not George McDuffie, had accused AJ of practicing "proscription for opinion's sake" in a December 30, 1833, speech against deposit removal (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 76).

2. On December 17, 1833, AJ had nominated five government directors for 1834: James Asheton Bayard (1799–1880) to fill a vacancy, and incumbent 1833 directors Peter Wager (1782–1863), Henry Dilworth Gilpin (1801–1860), John T. Sullivan (c1782–1863), and Hugh McElderry (1793–1856) for reappointment. The Senate confirmed Bayard on January 21, 1834, but rejected the other four on February 27. AJ renominated them on March 11 (below), and the Senate rejected them again, by a larger margin, on May 1. Bayard having declined on January 30, AJ on May 13 nominated an entirely new slate, including Macalester and former Philadelphia congressman Henry Horn (1786–1862). The Senate confirmed Macalester but rejected Horn (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:336, 345, 361–62, 365–71, 394–98, 403, 406–7, 410). Morris Croxall (c1800–1841) was a Camden, N.J., lawyer, and Garret Dorset Wall (1783–1850) was the U.S. attorney for New Jersey. The BUS charter required that the government directors be stockholders and that no more than three of them reside in the same state (*Statutes*, 3:269).

3. New York's 1829 "safety fund" law established regular inspection of state-chartered banks and required them to pay into an insurance fund to guard against insolvency.

4. Attorney James Page (1795–1875) was the Philadelphia postmaster.

5. Government BUS director Peter Wager was a Philadelphia wine and liquor merchant.

6. Peter Louis Laguerenne (1795–1859) was a Philadelphia merchant.

To John Forsyth

*[On March 24, 1832, a Creek delegation in Washington signed a treaty ceding the remaining Creek lands east of the Mississippi, all lying within Alabama, in return for various payments and annuities. The treaty did not compel the Creeks to remove, leaving them "free to go or stay, as they please," but it offered inducements including payment of removal and subsistence expenses to those who would agree to emigrate. The U.S. engaged to survey the ceded Creek domain and to grant a reservation within it of a half section (320 acres) or more to every Creek family. Grantees could then either sell their reservations "in such manner as the President may direct," with each individual sale requiring his approval, or they could hold them and receive a fee simple patent after five years. Pending the survey and location of the reservations, all intruders within the ceded country were to be removed by the government except those who had settled and made improvements on tracts unoccupied by Creeks; these could remain only until their present crops were gathered. After the reservations were located, intruders upon them were likewise to be removed until they were either sold or patented (*Indian Treaties, *2:341–43).*

*Emboldened by Alabama's extension of state jurisdiction over the Creek country in January 1832, many whites had already moved onto the Creek domain. Reports also soon reached the government of whites cheating the Indians by buying up their reservation rights in advance for pittances or luring them into debt with their future reservations as security. In 1832 and 1833 Secretary of War Cass repeatedly ordered removal of the intruders by armed force; but also, under pressure from the Alabama congressional delegation, he several times granted them temporary indulgences to remain. The killing in July 1833 of a resisting armed intruder, Hardeman Owen, by an Army detachment acting under a deputy U.S. marshal prompted Alabama governor John Gayle to issue a proclamation on October 7 in which he asserted state sovereign authority over the entire Creek domain, denied the government's right to evict settlers within it, and threatened prosecution of federal officers who attempted evictions by force (*Jackson Papers, *11:675–80, 785–86).*

*With the surveys finally nearing completion, in October 1833 the War Department designated agents to locate the reservations. Also, prompted by the initiation of state criminal proceedings against the soldiers who had killed Owen, Cass at Jackson's direction dispatched Francis Scott Key, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, to Alabama with instructions to uphold federal authority and enforce the law while working with state officials to head off confrontation. On December 16, Key pledged to Gayle that the government would henceforth refrain from removing intruders except upon the individual reservations, whose locations would soon be completed and most of whose Creek owners were disposed to sell and emigrate (*SDoc *512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 3, pp. 810–12, Serial 246; vol. 4,*

*pp. 762–64, Serial 247). Gayle announced his acceptance of this solution in an address to the Alabama legislature on December 20 (*Journal of the Senate of the State of Alabama, *November 1833 session, p. 93).*

*Meanwhile, on November 28, 1833, Cass submitted and Jackson approved a set of procedural regulations to govern the sale of Creek reservations to purchasers. Contracts were to be forwarded for presidential approval by designated agents, who were required to certify that the lands were sold for a fair price and that payment had been or would be "made to the satisfaction of the Indian." Supplementary instructions, issued on December 18 as a further guard against fraud, required that the certifying agents witness the payments in person and that purchase contracts only "be entered into subsequent to the location of the reservation" (*SDoc *512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 3, pp. 832–34, Serial 246). On January 4, 1834, the War Department furnished Georgia senator John Forsyth (1780–1841) with copies of the regulations (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Forsyth apparently wrote Jackson about them on January 5.]*

January 7th. 1834—

Dr Sir

I did not receive your letter of the 5th. until late last evening which will account for the delay in replying to it.

On the subject of B. Marshall reserve it will be only necessary to ~~observe~~ state, that on the ratification of the Creek Treaty, Genl Coffee was directed to survay & lay off, agreable to the terms in the Treaty, his reserve—this was required of us by Marshall stating that he could sell it for a good price and under a promise before the execution of the Treaty, that all the reserves should be survayed at as early a day as possible. Genl Coffee had the survay made, but when returned to the office complaint was made by the~~ir~~ company, that it was incorrectly done, that it interfered with ~~a~~ their Bridge, which it would not do, provided a central point was taken between the House & mill, *these being his improvements to be included*. Genl Coffee was in Washington at this time & was instructed to have a resurvay made taking a central point between the House & mill for his beginning & extend it half a mile up, & half mile down the river and to run back for complement. This was ordered by Genl Coffee, the plat of survay returned agreable thereto, and on this return being made to me, the patent was ordered to Issue agreable thereto. The letter of Marshal had no weight in making this decision, as the second survay & plat was in strict accordence with the treaty.[1]

I am astonished to be informed by you that any one should have taken up the idea of a differrence existing between the first regulations for certifying contracts, and what you call the supplementary regulations respecting the same—they are both substantially the same, and the supplementary regulations are only an explanation of the first to guard the Indians from imposition ~~and~~ as well as those who wished fairly to make

purchases under the Treaty, which in its face & phraseology, clearly states, that no reserve can be bought until the survays are made, & reserves located in conformity with the Treaty, and the regulations by the President under which the reserves should be sold are promulgated—no one had a right ~~or could~~ to make purchases before this was done agreable to the Treaty, nor could any one before judge of the fair vallue of the Land before he knew the butts & bounds of the~~y~~ reserves. These regulations therefore was made out by the President, & the supplement explanatory of the first at as early a period as any fair purchases could be made under the Treaty & were & are necessary to prevent the most shamefull frauds on the poor Indians; ~~and~~ a conversation with your colleague, Mr King, and the letter of Col Levy So. C. in the hands of Genl Blair, will convince you of the necessity & propriety of the regulations adopted—no fair purchaser for a fair consideration actually paid will be injured. The character of our country as well as justice to this weakened & ignorant race, require the regulations adopted to be continued & acted on with rigor, in the mean time doing justice to the fair purchasers.[2]

When we see a member of Congress, (Mr Lewis I quote from the Globe) get up in his place with the Treaty in his reach, and make the unfounded statement "that the Indians had not originally made any other stipulation in the Treaty," than that "they were to remain on the lands untill their crops were gathered." The state (he goes on to say) had reason to suppose that they would have removed immediately upon that being done & were justified in extending their laws and taking the country under their jurisdiction."[3] When such statements as this can be made by a member of congress without one tittle of truth to support it, ought not the President to execute the Treaty with great care and faithfully—would it not be easy to prove any thing with such a witness [4]& shew that the poor Indian had received one thousand dollars, when he had only received really six dollars in whiskey & callico. I have been shewn a letter to the Secretary of war from another member equally regardless of truth, and when members of Congress will dishonor their stations by false statements like these what will not some of their constituents be found to do, for their own interest, and to shield themselves from the charge of fraud upon the poor Indians[5]

We are determined to Execute the Treaty with justice to the honest citizens who may purchase & to the Indians, and in doing this to shut every avenue that may lead to fraud, & imposition upon the feeble & ignorant Indians. If those nullifiers ~~and~~ combined with speculators had not interferred ~~to~~ with us in our *just* execution of the Treaty we would have had before now all matters amicable arranged with the Indians, and justice done to all honest purchasers. Therefore, if injury accrues to any, the Executive Department is clear of any agency in it—he has from the ~~execution~~ ratification of the Treaty admonished *all* that the intruders would be removed, & the treaty faithfully executed, and that no purchase would be

confirmed by him, except those made agreable to the terms of the Treaty. I am sir with great respect & regard yr mo obdt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] Rough draft of Presidents reply to Mr. Forsyth—in regard to the purchasers under the Treaty with the creek Indians in Alabama—

ALS draft, DLC-Donelson Papers (24-0774).

1. Benjamin Marshall was a prominent Creek who had served as interpreter during the 1832 treaty negotiations and resided in Alabama across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus, Georgia. The treaty granted him "one section of land, to include his improvements on the Chatahoochee river, to be bounded for one mile in a direct line along the said river, and to run back for quantity." Unlike other reservations, his was to be patented outright and was not required to follow rectangular survey lines. The treaty stipulated generally that reservations should be located with the grantee's improvements "as near as may be in the centre" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:342). In late 1832, Columbus town authorities complained that Marshall's reservation, if centered around a mill he operated, would interfere with the western abutment of a bridge then under construction over the river. General Land Office commissioner Elijah Hayward and then Treasury secretary Louis McLane determined that both Marshall's mill and his house some distance off were "improvements," and that the difficulty could be resolved by centering the reservation around either the house or a point halfway between it and his mill. On January 10, 1833, Hayward accordingly instructed John Coffee (1772–1833), who as surveyor of public lands in Alabama was responsible for surveying the Creek cession (DNA-RG 49, M27-5). Coffee, AJ's former comrade-in-arms, intimate friend and counselor, and nephew by marriage, was then in Washington to defend a Chickasaw treaty he had negotiated in October 1832. On May 16, 1833, Marshall complained to AJ about bridge-builders intruding on his property, and on June 8 he wrote Cass requesting his patent (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4, pp. 398, 428, Serial 247). John Coffee died on July 7, and on July 25 Hayward instructed his successor, James H. Weakley, to promptly forward the plat for Marshall's relocated reservation to Washington (DNA-RG 49, M27-5). Hayward submitted the patent for it to AJ for approval on October 7 (DNA-RG 49, M25-28).

2. William Rufus de Vane King (1786–1853) was a U.S. senator from Alabama. Chapman Levy (1787–1849) was a former South Carolina state legislator, and James Blair (1786–1834) was a South Carolina congressman.

3. On January 6, Alabama congressman Dixon Hall Lewis (1802–1848) moved for an inquiry into whether the 1832 Creek treaty was "inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction" of Alabama, and gave a speech charging that AJ in ordering the removal of intruders had attempted "to substitute his own military power for the laws of the State" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2301–11). The Washington *Globe* on January 7 reported Lewis as saying that "The Indians had not originally made any other stipulation in the treaty, than that 'they were to remain on the lands until their crops were gathered.' The State had reason to suppose that they would have removed immediately upon that being done, and were justified in extending their laws and taking the country under their jurisdiction." The 1832 treaty did not in fact require any Creeks to move nor set a time for them to do so, and the permission to "remain 'till their crops are gathered" was an indulgence granted not to the Creeks but to whites who had settled on vacant lands within the cession (*Indian Treaties*, 2:342). On January 8 the *Globe* chastised Lewis for making "declarations so contrary to fact."

The next day, January 9, the *United States Telegraph* announced on Lewis's authority that his speech had been "imperfectly reported in the Globe." A week later, on January 16, the Washington *National Intelligencer* printed a fuller version of the speech which, instead of

the passage quoted by AJ, had Lewis saying that the removal of intruders was "capricious" and contradictory to the treaty stipulation allowing them to remain until their crops were gathered: "If these settlers violated the law, and were intruders by settling on the Creek lands before the treaty, the President surely would not have made a treaty stipulation to have protected them in such violation: if they had violated no law, and were not intruders at the time they entered the country, they ought not now to be removed."

4. AJ drew a box around the text from here to the end of the sentence.

5. Georgia congressman Seaborn Jones (1788–1864) had written Cass on December 28, 1833, with a request to show his letter to AJ. Jones complained that the December 18 supplementary regulations would invalidate contracts that were entered into before the reservations were located, which he thought the treaty language had clearly allowed, and would require buyers who had already paid "the full purchase money . . . to pay a second time" (DNA-RG 75, M234-241). Cass replied on January 11 that the treaty gave the president discretion to direct the manner of the sales, and that if purchasers had made contracts before the regulations were promulgated they alone were responsible for the consequences (DNA-RG 75, M21-12).

From Francis Preston Blair

Jan 7. 1833.

Dr. Sir—

I enclose you a proof sheet of an article that I think is called for by the present state of things. It is the wish of the enemy to make the impression that there is really no hearty cooperation in the Cabinet in support of the great measure—that there is an *indifference* which divests it of the character of a *party measure*: Clay's whole speech was designed to make it appear that the administration was balanced. Every body *non-committal*"—& the whole Jackson party in a crumbling condition.

I send you some scraps to shew you how the opposition use Mr. V. B. I think that a bold & decisive course at this moment, settles the question & removes every obstacle to ~~the~~ future success[.] Sincerely & affectionately yours

F. P. Blair

P.S. I wish the article to appear tomorrow the *8th Jany*[1]

ALS, DLC (44). In his December 3, 1833, report to Congress on his reasons for removing the deposits, Taney had said that he viewed AJ's reelection in 1832 "as the declaration of a majority of the people, that the charter ought not to be renewed" (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 4, Serial 238). In his December 30 speech on deposit removal, Clay had disputed this conclusion and denied that the question of the Bank's fate had ever been "fairly and frankly" put before the public. Clay said that AJ's own messages, including even his 1832 veto, had been "non-committal" on it, objecting "to the particular provisions of the charter, and not to the bank itself." On deposit removal even AJ's "cabinet was divided two and two, and one of the members equally divided with himself" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 82–84, 76). Opposition presses had also censured Van Buren's silence on removal and charged him with being "*non-committal*" on the subject (*US Telegraph*, January 8 and 10, 1834). On January 13, the *Globe* editorialized that AJ's conviction against recharter

had been clear and unwavering from the start of his administration: "These views the President has never concealed from any who have conversed with him on the subject, and he therefore stands *committed*, not only in principle by his public acts, but by those intimate communications which have *committed* his friends to the support of his measures. So much for the charge of *non-committal*."

1. January 8 was the anniversary of AJ's victory at New Orleans in 1815.

From John Pemberton

Phildelphia January 9th. 1834

My dear Sir

The enclosed application from Edward S. Tod, to be appointed Cadet at West Point for June next, I with pleasure submit for your consideration.

Application was made in February last by his father, whom he has since unfortunately lost, leaving his family but little means of support. As to his fitness for the situation from a long and intimate knowledge of him, I with confidence testify that he is a young man, (18 years of age) of excellent talents, and exemplary conduct. Should he be successful it will gratify many of your friends.[1] We had yesterday a glorious celebration of the aniversary of the "Battle of Orleans"; it was all you, or your friends could desire I have never seen so much enthusiasm at any celebration whatever, hundreds had to leave the house for want of room.[2]

We have confidence here that the bank cannot buy a majority in the house of representatives. God send that we may be right and the nation saved! but as we are here, many very many under god, look to you as the shield to protect us from the "monsters of corruption" the Bank and Nullification.

With the compliments of the season believe me ever truly your friend and obedient servant

John Pemberton

Copy, PHi (24-0824). Pemberton (1783–1847) was a Philadelphia merchant and AJ confidant. AJ had appointed him naval officer for the Philadelphia customs district in 1829.

1. William Hepburn Tod (1772–1833), a Philadelphia attorney, had died in July 1833. His son Edward Sharp Tod (1815–1855) did not receive a cadet appointment.

2. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* reported multiple Democratic party festivals in the city to celebrate the January 8 New Orleans anniversary, "all crowded to overflowing." Pemberton's was probably a dinner at Washington Hall attended by leading Jacksonians, where toasts were offered praising AJ, Van Buren, and Taney and condemning the BUS. Reportedly "the large room was crowded to excess, and many were obliged to retire" (*Globe*, January 13, 1834).

From Thomas Jefferson Donelson

Hermitage January 10th. 1834

Dear Uncle

We arrived at the Hermitage this day week ago all well but since that time their has been a very great change in the weather it turned bitter cold & continued so all the week & now is raining & will raise the river very soon as it was almost too low for boats to run we got to Nashville in very good time just rise enough for boats to pass up—was falling gradually every day; untill only the small boats could run, from appearances we shall have a considerable rise their was a lot of your cotton sent off a few days since of about sixty bales of cotton the first lot they are gining evry day on the balance & some of the crop of cotton & corn together yet not a great deal of cotton the winston crop of corn yet to house though I think there were some of it gathered this week.[1] I have looked at your colts & find them in good order the young Stockholder bay colt is of good size but I think his hip will always injure his looks very much & possibly his runing.[2] he favors his sire very much—is gentle & good natured. the two Fillys & brood mares look very well. all the brood mares appear to be in foal the rest of the stock are all looking & doing pretty well. I should have writen a few days sooner but was engaged in arranging my accounts I find money scarce & times hard here. most every body warrented & sued from fifty cents up to any amount. they dont give any notice: but sue immediately whether you have the money to pay them or not. I have made a calculation of what I owe. I will send you the amount if you wish it I will send you the items of all my acounts. I owe for the building of my house. the amount is Eleven hundred dollars: when I first went on to Philadelphia I borrowed of John Donelson Five hundred Dollars it being Alexanders Donelsons money.[3] I have not payed that yet. my travelling expences have been so great, it has been entirely out of my power to do it. I have been very economical & tryed to make my money go as far as possible I know very well the world will censure me for what I have done but owing to a particular circumstance, & every inducement to beleave I would get assistance ~~from~~ I involved myself now dear Uncle if you can befriend with this money I shall be ten thousand times oblieged to you & will if I am not very much disappointed & deceived return the same at the end of two or three years at farthest our friends all appear to be scarce of money. John & Samuel cant raise any without selling property or going to Bank, & that they dislike to do: Andrew tells me he has bargained for Baldwins tract of land at Ten thousand Dollars.[4] I think it will be a very dear whistle: the fences & out houses are all out of order & will require a great deal of labour & some expense to put it in good order it is not worth the money by two thousand Dollars although it will be a very fine addition to the Hermitage tract. I think the money expended in Lands elsewhere would be of much greater value. Andrew has a new Overseer, Mr Williams, from

the Mouth of Stones river. he is industerous but wants experience.[5] Mr & Mrs. Wetherill & children arrived safe at the Hermitage. the Familys are all well acept some colds. Sarah & Andrew are both well—little Racheal has a cold not much & the rest of children. your Negros are all tolerably well not much complaint. we all Join our loves to you, & remember us to cousin Emily & Andrew. acept my best wishes for your Health & happiness. your affectionate Nephew

Thomas J. Donelson

P.S I am much pressed by the Carpentars who done my house work. if you cant raise the money for me I dont know what I shall doe; just before we left Phila Emmas Mother made the baby a present of a silver pap boat she said she would send it us at Washington Marked A. J. D. if marked at all.[6] if you hear of it you will please send it by the first opportunity and oblige. T. J. D.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Thos. J. Donelson recd. & answered 29th. Janry 1834—I cannot say what if any thing I can do until I hear from Andrew Jackson jnr. A. J.

ALS, Swann Galleries, sale 2432, lot 272, November 17, 2016 (mAJs).

1. AJ had acquired the farm of his late neighbor Anthony Winston (1750–1827) in 1828.
2. The stud horse Stockholder had stood the past several seasons in Tennessee.
3. John Donelson (1807–1879) and Alexander Donelson (1816–1887) were Thomas's brothers and AJ Jr.'s brothers by birth. While in Washington on his way to Tennessee from Philadelphia, Thomas had asked AJ for a $2,000 loan for house-building expenses, and AJ had written AJ Jr. on December 15, 1833, that he had "told Thomas very candidly that I will not run myself into debt, but I will aid him as far as I can spare the means" (*Jackson Papers*, 11:822–23). AJ wrote AJ Jr. about Thomas's debts on August 29 (below).
4. On December 31, 1833, AJ Jr. had purchased for $10,000 a tract north of the Hermitage, adjacent to AJ's former Hunter's Hill property. It had recently belonged to Henry Baldwin Jr. (1803–1868), son of Supreme Court justice Henry Baldwin. AJ wrote AJ Jr. about the purchase on January 11 (below).
5. A Mr. Williams had replaced Burnard W. Holtzclaw as Hermitage overseer.
6. Emma's mother was Eliza Yorke Farquhar (1767–1848) of Philadelphia. The baby was Thomas and Emma's son Andrew Jackson Donelson (1833–1837).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington January 11th. 1833—

Dear Andrew,

I have this moment received your affectionate letter of the 26th. ultimo—and am thankful to a kind providence to learn that you are all well.

On the subject of the purchase of the track of land from Mr Hill, I have wrote you lately to purchase it at the price you named say $9.000—at two annual payments. You now write me that he has offered to you and you

have agreed to give him ten thousand dollars for it—five thousand on the sale of our cotton, and the ballance on two anual payments without interest, and you think the payment can *easily be met* by the sale of our cotton.[1] Expressing as you do the great anxiety (as you have) that we should buy it—for your gratification I authorise you to close it with him on the receipt of this & notify me of the *real* amount of cotton that ~~you~~ we have raised & you have sent to markett with the full account of the debts due from the expence of the farm, taking into view the amount of the articles ordered for the use of the House to be sent from Neworleans that I may calculate what amount if any the cotton may fall short in meeting these engagements and that I may endeavour to prepare funds to meet the deficiency. I want all accounts that are now due and the real weight of the cotton—not only the number of Bales, but their precise weight. The articles ordered from Neworleans cannot be curtailed, they will be all necessary if providence permits me to visit you th~~is~~e ensuing summer.

I now consider the purchase as made, and on that basis, give the following admonition—that is, that you adopt a proper oconomy, buy nothing except for cash, that can be done without, never become indebted, for if you do, you will find it dificult to get clear of it—& when indebted you are a slave & your feelings always liable to insult from your creditors & costly ruin by the sale of your property. These remarks are proper in themselves, and arise to my mind from this contract, & what might arise under it. Suppose our cotton lost on its way to markett or destroyed by fire before you ship it—& suppose providence took me hence before the debt for the Land bought was paid, what dificulty would you not have to meet ~~it~~, and even suppose the cotton lost & I should be spared, how dificult it would be for me to meet it. These reflections ought always to be present to your view, if you expect to go through life *well* and they are made for your benefit hereafter never to go in debt beyond your present means anticipating crops or any other resource for the payment of a debt that depends upon uncertainty—crops might fail, and double the amount of property, than that which was bought, sold under execution. These remarks are for your consideration hereafter—you will on the receipt of this close the contract with Mr Hill agreable to your engagement as expressed in your letter now before me, & furnish me with the intelligence I have requested—closing your settlement with the Mr. Nichols for the last year, & shewing how the proceeds of the last crop has been applied examine this account well & have it closed.[2] My dear son, as soon as the contract is closed with Mr. Hill attend to my request as to the amount of cotton and all the debts of the farm.

We are all here well but myself, my health is not good, & I am oppressed with continual business—all unite with me in Love to you Sarah & the little *pet*. Genl Ward wishes to be included, and all join in salutations to Thomas Ema & child—and present me kindly to Mr & Mrs Wetherall &

family. Kiss Sarah & my little Rachel for me—and believe me yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. How I am delighted to be informed of the health & improvement of my dear little Rachel I trust that my god may preserve her as a blessing to us all. Kiss her for me. A. J.

I have not time to read this being surrounded with a croud A. J.

ALS, PP (24-0856).

1. AJ had proposed to AJ Jr. that he purchase the Baldwin property for $8,000 or $9,000 on September 24, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:690–92). Nashville merchant Harry Rufus Willie Hill (1797–1853) had bought it from Baldwin in October.

2. AJ's longtime business agent, Nashville merchant and banker Josiah Nichol (1772–1833), had died of cholera in May 1833. Sons William Nichol (1800–1878) and James Nichol (1803–1878) were executors of his estate, while a third son, Charles McAllister Nichol (1805–1867), carried on the family firm. AJ had directed AJ Jr. to see the brothers for an accounting of the year's cotton proceeds on November 1, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:755–56).

To Mary Donelson Coffee Hutchings

Washington January 12th. 1834

My dear Mary,

Your affectionate & kind letter of the 11th. ultimo has been received for some time, & has remained unanswered—not from the want of disposition, but for the want of a moments leisure, from Press of public business & bad health. This being an inclement day, keeps me from church, and I take the occasion to acknowledge it.

I can assure you in much candor you cannot rely on ones friendship with more safety than mine. That friendship which I entertained for your dear father whilst living, which none can doubt of its sincerity, sinc he has left us, has devolved on you & the family, and in me you will always find a father & a friend, not only to you but to every branch of your family

I rejoice to learn that you are happy, your choice met my full approbation & my advice to Andrew on the subject of his choice, which I hope he made known to you, will give you my opinion of your worth in which I held you. I hope Andrew may duly appreciate your ~~worth~~ merits, which, if he does, I am sure your good intelligence & amiable temper will make smoothe the path of life & ensure to you both, a happy immortality beyond the grave, for which I offer up for you both my sincere prayers.

your Uncle & Aunt & little ones enjoy, *now*, good health & unite with me in kind regards to you, Andrew, & your dear mother & her amiable family—say to Andrew he is aware how much pleasure it would afford me here, to receive from him, as well as, you, a letter advising me of your

health & prosperity.[1] Surrounded as I am here, with hypocrites & false friends, with the daily slanders & abuse of my political enemies, it is cheering to hear from those I love & feel deep interest in their happiness. ¿Why then does he not write me.

I seldom hear from our friends in Tennessee except thro Andrew and Sarah. The latter has just written me that they are all well there—that her little Pet, my sweet little Rachel (for that name will be always dear to me) is growing & improveing finely, running all over the house and begins to talk, & is very sprightly[2] I trust providence has bestowed her as a gift, a blessing to us all.

I can only add my dear Mary how much pleasure it will give me to receive a line from you telling me of your health & happiness & how Andrew is getting on with his farm. If I am permitted I intend to see you next summer

accept the assurance of my affectionate regard, and of my sincere friendship. I remain yr affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

P.S. My health is not good—A. J.

ALS, THi (24-0871). Mary Hutchings (1812–1839) was AJ's grandniece. Her father was AJ's late friend John Coffee and her mother was Mary Donelson Coffee (1793–1871), the daughter of Rachel Jackson's brother John Donelson and the sister of Emily Donelson. In November 1833 Mary had married her second cousin Andrew Jackson Hutchings (1811–1841), AJ's former ward and the son of Rachel's nephew and AJ's late business partner John Hutchings (c1776–1817). Mary and Andrew resided in Alabama.

1. The uncle and aunt were Andrew J. Donelson and Emily Donelson, Mary's mother's sister.

2. Rachel was named for AJ's late wife, Rachel Donelson Jackson (1767–1828).

To Francis Preston Blair

Private—tho not confidential—

Janry 13th. 1834

It has been stated to the undersigned that the Telegraph has come out with rage about the lands in the creek country being advertised for sale at so short a day, & that it is impossible that any of the Alabama delegation knew of it—if reply is necessary you can say that the sales were advertised by, & at the request of several of that delegation and by two whose immediate constituents were within the bounds offerred for sale. This Mr Mardis & Mr Clay will not dare to controvert—from this you can make a reply, if a reply is necessary which from the nature of the peace spoken of it may

A. J.

ANS, THi (24-0874). Edited by Duff Green (1791–1875), the Washington *United States Telegraph* had been the original newspaper voice of AJ's administration before being supplanted by Blair's *Globe* in December 1830. It had since identified with the southern state's-rights opposition. On December 17, 1833, AJ had proclaimed a public sale of former Creek lands in Alabama to take place on January 13, 1834, at the Montevallo and Montgomery land offices (*Globe*, December 18, 1833). The January 13 *Telegraph* charged that the sale had been deliberately announced "at what may be called a moments warning," rather than the usual six or nine months in advance, to aid speculators in buying up the lands "before many of the settlers will even know that they are advertised." Branding the timing of the sale an "atrocious act" of "abominable corruption" and "outrageous oppression" motivated by a "spirit of revenge" against the settlers, the paper surmised that it "must have been unknown even to the members of Alabama," as it had gone unmentioned in the January 6 House debate on Dixon H. Lewis's resolution concerning the Creek treaty.

The *Globe* responded on January 14, pointing up the contradiction between Lewis's complaint about delays in bringing the Creek lands to market and the *Telegraph*'s complaint about their hasty sale. Far from abetting speculators, said the *Globe*, the government had thwarted fraud and speculation by its careful processing of the reservation claims and oversight of their sale. It closed by noting "that the sales were advertised at the request of several of the Alabama delegation, and by two, whose immediate constituents are within the bounds of the lands offered for sale." Alabama congressmen Samuel Wright Mardis (1800–1836) and Clement Comer Clay (1789–1866) wrote replies on January 15 and 14 respectively. On January 17 their letters appeared in the *Telegraph*, and AJ again wrote Blair (below).

From Samuel James Pooley

New York Jany 16th. 1834

General

I once differed with you in politic's—i have seen my error—and am now your friend—for it is evident—that every act or measure—suggested—or passed—under your administration of our affairs—tends to the correction of abuse—the defence—and preservation of our liberal—and glorious constitution and it is my fervent belief and wish that the *good work of Reform*—will go on—untill our constitution—becomes in practice what it is in spirit—and enlightened compilation of well defined human laws—free from bigotry—all grasping monopoly—and intolerence—but secureing to rich and poor—high and low—eaqual benefits eaqual justice in a word eaqual rights—under this brief and i trust honest exposition of my feelings—you will please to accept the accompaning Case of Razors—as an evidence of my esteem—your mot O.t Sert

Samuel J Pooley

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Saml J. Pooly Presents a sett of razors as an evidence of his approbation of my administration of the Govt.—answered 19th. Janury 1834—approving the principles he assigns. A. J

ALS, DLC (44). *New York Times*, July 26, 1834. Pooley (c1804–1883) was a New York City cutler. AJ replied briefly with thanks on January 19. Pooley gave the correspondence to the *Times* for publication.

To Francis Preston Blair

Mr. Blair. Mr Mardis in his publication says "I would have gladly delayed the sales until congress could have passed upon the bill granting to the settlers upon the public land of the United States preemptive rights; consequently, I would have (by urging the sales) defeated my own wishes in this matter." What does the treaty say on this subject which Mr Mardis admits "that he advised and gave his assent to as it now stands &c &c." The Treaty says "the land hereby ceded shall remain as a fund from which all the foregoing payments except those in the ninth and tenth articles shall be paid," Mr Mardis will not deny that this article was brought to his notice, from which no preemptive right could be granted & a speedy sale was necessary to raise the funds stipulated to be paid in the treaty except that in the ninth & tenth articles to remove the Indians—use this in any remarks you make, for the omission in not stating the facts is unpardonable, & intended to throw odium on the President by uselessly urging these land into markett to deprive congress from giving preemptive rights to those intruders who I would infer from the statement he had promised altho a subscriber to the Treaty and that he advised it as it stood: attend to this.[1]

A. J.

Should you want the treaty it will be sent you—have the reply in tomorrows Globe A. J.

ANS, DLC (41). The *US Telegraph* on January 17 published replies from Alabama congressmen Samuel W. Mardis and Clement C. Clay to the *Globe*'s assertion on January 14 that they had sanctioned an early public offering of the Alabama Creek lands. AJ here quoted from Mardis's letter. Mardis said that he had met with AJ some weeks before and asked to postpone the sales until settlers on the lands could bring in another crop, but AJ had replied that "he had no discretion in this matter." Mardis maintained that he had hoped to forestall the sales until passage of a preemption bill which had been introduced in the Senate on December 17, 1833, the same day AJ proclaimed the land sales. Public lands were sold at auction, with a minimum price of $1.25 per acre. Occupying lands before their sale was an illegal but long-sanctioned practice. The preemption bill would have given each present settler, or intruder, the right to purchase up to a quarter section (160 acres) before the public sale, without competition and at the minimum price. In his letter, Mardis acknowledged signing as a witness to the March 24, 1832, Creek treaty, but said that "only in the last extremity, when all hope was at an end" for more favorable terms, had he "advised and gave my full assent to the treaty as it now stands," and that he disagreed with the administration's construction of its provisions for removing settlers. Clay's letter closely resembled Mardis's. Both conceded that an early sale was likely to favor settlers over speculators. The preemption bill subsequently passed the Senate on March 10 and the House on June 13, and AJ signed it on June 19 (*Statutes*, 4:678).

1. Articles 9 and 10 of the treaty had pledged $100,000 to discharge Creek debts and relieve Creeks in need, and $16,000 for the negotiating delegation. AJ quoted Article 11, stipulating that all other treaty expenses were to be paid out of sale proceeds from the ceded domain. The *Globe* replied to Mardis, Clay, and the *Telegraph* on January 18. It reckoned the likely cost of implementing the treaty at nearly $1,500,000. To raise that sum "an immediate sale became indispensable," and preemption or other modes of disposal that would reduce proceeds from the lands were "interdicted by the treaty" itself. AJ wrote Hugh L. White about the treaty expenses on or about January 20 (below).

From James Buchanan

Lancaster 18 January 1834

Dear General,

I herewith transmit you, according to promise, a memorandum of the conversation between Count Pozzo di Borgo & myself at Paris in September last. It will perhaps serve to beguile a leisure hour, after the great affairs which are now pressing on your time & attention shall have ~~passed away~~ had their day. The Count, as a diplomatist, is considered equal to any man in Europe, not even excepting Talleyrand & Metternich.[1]

My visit to Harrisburg has been one of unmixed gratification. The Democratic members of our Legislature are fixed & immoveable in support of your administration. The Bank are entirely mistaken in supposing that the pressure which they have occasioned will operate in their favor. Directly the contrary is the truth. The more they make their power felt, the more alive will the people become to the dangers which threaten them from that Institution.

I confess I was most agreeably disappointed in regard to my own standing in Pennsylvania. I find I was entirely mistaken in this respect when I last had the pleasure of conversing with you on the subject. This mistake arose from the influence which I know has been long exerted in a certain quarter to keep me down. If the election for Senator were now to take place I think I should succeed without difficulty. Several of the most influential among the members of the Legislature have spoken to me of another situation to which you had the kindness to allude when I was in Washington; but I shall never suffer my name to be used unless it can be done in consistency with the strength & harmony of the Republican party, upon which I am convinced that the permanence & prosperity of our Institutions, in a great degree, depend.[2]

When I was in Harrisburg Mr. Petriken, a leading member of our State Senate, intimated to me that it would be highly gratifying to Charles B. Penrose, another member, to be appointed a visiter to West Point. Mr. Penrose is a lawyer, a scholar & a gentleman, & is a decided friend of the general administration. I wrote to Governor Cass upon the subject, & have no doubt his claims will be attended to; but there are things which to be done well ought to be done quickly. I do not think that a

better selection could be made in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilkins must be well acquainted both with the personal & political character of Mr. Penrose. But probably I should not trouble you with so small a matter. If so, I know you will pardon the liberty.[3]

Please to remember me kindly to Major & Mrs. Donelson & to Colonel Earle & believe me to be ever your grateful & affectionate friend

James Buchanan

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Honble. J. Buchannan encloses a communication had with the Russian minister at Paris to be carefully read A. J

ALS, DLC (44). ALS draft, PHi (24-0987). *Works of James Buchanan*, 2:398. Buchanan (1791–1868), a former Pennsylvania congressman and later U.S. president, had been appointed minister to Russia in 1832. He had returned to the U.S. in the fall of 1833, landing at Philadelphia on November 15 and arriving in Washington on November 26.

1. On his way home, Buchanan had dined in Paris on September 13, 1833, with Carlo Andrea, Count Pozzo di Borgo (1764–1842), the Russian ambassador to France. Buchanan made a memorandum of the conversation, which he had promised to AJ on September 21 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:673–74). Among other things, Pozzo di Borgo said that the French were "turbulent & restless" and foolishly encouraged by Britain, but that Russia, Prussia, and Austria were "indissolubly united" to suppress any threat to European peace. He asked Buchanan to especially convey to AJ his hope that in the event of war the U.S. would defend its neutrality and not submit to illegal British blockade (DLC-43; *Works of James Buchanan*, 2:389–92). French diplomat Charles Maurice de Talleyrand (1754–1838) was at this time France's ambassador to Britain, and Klemens von Metternich (1773–1859) was the Austrian chancellor.

2. Buchanan had written AJ on May 29, 1833, about the opposition to him in Pennsylvania (*Jackson Papers*, 11:358–61). In December the Pennsylvania legislature had elected Samuel McKean to the Senate, without serious challenge from Buchanan. Buchanan's draft of this letter said that legislators had mentioned him to succeed William Wilkins in the Senate if AJ appointed Wilkins minister to Russia. AJ appointed Wilkins in June 1834, and Buchanan succeeded him in the Senate in December.

3. Henry Petrikin (1798–1849) and Charles Bingham Penrose (1798–1857) were Pennsylvania state senators. Buchanan had recommended Penrose to Lewis Cass on January 13 (DNA-RG 107, M22-34), and in May Cass named Penrose to the board of visitors to attend cadet examinations at West Point. Cass had been governor of Michigan Territory from 1813 until his appointment to AJ's Cabinet in 1831. William Wilkins (1779–1865) was a senator from Pennsylvania.

From Samuel Jobson Jr.

New York 1 mo 18th 1834.

Respd Friend,

I have taken up my pen to address thee a few lines, hoping and believing that thou wilt pardon the liberty which I have taken. Thou mayest remember that I was introduced to thee about two years since, by letters from Philadelphia, and I account as among the most pleasent period of my life the time occupied in a free and candid conversation, of

two or three hours, which we had together at thy house upon various subjects. I have, although belonging to a class of plain men, citizens who usually take no part in the political questions of the day,—for the last six years been the firm friend and supporter of thyself, and thy measures. I have done this from the honest and free convictions of my mind, and from the firmest relience upon thy stern honesty and integrity. In the City of the United States Bank, I have defended all thy measures in relation to it—in many instances against my personal interest, and the opinions of my friends—with the determined purpose of standing by one who I believe was determined to stand by the good of his Country. I do not mention this boastingly, but that thou mayest know that I am thy friend, and speak the pure sentiments of my mind.

Concerning the United States Bank, as at present constituted, I fully agree with thee, that it is a dangerous depository of immense power in the hands of one man, or at the most of four or five. Such a Bank as the United States Bank *should* be, is much wanted. It is capable of great good. And *such* a bank, I have no doubt, thou wouldst feel thyself free to give thy sanction to. During the past three months, I have had occasion to be impressed with the belief, during the great pressure both in Philadelphia and in this City, that a Bank which would do away the abuse and concentration of power, which has been so justly complained of, and which thou hast so well resisted is much wanted—and is in truth essentially necessary to the people. It has appeared to my mind, that the following would be a good plan for a re-charter—and I submit it to thy superior discernment, with candor; and with confidence; The present number of Directors should be doubled—and no note should be discounted, without the consent of the whole board—a large proportion of whom should be appointed by government. This alteration should do away with the small Exchange Committee who have heretofore taken the power into their own hands,—or Delegated it wholly to Nicholas Biddle—thus giving rise, to their conduct in the Discounting notes belonging to Editors, and other favorites, which were not safe to the just complaints against the Institution.[1] With these, and perhaps other restrictions which would obviate thy other objections, if thou hast others to the U.S. Bank, many of thy warm friends in Philadelphia and New York, (and, I, as an humble but firm one, in common with them) would Desire to see the Bank rechartered. Yet

Thou will confer a favor upon me, by giving me in reply, the impressions of thy mind upon the Suggestions which I have made. Thy Friend

Samuel Jobson Jr

[Endorsed by AJ:] Samuel Jobson jnr. Philadelphia—wrote from N.Y. on the Bank—no national Bank can now be chartered—it would be folly to propose one if the constitution would admit of the power—the power

of the present has been felt & must be put down or it puts our happy Government & by corruption will rule & destroy our morales A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Jobson had been a glue and hat manufacturer in Philadelphia before moving to New York City.

1. The BUS charter required that at least seven of its twenty-five directors, including the president, constitute a board for transacting business (*Statutes*, 3:269–71). The board had delegated important functions to its smaller Committee on Exchange, which was chosen by Biddle and operated in confidence. Bank critics, including AJ, had complained of its secretiveness and the exclusion of government directors from its membership, and accused the Bank of making unsound loans to editors and congressmen as bribes to support recharter.

From Joel Roberts Poinsett

White house Pedee
near Georgetown So. Cr.

My dear Sir

My earnest desire to serve a very worthy friend, who has sought to avail himself of my good offices with you must be my excuse for addressing you at this time, when you are overwhelmed with more important business. I refer you to Col. Huger's letter for an explanation of the nature of his request, and shall be much gratified if it can be complied with[1]

The times are strangely out of joint in South Carolina. We will seek however at any sacrifice to preserve that tranquillity which our native state so much requires and which alone is wanting to restore its departed prosperity

I find it impossible at this distance to understand the singular coalitions which are forming at Washington; but presume they have their origin in personal considerations. I was in hopes, that after having crushed the monster *nullification* you would have been permitted to enjoy the rest of your term of office in comparative tranquillity; but you seem destined to contend with difficulties.[2] I am happy to learn that they have not affected your health and hope you may long continue to enjoy that great Blessing. I am Dear Sir respectfully your sincere friend

J. R. Poinsett

ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-141). ALS draft dated January 19, PHi (24-1000). Poinsett (1779–1851), a former congressman and minister to Mexico, had been a leading South Carolina Unionist during the nullification crisis.

1. Poinsett enclosed a letter from South Carolina planter Francis Kinloch Huger (1773–1855), who had written him on December 26, 1833, for help in getting his son, passed midshipman Francis Huger, appointed sailing master on the frigate *Brandywine* (DNA-RG 45, M124-141). AJ referred Huger's letter to Levi Woodbury. Woodbury wrote Poinsett on January 28 that the request would "receive careful attention," but young Huger did not get the post (DNA-RG 45, M209-8).

2. In November 1832, a state constitutional convention in South Carolina had declared the federal protective tariff unconstitutional and therefore null and void, decreed measures to prevent collections within the state, and threatened secession if it met resistance. AJ

responded on December 10 with an official proclamation denying nullification's legitimacy, declaring his duty to enforce the laws, and warning that "Disunion by armed force is *treason*." Preparations for armed confrontation proceeded on both sides. On March 1, 1833, Congress passed both a bill to enforce revenue collections (the "Force Bill"), which AJ had requested, and an incremental tariff reduction measure (the "Compromise Bill") crafted by Henry Clay and endorsed by senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, nullification's chief theorist. AJ signed both bills into law on March 2. On March 15 the reconvened South Carolina convention essentially ended the crisis by accepting the tariff compromise and rescinding its nullification ordinance, though the convention also nullified the Force Bill.

To Hugh Lawson White

—Private—
Dr Sir

The situation of the Executive branch of the Government with the chairman of Indian affairs in the House of Representative induces the present note to you as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs in the Senate.[1]

Information lately recd. at the War Department as you will see from the inclosed papers, makes it necessary and proper to have funds ready to carry into full effect the creek Treaty, and as the land ceded was made by the Treaty the fund from which the money should be raised to carry the stipulations into effect, the land was brought into markett at as early a day as the designation of the reserves would permit—it is now proper that these funds arising from the sale of the land ceded should be appropriated by law to the special purpose of carrying into effect the Treaty so soon as the Indians may be ready to emigrate, or the debts under the treaty fall due. I lay before you the papers, that you may judge whether a call for them by resolution would not be the proper mode—if so, & you recommend that course return the papers inclosed & offer such resolution as you may deem proper on the occasion—we want the funds to remove the Indians & supply the riffles Blanketts &c &c &c stipulated under the Treaty, and we hope to be able to get the greater portion of the Indians away the ensuing Spring—yours respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNYSL (mAJs; 24-1024). AJ marked the cover for hand delivery by "Major Donelson." White (1773–1840), long a friend of AJ, was a U.S. senator from Tennessee and chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. On January 17 Cass had submitted a report, which AJ had requested, from commissary general of subsistence George Gibson estimating required expenses under the Creek treaty. On January 22 White introduced and the Senate adopted a resolution requesting from Cass an estimate of the number of likely Creek emigrants and of projected treaty expenses for 1834 (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 108, Serial 237). On January 27 Cass reported that there were 22,264 Creeks, of whom at least half would likely emigrate within the year. He submitted an estimate from Gibson of $1,218,885.90 in total treaty expenses, including an annuity and transportation, subsistence, and supplies for emigrants (*SDoc* 59, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239). An Act of June 26

appropriated $241,875 to remove 5,000 Creeks west of the Mississippi, $20,875 to provide them rifles, ammunition, and blankets as stipulated in Article 13 of the treaty, and additional sums for annuities, for locating Creek reservations and certifying sale contracts, and for discharging Creek debts (*Statutes*, 4:682–85).

1. Dixon H. Lewis, who had assailed the administration over the Creek treaty, was chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

From William Mervine

Washington, Jany. 21st. 1834.

Sir,

I have the honor to represent that I have been a commissioned Lieut. in the U.S. Navy for nineteen years, and during that period I have been ten years actively employed in Sea going vessels, which the Records of the Navy Department will shew. My rank and place on the Navy Register, provided the four Lieuttenants above me, have been finally disposed of, and I presume there is no question on that subject as they have been repeatedly rejected by the Senate, entitles me to the next promotion the death of the late Master Commandant John H. Bell has created a vancancy in that Grade which I most respectfully request you will be pleased to nominate me to fill. I am with great Respect, Sir, Your Obedt. Servt.

Wm. Mervine
Lieut. U.S. Navy

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Navy A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-91). Mervine (1791–1868) had joined the Navy as a midshipman in 1809 and fought in the War of 1812. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1815 and at this time was the fifth most senior Navy lieutenant, behind James P. Oellers, Charles E. Crowley, William A. C. Farragut, and Stephen Champlin.

AJ had nominated fifteen lieutenants including Oellers and Crowley for master commandant in February 1831. On March 3, the session's last day, the Senate had confirmed nine but postponed the other six, including Oellers and Crowley. AJ renominated them at the next session on December 8, 1831. On December 30 the Senate asked Navy secretary Levi Woodbury for information on their "characters and qualifications." After receiving it, the Committee on Naval Affairs reported on March 2, 1832, that since 1826 Oellers had been repeatedly passed over for promotion due to his disqualifying "character and habits," but that the Navy Department had recently determined to nominate for promotion in order of seniority every officer not clearly objectionable, with the intent to dismiss from service any whom the Senate rejected. Declining to thus assume the responsibility of judging nominees' fitness on limited information, the Senate voted to postpone acting on the six nominees while the Navy secretary ascertained their "characters and qualifications . . . , so that it may be taken for granted" that those nominated for promotion were deemed by the executive to be "in all respects qualified" (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:152, 174, 181, 193, 215–18, 231). Four of the six were subsequently renominated and confirmed. Later nominations for master commandant passed over Oellers and Crowley and also Farragut and Champlin, who were both infirm and had not served the requisite two years at sea as lieutenants.

Master commandant John H. Bell had died on August 14, 1833. Woodbury replied to Mervine on January 21, 1834, that Bell's death had only reduced the number of masters commandant to the authorized complement, but that AJ would "be happy" to make a nomination at the next vacancy. Master Commandant William L. Gordon died on May 25, and AJ nominated Mervine the next day. The Senate confirmed him on June 12 (DNA-RG 45, M149-20; *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409, 419). Mervine later commanded a frigate in the Mexican War and a squadron in the Civil War, and was made a rear admiral in retirement.

From Paul Langlois

Logansport, Ind. Jany. 22. 1834

To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

The petition of Paul Langlois respectfully represents, that at a treaty made and concluded at Ste. Mary's in the State of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners of the United States, and the Miami Nation of Indians, on the 6th. day of October 1818 there was granted to Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land, opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawanee village, as will more fully appear by a reference to the 3rd Article of said treaty and schedule; which land was not to be sold without leave of the President of the United States. Your petitioner further respectfully represents that he is a resident of the state of Indiana; that he wishes to dispose of the aforesaid section so as to enable him to make permanent improvements at his present residence, near Logansport. That he can make such sale to Lucius Fuller for a good compensation, towit, Three thousand Dollars. He therefore prays that permission be granted him to sell said Land. And as in duty bound will ever pray—

Paul Langlois his X mark

Witness J. B. Duret[1]

14 Feby 1834

I am personally acquainted with Paul Langlois the petitioner as also with the land and all the circumstances mentioned, the price offered is a fair one the sale is both necessisary and proper and I respectfully recommend that permition to sell be granted

John Tipton[2]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Permission is hereby granted to the petitioner to sell the tract of land reserved to him under the treaty of St. Marys in 1818—on a fair consideration paid & secured to be paid to him for the same—to be certified by the Presiding judge of the court wherein the land is situat~~ion~~ed, and that the payment is made, or if not paid, the consideration is well secured to be paid. Febry 15th. 1834

Andrew Jackson

DS, DNA-RG 75 (24-1025). Langlois was the son of French trader Peter Langlois and a Miami woman. By the St. Mary's treaty of October 6, 1818, the Miamis ceded lands including most of central Indiana. The U.S. commissioners were then Michigan Territory governor Lewis Cass, Indiana governor Jonathan Jennings (1784–1834), and Indiana U.S. district judge Benjamin Parke (1777–1835). The treaty granted more than twenty reservations to individuals, including a square-mile section to Langlois's youngest child. A standard clause in this and other Indian cession treaties prohibited selling or transferring the private reservations without presidential approval (*Indian Treaties*, 2:171–74).

1. John Baptiste Duret (1796–1855) of Logansport was a Cass County official and former clerk to John Tipton.

2. John Tipton (1786–1839), now a U.S. senator from Indiana, had been the Indiana Indian agent from 1823 to 1831.

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

January 23rd. 1834—

Dear Sarah

I have just received your kind and affectionate letter of the 5th. instant, and regret to learn that the Box containing your table, & sheeting linnen &c &c, has not reached you. I hope it will be recovered, indeed I do not see how it could be left behind Mr Bell goods it being marked for Nashville I have wrote Mr Toland who will be able to inform me to whose care it was ~~under~~ committed & by whom to be received from the waggons at the ohio, & by whom shipped at Wheeling or Pittsburgh & trace it up—if it is not regained send me on another bill & I will have it filled & sent on by Neworleans to you.[1]

I sincerely rejoice to hear that you are all well & happy with yr dear sister & family who has joined you & that, Thomas Emma & baby has arrived in good health may you all be as happy as I wish you. I have seen Mr Key his acount of the improvement of my dear little Rachel, was highly gratifying—he appeared to be delighted with her, & the manner of his describing her was quite interesting to me, and her attempt to talk & call grand papa made it still more so.[2] I hope she is over all danger in teething having twelve I presume her eye teeth is cut, if so, then her days of pain & danger has passed, I trust in a kind providence that he will bless & preserve her as a blessing to us all, kiss the dear little Pet for me. I hope providence will permit me to see her next summer, and she will be able to say grand pa. I must close—my business & company are pressing. Why cannot Andrew write me twice a month. Present me affectionately to him. I expect to hear from him soon, the amount of cotton made & how much gone to markett, & whether he has closed the contract with Hill for the land &c, & if bought whether he would rather retain it or exchange with Major A. J. Donelsons—it is probable the Major would not desire to change. I have wrote him to buy the land, and I want to know how much will be lacking from the sales of cotton after paying the expence of the farm and supplies for the House will be needed to meet the first payment

& whether the first of may will do to have the funds at Nashville to meet it—urge Andrew my dear Sarah to give me this information.

Present me kindly to Mr & Mrs. Weatheral & the children & to Thomas & Emma & my young namesake kiss my dear little Pet for me and accept of my prayers for the safety & prosperity of you all & believe—in haste yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. all my Houshold Mr Earle & Elisabeth Martin included Join in kind salutations to you all at the Hermitage, and our connections & enquiring friends & neighbours.[3] My own health in improving, but I am laboured almost to death A. J

ALS, THer (24-1038). Extract, *Nashville Banner*, January 21, 1911.

1. Henry Toland had written AJ Jr. on October 9, 1833, that he had shipped a "box of dry goods and paper . . . with Mr Bells goods" from Philadelphia to Nashville by an inland route (Stanley F. Horn, 23-1000). Bell may have been Nashville congressman John Bell.

2. Francis Scott Key (1779–1843), U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," had returned from his mission to Alabama on January 20.

3. Elizabeth Anderson Martin (c1816–1871) was AJ's grandniece. Her mother, Catherine Donelson Martin, was Rachel's niece and the sister of John Coffee's wife Mary and of Emily Donelson.

From James Dalrymple

Salem 23d January 1834

Sir

I have been advised by one of your firm and talented freinds to address this letter to you with respect to my nomination to the Senate as Surveyor of Salem for thier Approbation. I have heard that there is an intention to supplant me in your preference in favor of another person. I make no comparison between myself and that person, but I think if doing what to the best of my Ability I have thought to be right & just and when Things came up which have in my opinion required the advice of the Treasury department & when instructed by them Obeying the instruction I think I have been within the limits of my duty when I so Obeyed. There may have been at the seat of Govt. persons from this Town who have felt that no person born in the Country which gave your Father birth ought to receive any behest from the administration. This is as Shakespear says the head & front of my Offending[1] I have lived in Salem thirty nine years and have been during that time very well off but I have experienced unfortunate reverses and now what property I have is so situated as to afford me only a trifling income, and would be a matter of importance to me if I were continued in my Office one other term

From the time I became naturalized which was during the administration of President Adams and just at the time of the passage

of the Alien Act I put forth in favor of Mr Jefferson whatever talents I possesed in favor of that Gentleman and not without effect for the politicks of this Town was changed in his behalf by the exertion of myself & only a few others in sustaining the cause of republicanism in a paper begun at that time here and now still in existence but its former principals wholly abandoned.[2] Mr Woodbury will lay before you some documents wherby you will be enabled to judge of the rectitude of my course in the execution of the duties performed by me as Surveyor of this Port but however this overture may eventuate I wish you Sir firm health to sustain you in the arduous duties you have to perform and with respect to your firmness of purpose no person either freind or foe, ever doubts that quality as eminently distinguishing you from most other men[.] with great respect I am your most Obt. Servant

James Dalrymple

ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1034). Dalrymple (c1765–1839) had emigrated from Ireland to Salem, Mass., in 1795 and was naturalized in 1802. AJ had appointed him customs surveyor and inspector for Salem in 1830, and his four year-commission was set to expire on January 29. On March 15 AJ nominated Joseph Noble to replace Dalrymple, and the Senate confirmed him on April 24.

1. *Othello*, Act 1, Scene 3. AJ's father, Andrew Jackson (d. 1767), had emigrated from Ireland in 1765.

2. The "Act concerning Aliens" and the "Act respecting Alien Enemies," both passed in 1798 during the presidency of John Adams (1735–1826), authorized the deportation of non-citizens deemed "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States" and the expulsion of foreign nationals whose governments made or threatened war against the United States (*Statutes*, 1:570–72, 577–78). Opposition rallied around Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), who unseated Adams in the election of 1800. The Salem *Impartial Register* began publication on May 12, 1800. It later became an anti-Jackson paper called the *Essex Register*.

From Andrew Jackson Jr.

Hermitage Janry. 25th, 1834—

My Dear Father,

I have received three kind letters from you since last I wrote you, yours was of date 26 ult. and of the 3d & 5th of this month—and still I have not replied to them until now, for which please forgive as I will not assign any reasons. We are extremely sorry to learn that your health is not so good, but pray that it may improve and that you may bear up under your severe trials this winter, and that you may return to us in the spring in renewed health, or at least in the summer, It seems that there is rather boisterous times in congress—but fear not, that poor devil Clay & McDuffie have not only cut their own throats but that of their friends (in the same cause) but I well know you will stand erect & confound your enemies there—the sovereign people are with you tooth & toe nail. I regret to learn that

Mr. Hebb of cumberland Md has written you on the subject of the sale of the Negro girl Rachel.[1] I made a bargain with him in this way—at the time I was lying sick and not knowing how many accidents & difficulties & what expense I might have to encounter before reaching home, I reserved my funds and just paid him half of the $400 the ballance when convenient, or after the sale of our cotton crop—and after I had gotten home some time he Mr. Hebb wrote me stating that he was compelled to have some funds and stated that he had written to you, beging my pardon for so doing—so it stands. My Dr Father, my expences were quite large before getting home—the delays & changes, together with myself, wife, & 5 negroes—it lowerd my funds very much—& after geting home I had to pay off a few little debts & percievd I would have to make a settlement in all probability with Holtzclaw, I did make a small part of the settlement out of my funds brought on—thinking that Mr. Hebb would wait & not needing the ballance $200 until after the sale of our cotton—& I told him at the same time, if he needed the money, to write me & I would either send it to him if I had it, or would write you upon the subject & get you to do it, if it was convenient for you to do so.[2] I will now crave your pardon for being nearly out of funds—& if convenient get you to send the ballance on to him—& so soon as I can collect a few little debts will return it, if you wish it. His name is Mr. George Hebb of Cumberland Md. While I think of it, will you please forward to me Judge Overtons note to you for $500—you will find it in your check book, or it is put down there. I can collect it if I had it.[3] Our home affairs are going very well—all the cotton out & have sent off some time since 68 Bales to Mr White of Orleans—the cotton is not all gind yet, but we are at it—there will be in all I certainly think, one hundred Bales, I will use all exertions to have the rest ready for markett as soon as I can—the corn is not all quite gathered yet, but we are at it.[4] I think we will have enough of that—also sufficient food for the stock of every description, they are all in very good order likewise the mares & colts. On the subject of the purchase of Baldwins place from Mr. Hill, that I have made in the following manner—in one & two years payments price $10.000 I could get it for no less, or lose it—and father Mr. Hill is to give me an answer in a day or two, whether he will, or will not, extend the payments to three years, I think I can get him to do it—and too without any interest—and as it is we have no interest to pay—what think you of it, I think the place worth it, at that rate—write me soon about it. I will write you again certainly in a day or two. Sarah has just written you. Sarah our dear Rachel are well at present, the latter is accasionally a little unwell from cutting her teeth and has with it a little cough—but she seems better of it—she is growing finely, & has learnt a great many new words, & is continually calling for Grandpapa—I wish to god you could see her, & how I pray for the time to come, to have you constantly with us—all well here, likewise relations & friends, Thomas & Emma, Mr. Wetherill & lady present their kindest regards to you. Sarah & Rachel desire a kiss—

remember us to Andw. & Emily & Col Earl. May god bless you preserve & protect you, your affectionate son

Andrew Jackson junr

ALS, DLC (44). AJ replied on February 12 (below).

1. In October 1833, while en route to the Hermitage, AJ Jr. had purchased the slave Rachel (c1816–1868) and her daughter Nancy from George Hebb (1777–1846) of Cumberland, Maryland. AJ had written AJ Jr. about it on December 22, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:826–27). AJ had previously bought Rachel's siblings Grace (or Gracy), Louisa, and Peter and their mother Nancy from Hebb's brother, William Hebb of Washington.

2. Burnard Warner Holtzclaw (c1800–1842) had been the Hermitage overseer in 1833.

3. AJ's late friend John Overton (1766–1833) of Nashville had given him a promissory note for $500 on July 27, 1831. On June 7, 1834, AJ Jr. receipted the note for payment in full of $585 in principal and interest from Overton's estate.

4. Maunsel White (1783–1863) was AJ's cotton factor at New Orleans.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington January 26th. 1834

My son:

I am anxiously awaiting your letter which is to give me the information of the shipment of our cotton and amount made that I may be able to form the probable deficiency of amount of the first payment of the land purchased from Mr. Hill, that I may prepare as well as I can to meet it. I have been casually conversing with Major Donelson on the subject of the exchange with him, but I suppose he will decline it, and it may be as advantageous to you both, not to make the exchange, as the tract bought of Capt Mosely when added to that bought of Mr Hill, will make it valuable.[1]

I recd. day before yesterday Sarahs affectionate letter of the 5th. instant. I was rejoiced that she was happy having her dear sister & little ones with her & that Thomas & Emma & son, had got home in good health. Thomas must have had a disagreable journey. How I was delighted to receive from Mr Key a description of the sprightliness of our dear little Rachel, and Sarahs account that she had twelve teeth—providence I trust will preserve you all & bless you with health & happiness.

I learn that Mr Stockly Donelson keeps the Stockholder at his farm the ensuing season—as the Spring is approaching I will barely say to you that our own Citizen has more of that blood than the Stockholder, & being youn & vigorous, the other old & blind, I wish you to breed from the Citizen. The Stockholder filly & Sarahs, I would put to breeding this Spring—being as you are without a keeper, this will be the most profitable mode—it will be as much as we can do to get they three stud colts trained well, and in the mean time we would be loosing two colts yearly from the fillies. The three two year old stud colts ought to be broke

this spring, gentled, and next fall trained. I wish certainly the oscar fillys, citizen, & the virgian by Bolivar, trained—if the oscars fillys colt by citizen makes a good runner then the Citizen will become profitable to us. I wish all our mares put to him in the spring—rest assured he will be a better brood horse than his sire.[2] When at leisure I would be pleased to have a description of the injury apparent to the citizen colt if it is perceptable & whether the colt halts in his trot—& the real size of the 3-two year old, with your opinion of the action of each.

you see I am the theme of daily abuse by Clay Calhoun & Co—but you may rest assured of one thing that the deposits will not be restored, & the days of the Bank, that great mamoth of corruption, is numbered—it dies on the 3rd. of march 1836—and no phenix will arise out of its ashes.[3] Kiss Sarah & the little pet for me, present me kindly to Mr & Mr Wetheral & the little children to Thomas & Emma and all inquiring friends, in which we all join, & Mr. & Mrs. Blair ~~and~~. believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. AJ had purchased tracts adjoining the Hermitage from Peter Guerrant Moseley (1776–c1861) in 1830 and 1831.

2. Stockley Donelson (1805–1888) was a brother of Emily Donelson. Stockholder stood at his stable near the Hermitage from February to July 1834 and was the sire of AJ's stud horse Citizen (or Young Citizen). Oscar and Virginian had been noted stud horses. AJ had owned Bolivar, another stallion, but sold his interest in 1831 and 1832.

3. John Caldwell Calhoun of South Carolina (1782–1850) had been vice president during AJ's first term. He was now in the Senate, where he and Clay made common cause in opposition. The BUS charter would expire on March 3, 1836 (*Statutes*, 3:269).

To Martin Van Buren

Janry *[. . .]* 1834.

My Dr. Sir,

I have this moment recd. the inclosed—it is intended to appear in tomorrows Globe. I think it right & proper that such a piece to disabuse the public mind should appear in the Globe. It would afford me much pleasure that the insertion of Mr McLanes name would meet his approbation will you see & consult him—return this to me in due time to return it to Mr B.[1] with your ideas on the peace—

I am surrounded & can say no more at present[.] yr

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Zadoc W. McKnew Papers (24-1089). The tariff law of July 14, 1832, had set a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem on imported cotton manufactures, with no plain cottons to be valued at less than thirty cents per square yard and no colored cottons at less than thirty-five. The Compromise tariff of March 2, 1833, provided for lowering all duty rates then above twenty per cent to twenty per cent in a series of proportional biennial steps over

nine years, starting December 31, 1833 (*Statutes*, 4:585–87, 629–31). Instructions issued by then Treasury secretary McLane on April 20, 1833, for appraising goods under the new law deemed the minimum valuations "merely artificial" and directed that duties be calculated "on the real, instead of the assumed value." Otherwise the law's intent of bringing rates down toward an actual twenty per cent would be thwarted, since the minimums were as much as three times the real value. McLane's wording seemed to ordain an immediate change in valuation method. Accordingly, on December 26, 1833, Joseph I. Anderson, the first comptroller of the Treasury, issued a circular to customs officers directing a change from minimum to actual valuations. Critics in Congress and the press subsequently blamed Taney, Anderson's superior, for abolishing the minimums, misinterpreting the statute, and in effect drastically reducing the tariff on cottons. Responding to a Senate call for explanation, Taney reported on January 13 that the minimums would remain in effect and that Anderson had mistaken McLane's meaning (*SDoc* 34, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1, Serial 238). On January 15, Anderson issued another circular to collectors clarifying that the change in assessment basis from the legal minimums to real value would be accomplished incrementally, rather than all at once, by figuring it into the biennial proportional reductions (*Congressional Globe*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 104). A *Globe* editorial on January 28, probably the one referred to here, charged that blaming Taney for Anderson's misunderstanding of McLane, with which "Mr. Taney had nothing to do," was "*sheer imposture*," part of an opposition "persecution" against him.

1. Francis P. Blair.

To Emily Ward

How beautiful are the paths of virtue. Their reward to those who walk in them is peace and tranquility in this life, and a happy immortality beyond the grave.

Andrew Jackson

Facsimile of ANS, Christie's (Forbes sale #6), May 22, 2007 (mAJs). Printed extract, *The Collector*, vol. 56, no. 5 (March–April 1943), p. 77. Ward (1821–1881) was the daughter of New York congressman Aaron Ward. Van Buren added a note below AJ's: "That such may be Miss Emily's course through life, & such her reward, is the fervent prayer of her sincere friend. Martin Van Buren, Washington, Jan. 27, 1834."

From Willie Blount

Jany 28th. 1834

Dear Sir,

Your own representation of the manner the U.S. bank affairs were conducted is sufficient to convince every honest man, who will lay his prejudices aside & who would not upturn Heaven and Earth to be President of the U.S. whether the people prefer him or not, that the course persued with respect to a removal of the Deposits was wise, just, and not only necessary but indispensible for the value of correctness and a due regard to the public interest, as well as in relation to the freedom and purity of an exercise of the elective franchise. Van Buren will keep those other men from being next President.

The memorial to the Senate and House of Repts. by the 4 Directors of the Bank against the bank proceedings is the most complete expose of those unwarrable proceedings I have ever seen, and gives the hardest blows to get over, that any set of arbitrary men ever recd—it is complete in their own defence, and for the able stand they have made in support of the public interest and in support of the rights of the community those 4 directors merit the thanks of every good citizen and of Congress. I was not deceived in Duane.[1]

I see that Major Lee is said to be at Paris engaged in writing the life of Napoleon. I did not before know what had become of him—and it affords me great pleasure to understand that his work will not only approach nearer to accuracy than the biographers of Napoleon have hitherto attained, but that it is expected to notice the principal errors, and in a critical manner, run into by Sir Walter Scott. The reading of a few pages of Scott's work convinced me of the propriety of not reading the work thro' & I laid it on the shelf there to remain for me. I only regret he has not lived to see Major Lee's examination of his errors—have a great desire to see Major Lee's life of that great man, but unless it be thro' your mention to him that I wish to obtain a copy of it, I know not how to get one, unless it be republished in the U.S: will you, when writing to him, request that he will send me a copy, to your care? ~~if~~ his work is not expected to be republished in the U.S.[2]

I was afraid that those Yankees, when you went to New England, would kill you with their distressing attentions, as to the fatigue you must necessarily undergo in acting up to your nature as a polite gentleman[3]—hope you are in health, as is, your friend

Willie Blount

[Endorsed by AJ:] Govr. Blount—to be answered, & Major Lee written to send a few copies of his work, the life of Napoleon A. J.

ALS, DLC (73). Blount (1768–1835) had been governor of Tennessee from 1809 to 1815.

1. On December 9, 1833, BUS government directors Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager, and McElderry had memorialized Congress explicating their role and defending their conduct as representatives of the public interest on the BUS board. They charged Biddle and the board majority with systematically excluding them from knowledge of the Bank's affairs or participation in its business, and with operating in violation of the public trust, the charter, and the Bank's own rules (*HRDoc* 12, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 254). William John Duane (1780–1865) of Philadelphia had been appointed Treasury secretary in May 1833. In September AJ had dismissed him for refusing to order the removal of public deposits from the BUS.

2. Henry Lee (1787–1837), son of Revolutionary hero Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee and half-brother of Robert E. Lee, had been named consul general to Algiers by AJ in 1829 and had remained abroad after the Senate unanimously rejected his nomination in March 1830. In 1827 Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) had published *The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte* in nine volumes. The first volume of Lee's projected biography, *The Life of the Emperor Napoleon*, was published in London in 1834 and New York in 1835. It contained a critique of Scott's work.

3. AJ had undertaken a ceremonial tour of northern states in June 1833. After visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, Providence, and Boston, he was compelled by ill health and exhaustion to cut the tour short at Concord, N.H., and return directly to Washington.

From James Thomas

Executive Department
Annapolis Jany 28 1834

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you the within Resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, and respectfully ask your prompt attention to them. With great respect your Obt Servt

James Thomas

ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-32). *American Historical Review* 55 (October 1949): 60. Thomas (1785–1845) was the governor of Maryland.

[Enclosure]

By the House of Delegates
Jany 28th. 1834

Whereas it has been represented to this General Assembly, that there has been, and there is strong reasons to believe there will be again, riotous assemblages of the labourers at or near Williamsport in Washington County, in which several lives have been lost, and serious apprehensions are entertained that injury will be done to the persons and property of the Citizens of that Town and neighbourhood,

And whereas it has been respresented that the civil authority is incompetent to quell said rioters, and that the militia in that neighbourhood is insufficient to subdue and keep in subjection such rioters,

And whereas considerable delay must result from a reliance upon the militia in other parts of the State, for aid in the present exigency, Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby requested to order on to Williamsport, such portion of the military of the General Government, as in his opinion may be necessary to protect our Citizens and prevent any injury to the public works and the property of individuals in that neighbourhood.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above resolution by express to the President of the United States.

By order

L Gassaway Cl

~~We certify that the foregoing resolution passed both branches of the Legislature the~~
We certify that the above is a true Copy of the Preamble and resolutions passed by both Houses of the Legislature at the December Session 1833.

L Gassaway Cl Ho Del Md
Jos H Nicholson clk Senate Md.[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Secretary of War will forthwith order such military as will be able to aid the civil authority of Maryland to put down the riotous assembly named within—at least two companies of regulars with as much expedition as possible[2] A. J. Janry 29th 1834—

DS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-32). *Laws Made and Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland*, December 1833 session, Resolution 11. *American Historical Review* 55 (October 1949): 61. Reportedly prompted by disputes over pay, violence had broken out between two groups of Irish laborers constructing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal near Williamsport, Md., around January 16. Local militia had intervened to quell the fighting and had jailed several dozen rioters. On January 27, representatives of the warring factions had signed an agreement to keep the peace.

1. The clerks were Louis Gassaway and Joseph Hopper Nicholson (1806–1872).

2. On January 29, Army adjutant general Roger Jones ordered two artillery companies, one from Fort McHenry and another from Fort Washington, to Williamsport to aid civil authority in keeping the peace and enforcing the laws (DNA-RG 94, M565-8). They remained at Williamsport until late March.

From Eli Simpson Davis

Abbeville So. Ca.

My Dear Sir,

Before I reached the seat of government of this State, the legislature had adjourned. They had completed the work left for them by Mr. Calhoun, and after immolating their victim (the State) and inscribing on the title page of the laws the memorable motto "Havoc and spoil, & ruin, are my gain" they precipitately adjourned.[1]

While the nullifiers are denouncing you at Washington for having performd your constitutional duties, they and their minions here are attempting to introduce a system of tyranny which would have disgraced the Reign of Robespierre. An awful retribution is in reserve for Mr. Calhoun for having destroyed the peace and happiness of the State. Like the Parthian he shoots his arrows as he flies.[2]

The inclosed extracts will give you some idea of the frenzy to which the Union men have been driven by the despotism of their adversaries. Meetings have been held throughout this district and a Committee from each meeting will assemble here on Monday in order to draw up a general report.

Accept my D. Sir of my first & best wishes.

E. S. Davis

P.S. You are at liberty to publish this if you think it proper

[Endorsed by AJ:] Doctor Daveis with a slip inclosed—he says it may published For Mr. Blair.

ALS, DLC (44). Davis was an Abbeville physician and former state legislator. The letter is postmarked January 29.

1. The quotation is from Milton, *Paradise Lost*, 2:1009. Before adjourning on December 19, 1833, the South Carolina legislature had adopted a law reorganizing the state militia under closer legislative control. Among other provisions, it vacated all existing officers' commissions and required new officers to take an oath swearing allegiance to the state (*Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed in December, 1833*, pp. 13–26). Denounced by Unionists as proscriptive and tyrannical, the law sparked protest meetings in Abbeville district and across the state.

2. Maximilien Robespierre (1758–1794) had headed the French Revolutionary regime during the Reign of Terror. The ancient Parthians were known for their tactic of shooting arrows at a pursuing enemy during a retreat.

To Lewis Cass

—*Private*—

Janry 30th. 1834—

Dr. Sir,

I enclose you the rough draft of a message to congress to be accompanied by your report to me which will be accompanied by your correspondence with the Bank on this subject—their reply & the opinion of the atto. Genl.

you will please note its contents & return it to me with any suggestions that may occur to you to make it more full, strong & energetic. I am anxious to present this subject to congress as early as the convenience of the atto. Genl. will permit—it will have a great effect on public opinion—yours respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MiU-C (24-1104). A law of June 7, 1832, had extended lifetime annuities, retroactive to 1831, to all surviving Revolutionary veterans who had served at least six months and did not qualify under more restrictive previous pension laws. Payments were to be made "under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury . . . at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct." A subsequent joint resolution on June 28 transferred payment authority to the Secretary of War (*Statutes*, 4:529–30, 605). The BUS, already the government's pension agent under previous laws, disbursed the funds and kept custody of the records. On January 2, 1834, War Department Commissioner of Pensions James L. Edwards instructed fifteen BUS branch presidents to cease making payments under the June 1832 law and to deliver the pension funds, books, and papers to local banks that had been designated by the Treasury Department as federal depositories in their place. BUS president Nicholas Biddle interdicted the transfers, explaining to Cass on January 23 that since the BUS drew its authority as pension agent directly from acts of Congress, only Congress could order a change (*SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 15–21, Serial 239).

On January 30 Cass submitted his correspondence with Biddle to AJ, and on February 3 Attorney General Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795–1858) submitted an opinion that the War Department's transfer order "was fully warranted by law, and that no valid reason has been assigned for refusing to obey it." Butler held that Biddle's argument was irrelevant, as the 1832 statute was not really a pension law. It provided for "pay" rather than pensions, and was administered under procedures distinct from the pension system. Further, the Bank's arrogation to itself of power to adjudge and reject a direct governmental order was "wholly indefensible" and a "palpable breach" of duty (*SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2–14, Serial 239).

On February 4 AJ laid the case before Congress. He declared the BUS's usurpation of authority to interpret the law and determine its mode of execution "without example in the history of our country," and he warned that "if the acts of the public servants . . . may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then indeed the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power in the Bank of the United States above what we derive from the people" (Richardson, 3:39–41). The House of Representatives referred AJ's message to its Committee of Ways and Means. On February 11, chairman James K. Polk reported for the majority, concurring with Butler and proposing a bill to strip the BUS of its function as pension agent (*HRRep* 263, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). The Senate referred AJ's message to its Committee on the Judiciary, which on February 17 submitted a unanimous report justifying the Bank's actions and rejecting Butler's distinction between pay and pensions. It offered a resolution declaring the War Department "not warranted" in appointing pension agents in any state with a BUS branch (*SDoc* 92, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239). On May 26 the Senate adopted this resolution with additions that declared the 1832 Act to be a pension law and denied the War Department's power to remove its agency from the BUS (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 283–84, Serial 237). Meanwhile the newly designated agent banks began paying pensions under the 1832 law with funds and papers supplied directly from the War Department (*SDoc* 193, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 240).

From John Pemberton

Philada. Jany. 31st. 1834

My dear Sir

I take the liberty of enclosing to you an application from my old friend Colonel James M Linnard of this city, to transfer his son Lieut Linnard from the Artillery, to the Engineer Corps.[1]

Lieut Linnard is a young man of excellent talents and I am informed a superior draughtsman, & stood high as such at West Point.

I have known the Colonel for many years, and he has been one of our most active; and influential politicians: always a democrat, strenuously sustaining the People's cause, particularly through the great contest, that commenced in 1823–4.

He was in favor of rechartering the U.S. Bank, but is now decidedly against the deposits, being returned to that iniquitous Institution. If the transfer can be made with propriety, I can assure you it will gratify a numerous body of your personal and political friends. The Bankites are to have a meeting on Monday next—the People, I hope will have one in all next week, both in the city.[2] I cannot doubt but you will be sustained,

in your patriotic course; by the freemen of our happy country, and the aristocracy see, that it is in vain to attempt to enslave a People that know & are jealous of their rights. Believe me ever your sincere friend and obdt servt.

signed John Pemberton

Copy, PHi (24-1115).

1. Thomas Beasly Linnard (1810–1851) had graduated ninth in his class at West Point and was commissioned as a second lieutenant of artillery in 1830. He transferred to the topographical engineers in 1838. His father, Philadelphia lumber merchant James Mifflin Linnard (1784–1863), had been captain of a volunteer artillery company in the War of 1812.

2. A pro-BUS meeting attended by about 1,600 people was held at Philadelphia's Musical Fund Hall on Monday, February 3. It adopted resolutions reprobating deposit removal, praising William J. Duane for resisting it, and urging recharter of the BUS. The meeting appointed a committee to lay before Congress a memorial drawn up on January 27 and now bearing 10,259 signatures. It complained of business paralysis and universal suffering due to "the disordered state of the currency" brought on by the removal of deposits, and prayed Congress to restore them. Philadelphia congressman Horace Binney presented the memorial to the House of Representatives on February 10 (Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, February 4, 1834; *HRDoc* 86, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 256). An anti-BUS meeting was held on February 6. Pemberton wrote AJ about it the same day (below).

To Andrew Jackson Donelson

Major Donelson will subscribe for two copies. I subscribe to nothing. I purchase such Books as I think may be usefull to those who come after me, upon inspection of the work. A. J.

[Endorsed:] Janry '34

ANS, DLC-Donelson Papers (24-0716). AJ's note is on an envelope addressed to Donelson, probably intended as guidance for his reply. The envelope may have enclosed a letter that Washington bookseller George Templeman had written Donelson on December 29, 1833, offering sets of congressional documents for sale (Donelson Papers, DLC).

From James Harn et al.

Territory of Florida
Alachua County
January 1834

Sir

The undersigned Inhabitants of Florida residing in that part of the Territory which borders on and is in the vicinity of the Boundaries of the Seminole Nation beg leave to address you as the head of the ~~nation~~ Government of the United States and as the source to which they may appeal with a confident expectation that their appeal will receive the

attention to which its importance not only to them but to Florida at large evidently intitles it

We bear in cherished and greatful remembrence the numerous manifestations of your kind and paternal feelings towards our infant country and we recur with sentiments of peculiar gratification to your efforts to remove from among us a species of population which though limited as to numbers is nevertheless owing to its wandering and unsettled character most seriously and effectually retarding the prosperity of our territory by spreading themselves over a large and fair portion of it which they regularly do in open and flagrant violation of sacred compact for they do not even affect to respect their pledge to confine themselves within the limits of Territory reserved to them by the treaty of 1823 on the contrary they are to be found at all times and in large parties of almost entire tribes encamped in the neighbourhood of the white settlements to the great anoyance and injury of the settlers whose fields are pillaged and their stocks of every description subjected to the constant and heavy depredations of these hungry freebooters nor are these the only evils which are experienced and grow out of the presence among us of a people like them acknowledging no moral obligation who entertain no respect for the rights of their neighbours and who will yield to no argument but force It is hardly necessary to say that we allude to the Seminole Indians.[1]

While this lawless and indomitable people continue where they now are the owners of slaves in our Territory and even in the states contiguous cannot for a moment in any thing like security enjoy the possession of this description of property. Does a negro become tired of the service of his owner he has ownly to flee to the Indian country where he will find ample safety against pursuit. It is a fact which if not fully susceptible of proof is notwithstanding and upon good ground firmly believed that there is at this time living under the protection of the Seminole Indians a large number probably more than one hundred slaves who have absconded from their masters in the neighbouring states and in Florida since the Treaty of Camp Moultrie. Within a few weeks several parties are known to have sought and found shelter in the nation where they continue secure against every effort of their owners to recover them and this too in total and gross disregard of a Solemn promise (see article seventh Treaty of Camp Moultrie aforesaid) on the part of the Indians that runaway negroes should not be allowed shelter in their nation and that should such take refuge there the best efforts of the nation should be used for their prompt apprehension and surrender. They seem in general hardly to think it necessary when called upon to perform their promise upon this subject to admit the fact of their having made such a promise and even when they do acknowledge it it is no evidence of their intention to observe good faith in relation to it on the contrary it is an undoubted truth that in some cases where they have been called upon to surrender absconding slaves they have connived with and through the instrumentality of the negroes living among them

aided such slaves to select new and more secure places of refuge. There are it is believed more than five hundred negroes residing with the Seminole Indians four fifths of whom are runaways or decendants of runaways. To these all the fastnesses and positions of security in the nation are thoroughly known.

With the sympathy (the natural result of a parity of interests a simularity of condition) which they must be supposed to feel for the refugee backed by the countenance of their red protectors and possessing the knowledge of country before adverted to it is evident that the absconding slave who succeeds in reaching the Indian Territory is in absolute safety and may laugh to scorn all exertions for his apprehension. It is perfectly obvious that during the existance of such a state of things the interests of this fertile and promising section of Florida cannot flourish and we are constrained to repeat that there is no rational prospect of a change for the better so long as the indians are suffered to remain in their present location

It had been fondly hoped after the conclusion of the treaty of Paynes Landing that our dificulties so far as they depended upon this wretched and misguided people would speedily draw to a close and that the return of the deputation sent by them to examine the county west of the Mississippi would be at once followed by the commencement of preperations for the emigration of the whole nation but in this we have been most sadly dissappointed and so far from their exhibiting a disposition to comply with the terms of that Treaty and enter upon the promised removal they demonstrate not only by their manner but by their open declarations also that they do not intend their agreement to leave Florida shall have upon them any binding effect. Since the return of the deputation aforesaid the conduct of the Indians has been even more insufferably outrageous than before.[2] They have not scrupled to seize in open day and in the very inclosures of the inhabitants their cattle and hogs and these as if confident of security or desperately regardless of consequences they butcher without removing them in some instances out of sight of the dwellings of their owners. In two or more cases they have aimed and snapped their rifles at our fellow citizens for no other reason than an attempt on the part of those citizens to protect their property. Their insoalnce and recklessness of feeling have in fact reached such a pitch that they appear no longer to think it necessary to disguise and they have been heard to declare in the most unquallified terms their contempt for the Government and its Laws. To denounce their indignation and threaten the country with bloodshed should any measures be adopted to restrain and controul them.

This most unpropitious and alarming condition of their country the undersigned respectfully conceive demands the immediate an efficient action of the Government, and they will not permit themselves to doubt that the necessary interposition will be promptly awarded[.] We have the honor to be Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servants

James Harn
John Pisnese
M. Garrason
Joseph Butler
Wyatt C Allen

[Ninety additional signatures follow.]

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Secratary of War, will direct the Governor of Florida to make enquiry into the truth of the charges against the Seminole Indians & if found correct forthwith to inform them that speedy punishment awaits the repetion of the outrages committed & demand for the owners speedy remuneration for the property taken, and forthwith to prepare to remove to the West of the M. river & join the creeks now there, or immediate steps would be taken to enforce the Treaty[3] A. J.

LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-288). Copy, DNA-RG 233 (24-0717). *HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 30–33 (Serial 292). James Harn (1798–1869) hailed originally from Georgia, Michael Garrison (1793–1856) from North Carolina, and Wyatt Carter Allen (1812–1888) from Virginia. The petition was sent to Florida Territory congressional delegate Joseph M. White. On March 6 White conveyed it to Secretary of War Cass, who in turn submitted it to AJ on March 7 (DNA-RG 75, M234-288; *HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., p. 30, Serial 292). AJ's endorsement is on Cass's note.

1. By the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek, the Florida Seminoles had relinquished all their lands except a reservation in central Florida, in return for various payments and provisions. Article 7 required them to be "active and vigilant" in apprehending and delivering up "any absconding slaves, or fugitives from justice" passing through their territory (*Indian Treaties*, 2:203–7).

2. By the May 1832 Treaty of Payne's Landing, the Seminoles had engaged to remove entirely from Florida to the Creek domain west of the Mississippi within three years, provided an advance delegation of chiefs found the country satisfactory and the Creeks willing to accept them (*Indian Treaties*, 2:344–45). A Seminole delegation had gone west in September 1832 and in March 1833 signed a treaty at Fort Gibson pledging prompt removal to a portion of the western Creek country (*Indian Treaties*, 2:394–95). AJ submitted it to the Senate on December 24, 1833, and the Senate voted its advice and consent on April 8, 1834.

3. On March 10, Elbert Herring, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the War Department, sent Florida Territory Governor William P. Duval a copy of the petition and AJ's instructions to investigate the charges, order any necessary remunerations, and prepare the Seminoles for immediate removal (*HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 90–91, Serial 292). Duval replied on March 26 that he would instruct Seminole agent Wiley Thompson accordingly (DNA-RG 75, M234-288).

February

From Joseph H. Howard

February 1st 1834
Pole Cat Spring Creek Nation

Dear Sir

Knowing that you are Dispose to administer Strict Justice to the Indians in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty; I beleave your Excellency will pardon me for troubling you with this hint.

I have ingagued in a contract with U. S. agent to open a ~~rode~~ road Through this nation; (or a parte of it) in attending to this bussiness I have necessaryly Spent some months in the nation.

during this time; I have become acquainted with some of the transactions relative to the Purchase of Indian reservations; I beleave if fraud & corruption Ever approximated to perfection it has done so in this case.

From my own observation; I am induced to beleave that a number of Reservations has been Paid for at some nominal price; and the principle consideration has been whiskey & homespun. I am informed and I think from a sorce intitled to credite, Since the agents commenced certifying to contracts between the whites & Indians; the whites carry an Indian before the agent, and while in presence of the agent; the Indian Recives a valuable consideration in cash; but with a special understanding that, as soon as the agent has certifyed; the Indian is to Refund the money with the Exception of a few Dollars. I am also informed that Purchasers have frequently applied to Indians to Buy and the Indian refused to sell, the white man then gose to some other indian over whome he has Influence and takes him before the agent and teles his name to be the oner of the Land that he wants to Purchase; a contract is certifyed between the white man & Indian while the rightful oner has no knowledge of the sale of his Land. I beleave these statements can be Established. If these statements ware Established; I think we should then only be in the *[Sub . . .]* of the hole truth.[1] I have no Doubt but a great number of the Indians will consent to Imigrate this pring sumer & fall if a Proper course be persued. I have been led to this conclusion from frequnt conversations with some of the leading chiefts[.] I have the honour to be sir your humble servt.

J. H. Howard

Sir. Finding my husband addressing (from a conscientious principle, I am sure) the President of the United States, I obtained permission to add a few lines. If you are the same generous, condecending person I once knew, as Judge Jackson, who at a game of Whist permited a little orphan Girl to win six hundred & forty acres of Land from him you will not be offended at the liberty now taken by her to remind him of his promiss, which was to settle the Land on her as soon as she married.[2] on the 19th of Last november this same orphan Girl had the happiness of beenig united to Col. Howard who served in the late war in which the President distinguished himself so much, and could a wife without the violation of modesty speak of his merits, your Honour would not be contaminated by acknowlaging him as a fellow Soldier. we are settled in the Creek Nation and without land. perhaps in the multiplicity of important business and the various duties of your high station you have forgotten the occurence alluded to which took place in Tennessee at a party at South W Point or in Nashville I disremember which. I was then under the protection of Col. Glasgows family[3]—please excuse this intrusion on your time ~~which may~~ respectfully

M. S Howard

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War that he may notify the agents of these complaints and calling on them for explanations on these charges—and admonishing them to certify no sale unless they know the Indian to be the real serviee, and that the real consideration is paid in good faith & until a report is received on these alledged frauds, approval of sales will be suspended A. J

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-241). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (24-1127). *SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., p. 104 (Serial 284). Howard (d. 1846), a Georgia militia captain in the War of 1812, resided in Macon County, Ala., within the Creek cession. His wife was Margaret S. Howard. Her postscript, noted by a clerk "not copied as requested" in the margin, was omitted from the copy sent to the Senate and the subsequent printed version.

On February 17, Cass sent copies of Howard's letter to four certifying agents in Alabama and Georgia, requiring "explanations on the subjects referred to which may enable the President to form a correct opinion in the matter." He admonished them to "certify no contract unless you previously ascertain to your entire satisfaction that the person offering to sell is the identical Indian entitled to the Land, nor unless you are equally well satisfied that the consideration named has been paid and received in good faith." It was "not enough to look at the papers and to hear a formal statement"; they must "probe the circumstances" and gather external evidence if needed. "The President," Cass concluded, "will suspend the confirmation of any more contracts until your report upon this subject is received" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). The four agents all responded in March, detailing their precautions against fraud while acknowledging difficulty in fully protecting the Indians against unfair dealing (*SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 109–16, Serial 284).

1. The indecipherable bracketed word was left unfinished in the copy sent to the Senate and rendered as "possession" in the later printed text.

2. AJ had been a Tennessee Superior Court judge from 1798 to 1804.

3. James Glasgow (c1735–1819), father-in-law of Rachel Jackson's brother Stockley Donelson and once North Carolina's secretary of state, had relocated to Tennessee after

being convicted in 1800 of land frauds that AJ had helped expose. He resided first near Fort Southwest Point (present Kingston), and later near Nashville.

From Joseph Meeks et al.

New York Feb. 1. 1834.

Sir,

The Undersigned, Chairmen and Secretaries of the various Democratic Republican Ward Committees in the City of New York, and deputed by their Constituents to express to you Sir, the deep sense they entertain of the obligations which you have imposed upon them, in the fearless and independent discharge of a responsible and onerous duty in recently recommending the removal of the public Deposits from the United States Bank and in sustaining the able and patriotic measures, which you have heretofore originated in refusing to sanction its recharter and in exhibiting its dangerous tendency to the existence of our rights and liberties.

Although the Undersigned, in common with the Body of their Democratic Fellow Citizens, hailed this measure in its inception and completion as one of paramount importance, yet they have since received additional evidence of the wisdom which dictated it in the oppressive course pursued by that monopoly in suddenly curtailing its issues to an alarming and uncalled for extent—in exciting through its authorized organs a panic, calculated to impair confidence and create a wide spread distress, and in endeavoring to enforce its claims to a recharter by alternately appealing to the cupidity and fears of the Community.

The Undersigned are deeply impressed with the magnitude of the crisis which threatens our Institutions, at the present juncture, and they view it as a subject of deep congratulation that they have one to guide the destinies of the nation, who to a singleness of heart and purity of intention, unites that moral Courage, so necessary to secure the privileges we enjoy.

It is therefore with unmingled gratification, that we communicate this expression of the unbiassed opinions of our several Ward Committees, who have been recently selected and who, it is believed, embody the united voice of the Democratic Republicans of the City of New York.

First Ward	Joseph Meeks Char Man
Secys.	Alfred Colvill Jacob T. Kent
2nd. Ward	James D Oliver Chairman
Secys.	Edward Sandford, Thos Jefferson Smith[1]

[Twenty-four more signatures follow, by committee chairmen and secretaries from the third through fifteenth wards.]

New York Feby 3d. 1834

At a meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Democratic Republican Committees of the several Wards of the City of New York, convened pursuant to notice, it was *unanimously*

Resolved, That the foregoing address prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, be transmitted to the President of the United States, as expressive of the views of a portion of his fellow Citizens, emanating directly from the People in their Primary Assemblies, in relation to the late decided measures of the Executive Department of the Government, in reference to the removal of the Deposits from the United States Bank. And it was further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to make known the substance of this communication to our Representatives in Congress from the City of New York, Churchill C. Cambreleng, Campbell P. White and Cornelius W. Lawrence.

Richd. B Fosdick Charn.

Alfred Stoutenburgh Secretary[2]

DS, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (24-1129). Meeks (1771–1868), a cabinetmaker, was among a six-man Tammany Hall delegation that traveled to Washington and delivered the address to AJ in person (*US Telegraph*, February 25, 1834). AJ apparently gave it to Francis P. Blair, but it was not published in the *Globe*.

1. Alfred Colvill (1810–1878) was a commissioner of deeds for New York City, Jacob T. Kent was a merchant, James D. Oliver was a dry goods merchant, and Edward Sandford (1809–1854) was an attorney.

2. Churchill Caldom Cambreleng (1786–1862), Campbell Patrick White (1787–1859), and Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence (1791–1861) were New York City congressmen. Richard B. Fosdick (1797–1869) was a painter and Alfred Stoutenburgh (c1806–1866) was a grocer.

To James Alexander Hamilton

[This letter is available only in a published version.]

Washington, February 2, 1834.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of the 29th ultimo is just received, with your views on a Bank. I cannot concur or approve your plan. We have begun the experiment of testing the system of carrying on the fiscal operations of the Government through the agency of State Banks. For myself I am determined to test it, and have no doubt but it will work well in the end, and give a more uniform currency than any United States or National Bank ever has, or can do, and introduce a metallic currency throughout the Union sufficient for the laboring class by putting out of issue and circulation all notes under *twenty dollars*.[1] There is no real general distress. It is only with those who

live by borrowing, trade on loans, and the gamblers in stocks. It would be a godsend to society if all such were put down. This will leave capital to be employed by individuals either combined or otherwise without the sanction of Government, and leave all to trade on their own credit and capital without any interference by the general Government; except using its power by giving through its mint a specie currency, and by its legislation a standard value to keep the coin in the country. I must stop. The church bells are ringing, and I must attend. With my best wishes, adieu. This being a hasty scrawl, without correction, is for your own eye. Yours, &c.

Printed, *Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton*, pp. 269–70 (24-1138). According to Hamilton's 1869 memoir, this letter was a reply to his January 1834 plan for a network of Offices of Deposit to receive and disburse federal funds, which he had submitted to AJ along with notes on the national banks of England and Amsterdam. Hamilton recalled that he had submitted the proposal and notes to educate AJ about banking and to answer AJ's call, in his early annual messages and elsewhere, for a government bank as an arm of the Treasury to replace the BUS (Hamilton *Reminiscences*, pp. 270–80).

1. Hamilton's plan, as printed in his *Reminiscences*, would have authorized the deposit offices to issue notes as small as five dollars.

From John Ross

Brown's Hotel[1]
Monday Morning
Febry. 3rd. 1834

The Undersigned Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in behalf of himself and the Cherokee Delegation, present their respects to the President of the United States, and beg leave to inform him that they are desirous to have an interview with him, for the purpose of having a free and full conversation on the subject of their national affairs, & in reference to their mission before this Govt.—And would respectfully ask leave to be informed, at what time it will be most convenient for the President to afford them this interview. I have the honor to be very respectfully His Excell'y's most Obt. Hb'le Servt.

Jno Ross

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Jno Ross—appointment to see them on the 5th. instant 12 oclock—M— A. J—

ALS, DLC (44). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:273. AJ replied the same day (below). John Ross (1790–1866) was the principal chief of the eastern Cherokees. Since 1829, Ross and the Cherokee government had declined repeated importunities from AJ and his secretaries of war, John Eaton and then Lewis Cass, to treat for the Cherokees' removal beyond the Mississippi from their present treaty-guaranteed national domain, lying mainly in north Georgia. They had also strenuously protested the government's failure to stop intrusions into Cherokee territory and encroachments on Cherokee authority by Georgians and the Georgia state government. Responding to AJ's latest removal offer in March 1833, the Cherokee

General Council at its October meeting at Red Clay, Tennessee, had appointed Ross, Richard Taylor (1788–1853), Daniel McCoy (1798–1857), Hair Conrad (d. 1844), and John Timson (d. 1856) as delegates to go to Washington and induce the government "to act and decide, finally, upon the grievances of this nation growing out of the proceedings of the adjoining States in violation of existing treaties" (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 20, Serial 242).

1. Jesse Brown (c1768–1847) operated the Indian Queen Hotel in Washington.

To John Ross

Copy—

Washington February 3rd. 1834

The President returns his respect to Mr Jno Ross and the cherokee delegation and will see them at 12-oclock (meridian) on Wednesday the 5th instant—an appointment to meet the N.york delegation compels the President to pospone the proposed meeting to the 5th with the cherokee Delegation—at which time he will be happy to see them[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] J. Ross—Cherokee Delegation—wants an interview—granted to take place on the 5th. instant 12—M— A. J.

AN draft, DLC (44). Copy, ICN-Payne Papers (mAJs). The copy, presumably made from a sent note, has slightly fuller wording than AJ's draft. On February 6 the Cherokee delegation wrote Cass that they had laid their credentials before AJ. They reiterated their opposition to removal and their demand, pursuant to treaty obligations, for federal protection against Georgia's ongoing depredations (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 22–23, Serial 242). AJ wrote Ross on February 13 (below).

1. A fourteen-member delegation representing New York City merchants and dealers had arrived in Washington on January 31. On February 3 it presented a memorial to Congress with more than three thousand signatures, lamenting the catastrophic effect on business of AJ's war against the BUS and praying either a renewal of its charter or adoption of a substitute (*HRDoc* 76, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 255). On February 4 the delegation met with AJ, who gave them, according to their later report, "the most unqualified declarations, that in no event would he ever consent to restore the deposites or to recharter the bank of the U. States," and that he was determined to continue the experiment with state depositories or, if that failed, to find some means of doing government business "without the intervention of any monied institution" (*New-York Commercial Advertiser*, February 12, 1834). The delegation returned to New York and reported to a mass merchants' meeting on February 11. Enos T. Throop described it to Van Buren on February 12 (below).

From Samuel John Bayard

Seneca Falls Seneca Co. N York.
Feb 4. 1834

Sir

I have understood that in accordance with the dictates of faction, yr. nomination of the Hon B Tappan as District Judge for the district of Ohio

will meet with opposition & that there is no slight probability of that capable & worthy gentleman's being honoured by a rejection.

If such should be the case and you should deem it proper to substitute any other citizen of Ohio as nominee to that post—permit me to add my feble testimony in behalf of the claims & fitness of the Hon J. M. Goodenow. With talents of the first order he combines Learning and research profound & various—untiring industry—swavity of manner & soundness of judgment. He is a gentleman a scholar & a Lawyer who would adorn a seat on any Bench.[1]

Of his political principles I can say that as Editor of the Cincinnati Republican, for some time, I have had good opportunities of estimating their purity & sincerity—With his pen he has laboured ably & successfully in sustaining the great principles of your administration. Especially in the great contest with the Monied Hydra the firmness of his principles and the ardour of his exertions in the Cause of the Country have been exhibited. I know that he was most usefully instrumental in inducing the Early stand on the part of the Ohio Democracy against the dangerous tendency and practices of the U.S. Bank. Although not a resident at present of that State, I feel assured that his appointment to office would meet the approbation of yr. friends there—Especially to the office of District Judge—in case the violence of yr. enemies should induce them regardless of the high & distinguished Merits of Judge Tappan, to refuse their advice & consent to his appt. Very respectfully your Obedient Servt.

Samuel J Bayard

ALS, OCHP-Lytle Family Papers (mAJs). Bayard (1801–1878) had succeeded Elijah Hayward as editor of the Cincinnati *National Republican* when AJ appointed Hayward GLO commissioner in 1830. On October 12, 1833, AJ had issued Ohio lawyer and future U.S. senator Benjamin Tappan (1773–1857) a temporary commission as U.S. district judge to succeed the recently deceased John W. Campbell. AJ nominated Tappan to the Senate on January 20, 1834, and the Senate rejected him on May 29 by a vote of 28 to 11. On June 28 AJ nominated Humphrey H. Leavitt, who was confirmed the same day.

1. Former congressman John Milton Goodenow (1782–1838) was at present a state judge in Cincinnati.

From John Blair

Hall of Representatives
4th February 1834

Sir:

The enclosed letter is sent you in conformity to the wish of the writer, I could but feel great sympathy for the youth, and send the letter that you may give it such direction as you think best. That you may know something of the writer, I inform you that he is the son of the late Col John Russell of Greenville, long a member of the Legislature—his son

whose letter is enclosed was a lad of promise, well educated, & engaged in the study of Law, His mother was the step daughter of John Cowan of Washington County, & of high respectability. very respectfully your obt servt

John Blair

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the immediate attention of the Secretary of War—the relation if true, ought to bring immediate punishment on the officer capable of the deception & fraud—A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-95). Blair (1790–1863) was a Tennessee congressman.

[Enclosure: Thomas Augustus Russell to John Blair]

Camp Jackson Arkansas Territory
December 22nd 1833

My Dear Sir

When last I had the honor of seeing & conversing with you little did I think that it was the last communication I should have with you until with shame and a sense of degradation I should solicit your aid to assist me from a Pandaemonium, as it were, to respectable society again. I have been duped, most grossly deceived by one T. J. Tredway, a recruiting Sergeant for the Dragoon Corps who, passing himself in Nashville, where I then was for the [1]Sergt. Major of the Regiment (an office as I tho't high in the staff) told me such flattering tales & specious falsehoods concerning the respectability of the Corps, the *light* duties of the Dragoon &c, that my desire to see the North Western Territory, thro' my ignorance of military law, overcame all other considerations and in a forever to be cursed moment I was *enlisted*! The circumstances of my case are these, and it is one, of imposition & fraud the most gross ever practised on a freeman composing a tissue of chicane & falsehood too damnably glaring to be countenanced by a respectable government.

I was in Nashville last summer intending to visit the South Western Country, to select a place ~~where~~ to settle where by my profession I might succeed in life, I had Just finished the Study of the Law & obtained the necessary certificate in order to obtain licence when & wherever I should need it, when I unfortunately, met with Tredway and when he first proposed enlistment to me, I laughed at him; but the artful officer but too well alas, succeded at length. When I told him that I only wanted licence to practice & that I would not bind myself as I had understood, Soldiers were to be trampled, & be contemptuously treated by their officers he replied that at Jefferson Barracks where we would winter (which is all false) there was Library of scientific and professional works which cost 15.000$ free to all enlisted men, and that every winter I could read, having nothing else to do than attend to my horse; and that this Corps

being entirely new in the annals of our Country and raised merely for the purpose of *exploring the Rocky Mountains* we would not be subject to the strict laws which in general govern the army. I then told him that I would not take 200$ for my horse, he replied, that if I would enlist he would ride him to Jefferson Barracks for me & that the Government officers would either purchase him or permit me to ride him & pay me accordingly. To my disgrace & everlasting regret I yielded. Tredway sold the horse without and expressly against my consent and some time after deserted the service, I never saw him since he left Nashville and I never expect to get a Cent for him: when we got to Jeff Barracks, *we were put to work*, contrary to what we had been told, building Stables: after completing which, we have been marched to this place to winter in Camp, to work, & to buy most of our clothing & victuals, at least those of us who had a little money; I am now low in funds, I have not been inured to hard labor, yet I have fatigue to undergo of which the stoutest complain and get some days a pint of wormy flour, sometimes a gill of Beans & a little meat most irregularly issued to us & often not time enough allowed us to cook & eat them. As a philanthropist & one whom I hope I may call my friend, I wish you to be so good as to make known my case to the Prest. of the U. States who I think can't but order my discharge. The fact is the fatigue I undergo has already nearly broken my constitution & I feel that I cannot survive 3 Yrs such life: The acquaintance & friend of my youth would weep to see the alteration that fatigue, privation, & hard labor has made on me.

If the President possesses that sense of Justice, humanity and philanthropy which, from my infancy I have been taught to believe his characteristics I with every confidence throw my case into his plastic hand: As the Child to its father I appeal to his Excellency as the guardian of every American Citizen to send home from this sink of immorality, vice, and dissipation the favorite child of the widowed mother.

I snatch a few moments, Sunday evening as it is, to send you this hastily written note and My Dear Sir do not neglect it. Be so good as to lay before his Excellency my inglorious situation and write me as soon as convenient his decree and you will have done an act of philanthropy & Benevolence which shall ever be gratefully remembered I remain as I have al[ways] been With the highest Respect Truly Yr friend

T. A. Russell

PS. When you write please direct to—Fort Gibson A. T. we are encamped within a mile thereof—T. A. R.

ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-95). Thomas Augustus Russell (b. c1811) was the son of John Russell (d. 1817), who had sat for Greene County in the Tennessee house and senate intermittently from 1803 until his death. Jefferson Barracks was near St. Louis. Fort Gibson was in present Oklahoma.

Congress had authorized a battalion of mounted rangers in 1832 and reorganized it in March 1833 as a regiment of dragoons (*Statutes*, 4:652). In the summer of 1833, a dragoon company was raised in Tennessee under the direction of Captain Clifton Wharton (1801–1848). Following his conversation with recruiting sergeant Thomas J. Treadway (b. c1804), Russell was enlisted for three years at Nashville on July 17, 1833, by Lieutenant Lancaster Platt Lupton (1807–1885).

Army adjutant general Roger Jones forwarded Russell's complaint to dragoon regimental commander Colonel Henry Dodge on February 17, with instructions to investigate Russell's charges and, if found true, to discharge him (DNA-RG 94, M565-8). Dodge referred the matter to Wharton, who sought explanation from Lupton. Lupton reported that he "very distinctly" recalled asking Russell if he was "fully acquainted" with "the nature of the duties &c of the service" and, judging him "a man of good education and genteel deportment," had suggested he wait to enlist "for a day or two, till he could inform himself better" on them. Russell had said that he was "already sufficiently informed" and "had fully made up his mind to enlist." Lupton said he was "totally ignorant" of any deceptions practiced by Treadway and that he had given him "*repeated*, and *positive*, orders to tell the men nothing but what was strictly true" (DNA-RG 94, M567-95).

Wharton enclosed Lupton's report to Dodge on March 27. Wharton acknowledged that Treadway, like other recruiters, "was not backward in holding forth inducements to enter the service," and that "by a peculiarly fascinating address he was admirably calculated for success." But the promise of wintering in comfort at Jefferson Barracks had been honestly made, authorized by Lieutenant Colonel Stephen W. Kearney at the head of the recruiting service. Supply failures had indeed compelled troops at Fort Gibson to purchase their own clothing and blankets and to eat damaged provisions, but Russell had not been put to excessive labor; in fact his physical duties were the lightest in the company. Wharton cautioned that "while no one condemns more indignantly than myself the artifices sometimes used to tempt men from the ease of civil life to enter on the gay but arduous career of the soldier, I cannot but think it would be a dangerous experiment to discharge from the service all those who, yielding to the address of a Recruiting Sergeant and not a little to the creation of their own brain, find at length in the former but the allurements of a Coquette." Discharging all such disgruntled recruits would breed "conspiracies, falsehoods, and perjuries, creating a degree of demoralisation in the Army" (DNA-RG 94, M567-95).

On April 5, Dodge reported to Jones in Washington that Treadway had "made use of every Artifice resorted to by recruiting Sergeants generally as I am informed to enlist private Russell and that Treadway cheated Russell out of the Value of his Horse by promising to deliver him the Horse at Jefferson Barracks and afterwards deserted himself. He is a man of the most infamous character." Still, Dodge said he had not discharged Russell because, given how many recruits Treadway had enlisted, there would then "have been more than fifty applications to the Secretary of War for discharges" (DNA-RG 94, M567-95).

Russell completed his three-year enlistment. He later unsuccessfully petitioned Congress for repayment for the horse that he said Treadway had stolen from him. In 1842 the House Committee of Claims reported that the government was not responsible for the private arrangement about the horse, and in 1844 the Senate Committee of Claims said the government would only be liable if the horse "was sold to a public officer to discharge his official duties, and went into the public service," which Russell had not shown (*HRRep* 31, 27th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 407; *SDoc* 10, 28th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 449).

1. Russell here noted in the margin: "Tredway was countenanced and styled as Maj, by Lieut. L. P. Lupton & if I am not mistaken by Capt. C Wharton of the Dragoon Regt." Lupton called the charge "almost too ridiculous to require my notice," and Wharton said it was "preposterous" that he, a captain, would call a subordinate a major.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington February 5th 1834—

My son,

Altho quite unwell, with pain in my left breast & shoulder, I cannot forego the pleasure of enclosing you Mr. Rives speech in the Senate—*read & preserve it*.[1]

I have for the last ten days expected a letter from you informing me of the shipment and amount of cotton crop made on the Hermitage last year—the last was from my dear Sarah. I have recd none from you since the last of Decber. Let me know the amount left due Mr Hebb, of Cumberland, and whether you have remitted it to him, if you have not, on your giving me the amount, I will endeavour to remit it to him

Kiss my dear Sarah & my sweet little Rachel for me, & present me to all enquiring friends & believe me affectionately yrs

Andrew Jackson

P.S. has the Box of goods been found & have you sent the order to Col M. White for the supplies I named—you ought to attend to this.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. On January 17, Senator William Cabell Rives (1793–1868) of Virginia had delivered a speech against Henry Clay's two resolutions of December 26, 1833, censuring AJ's removal of the deposits. The *Globe* printed the speech on February 5. Branding the BUS a "tyrannical and unconstitutional monopoly," Rives defended deposit removal and charged that the Bank had falsely used it as "pretext" for contracting credit and inciting commercial panic with the aim of forcing a recharter. Rives called for "the restoration of the Government to what it was intended by the framers of the constitution to be, a hard-money Government," with the "first step toward that return" being "to let the Bank of the United States go down." He defended AJ's right to dismiss Duane for refusing to order the deposit removal, and hailed AJ's thwarting of Clay's "American System" of protective tariffs and federal internal improvements (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 259–91).

From Anthony Butler

[Anthony Butler (1787–1849) was the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Mexico, appointed by Jackson in 1829. Both his official instructions and private letters from Jackson had urged as his primary objective the purchase of the Mexican province of Texas, for which he was authorized to offer up to $5 million. The italicized words in this text were written by Butler in a numeric cipher and decoded on the manuscript by a State Department clerk. The underlinings are Butler's.]

Mexico 6. february 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your several private letters of the 1st & 30th. October & 27. Novr. all received under the

same cover and of course on the same day. On the last you will permit me to say a few words. After acknowledging the recpt. of my private and confidential letter of the 28 Octr. past, you observe that you were "astonished I would entrust such a letter to the Mail without being in Cypher." And I reply by assuring you that no such letter was committed to the Mail, nor would I have thought of doing so without using the precaution to which you allude; the circumstances were these—Mr. Pakenham the British Minister was about to dispatch a special private Messenger to Vera Cruz, and offered me the use of that conveyance for any communications I had to make; having but short notice and much writing to do, and knowing besides that the conveyance was a perfectly safe one, and that the Messenger would deliver my packet into the hands of the consul himself at Vera Cruz, I felt that the letter was in no hazard, and ventured to write without cypher; the result has proved that my confidence was not ill placed, the letter has reached you safely, as I was sure it must do. What you advise of being cautious of "these shrewd fellows" who may draw me into imputations of attempting to *bribe them* proves how little you know of *mexican character*.[1] I can assure you Sir that *bribery* is not only common and familiar in all ranks and classes, but familiarly and freely spoken of. It is no unusual thing when some Member of Congress is found vehemently opposing a measure in the result of which private interests are involved to hear it said—"that fellow is calling out for his *bribe*." Nor is it unusual to find the same Member a few days after reversing his vote and opinion, having received conviction (as the phrase goes) that his previous impressions were wrong. Nay Sir, so unblushingly is this thing done, that in many instances you hear the very *sum* stated which the individual *has received*. You may ask, does this work no *disgrace* nor loss of *character* to the *man corrupted*? Not a whit. To illustrate what I am saying, let me repeat to you a conversation I once had with a Senator in Congress on the subject of *Texas*. Speaking on the question of *boundary* I threw out as a feeler, the advantage which in my opinion the Mexicans would derive from having the *boundary* more west—first in rendering their *territory* more compact, and that it would also interpose a barrier and protection against *Indian hostility* the scourge of their *frontiers* for the last century. Well said he suppose we were inclined to extend the *boundary west* comformably with your views, what should we *receive* as *compensation* for the *territory* we might cede *to your government*. I replied, that we should be prepared to offer a fair *equivalent*. Then Sir, said he let me tell you, that if you mean to succeed, you must begin with an offer of about *two hundred thousand dollars* to the *President* himself. I affected to consider him as jesting with me, and the conversation dropped—the same idea has been more than once advanced to me by others, and hence the suggestion in my former letters, that in the event of concluding a *treaty* for *Texas* it might become necessary to *apply* part of the *sum* designated in securing the cooperation of certain *persons* whose services would be indispensable,

and this brings me to say a word as to the object disclosed in some of my formers letters to you and your replies to them contrasted with the observations in your last of Nov. 27th. More than two years since I wrote informing you that the best if not the only mode of attaining our object in relation to *Texas* would be to interest certain *persons* here through the application of *money* to lend their *aid* in *negotiating* the *treaty.* You replied that my instructions authorised me to apply a given *sum* in procuring a *cession* of *Texas* and that if I kept myself within the *sum* limited and procured the *territory* it was a matter of no consequence to the Government how the *money* was *disbursed*. Now I beg you sir to weigh these expressions of yours, and then say whether they admitted of a different construction than that which I gave to them? Whether I was not justified in the conclusion that your letter to me authorised the employment of any part of the *sum* placed under my control, in that way which in my judgment was best calculated to effect the object we desired to attain—in short that the *money* was placed completely under my discretion in regard to the mode of its application? And as the application of such part as was employed to secure *personal influence* and cooperation would have been provided for in the *treaty*—either by *secret article* or under the color of indemnity, you will recollect that I wrote you at the time when hopes were indulged of consummating the *negociation* to send a vessel for me, designing to bring home myself the *treaty* in order that I might make the necessary explanations and secure *ratification*.[2] And I now beg leave to repeat to you, that let this *negociation* be concluded when it may, if it is done in *Mexico* resort must be had to *bribery* or by *presents* if the term is more appropriate. I would here add another remark; that the only hope we have of success is by convincing these people, we mean to do ourselves right, and to occupy at least such part of that *country* as justly *belongs* to us. Depend on it these people are greatly overrating their consequence and influence and are indulging the belief that we dare not occupy any part of *Texas* which they choose to claim, and that whatever may be said to the contrary we will permit them eventually to hold all which they now have in possession. Read the handbill which I now send you in connection with what was published in the "Fenix" of the 4. January last, and the number 4. of the "Indicador" already sent you, and if you can doubt after that what are the feelings and intentions of this Government, I have not a word more to say.[3] I repeat then, proceed at once to establish our boundary and take possession. It is the only mode by which you can hope to bring these people to understand their true condition, and lead eventually (if any thing can) to an amicable *transfer* of the *country* to us. sooner or later the *country* must and will become *ours*—the irreversible decree of nature has decided that all *Texas* as far as the *desert* must form part of the *United States*. But knowing your anxiety to achieve this object in an amicable manner and equally interested myself in the successful result of the *negociation* induces me to press more earnestly upon you the necessity

of taking that first and most important step—of occupying immediately that which is ours. Indeed, I cannot see the necessity of even waiting the establishment of *boundary* because as it is well known that the *west* fork of the *Sabine* is nearly 60 miles *West* of the Town of *Nagadoches* it is clear that this Town is within our limits, and might justly be occupied at once. Cantonment Jesup is about ~~7~~80 miles distant, and General Leavenworth might have his head quarters at *Nagadoches* within a week from the time he received the order.[4]

I take it for granted that the failure on the part of Mexico to appoint a Commissioner & Surveyor according to the provision in the Treaty of limits has abrogated all right they might have claimed under it, and that the Treaty has thereby become functus officio—and that unless we desire to await a further negotiation on that subject we are fully justified in proceeding ex parte to establish the boundary, according to the Treaty of 1819. unless indeed we design to revive the original claim to the Rio Bravo. I have myself always doubted how far Mexico might fairly claim the benefits arising from the Treaty of 1819. concluded with the King of Spain, and I know that Mr. *Alaman* one of their most enlightened Statesmen doubted on this question also, and hence his great anxiety to have the right of Mexico clearly recognized by Treaty stipulations with our Government. And I know positively that after the Treaty of limits had been concluded and signed, he remarked to a friend of his: "My anxiety is now over, a recognition of our pretensions to Texas is now ~~given~~ made in the Treaty of limits just finished, and without which I have always doubted whether the U.S. might not have fairly claimed the Territory to the Rio Bravo unless the King of Spain had interposed the right of the Spanish Crown under the Treaty of 1819." And if you will refer to the report made by the Mexican Secretary of State on this subject in the Secret Session of 1830. (a copy of which Report I had sufficient address to obtain and send you) it will be seen that the opinion of Mr. *Alaman* just quoted to you, was adopted in that Report.[5]

Since it has become known here by the receipt of your Message to Congress, that the time had elapsed within which by the Treaty of limits Mexico and the United States might have cooperated in the establishment of boundary between the two Nations; it was suggested, that a proposal would be made to me to form a new convention on the subject; I was glad to hear this and stated my readiness to entertain the proposition, for it was at once perceived that this would open to us the whole ground, and bring the Commissioners to the very point I have been laboring with the present Administration since February 1833.[6] I am now informed that Mexico will make no advance in the affair. They say the Country is theirs, and they have the power no less than the determination to keep it, with or without Treaty stipulations.

The War in the South still continues and Gen. Bravo has recently obtained some decisive advantages, he not since took the City & Castle of

Acapulco on the pacific, and the report of last night is that the Governmt. Troops under Gen. Tolsa have all been compelled to capitulate to the insurgent Army under Dominguez & Esquivel. You must give no faith to what you see published in the newspapers of Mexico, because nothing appears in them but what is agreable to the Government, and calculated to support the party. By the accounts published here, the insurgent Army have not only been defeated, but annihilated more than half a dozen times, yet at this moment the insurgent Army numbers more men, and as efficient officers as at any period hitherto; indeed well informed persons consider the condition of the Government as in a situation more critical and difficult than at any previous time since the Grito of Escalada, except when Arista & Duran were menacing the Capital and when in fact they could on any day have defeated the Troops under Gen. St. Anna and entered the City; but for considerations by which they were then restrained, that although not generally known, are still known to many, and that will at a proper time be given to the world. The Rainy Season will soon commence when field operations must cease; from this you will learn that the Civil War must at least continue one year longer.[7]

To prove to you the critical situation of the Government, I mention the fact, that at the Town at Icatzingo within the Valley of Mexico and distant but about 24. Miles from the Capital a pronunciamento was on last Sunday made and the Govt. troops sent from hence to ascertain the State of things were driven back; notwithstanding you see it published, that the Chiefs in the Grito had fled and the Town restored to order—all which is false.[8] In hopes of hearing from you soon and hearing too that orders have already been sent to General Leavenworth, I shall rest content.

The Affair of the Robert Wilson is still pending, nor have our Merchants advanced one inch towards the adjustment of their claims against this Government. The Secretary of State has already been apprised that I am denied all right to interfere in behalf of my Countrymen who have claims to be advocated, and I am looking anxiously for instructions.[9] With great respect and regard, I remain Dear Sir your most obedt. Servt.

A. Butler

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col. Butler private letter recd. 12th march 1834 A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Butler wrote again on March 7 (below).

1. Richard Pakenham (1797–1868) was the British secretary of legation in Mexico. AJ had written Butler on October 1 and 30, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:713–14, 750–52). In the latter, AJ urged Butler to effect a Texas purchase clear of private land claims, cautioning that "☞ it is not for your consideration whether the Government of Mexico applies the money to the *purchase* of *men* or to *pay their public debt*. It is not for you to enquire how they will apply the consideration for the cession which we shall pay—all we want is a good and unencumbered Cession of Territory." On October 28 Butler had written a "*private and confidential*" letter to AJ, detailing his conversation with a high Mexican official about obtaining assent to a Texas purchase by making cash payments to the heads of government. AJ had replied on November 27, voicing "astonishment that you would entrust such a let-

ter, without being in cypher, to the mail," and that Butler would think himself authorized "to apply to corruption, when nothing could be farther from my intention than to convay such an idea." AJ warned Butler to "be careful lest these '*shrewd fellows*,' may draw you into imputations of attempting to bribe these officers" (*Jackson Papers*, 11:745–46, 780–82).

2. Since Butler's appointment as chargé, he and AJ had discussed how to turn the self-interest of Mexican officials to advantage in a Texas negotiation. In AJ's first instruction to Butler in October 1829, he had said, "I scarcely ever knew a spaniard who was not the slave of averice, and it *is not improbable* that this *weakness* may be *worth a great deal to us, in this case*" (*Jackson Papers*, 7:487–90). His suggestion then, repeated afterwards, was that part of the $5 million purchase price might be slated to compensate Mexican holders of unperfected Texas land claims, leaving clear title to the U.S. Butler had several times hinted at the use of bribery in a negotiation, writing on June 23, 1831, that "as the influence of money is as well understood and as readily conceded by these people as any other under Heaven, I have no doubt of its doing its office" (*Jackson Papers*, 9:335–38). Butler said of then Mexican foreign secretary Lucas Alamán (1792–1853) on June 21, 1832, that he held "the key to unlock his heart," and on July 18 that he held "a clue that will lead the Secretary precisely by that path I wish him to follow." He then said that part of the $5 million Texas purchase price would likely be "applied to *facilitate the Negotiation*" and be stipulated in a secret treaty article. He asked for a Navy ship to bring him to Washington with the completed treaty, to explain "the secret Article, and other matters connected with the Negotiation that cannot be communicated satisfactorily in writing" (*Jackson Papers*, 10:313–15, 426–28).

3. Butler had enclosed the publications to Louis McLane on January 18 (DNA-RG 59, M97-7). The fourth number of *El Indicador* warned of American designs on Mexican territory. A State Department memorandum termed it "a tissue of virulent abuse, and misrepresentation, brought forth at the present moment, in order to inflame the minds of the people against us for some purpose or other." The Mexico City *El Fénix de la Libertad* on January 4 called for a vigorous defense of Texas (Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, 8:268–70).

4. Brevet Brigadier General Henry Leavenworth (1783–1834) had recently commanded at Fort Jesup, west of Natchitoches, Louisiana. The 1819 Adams-Onís treaty, by which Spain ceded Florida, had also designated a boundary between the U.S. and then-Spanish Mexico running northward from the Gulf of Mexico along the west bank of the Sabine River (roughly the present boundary between Louisiana and Texas). Two rivers flowing from the north converge at Sabine Lake just above the Gulf. John Melish's 1818 map of the United States, named as authority in the treaty, labeled the eastern river the Sabine and the western the Neches, as they are called today. However, Butler maintained that the western river was really the Sabine, and AJ had endorsed that pretension in submitting a treaty with Mexico to survey the boundary to the Senate in 1832. Nacogdoches lay between the two rivers, roughly 150 miles up from the Gulf. Butler had written AJ urging its occupation on September 26 and October 2, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:698–702, 714–16).

5. Río Bravo is another name for the Rio Grande. In 1828 the U.S. and Mexico had concluded a treaty to survey the boundary described in the Adams-Onís treaty, but the treaty's ratifications were not exchanged by its stipulated deadline and it did not go into effect. In 1831 Butler and Alamán signed an article extending the deadline, and the treaty was ratified and proclaimed on April 5, 1832. Article 3 provided that a commissioner and surveyor from each country should meet at Natchitoches to run the boundary within a year after ratification (*Treaties*, 3:405–11). In February 1830, Alamán had delivered a report to the Mexican Congress warning of American encroachments in Texas. He charged that the U.S. had deliberately obstructed the execution of the 1828 treaty because it confirmed the 1819 boundary. Contrary to Butler, he did not himself concede any doubt of Mexico's right to Texas (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 311–22, Serial 332).

6. In his December 3, 1833, annual message to Congress, AJ reported that Mexico had failed to appoint a boundary commissioner within the time fixed by the 1832 treaty (Richardson, 3:26–27). On January 13, 1834, Secretary of State McLane instructed Butler to procure a new treaty to extend the deadline, see it ratified by Mexico, and then take his leave

and return home with it for ratification by the U.S. This instruction did not reach Butler until the end of June (Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, 8:26–28, 284).

7. General Nicolás Bravo Rueda (1786–1854) commanded an insurgency against the constitutional government of Mexican president Antonio López de Santa Anna. On February 4, Butler had written McLane about Bravo's capture of Acapulco with a large store of arms and ammunition (DNA-RG 59, M97-7). A grito is a call or shout, in this context a rallying cry or proclamation. In May 1833, Ignacio Escalada, garrison commander at Morelia, had demanded Santa Anna's protection for military and ecclesiastical privileges against assaults by the Mexican congress. Generals Gabriel Durán and Mariano Arista (1802–1855) followed with calls for Santa Anna to assume a dictatorship. They briefly captured Santa Anna and threatened Mexico City, but he escaped and in October his army had crushed the revolt.

8. A February 2 manifesto by two priests at Ecatzingo called for a Catholic monarchy in Mexico with a descendant of Moctezuma as emperor.

9. The *Robert Wilson* was a New York packet seized at Vera Cruz for bringing in counterfeit Mexican coins. Butler had protested the seizure as arbitrary and illegal, but on April 9, 1834, McLane wrote him refusing official intervention, as the case fell wholly within Mexican law. The ship was condemned and sold. On September 21, 1833, Mexican foreign secretary Carlos José María García y Arriaga (1786–1838) had informed Butler that other Americans whose claims against Mexico he was pursuing would be required to present them individually and personally rather than through him as the U.S. government's official representative. Butler protested on October 16, and García reiterated the rule on October 24. McLane wrote Butler on June 24, 1834, that the requirement was "too unreasonable to be submitted to" and "tantamount to a denial of justice." Butler was to demand its rescission and, if not given "a prompt and favorable answer," to return home (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 118, 144–45, 488–89, 502–3, Serial 332).

From John Pemberton

Philada. Feby 6. 1834

Dear Sir,

One of the largest meetings of the Democracy against *rechartering* the present Bank or *any other*, also against the return of the *Deposites*; has this moment adjourned—strong resolutions were passed with great unanimity. Henry Horn in the chair—Philips, Page, & Brothers spoke

We are doing as well here as, could be hoped for—in hast, I am sir ever truly Yours

John Pemberton

ALS draft, PHi (24-1248). The February 6 meeting was held at Philadelphia's district court room. Resolutions arraigning the BUS as an unconstitutional and corrupt "mammoth moneyed monopoly" and hailing deposit removal as "fraught with wisdom, and absolutely necessary to preserve the purity of our republican institutions" were offered by Philadelphia lawyer Zalegman Phillips (1779–1839) and unanimously approved. The proceedings were sent to Pennsylvania senator William Wilkins, who submitted them to the Senate on February 10 (*SDoc* 83, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239). English emigrant Thomas Brothers (1788–1869) was a Philadelphia hatter and labor reform advocate.

To Charles Gratiot

February 8th. 1834—

The President with his respects to Genl Gratiot ~~will thank him for~~ requests his report on the Situation of Rip Raps, whether the foundation is such that it will be safe & proper to progress with the ~~Mason~~ work, with a view to its speedy completion next Spring, or not, and if not, the cause, and what the most proper plan to adopt to test ~~& preserve the~~ the soundness of the foundation, ~~for the~~ with regard to its durability, ~~of that work~~ and safety for its superstructure. The verbal report of Capt Talcott makes this requirement necessary—[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] rough copy—note to Genl Gratiot—report on the safety & durability of the foundation of Rip Raps—quere—whether it can be made durable untill it sincks to the solid earth thro the aluveal mud This is a serious reflection but must be met by a survay of a board A. J.

AD draft, DLC (44). Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot (1786–1855) headed the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1819 the Army had begun building up the Rip Raps, a small artificial island at the mouth of Hampton Roads in Virginia, by laying a stone base atop a shoal of sand and mud. In 1826 construction had begun on Fort Calhoun (later Fort Wool), designed to mount more than 200 artillery pieces in four tiers. Work was halted in 1831 on discovery that the fort's weight was causing the foundation to settle unevenly. Gratiot reported to AJ on February 10 that the plan since then had been to gather all the building materials onsite and let their weight compress the base until it stabilized before finishing the walls. As the base was still subsiding unevenly, Gratiot recommended that construction remain suspended for 1834 to avoid producing "the most ruinous consequences" (DNA-RG 77, 24-1279).

1. Captain Andrew Talcott (1797–1883) was the superintending Army engineer for construction at Fort Calhoun and Fort Monroe.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington February 8th 1834—

Dr. Andrew

I inclose you Mr Rives speech in the Senate, in pamphlet, that you may preserve it with the others heretofore, & hereafter to be, sent to you. They will be serviceable to you long after I am no more.[1]

The time is fast approaching for the overseer to prepare for planting—remember that all your old ground ought to be planted in corn, & your oats sowed in the month of March—attend to this—if your overseer has experience, he will see to this of his own accord—but as he may not, I name it to you—early corn is always best, & it is out of the way before the cotton crop presses.

Kiss Sarah & my dear little Rachel for me & present me to all friends[.] yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Blair had printed Rives's speech under the title *Speech of the Hon. William C. Rives, on the Subject of the Removal of the Deposites; Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 17, 1834.*

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Febry 8th. 1834—

My son—

I am still without letters from you since 26th. of December last, & from my dear Sarah the 6th. of January. I cannot account for this neglect.

I have recd. a letter from Mr Geo. Hebb of the 3rd. instant, and have directed him to forward me yr. note, which he says is, $*200* with interest from the 9th. of octbr. last, and I will on its presentation pay him the amount.

you will therefore my son, if you have not sent him the amount when this reaches you, retain it and apply it to the payment of the land purchased from Mr Hill—and write Mr. Hebb that you have recd. my instructions on this subject. I have requested Mr Hebb to inform you of this arrangement on the receipt of my letter of this date which I hope he will do. I will pay your note, & you will not my son remit any money to Mr. Hebb as I have before requesting

I have been quite unwell am better, but god only knows whether my life may be prolonged so as to see you at the Hermitage once more. I hope I may, but I am resigned to the will of a kind providence. Kiss Sarah & my dear little Rachel for me I have her likness near me and often look at it & her dear grandma, for whom she is called

give my respects to all your house hold & all enquiring friends and believe me to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. My house hold all join in love to you Sarah & the Pett—

ALS, MoSW (24-1255).

To Antonio López de Santa Anna

Great and Good Friend:

I have received the letter which Your Excellency was pleased to write to me, on the first of November last, acquainting me with the causes that had

prevented you from apprizing me of your election to the exalted station you fill, and that, through the blessing of Heaven, the insurgents, whose force was concentrated at Guanajuato, had been subdued; that the revolution was terminated; that the Mexican nation was beginning to regain those precious benefits of which it had been deprived by discord and civil war; that during and so far as it might depend upon your Excellency's administration, the relations of concord and good understanding between our respective countries would be preserved and strengthened, and that you flattered yourself your sentiments, as well as the principles which directed you towards so desirable an object would be reciprocated by me.

I assure Your Excellency that I cordially reciprocate them. I congratulate you upon the renewed quiet and the prospect of permanent peace to your country which has been accomplished principally through Your Excellency's wisdom and valour, and upon the benefits that are beginning to be manifest from that restored tranquillity; and I assure Your Excellency, that so far as it may depend upon me it shall be the undeviating purpose of my administration to preserve and to augment those friendly relations which should invariably subsist between two nations conterminous in their territories and similar in the origin and in the forms of their Governments.

And so I pray God to have Your Excellency always in his holy keeping.

Written at Washington, this 8th. day of February 1834, and of the Independence of The United States the 58th. Your Good Friend,

Andrew Jackson.

By the President,

Louis Mc.Lane Secretary of State.

LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1258). *HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 116–17 (Serial 332). Santa Anna (1794–1876) had been elected president of Mexico for a term beginning April 1, 1833. He had written AJ a letter of friendship on November 1, explaining that absence from the capital while putting down an insurgency in Guanajuato had prevented his doing so earlier (*Jackson Papers*, 11:757–58). Mexican chargé d'affaires in Washington Joaquín María de Castillo y Lanzas presented his letter on February 4, 1834. McLane enclosed this reply to Anthony Butler on February 10 with instructions for its presentation in person (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 116, 688, Serial 332).

From "A Democrat"

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America:

I am very sorry to inform you that if the Deposites are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not re-chartered, by the 4th of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of March, 1834. Now, my Dear Sir, I hope you will act *wisely*, and re-charter the said Bank, for if you

do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in *America*. There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned. I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,

A DEMOCRAT.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, February 14, 1834 (12-1254). The author wrote again, probably around March (below). The *Globe* printed this letter, which it said was postmarked at Philadelphia on February 8, together with another anonymous letter of February 9 (below) and an unsigned February 8 note from Philadelphia to AJ Donelson warning of a plot to assassinate AJ. The *Globe* said it was giving the letters "to the public as a specimen of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a restoration of the deposites. Similar letters, we are informed, are sent constantly by the mails, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a recharter of the Bank." On February 22, *Niles' Weekly Register* suggested that the letters were fraudulent, concocted to fortify AJ in his course and to inflame anti-Bank sentiment.

From Unknown

Febry 8th 1834

Dear General

Things here are coming to an awful crisis the whole country will be destroyed the revenue will not be sufficient to pay the expenses of Govrmt taxes will be laid; your well earned fame will be Tarnished confusion & perhaps (which God forbid) civil war will follow. depend on it the people are growing sick of the present state of affairs something shd be done to releive them. they put you where you are profess to be their friend and should not now desert them in their distress, to gratify the ambitious views of designing politicians, & smooth the feelings of a few professing friends, who care not for your reputation, but only to serve their base purposes their day of retribution will come sooner or later the people will have their rights. any good for them depends on your wish[.]

Your old friend

AL, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (24-1272). This letter, perhaps given by AJ to Blair for the *Globe*, was not published.

From Samuel Cassedy

Jersey City N. J 9 February 1834

Dear Sir,

I seize a moment between Churches this day to inform you that the Priesthood are at you. Doctor Cox fulminated a discourse this morning

about the distresses of the Country—& reflectively on you—& one of his Deacons made a set speech at me—on the occasion—meaning piously to reclaim me as a sinner. It appears to me that nothing is to be left unattempted & you are the burden of the Song of Biddle & his gang.[1]

Yesterday the Mail brought me—2 copies of Southards speech—one from him & one from Mr. F his colleague. I will take care to let them know that nothing that has been spoken since the commencement of the present Session of Congress has altered my mind one jot. The people sir are with you & the noise & clamor of the present moment if you persist as I trust in God you will, will pass off & soon be heard no more. I have just returned from Trenton, where I saw all of your friends in the Legislature—& not one has deserted you. They are indignant at the conduct of Southard & Frelinghuysen the latter of whom we will instruct to stay at home at the next Election. This I think he will obey.[2]

I had recently a conversation with the cashier of one of the principal Banks in Newyork (not one of the pet Banks as the phrase goes) but he is a warm Clay man.[3] He enjoined secrecy on me as to his name—but said that if you had not removed the Deposites when you did he thought they would all be now at the feet of the U S B. That after the Veto—notice was given to his Bank & he supposes to all the rest—that the Branch would require specie for all "balances every week & if that would not do—then every 3 times a week & if that would not do—then every day." He added in effect that he believed "the State Banks wished the U S B to the Devil but dared not to say so"

You may rely on it the people are with you & will aid and sustain you in your patriotic endeavors to shed the blessings of your administration on the best interests of the Country. I do not think that any one can be your enemy without being an enemy to the Country. Yours very truly

Sam Cassedy.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Casedy—Febry 1834—A. J

ALS, DLC (44). Cassedy (c1790–1862) was a Jersey City lawyer.

1. Doctor Cox was Presbyterian minister Samuel Hanson Cox (1793–1880) of the Laight Street Church in New York City.

2. New Jersey's U.S. senators were Samuel Lewis Southard (1787–1842) and Theodore Frelinghuysen (1787–1862), both administration opponents. Southard's January 8–10 speech blasting Taney's removal of deposits and supporting Clay's censure resolutions (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 143–98) had been printed as a pamphlet by Gales & Seaton, publisher of the opposition *National Intelligencer*. On January 11 the New Jersey legislature had passed resolutions lauding AJ, condemning the BUS, and instructing Southard and Frelinghuysen to sustain deposit removal "by their votes and influence." That instruction having gone unheeded, further resolutions on February 21 demanded from the two "that attention and obedience which are due to the opinions of a sovereign state, openly expressed in its legislative capacity" (*Acts of the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, pp. 177–78). Neither senator resigned.

3. "Pets" was a derisive term for the state-chartered banks chosen by the Treasury as federal depositories.

From Unknown

New York, Feb. 9, 1834.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

Sir:

This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conspired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of this plot—not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for the good of my country—a step, which influenced as we are, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as practicable, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the rechartering of, and removing the government deposites from, the United States Bank. The alternative will most assuredly be your certain death.

* * * * * *

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed, in the course of the present month, to the Capital, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands. Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, for we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude—"Beware the Ides of March."[1]

Printed, Washington *Globe*, February 14, 1834 (24-1274).

1. Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, Act 1, Scene 2.

To Hardy Murfree Cryer

Washington February 10th. 1834

My Dr. Sir,

Your very kind letter has been by me for some days without answer in consequence of bad health, & great press of business. I with great sincerity assure you the pleasure I feel in finding you so happy. I have no doubt but the Piety of your companion, will ensure to your dear little ones from her, a mothers care, & tenderness, and that of, not as a stepmother, but a real christian mother, who will watch over them with a real mothers care, and tenderness. This must add much to your, & your families real happiness. I can only add, my prayers, that you may be as happy, as I wish you *all*.[1]

On the subject of the colts, I can only say, that I had a great desire to have had the fillies trained last fall, that their merits might have been tested before they were put to breeding—being disappointed in this I have directed my son to put them to my Citizen Stud next Spring—he has the management of them & if they could be trained early so that if they were

not run on the public turf, they might be put to the horse in april; I suppose Andrew would like to have them trained—will you call & see him on the subject, or request Mr Mason the trainer to do so.

I have three stud colts, two Bolivar and one Citizen, the last out of my oscar filly, which will be two years old this spring which I wish trained next fall, if I can get it done under a good manager. They Bolivars are, one out of the Virginian I got of you, the other out of a Pacolet & partner mare I bought at Col William Donelsons sale[2]—which if the Gentleman you name continues to train I would like to make an engagement with him, if you continue to recommend him—should you be passing the Hermitage you would confer an obligation on me to call & examine these colts & give me your opinion of them—their appearence & promise for the turf. The colt of the oscar filly by my citizen was a fine colt—has got hurt in one hip which may disfigure & injure him, but my son thinks not

I have great confidence in my citizen as a stock horse and wish to bring his colts early on the turf to make him valuable as a brood horse—look at him & give me your opinion.

Present me kindly to your Lady & family & kiss little Rachel for me & believe me yr friend[3]

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I send for your perusal Mr Rives speech on the removal of the Deposits. The mamoth of corruption is chained & will be destroyed A. J.

ALS, THi (24-1275). Cryer (1792–1846) was a horse breeder and Methodist minister in Sumner County, Tennessee.

1. Cryer's wife Elizabeth L. Rice Cryer had died in August 1833. In October he had married Susan Ann Duval (1802–1845).

2. William Donelson (1795–1864), son of Rachel Jackson's brother John Donelson and brother of Emily Donelson, resided near the Hermitage. Pacolet, once owned by AJ, and Partner had been celebrated stud horses.

3. Rachel was Cryer's daughter Rachel Jackson Cryer (1829–1895).

To Cabinet Members

February 12th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of State—of the Treasury, of War—of the Navy, the atto. Genl and Postmaster General, will be happy of their company at half past ten oclock A.M tomorrow to accompany him to the funeral of the Honble. Mr. Bouldon deceased.

AN, MiU-C-Cass Papers (24-1292). William Taylor Barry (1784–1835) of Kentucky was the postmaster general. Thomas Tyler Bouldin (1781–1834) had been elected in November 1833 to fill the Virginia congressional seat vacated by the death of John Randolph of

Roanoke. On February 11, Bouldin was explaining on the House floor why he had omitted to make a formal announcement of Randolph's death when he himself suddenly collapsed and died (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2704–5). AJ and the Cabinet attended Bouldin's funeral in the House and rode in the procession to the Congressional Cemetery on February 13.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

February 12th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

your letter of the 25th. ult., has just reached me—you have given me the number of Bales of cotton shipped but not their weights, of course, I am without data to form a correct idea of what it may bring in markett, & what deficiency of the consideration for the purchase of land from Mr. Hill may be wanted—give me this as early as you can of the whole cotton raised & shipped. Cotton has taken a rapid rise in England & increased one penny in the pound. I hope our cotton has not been sold before this reaches Neworleans. I have no doubt but it will command at NOrleans from 15 to 20 cents in all march & april. I have wrote Mr Hebb to send your note to me & I will take it up. why did you not draw on me, or write me from Wheeling. I do not wish you to extend the credit on the two last payments for the land bought of Mr Hill, unless without interest—no farmer can pay six percent for mony—nor ought any farmer to be in debt, & anticipate his crops, & rely upon that, alone, to meet it—a blast comes, the crop fails and then the estate must go to meet it.

My dear Andrew, attend to my advice it is that of a father—let us economise until we are again clear of debt, then by laying up your cash from your productions, you can always purchase land or other things at a fair price. your early attention in preparing for & planting your corn in all march ought to be had & your cotton as early in april as the season will offer to ensure a good stand—select for your cotton the best cotton land & lay down fifty or sixty acres in oats & attend to your meadow.

I recd. a letter from The Revd. Mr Cryer saying that there was a Mr Mason that had a desire to train the two fillies, the stockholder & Sarahs—I have referred him to you, saying I had directed them to be put to my citizen Stud, that I would like next fall to place the three two years old in train in a safe hand—you will do with the filleys as you think best—if trained, let be so early as if they do not promise well they may be put to the horse in the last of april

I wish you if not done before this reaches you, at as early a day as possible after, for you to forward me the amount of cotton shipped not only the number of Bales but the actual weight—the amount of *all* accounts to be paid out of it—overseer, Baling & cordage, and all other accounts against the farm omitting nothing, with Mr Nichols account, shewing the application of the sales of the last shipment last year, that all debts may

be closed against the farm This is the only way to keep clear of debt by closing all accounts at the end of each year. I have expected this statement some time.

I must close present my respects to Thomas Emma & the fine boy—to Mrs. & Mr. Weatherall & children, all here are well but myself, & all join in kind regards to you & Sarah & all friends Kiss Sarah & my dear little Rachel for me & believe me yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I send you a paper containing Mr Grundys speech & an account of the death of Mr Bouldon[1]

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Felix Grundy (1777–1840) was a U.S. senator from Tennessee. The February 12 *Globe* printed his January 30 Senate speech against Clay's censure resolutions (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 416–34) and an account of Bouldin's death.

Enos Thompson Throop to Martin Van Buren

New York Feb. 12. 1834.

My dear Sir

The proceedings of the merchants meeting to hear the Report of their committee will reach you before this letter. It was a formidable matter, I understand, in appearance, as there was a very large collection of people & an excited multitude.[1] It seems to me, however, that matters look better today again. The merchants have had their blow out, they know, at least, that the Administration is unyielding with regard to the bank they begin to have some business to do, & on the arrival of the expected Packets, I am inclined to think, that the merchants will become engrossed with their business, & we shall have passed the crisis of the fever. I am sure I can see today, a more business direction to the efforts of merchants, & more cheerfulness. The news from Europe received on Saturday last was so favorable that every thing would have been quiet now, if the failure of the Allen's had not been announced at the same time. From present appearances the public will not suffer as was anticipated by the derangement of the business of the Allens.[2]

Buckner, a broker of this City failed yesterday.[3] Indeed most of the failures which have made much noise have been among those who gambled in Stocks. It has been reported & continues still to be, that you have suffered to a very large amount as endorser for Knower. I have ventured to contradict it flatly on several grounds—That you never endorse for any body—That Knower would not ask you &c.[4]

The Administration will be supported by the people, & receive hereafter a great reward for their fidelity to the public weal. I continue to think

that there will not be much real suffering among those who have done an honest business. Most sincerely & respectfully yours &c.

E. T. Throop

ALS, DLC (44). Throop (1784–1874) had been governor of New York from 1829 through 1832 and was now customs naval officer for the port of New York, appointed by AJ in 1833.

1. A fourteen-member delegation representing New York City merchants and dealers had submitted a mass memorial to Congress against deposit removal on February 3 and then met with AJ on February 4. On February 11 the delegates reported back to a large meeting at the Merchants' Exchange. They concluded from their interviews in Washington with AJ, Van Buren, and Taney "that nothing is intended to be done by the Government" in respect to any national bank, and that the administration was determined to continue with state banks "until hard money can be made to supercede the actual paper currency of the country." The meeting accepted the report, resolved that the commercial community would act with "concert and unanimity" to weather the business crisis on its own, and appointed a twenty-five member Union Committee to coordinate measures for relief and to seek governmental support (*New-York Commercial Advertiser*, February 12, 1834).

2. Packets had arrived in New York late on Friday, February 7, with the first European newspapers in almost a month. They reported general tranquility in Britain and France and few major developments in the ongoing Spanish and Portuguese civil wars. The brokerage house of S. & M. Allen, headed by brothers Solomon Allen (c1782–1846) and Moses Allen (1789–1877), had stopped payments on Saturday, February 8. It resumed on February 13 after a committee including BUS branch president Isaac Lawrence examined its books and pronounced it sound (*New-York Commercial Advertiser*, February 13, 1834).

3. The Wall Street firm of W. G. Bucknor & Co., headed by William Goelet Bucknor (1793–1850), had failed on February 11.

4. Benjamin Knower (1775–1839), an Albany banker and politician, was a Van Buren ally and the father-in-law of New York governor William L. Marcy. On February 4 the *Albany Argus* announced that Knower had been compelled to suspend payment on about $500,000 in personal debts. Repelling reports that Van Buren had lost large sums by his failure, the *Argus* declared on February 14 that "Mr. Van Buren is not upon his paper for a dollar."

To John Ross

February 13th 1834.

The President with his respects to Mr John Ross and the Cherokee delegation, acknowledges the receipt of Mr Ross note of this day & will, with pleasure, see him with the Delegation at 12 oclock (M) on Monday next.[1]

Copy, ICN-Payne Papers (mAJs). Secretary of War Cass replied this day to the delegation's February 6 letter reiterating their opposition to removal and demanding protection against Georgia. He said it would be "useless at this time" to review their past discussions, as "no practical advantage would result." They were "perfectly aware of the views which the President has taken of his own duty; nor is there any probability of these undergoing the slightest change. The only remedy which I see for any inconveniences under which you labor, will be found in the acceptance of the propositions heretofore made you on the part of the Government" for removal westward. These were "of the most liberal character, and, if accepted, would place your people in a far better situation than they have been in for many

years, or than otherwise they ever can be" (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 23–24, Serial 242). The delegation addressed AJ again on March 12 (below).

1. The next Monday was February 17.

James Alexander Hamilton to Martin Van Buren

N.Y. Feby 13th 1834

My dear Sir.

I have received your letter. My purpose now is to inform you of a *fact* derived from absolute authority that The Banks in this City are ~~now~~ lending ~~money~~ over 5 millions at this moment more than they did this day last year. Nothing can therefore be expected from the new movement proposed by the *Union Committee*

It is also undoubtedly true that *The People* without making a run are calling daily upon the City Banks for Specie which they retain instead of the notes of those Banks The consequence of this is that the City Banks must be guarded and unable to extend relief to the country Banks in case of a run or an ordinary Prudential demand for specie

The statements I make to you of facts I wish you would communicate to the President as my object is to inform him and I do not think it worth while to repeat my letters[.] with sincere regard &c &c

J A H

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Hamilton & Mr Troops letters[1]—A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Van Buren probably delivered this letter along with Enos Throop's of February 12 (above).

To Ira Irvine Hitchcock

Febry. 15th. 1834

Sir,

I have recd. your letter addressed to my son on the subject of the dogs which I had requested Mr. Skinner to take possession of when informed that they were placed on your insolvent list.[1]

It is true that the dogs were placed in your hands without any other expectation on my part than that of receiving them back or a pair of their descendents when I returned to the Hermitage: But as I do not feel secure that this can be done situated as you are I trust that there will be no objection on your part to give them up after a proper remuneration for your trouble. Mr. Skinner in whom I have the fullest confidence is authorised to make this remuneration, and receive all the dogs; or to leave you the two young dogs and take the two old ones into his keeping. I should suppose

the two young ones would be a full remuneration for your trouble, or $20 giving them all up to him.

At all events I request that you will deliver the two old dogs to Mr. Skinner with whom proper arrangements have been made for their preservation & care. Yrs. respectfully

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, CSmH (24-1399). Hitchcock (1793–1868) published *The American Farmer* in Baltimore and operated an experimental farm featuring rare domestic animals. He had applied in January for the benefit of Maryland's insolvent laws.

In August 1833, Hitchcock had applied to AJ for a breeding pair out of several greyhound dogs and pups recently sent to AJ as a gift by U.S. chargé to the Netherlands Auguste G. V. Davezac. AJ Jr. had written Hitchcock on August 27 that all the dogs had died or been stolen or given away except one adult male and pregnant female, and that Hitchcock was welcome to these until AJ retired to the Hermitage, when he would ask the return of either them or a pair of their offspring. "The President has a great desire that the country should be benefited by this fine race of dogs, and particularly the prairies of the west, which are so well calculated for them, to prove beneficial to their owners. As for reciprocation the President thanks you, and desires nothing in return, you can have them as soon as sent for" (*American Farmer*, October 4, 1833).

1. John Stuart Skinner (1788–1851) was the Baltimore postmaster and founding proprietor of *The American Farmer*, which he had sold to Hitchcock in 1829.

John Walker Jr. to James Israel Standifer

Calhoun[1]
15th. February 1834

Dear Colo.

I just this moment reced your letter the Arkansas ~~deleg~~ or emigrating party have declined going except West, Ross & Pack, who I am informed have set out,[2] if the President wish the fact relative to Majr B. F. Curry, and will call on me, to have the facts made or substantiated I can at any time have them made, by the best of men, and not only once, but a common practice, he has also enrolled some persons who call themselves Catawba Indians, that have no right, which is an imposition upon the Nation and the Govrt. also, they are Spaniards and Negroes mixed, it is individuals that our people never recognised as natives, Just such persons as our Agent stated to me he would never enrole, he stated to me that he went as far as he could, but that Majr Curry took all that he refused, I will write you again and give you the particulars, the stage Just setting out as I come in, & detained it one moment. your Friend

John Walker Jr:

N.B. I shall not come on as the emigrant have declined

there is a great check to the emigration, owing to Currys failing in his promises made to the persons enrolled, Many have declined going & say

that they will not go, for if the Govt. fail in the ofset, they cannot expect any thing when they git west, this you see from having a drunken agent who disregards his own word, & practicing an impositions upon the Indians, this you know will not do,

J. Walker Jr

you can have any evidence you may as to the fact in their failures, & Negroes, I do hope the President will remove this Individual, & put in one who will promote the wishes of his employer, thare is such man, & such a man will do much good—

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the secretary of war—that he furnish Mr. Curry with a copy of the within & Walker for his proof, & Mr Curry for an explanation of the charges—instruct walker to give to Curry notice of the testimony when he takes it—A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Walker (d. 1834) was a prominent eastern Cherokee and an advocate of westward emigration. His home was in Tennessee. Standifer (1782–1837) was a Tennessee congressman.

In lieu of a general removal treaty with the Cherokee government, in July 1831 AJ had authorized enrolling individual Cherokees for westward migration. Enrollees were required to relinquish their interest in Cherokee lands and were promised payment for their improvements, moving expenses, and a year's subsistence in the West. At AJ's behest, Lewis Cass had appointed Tennessean Benjamin Franklin Currey (d. 1836) as superintendent to oversee Cherokee enrollment and emigration (*Jackson Papers*, 9:524, 539–41). Currey's methods provoked widespread complaint. On February 19 Walker again wrote Standifer, charging Currey and his associate John W. Hardwick with bullying, deceiving, and coercing Cherokee enrollees for emigration (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). John Ross wrote AJ about Currey on March 12 (below).

Pursuant to AJ's instruction, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Elbert Herring wrote both Walker and Currey on March 5 (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Currey wrote AJ Donelson on April 9 (below).

1. The Cherokee agency was near Calhoun, Tennessee.

2. John Ross's brother Andrew Ross (1798–1840), Thomas J. Pack, and John West (1811–1867) were pro-emigration Cherokees. They had been named by a minority Cherokee faction as part of a delegation to go to Washington and treat for removal. They signed a treaty that AJ presented to the Senate on June 23 (below).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
February 16th. 1834

Dear Andrew,

In my answer to your last letter I informed you, I would take up your note given to Mr Hebb, Cumberland—M.d. On yesterday it was presented, and I directed the cashier of the Metropolis Bank to pay it—which is done, and so soon as I have time to send & have my Bank Book brought up, I will forward your note to you cancelled. I directed him in my letter

to write you that I had taken up the note & direct you not to send on any funds to meet it. My son, it would have saved me some trouble, & not a little mortification had you drew upon me from Cumberland. I hope it will not effect your credit my son, still it was calculated hereafter to effect that confidence in your promises & punctuality that might be injurious to you hereafter.

I have made it a rule in early life to be punctual in all my engagements. I have found the benefit from it, when others who had not attended to it, with double the means I possessed, could not get mony without sponsers, I never was asked for security. My son, I wish you to establish the same rule, never promise without a punctual complience, and never go in debt, unless for real necessary wanted, without knowing you can meet it at the day, and when you promise be sure, at any sacrafice, to meet it at the day—this has been my rule & it has worked well thus far thro life.

I am anxious to recieve your contract with Mr Hill. I hope it is reduced to writing—he is a very keen man, & do nothing with him but what is reduced to writing, and I have often admonished you on this subject—every contract you make large or small, to be executed in future, commit to writing, with the contract with Mr Hill I will expect the other accounts, and the amount of Cotton shipped so that I can clearly see the sum to be provided to make the first payment for the land, and to meet the debts due by the farm

I have supposed the first day of May would be about the day fixed upon for the first payment of the Land, this being as early as we could expect to be in funds from the sale of our Cotton, unless under a forced sale, which I suppose you would not agree to—let me have the whole accounts promised, I will then send on the note on Judge Overton to make part of the sum that may be necessary to make the first payment.

My health is a little better The storm in congress is still raging, Clay reckless & as full of fury as a drunken man in a brothel, his abuse & his coadjutors pass harmless by me. The Deposites will not be removed nor the Bank rechartered. This mamoth of power & corruption must die—the power it possesses would destroy our government in a few years—it is a power that never ought to have existed, its present course *now* convinces all honest men, that it never ought, and must be put down at the end of its charter. I have it chained; the *monster must perish*.

give my respects to Mr & Mrs. Weatherell & their little ones to Thomas & Emma & the fine boy & to all inquiring friends—kiss Sarah & little Rachel for me & believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

All my houshold join in kind salutations to you & yrs.

ALS, DLC (44). AJ recorded a $204 check to Hebb in his Bank of the Metropolis account book for February (DLC-78).

From Henry Horn

Philada 16th Feby 1834

Dear Sir

So irresistably powerful seems to be the influence of the Bank of the U States upon our local Banks that I believe every one of them will be forced at its command to petition Congress in favour of rechartering it, or to take any other steps that it may in the plenitude of its power order and direct

There is to be a meeting of the Directors of the Girard Bank tomorrow when a memorial praying Congress to Recharter the Bank of the United States will be laid before the Board and as I am Confidently informed will receive its sanction as there are not more than four of its members who have firmness and independence enough to Resist it. The next step in Contemplation is a meeting of the Stockholders which has already been called to order the Directors to refuse any longer to Receive or hold the public Deposites These measures I have no doubt will be carried into effect with a view to embarrass the Goverment, and my object in writing is to apprise you if you have not previously been apprised of what is actually going on that the Treasury Department may prepare in time to meet the approaching Crisis

Mr J A Brown one of the partners of the most extensive English house in this Country, who I am informed was exceedingly anxious that the Girard Bank should obtain the government Deposites, is now taking a lead in endeavouring to influence the Bank to relinquish them. This however is easily accounted for if it be true—that the Bank of the U States has recently accomodated his house with more than a million of Dollars[.][1]
Truly your friend &c

Henry Horn

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Horn—Girard Bank—memorialising for the restoration of the Deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury will prepare orders to the Collector to receive the Deposits & keep them in an iron chest, if no State Bank of good standing will receive them—A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). The Girard Bank was the state-chartered successor to the unincorporated private bank of late Philadelphia financier Stephen Girard. Taney had designated it as Philadelphia's federal depository in September 1833. In December, eleven Philadelphia area banks, not including the Girard, had memorialized Congress to restore government deposits to the BUS (*SDoc* 20 and *SDoc* 27, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 238). On February 18, two days after this letter, the *Globe* reported from "private sources" that "the slaves of the *Money King*" had inaugurated a "*reign of terror*" to compel the Girard directors, contrary to their own convictions, to sanction memorials for restoring the deposits and rechartering the BUS. The *Globe* said that if the government could not find a depository near Philadelphia, "it will direct its revenues to be paid to the Collector, and lock them up in a vault in the Custom-house." Horn wrote again on February 17 (below).

1. John A. Brown (1788–1872), who had chaired the pro-BUS public meeting on February 3, headed the Philadelphia branch of the Brown Brothers family merchant banking network with outposts in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Liverpool. He wrote AJ about Horn's

charge on March 14 (below). The Girard Bank's charter authorized any twenty stockholders, holding at least 5% of its stock, to call a general stockholders' meeting, giving at least thirty days' notice. On February 12, twenty-four stockholders including Brown had issued a call for a meeting on March 17 "*in relation to the Government Deposites*" (Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, February 13, 1834).

From Henry Horn

Philada Feby 17 1834

Dear Sir

In my letter of yesterday you were informed that the Bank of the United States was exerting its powerful influence to overawe the Girard Bank to coerce it into an abandonment of the Government deposites, and to memorialise congress in favour of the Recharter of that desparate and corrupt institution Fortunately however for the honour of the Girard Bank the Scheme has this day been Defeated by the persevering firmness of the minority of the Board aided by the active and energetic Co'operation of our friends who have succeeded in exposing the nefarious designs of that insolent and dangerous enemy of the Peoples liberties the Bank of the United States.

At a meeting of the directors of the Girard Bank held this day for the purpose of considering the subject a Memorial was presented (drawn probably by Mr Biddle himself) praying Congress to Renew the Charter of the Bank of the U States which after a long and ardent discussion was defeated by a majority of Eight to three[1] What course the Stockholders will take at their meeting on the 17th of next month it is impossible to say But I cannot avoid remarking that the instability manifested by some of the directors of this institution and the danger of their yielding to the influence of the mammoth strongly suggests the necessity of the employment of an additional Bank here by the Treasury Department as a depository of the Public funds by which means the Confidence and Strength of those State institutions would be increased, and the power of the Bank of the U States would be proportionately diminished[.][2] Truly your friend &c

Henry Horn

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information & enquiry if any, what other State Bank in Philadelphia would be a safe deposity for the money of the people A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. According to press reports, the Girard Bank directors on February 17 had voted eight to three against declining government deposits.

2. At the March 17 called stockholders' meeting, which the president and directors declined to attend, resolutions were passed denouncing removal of the deposits from the BUS and, "as the sense of this meeting," instructing the directors to return them and cease the Girard Bank's function as a federal depository. A rival meeting held at the same time adopted

resolutions approving the directors' management and requesting the bank's continuation as a depository. On March 13, previous to the meetings, the directors had published a legal opinion that they were not bound to obey stockholder instructions (Philadelphia *National Gazette*, March 19 and 13, 1834). However, on April 21 the Girard Bank board of directors resolved that, in compliance with the wishes expressed on March 17 of those holding a large majority of the stock, the bank would terminate its contract with the Treasury as a federal depository on July 1 (DNA-RG 56, Entry 120). On July 22 the Treasury selected the Moyamensing Bank as a Philadelphia depository. On August 18 Girard resumed its status as a deposit bank under a new contract.

From Unknown

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1834.

Sir:

Damn your old soul, remove them deposites back again, and recharter the Bank, or you will certainly be shot in less than two weeks, and that by myself!!!

But just let me tell you of the distress in this city; there is now about 900 mechanics who, about two years ago were in good circumstances, and who has not now one dollar in their pockets. There was about 1000 journeymen discharged last Saturday evening in this place; money is worth in this place about ten per cent—merchants are failing every day.

The Newport Manufacturing Company has failed.[1] Jacksonians are deserting their leader, and all on your account; and damn your old soul, if you do not do something for the good of the country, I will murder you.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, February 4, 1835 (24-1410). Abstract, Parke Bernet catalog, January 28–29, 1958 (mAJs). The *Globe* printed this and other threatening letters following Richard Lawrence's failed attempt on AJ's life on January 30, 1835.

1. Incorporated in 1831, the Newport Manufacturing Company in Newport, Ky., made cotton and woolen goods.

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington Febry 18th. 1834—

My dear Sarah,

your affectionate letter of the 2nd. instant reached me this morning, and I regret to hear that our dear little Rachel has been sick, but am thankful to a kind providence that she is restored to health, and hope she will be spared long to live as a blessing & comfort to us all. I rejoice also, that Thomas's fine boy is restored to health, he was very fleshy & I was apprehensive that he might be subject to croop.

My situation my dear Sarah, is not a very pleasant one, but having taken my course, which my conscience and my god tells me is right—not all the corrupting power of that monstrous machine the U.S. Bank & all

its worshipers & supporters can shake me from my purpose—it is a war of a monied corporation against the Government & the people, or in other words, it is a contest for supremacy between the monied aristocracy of this country thro the power of the U.S. Bank, and the people which shall govern this now free & happy country. I have determined to stay its corrupting power, by preventing its recharter, & the Bank and its satelites are determined to coerce its recharter by its oppression. I have shorn it of its power, & unless it can corrupt two thirds of Congress, its charter will not be renewed, or the Deposits returned. If ever it is rechartered with its present powers, then indeed is our liberty gone & we will be doomed to be governed by a corrupt monied aristocracy until put down by another revolution, and my dear little Rachel doomed, perhaps, to be drawer of water for some purse proud demagogue, whose principles have been sold for gold, and whose god is the golden calf. But I have the corrupting monster chained, and unless it can corrupt two thirds, I will rid the people & their liberty from its corrupting grasp. This done my dear Sarah, I will, if god spares me, retire to the Hermitage and spend my few remaining days with you. I shall the first opportunity comply with your request as it relates to Mrs. Blair—she came to see me last sabath evening, is always enquiry after you and the dear little Pet. I have promised to send its likness to her that she may see it—she is a most amiable woman—write her my dear Sarah some leisure moment, & give her a description of our dear little Rachel.

It will always be a gratification my dear Sarah to do any thing I can with propriety, that may gratify you—it was therefore that I submitted Mr Binns letter to you, that if worthy, and an office presented that he could fill that I might gratify you, & serve the public by bestowing office on a worthy, but needy individual connected with you ever so distant—but we will leave the subject—by barely adding that I promised before your marriage with my son, that in me you would always find a tender father so long as you realised the character of an affectionate daughter—you have done this, & surely it will always be a pleasure to me to promote your happiness by gratifying your wishes, believing they will be always laudable, & proper.

Will you my dear Sarah say to Andrew, if he has not sent on before this reaches you the contract with Mr Hill for the land to do so without delay, and the other accounts I have requested him to forward me. I wish to accustom him to promptness & punctuality in all business, without it, no one can get thro life well—and really from my state of health, altho improved of late, I wish this matter closed, as I do know that Andrew ought to have no contract with ~~him~~ Mr Hill, but what is reduced to writing, and I wish to provide the means for meeting the first payment, so far as the cotton crop may fall short of this object.

I am happy to find that Mr & Mrs. Weatheral are still with you, present me kindly to them—to Thomas & Emma—how does Thomas improvement progress I feel for him, but my means I fear will fail me in giving

him further aid—all here Join me in kind salutations to you and Andrew & all friends. Kiss my dear little Rachel for me & bless her, & present me affectionately to Andrew with a kiss, yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS photostat, DLC (24-1419).

From Hector Craig

New York Feb'y 20th 1834

Dear Sir,

When I last had the honour of seeing you at Washington, I omitted to mention to you that, the Bank of Mobile were desirous to have a share of the Public deposits, at that place. My son in Law, Barrett Ames, is President of the Bank, and a Firm friend of yours. From his representations, I have no doubt, but that, it would be a safe depository for the Govt. funds. And, as it stands well in public estimation, it may be fairly presumed that, the selection would meet with general approbation.[1]

The Bank panic is subsiding. The Bank presses to the contrary notwithstanding. The *hue* & *cry* which has been raised by public meetings, and Members of Congress, are getting to be well understood. The object being to operate on Public sentiment, and by that, to coerce the Govt, to succumb. As the prospect of a failure in accomplishing its object becomes obvious, the clamour will subside. I think it not improbable that, when she finds her present course will not answer, that she will try the oposit tack, & shape her course for public favour. The Branch here, I understand, has declined meeting with the other Banks for the purpose of concerting measures to relieve the money pressure.[2] Those who feel the pressure, will soon be at no loss to see the true cause of it. I am sir with sentiments of great respect, Yours Sincerely

Hector Craig

ALS, DNA-RG 56, entry 120 (mAJs). Craig (1775–1842), a former congressman, had been appointed customs surveyor and inspector at New York City by AJ in January 1833.

1. In October 1833 the Treasury Department had selected the Mobile branch of the Bank of Alabama as a depository. The Bank of Mobile was not added. Barrett Ames (c1784–1868) was the widower of Craig's late daughter Mary.

2. On February 17, a subcommittee of the "General Union Committee of Merchants" had met with several New York bank presidents to discuss the financial pressure. The New York branch of the BUS had declined attendance, citing the delicacy of its position, but provided a statement showing that it had recently expanded both its discounts and its paper in circulation (*New-York Commercial Advertiser*, February 19, 1834).

From John

feb: 20 1834

To the President of the United States:

The petition of Negro John respectfully sets forth:

That he was sentenced, at the last Court for Alexandria County, to one months' imprisonment in the Jail of said County, & to pay a fine of 10 cents, & to stand committed until fine & costs were paid. That, in consequence of his utter inability to pay said fine & costs, he has been confined in Jail several months; and unless it should please the President to extend to him the mercy which our laws empower ~~to~~ him to exercise, will continue imprisoned for an indefinite period. The petitioner humbly hopes that the President, considering these facts, & that the petitioner is very young & inexperienced, not being more than 14 years old, & has never been blessed with proper instruction, think proper to release him by remitting his fine & costs. And the petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c.

John
a cold. boy

The foregoing petition is true in all the facts set forth in it; & I respectfully recommend the petitioner to the favor of the Executive.

Charles Scott
Deputy Marshal

The case of the above Petitioner is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the President of the United States. 21 feby. 1834

W. Cranch. Ch. J. Dist. Cola.
F S Key U.S. A DC[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Let the fine & costs be remitted & the prisoner liberated Febry 21rst. 1834 Andrew Jackson

D, DNA-RG 59 (24-1472). On February 25 AJ formally remitted John's fine and costs and ordered his discharge (DNA-RG 59, 24-1470; T967-1). His offense was unspecified.

1. William Cranch (1769–1855) was chief judge of the District of Columbia circuit court. Francis Scott Key was the U.S. district attorney. Charles Scott was nominated to be a justice of the peace for Alexandria County in March 1834 and confirmed by the Senate in June.

To William Cabell Rives

Washington February 22nd. 1834—

My dear Sir,

I have just been informed that you have felt it necessary to resign your seat in the Senate. It is matter of extreme regret to me, as I do not doubt

it will be to others, that a difference of opinion between your Legislature and yourself, upon a single point, should have assumed a shape by which the country is, at this very interesting moment, deprived of the services of a gentlemen who has evinced so much willingness & ability to aid her. Having for several years co-operated with you in the public service, as the head of the Executive branch of the Government, I should be wanting in justice, if I should fail to express to you upon your retirement, the high sense I entertain of your great public usefulness in the different situations which you have occupied, and my respect for your personal character.[1]

Allow me in conclusion, to express the hope, that you will permit me to think of you for some public station which may be at my disposal, and which I may deem suitable to your condition and standing in the estimation of your country. With sincere regard I am Dr Sir, yr. mo. obdt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Having taken principle for your guide, and public good the end, a virtuous people will sustain you in this patriotic and honorable course. A. J

ALS, DLC-Rives Papers (24-1451). ALS draft, DLC (44). Rives replied on February 23 (below).

On February 11 the Virginia legislature had adopted resolutions condemning AJ's removal of deposits as "a dangerous and alarming assumption of power" and directing "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the adoption, by Congress, of proper measures for restoring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or, at least, for causing them to be deposited therein for the future" whenever the Bank "be, in their opinion, a safe depository of the public treasure" (*SDoc* 109, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239). In the Senate on February 22, Rives announced that he would resign rather than comply with the instructions, which he interpreted as directing him to vote for Clay's two resolutions of censure. Rives said he considered it "a vital principle of our political system, one indispensable to the preservation of our institutions, that the representative, whether a member of this or the other House, is bound to conform to the opinions and wishes of his constituents, authentically expressed; or, if he be unable to do so, from overruling and imperious considerations, operating upon his conscience or honor, to surrender his trust into the hands of those from whom he derived it, that they may select an agent who can better carry their views into effect" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 636–39). He resigned the same day. On February 26 the Virginia legislature elected Benjamin W. Leigh to replace him.

1. Rives had been AJ's minister to France from 1829 to 1832.

From William Henry Haywood Jr.

22nd. February 1834.
Raleigh N. Carolina.

To President Jackson.

I have had the honour to receive under your frank a printed copy of Mr Senator Rives' speech upon the Deposite question. I thank you for this compliment because it affords me the opportunity of assuring you that your

friends in this State approve the motives and will sustain the measures of their Chief Executive in removing the publick treasure from the custody and controul of the Bank of U. States. In North Carolina we are a plain honest republican people and we love liberty more than we love pelf. We endured much to establish freedom and can bear more to preserve it. We can discriminate between a selfish ambition and the fearless exercise of duty in defending the rights of the people and their government against the impudent assumptions of a monied corporation. Even in the glare of *senatorial* sophistry we cannot fail to discern that a President who loved *power* ~~above~~ more than he loves his country and her laws, might (*unlike yourself*) have courted the alliance of this corrupting monopoly instead of resisting its encroachments, and the practise of the Bank plainly shews that it had been an easier task for you. Hence the long speeches of certain aspirants fall without effect upon the democracy of North Carolina—while the startling *facts* disclosed in the Secretary's report have strengthened the cause of opposition to that dangerous Institution.[1] If the people of the U. States will at every sacrifice persevere in resisting this attempt upon the purity and independence of their government by the managers of a Bank we may hope that it will settle the question. At least we shall have gone far towards preventing any future efforts to force ~~a~~ the *renewal* of a Bank Charter if experience shall prove that such an institution is *necessary* to our government.

Sir you have been charged without truth with having seized both "the sword & the purse" of this government. Mr. Rives has most triumphantly exposed the imputation and the great body of ~~the people~~ your countrymen will repudiate the charge by combining always with your distinguished name the recollection that in the *field* you have turned the *sword* of one enemy and in the *cabinet* you have seized upon the *purse* of another foe to the liberties of a free people and ~~that~~ these are the signal acts of your life which political rancour and *affected* patriotism have perverted to make out a charge of usurpation.[2] The former atchievement will never be forgotten but in the warm hearted and generous recollection of the latter deliverance. The glory of the one was attempted to be obscured by captious pretexts against the means which you found necessary for its accomplishment and yours would be an enviable distinction truly if ~~envy~~ malice or jealousy could cast no cloud of censure about the other. But I did not mean to abuse my priviledge by obtruding an essay on politics or a long letter of adulation upon the notice of one whose station forbids a trespass upon ~~the~~ his time and who needs no note of commendation to cheer him in the course of publick duty. Excuse me sir for the liberty I have taken already May God give success to your administration of this government of Freemen and preserve your life many years to witness the fruits of your own patriotick exertions. I am your friend and fellow Citizen

Will. H Haywood Jr

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Haywood Raleigh No. Carolina

ALS, DLC (44). *North Carolina Historical Review* 14 (1937): 382–83. Haywood (1801–1852) was a former and future state legislator and later a U.S. senator.

1. Taney's December 3, 1833, report to Congress on deposit removal had catalogued the BUS's misdeeds, including expanding and contracting its circulation for political effect, concealing its operations from the government directors, improperly postponing redemption of the public debt, and misusing its funds to subsidize pro-Bank propaganda and influence elections (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–20, Serial 238).

2. In his December 26, 1833, speech introducing his censure resolutions, Henry Clay had charged that in ordering removal of the deposits AJ had achieved the "union of the purse and the sword in one man's hands," which constituted "the best description of despotism" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 69). Rives on January 17 had rebutted the charge, saying that AJ had usurped neither the power of raising money through taxation nor of appropriating it, the two elements that together constituted the "power of the purse." Rather, in removing the deposits the Treasury had exercised its responsibility "to collect, to receive, to keep, to disburse, the public money," an inherently ministerial function and one in this case directly sanctioned by law in the Bank's own charter, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to remove federal deposits at discretion providing he explain his reasons to Congress (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 274–76).

From William Cabell Rives

Washington Feb. 23rd. '34.

Dear sir,

I have received, with the liveliest satisfaction, the very kind letter you addressed to me yesterday. The favorable opinion you express, with regard to the manner in which I acquitted myself of the important duties your confidence devolved upon me at an early period of your administration, as well as the sentiments of personal kindness & respect conveyed by your letter, could not but be, in the highest degree, gratifying to me.

The resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States, at which you are pleased to express your regret in terms so flattering, was, under the circumstances in which I was placed, as I persuade myself you will think, the only course I could pursue consistently with honor, or a proper respect to the great principles we have ever regarded as vital to the Republican system.

I have felt much flattered, sir, by the wish you do me the honour to suggest in the conclusion of your letter; but, while I should be proud to contribute my humble co-operation, in any manner, to the patriotic labours of an administration, which I believe to be identified with the highest interests of the country, you will, I am sure, appreciate the sentiments & considerations which prescribe to me a return, as a private citizen, into the bosom of my own state. Should it be my fortune to be again in public life, I shall not lose sight of the admirable motto you give me in the post-script of your letter, & of which your own patriotic career has been so bright an example & so appropriate a commentary. I am, my dear sir, with sentiments of profound & sincere respect your most obt. serv.

W C Rives

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Rives—in reply to mine occasioned by his resignation of his seat in the Senate recd. 1834—A J.

ALS, DLC (44). ALS copy, DLC-Rives Papers (mAJs).

From James Alexander Hamilton

Washington
Feby 24t 1834

My dear Sir.

As I had not an opportunity to say all I intended to do on the interesting subject of great Public Interst that engaged us this morning I conclude the expression of my opinions in this way. I prefer for the reasons I before urged that you should call your Cabinet together and in the Call that you should submit for their consideration the following—

"The Bank of the US. having by its vindictive course towards the State Banks and the Community—By contracting the circulating medium in an unnecessary degree—and through its advocates, agents and hireling presses by producing extensive distrust occasioned a pressure that is severely felt by the Commercial community your attention is respectfully required to be directed to the following Points.

1t. Will the pressure be continued and increased so as to produce General distress?

2d. If it should—Congress being in Session does it become a subject for the peculiar attention of the executive or ought it to be left to the unprompted action of the Legislature?

3d. If in the execution of its duties the executive be called to act, can any thing be done by it which will afford relief connected with the fiscal operations of the Government?

4t. Should it be decided that a remedy is now or may in the course of events be called for; what can be devised which will relieve the distress and be entirely consistent with the Position ~~which~~ the Executive has been compelled to assume towards the Bank and generally on that subject and—

5t. If a remedy is devised at what time and in what form ought it to be communicated to Congress?

In submitting these Points for consideration the President does not mean to intimate an opinion that immediate action is necessary. But merely to be prepared for the worst state of things that may happen nor to confine the attention of the Cabinet to the Points here raised"

In doing this I think you will place yourself in a condition to say at all times that you was not inattentive to the Public interests and that you took before it was too late the only measure you could that is to call upon your advisers for their best Judgments. I would not admit even to be discussed any proposition going to affect the experiment you are now mak-

ing on the incorporation of a Bank. It is impossible that there cannot be a remedy distinct from such means as a Bank would afford. The Credit of the Government may in some form be called into action so as to increase the Circulation and restore confidence.

I will continue to write as I speak to you with perfect frankness in the fullest confidence that you will attribute what I do to the desire I feel to serve the Country and promote your happiness and preserve your glorious reputation[.] with sincere attachmt Your friend

James A Hamilton

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Hamilton

ALS, DLC (44).

From Efar Tustennugga

Macon County Ala.
25 Feb 1834

To the President of the United States

The undersigned Head Chief of the Ta war sa Town of Indians would respectfully represent that in conformity with a Treaty entered into between the Head Chiefs of the Creek nation of Indians & the Secretary of War it was among other things stipulated that each head of an Indian family should be entitled to a Half Section of land—That in conformity with such stipulation the undersigned was located by Messrs Collins & Watson assistant locating Agents under the superintendance of Col J J Abert on the North Half of Section 31 in Township 17 and Range 21 as will appear from the affidavit of the said assistant Agent[1]—now from some cause it was overlooked by the principal Agents and was offered and actually sold at the recent sales at Mongomery and unless you kindly interpose in his behalf his land on which he has long resided & which he was justly entitled to under the Treaty will be wrested from him. The undersigned confidently hopes that you will cause the money to be refunded to the purchaser & he be permitted to occupy his House & cultivate his Field that in common with the balance of his Tribe has been set apart to them by the Agents of the Government

The undersigned has too much confidence in the justice & parental regard of his Great Father for his red children to believe that he will suffer an error no doubt inadvertantly committed by his Agents to prejudice the just rights of his red children

While on this subject the undersigned would respectfully call your attention to another case—Section number 30 Township 17—and Range 21 on which there is 8 or 10 families of your red children residing and on which is the Council House of our Town was also set apart and located

to two of my people has been taken in place of the sixteenth section and entered upon by the whites and my people driven from thier Houses & fields which they concieve they were justly entitled to under the Treaty on which they were located by the same assistant locating Agents

The undersigned has called on Mr. Collins the principal Agent under the superintendance Col Abert to address him in our behalf and explain to him the number of errors that has been committed in my Town and the cause why they were probably committed which he will lay before you for your satisfaction and consideration[.] with the highest respect I am your Obt Servt

Efar Tustennugga his X mark

A list of Locations of part of the Ta war sa Town

Efar Tustennugga	North 31–17–21
Ottisee Yoholo	West 30 17—21
Coe Hajo	East 30–17–21
Chofo loap Hajo	North 24–17–20
Tal loth lo Hajo	North 18–17–21
Suchi Yoholo	West Frac. 36 & frac. 26 & 23–17–20
Chos Hajo	South 25–17–20
Tin gar ga	North 25–17–20

State of Alabama }
Montgomery County }

Personally appeared before me H. Caffey a Justice of Peace for said County N F Collins and after being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was employed by Col J J Abert as principal assistant Locating Agent for ~~said~~ Macon County—That he made (in connexion with Mr. R Watson also an assistant Agent) the above locations—That he concieves them entitled to thier respective locations—That they were never altered by him & that the list was returned to Col Bright to be entered on his rolls & map—That from an examination of the map in the Land Office in Montgomery they have been inadvertantly omitted to be entered—and that Section 6 in Township 17—and Range 21 was reserved by me in the place of the sixteenth Section and by an examination of the rolls and map in the possession of Dr. Mc.Henry the said Section 6 is left open for school purposes[2]
this 25th February 1834

N F Collins

Sworn to before me this 24th Febr 1834

H. Caffey J.P.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War, that the principle locating agents may be called upon for explanation & report & that the commissioner of the Genl Land office suspend the Grant for this enquiry A. J.[3]

DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-241).

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John James Abert (1788–1863), head of the Army's Topographical Bureau, and James Bright (1782–1871) had been appointed on October 14, 1833, as agents to locate Creek reservations under the 1832 treaty (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). Robert Watson and Nathaniel F. Collins were assistant locating agents under Abert. Federal public lands were surveyed into townships six miles square, numbered east and west ("township") and north and south ("range") from principal survey lines within the state. A township contained thirty-six sections of one square mile each, numbered according to a standard pattern.

2. Hugh Patrick Caffey (1807–1847) was a Montgomery County justice of the peace. Robert Woods McHenry (1801–1882) was one of the agents appointed in November 1833 to certify contracts for the private sale of Indian treaty reservations. Section 16 in each township was normally reserved from sale for the support of public schools.

3. Abert being in Washington, on March 7 Cass forwarded Efar Tustennugga's letter to James Bright and requested an immediate detailed report for AJ's determination. Bright replied on April 10 that the "locations set forth in Majr. Collin's affidavit precisely agree with those returned to me by him; and in the same manner I reported them to the Register at Montgomery. They were designated on his plats of Survey in my presence, and never after either directly or indirectly interfered with by me." Meanwhile, Abert learned of the mishap from James Abercrombie, who had privately purchased Efar Tustennugga's reservation under proper official procedures. On March 25, Abert wrote Cass that Collins's list of treaty reservation locations had passed from Collins to him to Bright to the Montgomery land office, where they had apparently been mislaid or disregarded before the public sale. To maintain public confidence in the process for private purchase of Indian reservations, Abert recommended affirming the validity of Efar Tustennugga's title and sale and refunding the public purchaser's money. AJ agreed, and at his direction Cass instructed GLO commissioner Elijah Hayward accordingly on March 28 (DNA-RG 75, M21-12 and M234-241).

From Martin Van Buren

Feby 25. '34

My Dr. Sir

The enclosed letters from our Comptroller & Secty. of State will interest you if you have time to read them. They & Wright are three of the finest fellows in the world—very truly yours

M. Van Buren

ALS, NN (24-1480). Silas Wright (1795–1847) was a U.S. senator from New York. Azariah Flagg and John A. Dix were respectively state comptroller and secretary of state.

[Enclosure: Silas Wright to Van Buren]

Tuesday Morng. 25. Feby. 1834

Dear Sir,

I return you the letters and also send a letter from Dix and one from Flagg recd. a few days since. The letters when read you will please throw upon the fire.

S. Wright Jr.

[Endorsed by AJ:] I have read the enclosed with much pleasure—please say to them to have no fear of me; that I am fixed in my course as firm

as the Rockey Mountain; and that no human movement can change me from the course I have chalked out for myself. Providence has a power over me, but frail mortals who worship Baall, & the golden calf, can have none A. J.

ALS, NN (24-1482).

Charles Cassedy to John Donelson Coffee

Fayettevill, Tenn: Feb 25. 1834—

Dr. Sir:

As I predicted when the death of Gen. Coffee was announced in the public Journals, his personal enemies, and the *Hartford Convention* tories, have made a dead set against the moral purity of his character, and the memory of his services: it reminds me of Esop's celebrated fable of the Ass and the dead Lion![1] I some time since wrote to Col. Jno. Donelson of Bainbridge, believing you to have been at Nashville, advising him of the absolute necessity that a well written, and correct, and brief Biography of the General should, as early as practicable, be laid before the public: and stating, at some length, other matters, including my reasons, &c. This letter I desired Col. Donelson to transmit to the President, requiring his advice. I have just been told, by Mr. Garner, that probably there is no Post Office at Bainbridge; and if so, the presumption is that the letter never reached its destination.[2] In a few words, if I can be furnished with the necessary documents—I will put at rest the machinations of the scoundrels who are insulting, wantonly and ignorantly, his memory; and do ample justice to his intrinsic character. Please to see Col. Donelson on the above subjects, and advise me as soon as may be of the result. Give my best and most sincere respects to your mother, and family—and accept assurances of my friendship & regard,

Charles Cassedy

[On envelope:] If you will let me know when it is intended to place a monument over Gen. Coffee's grave, I will forward an Epitaph that will do justice to his real character, which I know well, and to the memory of his services. I believe I sent one, but it has probably miscarried—C. Cassedy[3]

ALS, DLC (44). Cassedy (c1782–1858), a Tennessee writer and editor, had served as AJ's secretary at the negotiation of the 1814 Treaty of Fort Jackson with the Creeks. John Donelson Coffee (1815–1837), eldest son of AJ's late friend John Coffee, lived in Florence, Ala. He apparently forwarded this letter to AJ, who replied on April 6 (below).

The *Globe* had eulogized Coffee on July 22, 1833, praising his martial valor and quoting (without attribution) physician Samuel Hogg's July 8 report to AJ that Coffee had "died the death of the righteous, and manifested the true faith of the christian" (*Jackson Papers*, 11:457). Noting Coffee's death in its October 1833 issue, the Philadelphia *North American*

Magazine branded him "the savage assassin of the Indians during the Seminole War," and retorted to the *Globe* account: "What horrible perversion of morality and religion is this? Can a wholesale, merciless butcher, who exults as Coffee did exult, live a christian or die redeemed from the bottomless abyss of his crimes?" (vol. 2, no. 12, p. 392). Noting that Coffee had fought in AJ's 1813–14 Creek campaign but not against the Seminoles in 1818, the *Nashville Republican* on January 11, 1834, condemned this "utterly false" and "wanton, unprovoked and scandalous attack on the fame of a gallant soldier."

1. In Aesop's fable "The Old Lion," a cowardly ass musters the courage to assail a mighty lion only when it is dying and helpless. The Hartford Convention of December 1814, attended by delegates of the New England states to decide on measures of opposition to the Madison administration and the War of 1812, had become a byword for nearly treasonous ultra-Federalism.

2. John Donelson (1787–1840) was Rachel Jackson's nephew and the brother of John Coffee's widow Mary. Bainbridge was a few miles east of Florence.

3. Coffee wrote AJ on December 10 about an epitaph for his father's tombstone (below).

Andrew Jackson Donelson to Robert Todd Lytle

Private

Feby. 26th. 1834

Dr. Sir

Since I parted with you this evening I have reflected a good deal upon the resolution you spoke of submitting tomorrow, and find my fears as to the effects that may follow greatly increased. The inquiry it proposes can do nothing more than reiterate what has already been stated in the Presidents message vetoing the present Bank, as far as the question of Constitutionality is concerned, and that of the expediency has already been assumed and disposed of in the measure of the Executive removing the deposits. On both these points therefore as it cannot be presumed that you will wish the committee to take a ground different from that of the administration, the resolution can accomplish nothing.

But will it not be understood as an indication that our friends have not given up the idea of establishing another Bank like the Present, and that the contest is really for a location in wall instead of chesnut street?[1] And do not the modifications to which you call the attention of the committee with leave to report by bill shew that the real design is not to get an amendment of the constitution?

I think you ought at least to postpone any movement on the subject until you see the report of the committee: or if you do not that you ought as a friend of the administration to confine the instruction of the committee to the necessity of amending the constitution so as to authorise the establishment of a Bank and prescribing the terms of its existence. in haste yrs.

A J D

[In AJ's hand:] P.S. I have read the foregoing & upon reflection fully concur, with the view taken A. J.

ALS, OCHP-Lytle Family Papers (mAJs). Lytle (1804–1839) was an Ohio Democratic congressman. He did not offer a House resolution concerning a national bank. The House Ways and Means Committee reported on the BUS on March 4.

1. The BUS headquarters was on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia. Wall Street was New York City's financial center.

From Elizabeth Washington Gamble Wirt

To The President of the United States

The peculiar circumstances into which the recent afflictive dispensation of Providence has thrown me, will, I trust Sir, hold me excused in withdrawing your attention for a moment from the affairs of the Nation, to the consideration of the case which I wish to present to you—believing, as I do, that your Parental guardianship extends over individual, as well as general rights.

It may be superfluous for *me* to remind *you* that professional gentlemen generally depend upon their professional labours alone for the daily subsistence of their families—such was the case with my departed husband—and he being now withdrawn, and with him all source of present revenue, it becomes incumbent on me, his widow, to arouse myself from the stupor of grief, and endeavor, by all honorable means, to collect that which was justly due to him, for the subsistence of his Fatherless children.

The *extra services* rendered by Mr. Wirt to the Government *last winter* (as his correspondence with the proper official authorities will prove) are admitted to be *only compensated* by a fee of 1000$

His argument of two days, this winter, though against his own personal interests, was effective in favor of the Government—of this argument Mr. Butler, the Attorney General was a witness, and of the zeal of Mr. Wirt's efforts in the cause, which were crowned with success—this too, is deemed worthy a compensation of 1000$

Lastly, his *preparation* for the *final argument* was full and complete—and it is not, I believe, disputed that the *preparation* of an argument, is that which merits the compensation fee, and not the mere oral delivery—it is therefore thought that this laborious investigation, and entire preparation for the main argument claims a remuneration of 1000$—

Making an aggregate claim against the Government of *Three thousand dollars*.

My Husband is no longer here to urge his own claims, and advocate his own cause, and I feel that *I* am a most inadequate Representative. I pretend not to move you, Sir, by any other eloquence than a plain appeal to

your own sense of justice, and sentiments of compassion for the helpless Widow and her Orphan children, where that compassion cannot impoverish the Government—nor, what is of more importance, interfere with the prior claims of justice.

It will be an act of mercy in you, Sir, to have this affair settled with as little delay as possible—since, though but a trifle to him who holds the nation with all her complicated polity and treasures in the hollow of his hand—it is of vital importance to the comfort and well being of my large family.

May your heart be inclined by Him who holds all hearts in his hand, to listen to the voice of justice and generosity in our behalf—and may He who alone is able, reward you for it.

E W Wirt

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, that he may consult with the atto. Genl and make such allowance as Justice may require & the service of the deceased may rightfully deserve A. J.[1]

ALS, DNA-RG 56; Envelope, DNA-RG 26 (24-1496). Wirt (1784–1857) was the widow of William Wirt (1772–1834), U.S. attorney general under Monroe and Quincy Adams from 1817 to 1829 and Anti-Masonic presidential candidate in 1832. William Wirt had died on February 18. Hugh Lawson White forwarded this letter to AJ on February 27, explaining that illness and press of business had prevented him from delivering it in person, as he had promised Mrs. Wirt to do on receiving it from her several days before (24-1490).

In 1829 the government had engaged William Wirt to lead its legal defense against private land claims based on purported Spanish grants in Florida and elsewhere, for an initial retainer of $1,000 and another $1,000 for each case he argued on appeal in the Supreme Court (*TPUS*, 24:495). After the Court upheld one large Florida grant in *U.S. v. Arredondo* in 1832, Wirt had argued for and won a continuance in *Mitchel v. U.S.*, a case regarding the claim of Colin Mitchel and others to roughly 1.25 million acres near St. Marks, to buy time for the government to try to procure Spanish official documents to bolster its defense. For this and other special services, Wirt had appealed for extra compensation to then attorney general Taney and Treasury secretary McLane on May 14, 17, and 20, 1833, saying that his initial retainer did not cover the work, that opposing counsel had received far more, and that the unexpected ruling in *Arredondo* had required him to entirely rebuild the government's case in *Mitchel* (Wirt Papers, MdHi). In January 1834, just before his death, Wirt had successfully argued for another continuance in the case. In 1835 the Supreme Court refused an appeal for further delay, heard the case, and ruled for the claimants (34 U.S. Reports 711).

1. As attorney general, Taney had opined to McLane on May 25, 1833, in response to Wirt's appeal, that he might reasonably be due some compensation, though only as part of his expected fee for arguing the case and not, as Wirt had claimed, as a separate sum. Pursuant to that idea, Taney now consulted with attorney general Butler, who on March 4 wrote Wirt's associate James Mandeville Carlisle asking for the "full and complete" argument that Mrs. Wirt claimed he had prepared in the Mitchel case, it being impossible to reward his "time, study or reflection" without evidence of its result in such "tangible form" (DNA-RG 60, M699-2). The general Appropriation Act of June 27, 1834, awarded $1,000 to Wirt's heirs for his services in the land cases (*Statutes*, 4:691).

To Lewis Cass

Febry 28th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War requests that he will furnish Major G. Martin with a copy of Col Laflours complaint about the reserves and call on him for a report—the course of Poindexter in the senate to day, require that this be done, to nail him as a liar & Slanderer to the counter[1]—

AN, MiU-C (24-1500). George Washington Martin (1792–1854), husband of AJ Jr.'s birth sister Lucinda Rucker Donelson Martin, had been appointed by the War Department in 1833 as agent to locate private Choctaw reservations in Mississippi under the 1830 removal treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. On February 18, 1834, Choctaw chief Greenwood Leflore (1800–1865), then in Washington, had written Cass complaining of errors and omissions by Martin in locating and securing reservation claims. On March 1, the day after this note to Cass, War Department Commissioner of Indian Affairs Elbert Herring wrote Martin enclosing a copy of Leflore's letter and requiring a report on the disputed claims (*SDoc* 266, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 4–7, Serial 240).

1. George Poindexter (1779–1853) was a senator from Mississippi and an administration opponent. On this day he had charged in the Senate that "nephews and other relatives of the President of the United States" were making "great speculations" in southwestern lands. In the ensuing debate, both Martin and Nashville businessman John C. McLemore, husband of Rachel Jackson's niece Elizabeth Donelson McLemore, were mentioned (*Congressional Globe*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 209–10). On Monday, March 3, Poindexter introduced and the Senate adopted a resolution requiring a full record from the War Department of Martin's appointment and performance as locating agent, including copies of his instructions and correspondence (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 164, Serial 237). Cass transmitted the documents to the Senate on April 8 (*SDoc* 266, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 240). Martin wrote AJ on June 12 (below).

March

To Churchill Caldom Cambreleng

March 1st. 1834

The President with his respects to Mr. Cambrelleng as the oldest member of the New York Delegation begs leave to ask his attention to the enclosed recommendations for the office of Dist attorney in the place of Mr. Hamilton, and to request that he will submit the same to the delegation generally. The object of the President in this reference is to obtain the advice of the delegation in the selection which he is to make of one of the Gentlemen offered. As Col. Hamiltons commission expires on the 18th. instant he will be glad to hear from the delegation by the 10th. instant.

There may be letters among the enclosed which are private, and ought not to go on the public file: If so, please examine them yourself and return them.

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, Early American History Auctions, February 10, 2001, lot 109 (mAJs). On March 7, Cambreleng and Campbell P. White wrote AJ that the state congressional delegation had deferred to the recommendation of New York City's congressmen, who preferred William M. Price to his closest competitor Daniel B. Tallmadge. AJ nominated Price on March 11, and the Senate confirmed him on April 7.

To George Wolf

My dear Sir

I have received & read with the highest satisfaction your ~~truly patriotic~~ message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the 26th. Ultimo. The reckless course pursued by the Bank of the U. S. towards the Country at large, & particularly towards your state, and the odious design by which that Institution has been actuated, have been truly portrayed by you. In the situation which I occupy in relation to ~~that subject~~ the matter, I think it due to the Country & to yourself, as it is also to my own feelings, to return you my sincere thanks for the exalted and truly patriotic stand you have taken in the defence of public liberty. If any thing could increase the credit to which you are so well entitled, and which your ~~intelligent Countrymen~~

Fellow Citizens every where will award you, it is the extensive controul which the Bank at this moment possesses over the great interests of your State.

Be assured, however, that you have judged correctly ~~of~~ as to the sufficiency of the resources of Pennsylvania to meet the crisis, & wisely as to the attitude, (whether considered in regard to her honor or her interests), in which it became your official duty to place her. It was to have been hoped that our past experience had sufficiently demonstrated the futility of all attempts, however formidable in their character or source, to controul the popular will: but there are ~~however~~ unfortunately too many amongst us who ~~have no~~ are not only destitute of correct knowledge of the people, but who seem to be wholly incapable of acquiring it. That with the means of happiness, and of public & private prosperity in our possession, to an extent wholly without a parallel in the world, our Country should through the instrumentality of artificial means, be doomed to suffer embarrassments and distress, cannot be too deeply deplored. I mistake, however, the character of my Country men if there ~~can~~ be any extremity of suffering by which they can be forced ~~to~~ into the acknowledgment of principles, or the support of a measure of which their unbiassed judment does not approve. This is not the first time that experiments of the like character upon their fortitude & firmness have been attempted; and I sincerely hope that its guilty authors will upon this occasion receive such a rebuke from the intelligence and virtue of the people as will most effectual discourage, now & forever, such unworthy efforts to undermine their freedom. It is only necessary for that purpose that our Fellow Citizens should be ~~fully~~ aware of the real design of the transactions that are passing before their eyes, and in the result of which they have so deep an interest. That design you justly regard to be, on the part of the Bank, an attempt to force a re-charter by ~~a~~ means of a public distress of its own creation, & to which you might have added the further intention, to compel the State Banks, all other means failing, to surrender the public Deposits, in the vain hope that the Goverment will thereby be driven to the necessity of restoring them to its vaults. I have already had occasion to say, frequently & publicly, that by no voluntary act of mine will I ~~in any degree~~ so contribute to the national degradation. If the free spirit of this people is ever to be thus brought ~~into s~~ under subjection to an Institution of ~~its~~ their own creation, their fetters must be rivetted by other hands than mine. But I have no such apprehension. ~~On~~ I shall on the contrary be greatly disappointed if the unaided force of public opinion does not ~~br~~ prove sufficient to break up & scatter before its rightful power a combination of monied and political powers which has evinced so ready a disposition, & so much capacity, to obstruct & embarrass the measures of the Government, and ~~has~~ which has already shed so baleful an influence upon the prosperity of the Country.

[Endorsed by AJ:] copy to Govr. Wolf

Draft in Van Buren's hand, DLC (43). George Wolf (1777–1840) was the governor of Pennsylvania. On February 26 he had addressed the Pennsylvania legislature on the state's failure to find buyers for a recent loan to finance internal improvements. Wolf blamed the "excitement and alarm got up in relation to a supposed general state of pressure, distress and embarrassment" in the money market, brought on by the BUS's policy of "bringing indiscriminate ruin and distress upon an unoffending community" in order to force a recharter or return of the federal deposits. Describing AJ as "an energetic, a firm and unbending antagonist" to the Bank, Wolf avowed confidence that Pennsylvania, though "crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements" by the Bank's "depressing policy," would soon by her own exertions regain prosperity (*Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 1833–34 session, pp. 423–25; *Globe*, March 3, 1834).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

[This letter survives only in typescript.]

Washington, March 2d, 1834

My son,

Inclosed you will receive your note to George Hebb, paid & Cancelled.

I have not recd a line in answer to the many letters I have written you—your last was the 26th of January—I have recd one from Sarah in last month—I cannot conjecture the cause of your silence, when you must be aware, from my letters, of the great anxiety I have to hear from you on the various & interesting subjects of my various letters, to which you have not replied—Surely you must have been unwell, and I fear Sarah also, as I have not heard from her for some time.

Present me kindly to her with a kiss, & kiss my dear little Rachel & believe me affectionately yours

ANDREW JACKSON

Typed copy, THer (24-1521).

From Alexander Mosby Clayton

Nashville Ten: March 3rd. 1834.

My dear Sir,

I enclosed to you a few days ago my commission as Judge of the Arkansas Territory, tendering you my resignation thereof. Information subsequently received induces me to wish to be re-instated. At the time when I returned from the Territory with the intention of resigning it was my belief, that my salary was only $1200, that being the amount which I received the last year. Mr. Sevier the delegate from the Territory has since written me that it was $2000 by an act of the present Congress, or that it would be fixed at that sum.[1] At the former salary the office is not desirable, but the latter sum makes it so. This information was not

received till my letter of resignation was written; & I had then proceeded so far that, I thought, it might not be entirely proper for me to with-hold it. The Territory is likely, I have since been informed, to go into a state Government in a short time. This will probably enable me to obtain a seat on their bench, not quite so laborious as my present situation.[2] My absence there has thrown me in a good degree out of employment here, and if there be no one better qualified to fill the office applying for it, I should esteem it a singular favor if you would restore me my commission, or again nominate me to the Senate as you may deem best. The people and the bar in my Circuit, I believe, are well satisfied with me, and I hope the public interest will never receive any detriment by any act of mine.

It may appear to be somewhat fickle in me to apply to be reinstated to an office that I voluntarily resigned. The cause is to be found in the circumstances stated above; the smallness of the salary compared with the labors required of me. When I left the Territory it was with the avowed determination to resign, my knowledge that the salary was again placed at $2000 was not received till my letter of resignation was written; thus situated permit me to say that a high sense of honor prompted me to do what I had expressed a determination to do. My health has already suffered in the South, perhaps as much as it will do, it is sufficient to enable me to perform the duties of the office, and I pledge myself to their faithful discharge. Should you think proper to renew the confidence heretofore reposed in me, it will always be remembered and regarded as a favor. Very Resply I have the honor to be your Excellency's most Obt. Servt.

Alex: M. Clayton

[Endorsed by AJ:] resignation accepted March 17th. 1834—recd. 16th of March date 3rd. of March—A. J. with that of the 4th. withdrawing his application for continuing as judge—A. J

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1524). *TPUS*, 21:920–21. Clayton (1801–1889) was a lawyer from Tennessee. In December 1832 AJ had appointed him an Arkansas Territory superior court judge. He had resigned on February 25, 1834, citing ill health and the arduous duties of the office. On March 4, the day after this letter, he wrote AJ withdrawing his request for reinstatement, as it "was not sufficiently considered" and "some degree of impropriety might be thought to attach to" it (*TPUS*, 21:913–14, 921). On March 17 AJ nominated Thomas J. Lacy of Tennessee to replace Clayton, and the Senate confirmed him on March 29.

1. Since 1824, Congress had allowed Arkansas territorial judges an annual $800 salary supplement to hear land claim cases, but an April 1832 law suspended the cases and the payment until the end of the next term of the Supreme Court, where an adjudication of the claims' validity was pending. An appropriation law of June 27, 1834, restored the $800 supplement retroactive to March 16, 1833 (*Statutes*, 4:56, 401, 506, 694). Ambrose Hundley Sevier (1801–1848) was the Arkansas Territory delegate to Congress.

2. Arkansas became a state in 1836. Clayton was later a judge in Mississippi.

To Moses Dawson

private & for your own eye

Washington March 4th. 1834

My Dr Sir,

I hasten to inclose you Genl Vaness' note this moment received—it will I trust, shield you from the fangs of the monster.[1]

The panic is fast subsiding and like other panics must end in leaving society in a more pure state, the cowards fly, and the corrupt & infected portion of our country will fail, and leave our country in a more healthy condition, by giving us, in time, a metalic currency to meet the wants of the labouring class of the community by putting down the circulation of notes under five dollars, and in time, under twenty dollars—*fear* or *faint not*, in well doing,[2] the tyrant is chained, & must expire at the end of its charter—your friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History (mAJs). Dawson (1768–1844) was editor of the Jacksonian *Cincinnati Advertiser*.

1. Dawson had written AJ in November 1833 for help obtaining a loan. On December 27 AJ had given him a letter of introduction to John Peter Van Ness (1769–1846), mayor of Washington and president of the Bank of the Metropolis (*Jackson Papers*, 11:776, 833). Van Ness wrote Dawson on March 6 that his note had been discounted on March 4. He explained that it would have been done sooner but that a run on the Bank of the Metropolis by the BUS, just recently given up, had forced it to curtail rather than extend loans (Dawson Papers, OCX).

2. Galatians 6:9.

From Henry Augustus Dingee

Mount Pleasant Academy
Westchester County March 4th. 1834

Honoured Sir

With the most lively feelings of youthful gratitude, I received a few days since through the Post office forwarded by General Ward, Member of Congress from this place, the Silver Medal with which you have been pleased to honour me. The receipt of this present from the Chief Magistrate of this great prosperous, and happy Nation, is to me doubly gratifying; as evinsive, not only of that pure feeling and tender regard for my future welfare, which always flow from parental care and solicitude; but an attempt to inspire and stimulate a youth to that honourable and virtuous course of life, by the practice of which alone, that welfare can be secured. I accept this Medal, Sir, not as the reward of any thing I have ever done, or that a youth of my age could have done; but as a stimulus to me, to exert, by industry, application and untiring perseverance, the ability and

means given me in acquiring that knowledge, and forming and ultimately establishing that Character, which has been so clearly manifested by all whose riper years have been Characterised by those noble and patriotic deeds, by which their memories have descended to posterity on the page of history, as benefactors of mankind; and among whom, Your career, venerable Sir, cannot fail of presenting an example worthy of all imitation. With the blessing of a kind providence on my future exertions, I hope to be able duly to appreciate, and in some small degree at least, attempt to imitate it. Be pleased, honoured Sir, to accept my grateful thanks, for this Manifestation of your partiality and kind feeling towards me, with the assurance, on my part, that they will ever be held in the most profound veneration. Sir, Your Youthful friend,

Henry Augustus Dingee

[Endorsed by AJ:] Master Dingy: letter acknowled.g the silver medal recd. april 4th. 1834 A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Dingee (1822–1889), a schoolboy in Westchester, N.Y., had addressed AJ on October 28, 1833. He praised AJ's long patriotic service and judicious handling of nullification, and cautioned Americans to cherish the Union and avert the horrors of civil war. In November AJ had asked William J. Leiper in Philadelphia to have a medal made for Dingee (*Jackson Papers*, 11:747–49, 775).

From Peter Adolph Grotjan

Copie

Philada. March 5th. 1834.

Dear Sir!

I take the earliest opportunity to communicate to you the proceedings and resolutions of the largest Town Meeting held in this City, to my personal knowelledge for the last forty years. I gives me the highest pleasure and delight to asure you; that your foresight, wisdom and firmness are duly appreciated by all your fellow Citizens, not tainted by the influence of this enormous monied arristocracy; and that they will mentain and support all your measures, at the risque of their fortunes and lives. With the greatest regard I have the honour to subscribe myself

Peter A. Grotjan
Secrety to the Town Meeting

ALS copy, Heritage Auctions sale 6054, lot 34163, April 2011 (mAJs). Grotjan (1774–1850), a merchant and publisher, had met AJ on his visit to Philadelphia in June 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:381–82). The March 4 meeting at Independence Square was chaired by George M. Dallas and drew a reported crowd of 15,000. Grotjan was one of twelve secretaries. The meeting adopted resolutions that applauded removal of the deposits, praised AJ, George Wolf, and William C. Rives for opposing the BUS, blamed current distress on bank paper and demanded a specie currency, approved the government BUS directors' conduct and con-

demned their rejection by the Senate, called on Congress to sell the government's stock, and approved AJ's 1833 veto of Henry Clay's bill to distribute federal land sale revenues among the states (Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, March 5, 1834).

To Levi Woodbury

March 7th. 34

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Navy; ~~and~~ requests his attendence at the P.' office, at 12 oclock tomorrow, to hear the letter read prepared by the Sec. of State to sir charles vaugh on the subject of the north Eastern boundery & to hear his remarks thereon.

AN, DLC-Woodbury Papers (24-1603). The 1783 Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War had delineated a boundary between the newly independent United States and British Canada. However, in the Northeast region between Massachusetts (later Maine) and New Brunswick, vague wording and a flawed map made it impossible to translate the treaty's language into a line on the ground acceptable to both sides. Pursuant to a clause in the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, the two countries agreed in 1827 to submit the dispute for "final and conclusive" arbitration (*Treaties*, 2:576–78; 3:319–23). King William I of the Netherlands was chosen as arbiter and issued his award on January 10, 1831. Contrary to his instructions, William did not choose either the American or British position but proposed a new compromise line. It gave the United States nearly two-thirds of the disputed territory but would require Maine to relinquish its claim to the rest, over which the state had adamantly asserted its inviolable right of sovereignty.

Assured that Britain would accept the award, AJ submitted it to the Senate for advice and consent on December 7, 1831, and the administration subsequently opened negotiations with a Maine delegation to indemnify the state for its territorial losses with a grant of western federal land (Richardson, 2:559; *Jackson Papers*, 10:206–9, 268, 488). But the Senate declined to approve the award, instead voting by 23 to 22 on June 23, 1832, to advise AJ to start a new negotiation with Britain to determine the boundary "according to the treaty of peace of 1783" (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:263–64). Accordingly, on April 30, 1833, then Secretary of State Edward Livingston proposed a new commission to survey the treaty boundary to British minister Charles Richard Vaughan (1774–1849), who had recently returned to Washington after a two-year absence. Vaughan in reply stated his government's view that decades of trying to interpret the treaty's defective language had proven "hopeless," and that only a boundary determined by negotiation and compromise (presuming Maine could be reconciled) could hold any chance of success. Still he agreed on June 6 to submit the plan to his government.

On February 10, 1834, Vaughan communicated the British response, reiterating that "to carry the treaty strictly and literally into execution, is physically and geographically impossible," and that if the U.S. was, as it had maintained, constitutionally prohibited from surrendering any territory purportedly belonging to the state of Maine, then no solution was in prospect. As a precondition to further negotiation, then, Britain felt "entitled to claim" that the U.S. accede to certain undisputed subsidiary locations in King William's boundary award, and guarantee its ability to carry out whatever settlement might be reached about the rest.

McLane replied on AJ's behalf on March 11. He held that William's failure to determine the whole treaty boundary in accord with his instructions had invalidated his entire award. The "true line of the treaty" could yet be ascertained by a new survey, and if the two countries agreed to stipulate it as such then Maine could not object, as the territory in question would never have been hers to relinquish.

While contesting McLane's arguments, Vaughan agreed on March 24 to lay AJ's invitation for a new survey commission before his government. On December 8 he informed new Secretary of State John Forsyth that the British government, though skeptical of success, would agree to a new commission only if its mode of operation and the meaning of certain ambiguous geographic terms in the 1783 treaty were settled in advance (*SDoc* 414, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 3–46, Serial 284). The commission was never constituted, and the boundary remained unresolved until the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842.

From Anthony Butler

[The italicized passages in this text were written by Butler in a numeric cipher and decoded on the manuscript by a State Department clerk. The underlinings are Butler's.]

Mexico 7. March 1834.

Dear Sir,

All late movements, and the expression of all recent opinions, as well by the Members of the Cabinet, as by those who are known to possess intimate knowledge of the policy and views of this Governmt. indicates most clearly that we need indulge no hope of obtaining *Texas* by amicable arrangement unless we first shew our strength, and at the same time manifest a determination to do ourselves right. In a previous letter you informed me that so soon as it was ascertained this Governt. would not *negotiate* upon the subject of *boundary* that you would then immediately proceed alone to establish that *boundary* giving *them notice of such* intention[1]—that time has arrived, and I hope very soon to be instructed to give such notice, for rely upon it that such a movement would have the very best effects in convincing *this administration* that we were *no longer to be* postponed in the enjoyment of a *right so clearly* ours. and be assured that without such *a movement* we shall do nothing.

The *Mexican nation and government* are well apprised of our claims to all that *territory* lying between what is called the *Sabine* and that which they call the *Naches*—and that we hold the opinion of having a clear title to it by the *treaty of* 1819. In answer they say—We have the possession—We have always had possession, your claim is a mere pretext, and we mean to maintain our possession, against all claimants, and at every hazard. this I assure is the language amongst themselves—it is the sentiment, perhaps the very words uttered by the *Vice President* a short time ago at a Conclave meeting held at the *Palace* of the *government* on the subject of *Texas* the object—to devise ways and means of protecting *that country against our machinations*.[2] They are aware of what the last Administn. *would have done in* this matter, and desirous of casting on them as much odium as possible, is perhaps one of the causes of their *resistance*. Amongst other arguments used at the meeting, were these. "We need feel no apprehension of the *United States* molesting our possession or

attempting to *occupy any part* of *Texas* at this time because that *government* is more unsettled than our own; a civil war is impending and there is every probability of their *union* being violently dissolved—and although we know they have the inclination to do us wrong, we know also that they have not the power." Doubt it as you may, these are the arguments of these moon struck politicians—in this way they disclose the impressions made on their minds, by the clamor in our Newspapers about State rights, the removal of the deposites, and other questions of party excitement amongst us. Strangers themselves to every thing like free discussion, they infer Civil War as a consequence to every opposition made against the acts of the Government—a plan, grito or pronunciamiento supported by arms is so continually and uniformly the result of Opposition to an Administration in Mexico, and the other American Governments to the South, that they associate no other idea with an Opposition—and hence their impressions with regard to our present condition, and the confidence they feel, that now at least we may be safely defied. And then they boast of their fine cavalry and brave Infantry, capable of even driving us from our own Capital, admitting that we were not paralized by internal convulsion—such is their ignorance—and such the arrogant and vain glorious estimate of their own power. I repeat, and you will find the result to bear me out, that we will never obtain even that portion of the *country* to which we think we have a clear title untill *we occupy* it *forcibly*. I assure you Sir positively—I know it beyond the possibility of doubt—that had the *treaty* been executed—had *commissioners* been appointed, the instructions to *the commissioners* would have been *to insist on the Sabine* as the *boundary* and not to yield the question under any circumstances. Be you assured that such is their settled determination, and then decide whether we should longer delay asserting our rights. And do not all their acts support their words? What are they? Why that after *negotiating* two *treaties* on the subject, they suffer *both* to *expire* because as she had *the possession* they would gain nothing by the *execution* of the *treaty* but on the contrary might be *losers* and presuming that *we dare* not *molest their possession* they not only set at nought our fair claims but violate their own *solemn engagements*.

Immediately on receiving the despatch from the Department of State in the year 1832, advising me that *commissioners* on our *part* had *been appointed to establish* and *mark* the *boundary* I communicated the fact to *this government*—and when the new *administration* came *into office* I *again* addressed a similar *communication* to the *Secretary* for *foreign affairs* suggesting the necessity of immediate action on the subject or that the time would *elapse*. No notice was taken of my *communication for* months—nor untill some time after the expiration of the *year* within which by the *treaty* the meeting of the *commissioners* was to have taken place at *Natchitoches*. I was then informed that *Commissioners* were appointed to arrange the *boundary* but as the term had expired, and the *treaty* a dead letter, your power to act under it had ceased—and for that

reason no communication *was made you on the* subject; and besides *the commissioners* refused the *appointment* tendered to them, and since that period (Septr. 1833) I have heard nothing more on the subject Officially.[3] We see in all this an utter disregard of their obligations, a deliberate violation of their solemn engagements when prompted by interest or caprice, and the daily acts of the Government manifest as little respect for the rights of others as for their own obligations. How shall we remedy the Evil? As regards *Texas* I would say, it may done by a simple assertion of our rights. We have certainly been sufficiently forbearing; We have *negotiated treaty* after *treaty* with the view to an *amicable settlement* of this *question*—it is all in vain. It becomes us then as it seems to me with just regard to our dignity and our rights to take *immediate possession* of the *country* to which we believe that we have a just *claim* and so convince this *government* that we mean not *to be trifled* with: If you will take this course, my life on it that we have the *question ended* at once, and besides we may in all probability obtain *the whole country*—for I am convinced that they would *cede* all the very moment they ascertained that we had made good our *claim to the west* branch of the *Sabine* but which they *call the Naches*. see the postscript[4] Only let them see, that we are determined to *occupy that which is our own* and *they will* relinquish *the whole*. Without some such movement we *may expect nothing* unless by a *popular* excitement in *Texas* itself. You have seen in the Newspapers from hence and by my letters, that the Governmt. *of Mexico* are making *every effort* to place *Texas* in a *condition* to *resist us*. And there is on the Tapis at this moment a Contract between *this government* and the *Chancellor* of the *Legation* of *France* to populate the borders *of Texas part French* and *the exiled Polanders*—this is as certain as that I now write, although conducted in the most secret manner: so you perceive, that any thing is preferred to the idea of permitting that *hateful people* the *citizens* of the *United States* to *possess Texas*—and may serve to prove the necessity for our taking immediate *possession* of the *country*.

If you will withdraw *me from this place* and make *the movement* to *possess that part* of *Texas* which *is ours* placing me at the *head of the country to be* occupied, I will pledge *my head* that *we have all we* desire *in less than* six *months without [a] blow* and for *[half]* the *price* we are *willing* to *pay for it*.[5]

Why do I recommend this course? It is because I am anxious for your glory: It is because I desire and hope to see that during your Administration, every litigated question with foreign powers advantageously and satisfactorily adjusted—to see the National debt paid—the Bank monster crushed—and as the closing scene of so interesting a Drama to see also once more secured to us that interesting *country Texas* so unwisely surrendered by the *treaty* of 1819. Rely on me, it requires but that simple movement to assure success; Will you make it? I think

I know you too well to doubt that this question will be answered in the affirmative.

It was intimated to me in December last that some proposal was intended to be made to me relative to the Treaty of Limits then expired—and an enquiry whether I had powers to enter upon that subject: I replied that I had such powers, and was ready to entertain any proposition the Mexican Government thought proper to submit; and for a short time I hoped to get at the question of *cession* in that way—nothing more however was ever said to me on the subject, and after all that we had already done to close this long delayed affair, I felt that it would be compromitting the dignity of the United States to urge the subject upon them. Since then I have learned that the Contract for settling *the border lands* of *Texas* by one of the Members of the *French embassy* was pending; and became satisfied that the proposal was designed *to amuse me* untill the object of the Contract was effected. It was believed that I had *no such power* in which event I must *ask for it* all this would gain time, and so enable *them* to *complete* arrangements for the proposed *settlement* of the *country* my prompt reply *that I had powers* closed the door to further conversations with me.

I am apprehensive that unless we move both promptly and energetically in this matter we shall have the door forever closed upon us. Pray write me early and fully on the subject[.] I remain very Respectfully Dear Sir Your Most Obedt Servt.

A. Butler

P.S. It cannot but have occurred to you, the immense amot. of *territory we gain* by assuming the *western branch* of the *Sabine* as our true *boundary* and if we remain year after year quiet spectators of the appropriation of these *lands* it may be well doubted by those who have become the *owners* and *occupants* of the *soil* by our silence and acquiescence in the Jurisdiction exercised by the adversary, whether we had not thereby *forfeited* all *right* to *dispossess them*.

To shew you the true *state of this question* and the effect it will have by adopting *the one or the other line* as the *boundary* I have again *sent you [a] map* exhibiting *the result*.[6] This *map* pretends to nothing more accurate than the general *maps* of the Country would shew you, except in so far *as wherever you find this mark* $—that portion *of territory* will be included by taking the *Western* river *as the boundary* and *excluded if you adopt* the *Eastern*.

[Endorsed by AJ:] A. Butler What a scamp. Carefully read. The Secretary of State will reiterate his instructions to ask an extension of the treaty for running boundary line, and then recal him, or if he has recd his former instructions and the Mexican Gov't has refused, to recal him at once.[7]

ALS, DLC (44). AJ endorsement, Eugene C. Barker, "President Jackson and the Texas Revolution," *American Historical Review* 12 (July 1907): 796.

1. AJ had written Butler to this effect on November 27, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:782).

2. Valentín Gómez Farías (1781–1858) was vice president of Mexico.

3. AJ had nominated a boundary commissioner and surveyor in May 1832, and Butler had informed Mexico of U.S. readiness to either survey the boundary or negotiate a new one in July. Civil war in Mexico delayed a reply until February 14, 1833, when Mexican foreign secretary Bernardo González promised Butler that survey commissioners would soon be appointed. That was done in September, but by then the April 5, 1833, treaty deadline for beginning the survey had expired (Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, 8:256–58, 260–66).

4. This note is a marginal insertion.

5. The State Department clerk marked the ciphers for the two words bracketed here as errors and did not decode them. Butler had written 1051 and 1297, signifying "county" and "eph." He likely intended 1501 for "a" and 1247 for "half" (Ralph E. Weber, *United States Diplomatic Codes and Ciphers, 1775–1938* [Chicago: Precedent Publishing, 1979], pp. 478–89).

6. The State Department clerk flagged the cipher for the word bracketed here as an error and did not decode it. Butler wrote 150, meaning "mor," again likely intending 1501 for "a." Butler had previously sent AJ a sketch map of the Sabine Lake area with his September 26, 1833, letter urging military occupation of the region between the Sabine and the Neches (*Jackson Papers*, 11:698–702).

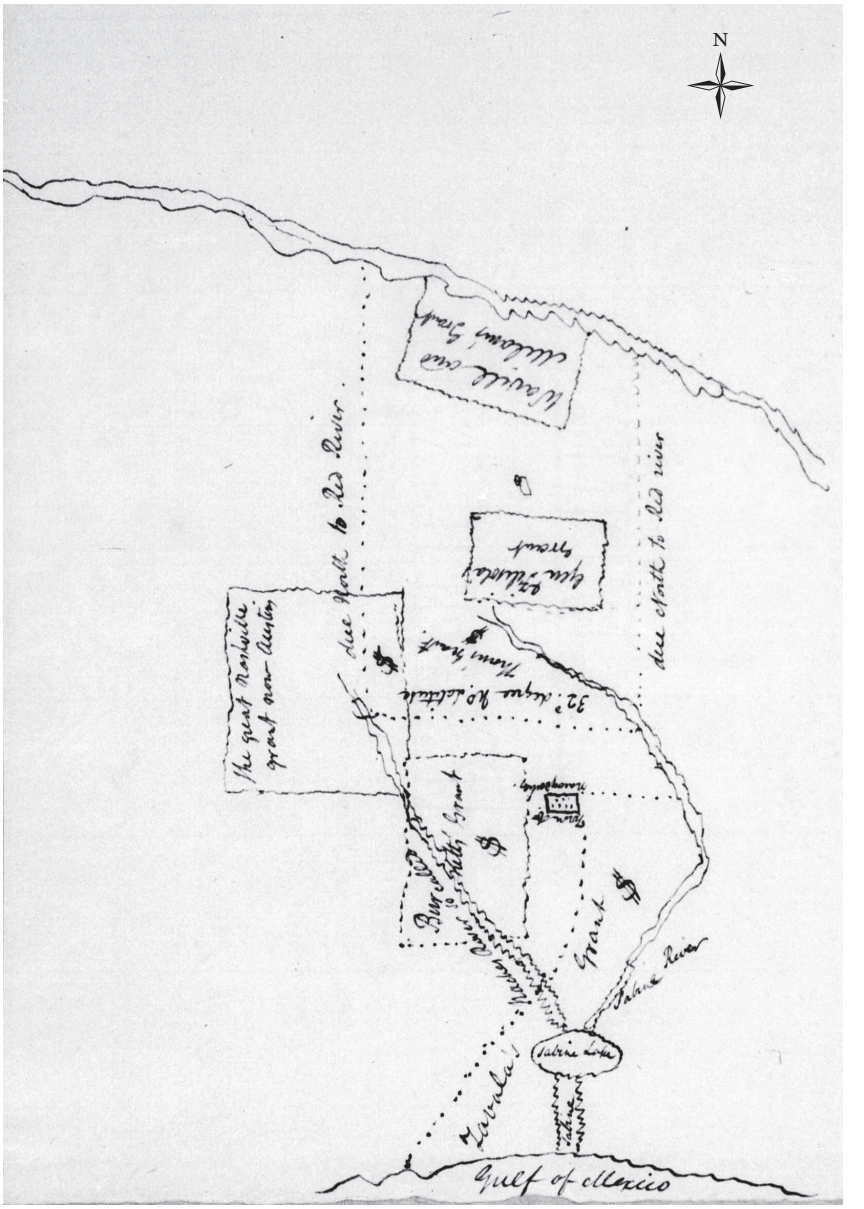
7. AJ's endorsement is not now present in DLC. Barker published it citing the Library of Congress manuscript, and in 1918 George Lockhart Rives's *The United States and Mexico: 1821–1848* (1:255) presented a slightly different text, with "received" and "Government" spelled out and the initials "A. J." at the end. Both authors identified the handwriting as AJ's, and the variations suggest that both had transcribed the note from an original that at one time had accompanied Butler's letter. It was lost by 1931, when John Spencer Bassett noted its absence and reprinted Barker's version in Volume 5 of *The Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*.

[Enclosure:]

By this you perceive that if the Western branch of the Sabine (or Naches) is adopted as the line of boundary, the United States will include the greater part of Govr. Zavala's grant—the same of Burnett's—part of the great Nashville Grant—the whole of Thorn's—all of Gen. Filisola's—all of Milam & Wavell's—the ungranted Land lying between Filisola, Wavell and the Western line—the two Grants, to Dominguez & Blanco between the Red River & Arkansas—and part of the large Grant to Doct. Beales.

☞ By confining us to the Eastern boundary we shall lose about 12 to 15 Millions of acres of Land.

AD, DLC (59). Between 1825 and 1832, Mexican politician Manuel Lorenzo Justiniano de Zavala y Sáenz (1789–1836), lawyer and speculator David Gouverneur Burnet (1788–1870), Robert Leftwich on behalf of the Texas Association of Nashville, Tenn., merchant and businessman Frost Thorn (1793–1854), Mexican soldier Vicente Filisola (1789–1850), business partners Benjamin Rush Milam (1788–1835) and Arthur Goodall Wavell (1785–1860), and retired Mexican colonel Juan Domínguez y Valdez (b. 1784) had all received empresario land contracts in Texas requiring them each to settle between 200 and 800 families within six years. Some of the grants had since changed hands. Victor Blanco (1784–1849), who represented Coahuila y Texas in the Mexican congress, managed the Domínguez grant. British physician John Charles Beales (1804–1878) held an interest in several empresario contracts.


N
Gulf of Mexico
Sabine River
Sabine Lake
Grant
Due North to Red River
Due North to Red River
32° North to Latitude
Mouth of Red River

From Ishtehotopa et al.

*[On October 20 and 22, 1832, John Coffee had concluded a treaty and supplementary articles with the Chickasaw Nation at Pontotoc Creek, Miss. The treaty ceded to the U.S. the Chickasaws' entire eastern domain, which the government pledged to survey and sell. After deducting survey and sale costs and the expenses of Chickasaw removal and resettlement in the West, at least three-quarters of the net proceeds were to be invested in an interest-bearing fund for the Chickasaws' benefit, and any remainder paid to them directly. The Chickasaws were also to be provided temporary individual reserves in Mississippi to live on while the Nation sought a suitable western homeland (*Indian Treaties, *2:356–64).*

*On November 22, 1832, sixty Chickasaw chiefs headed by principal chief Levi Colbert (c1759–1834) and the hereditary king Ishtehotopa (d. 1846) had sent Jackson a protest against the treaty. They accused Coffee of bullying them into signing it and deceiving them about its provisions. With their protest they sent a draft substitute treaty which, among other provisions, would grant the Chickasaws a $100,000 payment at time of removal and vest title to the temporary reserves in six Chickasaw trustees rather than in the U.S. (*Jackson Papers, *10:595–605; DNA-RG 75, M234-136). The protest and substitute treaty were carried to Washington by a Chickasaw delegation and presented to Jackson on December 20, eight days after he had submitted the Pontotoc Creek treaty to the Senate. Senate action was paused in January 1833 while the delegates met with Coffee, who had come to Washington to defend his treaty, and with John H. Eaton. The two men rejected the Chickasaws' demands as unreasonable and recommended confirming the Pontotoc Creek treaty. The Senate took up the treaty and approved it on February 28, 1833, by a vote of 23 to 4 (*Jackson Papers, *11:34–36).]*

To the President of the United States and all else concerned

Now Be it known that the King, the Chiefs, headmen & warriors of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians this seventh day of march 1834 assembled in full council at the residence of their King (their agent Col Benjn Reynolds being present at their request) have & do hereby constitute, nominate and appoint the following Delegation (To wit) Major Levi Colbert, Capt Isaac Alberson—Martin Colbert—Henry Love & Benjn Love—To Go on to the City of Washington to consult with thier Father the President face to face & for & in behalf of said nation to procure such Amendments to be made to their Late Treaty with the United States at Pontitoc—as shall be Deemed prudent & fit touching their condition.[1]

They here set out some of the amendments they wish, not however, restraing the General powers of the Delegation.

Among other Amendments, they desire that the reserves allowed & providid for by the 4th. article of the Pontitoc Treaty, made on the 20th. of

October 1832 be changed into fee simple reserves to the several reservees under such alterations, restrictions & Guards to the Chickasaw Intrest as their Delegation & their Father the President shall think best & most prudent for their people[2]

The Delegation is requested that by & with the advice of the president they shall procure & have made all other reservations which may be thought prudent & Right.

By the Eleventh article of the said Treaty a General fund is provided for, to be Laid out in stocks for the use of the Chicksaws—for the space Fifty Years.

Now the Delegation is requird to procure and make such amendments and changes on that subject as may be Deemed advisable in their Judgment and Especially to reduce the time to some shorter period than fifty Years as is now provided for.[3]

The delegation are required to apply for a reservation of so many sections of land as shall be thought prudent to be set a part & sold to raise a fund of money for the Chickasaw people & to be paid over to them for theire use in discharging all their incidental expences of their nation, teaching Schools & other matters—and espicially to discharge a debt which we owe to Henry Cook who has been by us employed to aid in making the locations of the reserves provided for[4]

Our Agent Coln Benjamine Reynolds has been at great trouble & labour for our benefit far greater than has ordinalry been the case we feel inclind to make him some compensation therefore & we do require that our deligation procure a reservation of one Section of land at least to be provided for him in feesimple, to be located so as not to interfear with the Indian reserves before alluded to. The deligation must procure a feesimple reserve of at least four Sections of land to be made in feesimple for our much beloved & Venable Chief Levi Colbert & to his heirs &c. And whereas James Davis and William Cooper both attorneys at law have done much for our people in the line of their profession in attending to the causes of our people in the courts since State jurisdiction has been extended over us; which business they have been very successfull in and we find our need for council in the law daily & hourly increasing to guard our uninformed people from oppresions, frauds outrages too numerous to detail—to guard ourselves against inconvieniency from the want of the aid of Lawyers we have for our people employed William Cooper & James Davis each as attorneys to attend to the business of our people so far as they may as attorneys at law be needed during the time we remain or have usul business east of the Mississippi River. In consideration of all which we agree to secure to each of them one section of land each in feesimple title forever to be located as they may repectively see fit provided they Shall not so locate as to interfere with the indian reserves and they are to reside on one half section of land each in the nation to be located for them by our agent (under our instructions) of a tilalle good quality—as long as our nation

lives in there present Country—& when they move away the said half sections are to be Sold for the benefit of our people—and our deligation is required to procure such amenmendts to be made to Said Treaty[5]

Our deligation are further required to procure such an ammendments as will secure to our King Ishtehotopa Two Sections of land in feesimple forever—

Ishtehotopa the King his X mark
Maj Levi Colbert his X mark
Capt. W. McGilbry his X mark[6]
Capt Isaac Alberson his X mark
Tom She co his X mark

[Thirty-one additional signatures follow.]

[Endorsed:] Coppy of Instruction Delegation to Washington 7th. March 1834.

Copy, DNA-RG 46 (24-1585). A separate address to AJ, immediately below, was signed the same day. Both were presented to AJ in Washington on April 21 (below).

1. Benjamin Franklin Reynolds (1788–1843) was the federal Chickasaw agent. Isaac Alberson or Albertson (d. 1850), Levi Colbert's son Martin Colbert (d. 1840), and brothers Henry Love (c1785–1847) and Benjamin Love (c1795–1849) were Chickasaw chiefs.

2. The Pontotoc Creek treaty provided that upon the Chickasaws' removal the temporary reserves would revert to the U.S., to be sold like other lands for their collective benefit.

3. The Pontotoc Creek treaty barred the Chickasaws from touching the investment fund's principal for fifty years. After that they could withdraw it by consent of the president and Senate. The Chickasaws' proposed substitute treaty in November 1832 would have given them unfettered access to the principal after twenty-five years.

4. A reservation of lands for an education fund was another stipulation of the Chickasaws' 1832 substitute treaty. Henry Cook (1782–1850) was a Tuscumbia, Ala., merchant. He had attended the Pontotoc Creek negotiations at Levi Colbert's behest, but John Coffee had accused him of meddling and compelled him to depart. The Chickasaws' November 1832 protest complained that Coffee's eviction of their white counselors had left them "*helpless and friendless*" in the negotiations (*Jackson Papers*, 10:598–99).

5. A Mississippi law of February 4, 1829, had extended state legal process over its Choctaw and Chickasaw domains. William Cooper and James Davis were Mississippi lawyers. Cooper, like Cook, had attended the Pontotoc Creek negotiations to advise Levi Colbert. A new Chickasaw treaty signed at Washington in May 1834 awarded him and Davis jointly one square-mile section of land for their legal services. It also granted four sections to Levi Colbert, two to Benjamin Reynolds, and two to Ishtehotopa (*Indian Treaties*, 2:421).

6. William McGillivray (c1754–1844) was a Chickasaw chief.

From Ishtehotopa et al.

7th March 1834

Father:

We the undersigned, the King, and headmen of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians being in full council assembled at the residence of the King in

the Chickasaw country—have determined to meet our great Father the President of the United States face to face by our beloved chiefs Major Levi Colbert, Capt. Isaac Alberson, Martin Colbert, Henry Love & Benjamin Love to whom we have this day in open & full council of the whole of our nation, given these letters of credit full power & authority to act in all things relative to our situation in as ample & complete a manner, & to have as full effect as if the whole of our nation were present doing the same in full council.

Father: our delegation is directed to lay before you as President of the United States, the true condition of our people (the Chickasaws)—which the limits of this communication will not admit of being set out in detail. And we humbly ask of our Father (of whom we have never asked in vain) to listen to the distresses of his red children, & afford to them such relief as in the wisdom of our father may seem fit & proper for their peace & prosperity.

Father: when our beloved and since departed friend Genl. John Coffee, acted in the making of our late Treaty at Pontitoc—he with his usual kind feelings for us his red brothers; urged on us from day to day, the propriety and justice of incorporating in that treaty most of the provisions which we now ask at your hands for the peace & quiet of our distressed & distracted people

Father: you have long known your red children the chickasaws—you know that we cannot see and understand so easily as your white children—but we now see that the advice of your commissioner was for our good—and it is with deep regret & sorrow, that we did not then listen to the talk of our departed friend (Genl. Coffee) and adopt the course he so feelingly, pointed out to us.

Father—we have seen the error into which we have fallen; and we do feel with heartfelt sorrow, the ruin which awaits our people, & we see it is even now at hand, and unless our Great Father the President will once more extend to us his friendly hand & grant the things we ask, or so much and such parts thereof as in his wisdom shall seem good & prudent, his red children the chickasaws must become a broken & ruined people and miserable wanderers with[1] a guide on the face of the earth

Father: you have long personally known many of your chickasaw children; you know that it is our pride & boast, that when the white man first set his foot on this side of the great water, we took him by the hand and we have held him with the hand of friendship, even to this day—we have fought his battles, yes Father you yourself have led us to the battlefield and have there witnessed our devotion to our people & to our common country—and the whole nation by their delegation take you by the hand in full confidence that your protecting arm *will be* extended to guard and save a distressed and distracted people, In confidence your dutifull red children now commit themselves to your fostering care. Your Dutiful Children

Ish-Ta ha to pa his X mark The King
Major Levi Colbert his X mark
Capt Wm. Mc.Gilvry his X mark
Capt Isaac Alberson his X mark
Tom Sheco his X mark

[Twenty-six additional signatures follow.]

Signed & executed in our presence
John L. Allen Sub Agent
Jackson Kemp U.S. Interpreter
John L. Mizell
Malcolm McGee his X mark[2]

[Endorsed by AJ:] The letter of the chiefs of the chikisaws, with full power to those named to act for them—Let Major John H. Eaton be appointed commissioner to confer & treat with them. april 21rst. 1834—A. J.

DS, DNA-RG 75 (T494-3). Copies, DNA-RG 46 (24-1591). Levi Colbert wrote AJ on March 31, and on April 21 the delegates presented themselves to AJ in Washington (both below).

1. In the copies this word is "without."

2. John L. Allen (d. 1865) was the government's Chickasaw subagent and had been a member of their protest delegation to Washington in November 1832. Jackson Kemp (d. 1875), John Lewis Mizell (d. 1838), and Malcolm McGee (1756–1848) were interpreters.

From William Pitt Preble

Portland March 7. 1834

Sir

The personal acquaintance with which you have honored me, and the relation, in which I stand to your administration, have induced me to take the liberty to suggest certain facts, relative to two officers of the government in this State. I would not do so, did I not know how desirous you are, that all, who have the honor to hold your commission, should be men of integrity and character.

In the first place then it is well understood here that *Joshua Carpenter*, Collector of the Customs for the district of Penobscot has been engaged in a system of the most *scandalous official peculation* upon the Government. Affidavits I am advised, proving the facts, have been taken; and I am assured that, if the subject should be thoroughly investigated, a deliberate course of fraud of the most shameful character would be developed.[1]

In the next place, *Albert Smith*, Marshal of Maine stands in a position not less derogatory. There is the strongest reason to believe that he also has been engaged in a *course of peculation*. But what is the worst feature

in respect to him is, that a *voucher* for a charge of $20.50 against the treasury is, in the deliberate judgment of men of the first intelligence, and, as I understand, of all, who have had an opportunity to examine it, manifestly a *palpable forgery* in Smith's *own hand writing*.[2]

It is very possible that I am not communicating to you any new intelligence. If so I am glad of it. The people are apt to identify the corrupt officer with the administration. I do hope therefore that neither of these men will be reappointed; but that honest and capable men will be appointed in their stead. As Marshal, I would venture to name *Josiah W. Seaver* Esquire of South Berwick. As Collector, *John Burnham* Esquire of Orland. I know them well. They are both among your earliest and staunchest friends—are honest and capable; and have been uniformly attached to republican principles. I thank God I never recommended the appointment of either Carpenter or Smith.[3]

Great pains, I have been told, have been taken to impress your mind with the belief, that I am opposed to your administration. I take the liberty to enclose to you a Newspaper; and to say that *I am* the author of the editorial article on the subject of the existing pecuniary distress—the U.S. bank, and the removal of the deposites. As your time is so much occupied, I beg Majr. Donaldson or Lewis to read it. The article has given great satisfaction to your old friends here. Can the author of it be unfriendly or opposed to your administration? With the greatest respect I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient and humble servant

Wm. P. Preble

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of State that the charge against the Marshal may be fully investigated, and the marshal notified of the charge A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] returned to the Dept. of State to remain on file A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Extract, DNA-RG 46 (24-1599). Preble (1783–1857) had been the U.S. minister to the Netherlands in 1829–31, and had later represented Maine in talks to compensate the state for its potential loss of territory in the Northeast boundary settlement.

1. AJ had appointed Joshua Carpenter (1790–1866) customs collector at Castine, Maine, for the Penobscot district in 1829. Carpenter had already written AJ on March 1 to decline a reappointment when his commission expired on March 19 (DNA-RG 56, 24-1517). AJ nominated Roland H. Bridgham to succeed him on March 15.

2. AJ had appointed Albert Smith (1793–1867) U.S. marshal in Maine in March 1830. As directed by AJ, on March 14 Louis McLane sent Smith a copy of Preble's charges and instructed U.S. district attorney John Anderson to investigate (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). On March 19 Smith, who was in Washington, submitted explanations to McLane, who in turn reported to AJ (below).

3. Josiah Willis Seaver (1777–1847) was a Maine state legislator and postmaster of South Berwick. John Burnham (c1772–1852) was an Orland physician and former state legislator.

To Thomas Lilly Smith

March 8th. 1834—

The President of the U. States with his respects to the Register of the Treasury with the request that he furnish him with the vouchers of Mr Elgar late commissioner of the Public building shewing the application of the $131,630, appropriated for the Pennsylvania avenue for the year 1833

AN, John M. Taylor (24-1605). Smith (1787–1871) was the register of the Treasury, appointed by AJ in 1829. Joseph Elgar (c1773–1854) had been commissioner of public buildings in Washington since 1822. Laws of May 25, 1832, and February 19, 1833, had together appropriated $131,630 for the commissioner to improve and macadamize Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. Elgar reported completion of the work on December 26, 1833 (*HRDoc* 24, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 254). AJ removed Elgar for William Noland on January 15, 1834. The Senate confirmed Noland on February 10.

From Samuel Swartwout

Private

New York 8 March 1834

My dear Sir,

I have a letter from Maj Barry this morning in which he states that he will require more aid from the 7th ward Bank. This can be done and will be done with the greatest pleasure by that Institution, but it has not the ability unless more of the funds appropriated for the new Custom House are placed there. If the Secretary of the Treasury will fwd to the Commissioners 50,000 Dollars, I will see that the Post Office Department wants nothing. Within I have written a note to you, which suggests this course & which may be sent or read to the Secretary as Your Excellency may think best.[1]

I enclose also, a letter in favour of Mr. Willink, which I beg leave to suggest again may, if you should write to Govr. Wolf, aid both parties very much. If Pensyvania cannot gets loans at home, I *know* she can procure them in Holland.[2] But the mail closes. I am Dr Sir, most truly & affectionately Your &—

Saml. Swartwout

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Swartwout—Mr. T. to be seen A. J.

ALS, DLC (47). Swartwout (1783–1856) was the customs collector at New York City, appointed by AJ in 1829.

1. Swartwout's enclosed note follows below. Acts of July 13, 1832, and March 2, 1833, had together appropriated $500,000 to purchase a site and erect a new custom house in New York City (*Statutes*, 4:574, 627). Swartwout, as collector, was a commissioner to oversee the project, along with merchant Elisha Tibbits (1780–1835) and Walter Bowne (1770–1846), president of the Seventh Ward Bank and former city mayor. Postmaster General Barry had

been borrowing from banks to cover deficits in postal operations since 1832. A report from the Post Office Department in April 1834 acknowledged outstanding bank loans of $325,000 in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, and additional unpaid account balances of over $163,000, including $33,888.88 due to the Seventh Ward Bank (*SDoc* 422, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1, 35, 39–40, Serial 242).

2. Born in Amsterdam, New York City merchant John Abraham Willink (1780–1852) came from a prominent Dutch banking family. AJ wrote Wolf on March 10, enclosing Swartwout's letter (below).

From Samuel Swartwout

8 March

My dear Sir,

It is so recent that the Commissioners for building the Custom House have recd. 50,000 Dollars, for that object, that they do not wish to press the Department for a further sum. Yet I can assure Your Excellency, that a dft for an other sum of 50,000 Ds would be of great importance to many of our friends who wd. be infinitely benefited by it's use in the shape of loans, who cannot get it out of the Deposite Banks. This I know—while Millions lay in the vaults of these Institutions, many of which are opposed to us in politicks, this little patriotic Institution is working its way, among our friends, loaning all they can to our friends and sustaining the administration by all the means in their power.[1] If, therefore, a further sum of 50,000 Ds. could be placed to the credit of the Commissioners we would place it in that Institution &, it would be used, I assure you, for the benefit of the adminitratn. & its friends. Your kind interference might do this for us & we should be infinitely obliged thereby. I am Dr Sir, most respectfully Your Obe Hmbl Sert

Saml Swartwout

ALS, DLC (47).

1. New York City's Seventh Ward Bank was chartered in April 1833. In December 1833 its officers as "friends of the administration and of the revered chief at the head of the Government" had solicited "a portion of the fiscal patronage of the United States Treasury" (*HRRep* 193, 24th Cong., 2d sess., part 1, p. 70, Serial 307).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington March 9th. 1834

My son,

I received yesterday your letter of the 16th. ultimo, & have read with attention & am more than pleased that you have taken a just view of that fatherly advice I have been constantly pressing upon you, believing as I do, that unless you adopt them you cannot possibly get well thro life and

provide for an increasing family which it is now your duty to do, and have the means of giving them such education as your duty to them as a parent requires, & their standing in society, ~~requires~~ merits.

My dear son, It is anough for me that you acknowledge your error; it was the error of youth and inexperience, and my son I freely forgive them—you have my advice, it is that of a tender & affection father given to you for your benefit & that of your dear & amiable family—and I pray you to adhere to it in all respects & it will give peace and plenty thro life & that of your amiable Sarah & her sweet little ones. Keep clear of Banks and indebtedness, and you live a freeman, & die in independence & leave your family so.

Before this reaches you, you will have recd. my letter inclosing Mr. Hebbs note, cancelled—and as soon as you furnish me with the full amount of the debts due by the farm, with any you may have contracted in Tennessee, and the contract with Mr Hill for the land purchased, I will, if my means are equal to the object, free you from debt & the farms when the farm with the aid of your own industry & oconomy must support us, and after I am gone, you and your family—hence it is, & was, that I was and am so solicitous be be furnished with the full information on all the points required of you—those who do not settle all their accounts at the end of the year, cannot know what means he really possesses, for the next—and remember, my son, that honesty & justice to all men require that we should always live within our own means, and not on those of others, when it may be, that those to whom we are indebted, are relying on what we owe them, for their own support—therefore it is unjust to live on any but our own means honestly & justly acquired—follow this rule and a wise & just providence will smile upon your honest endeavours, and surround you with plenty, so long as you deserve it by your just & charitable conduct to all others.

I would again request you to send me the weights of the bales of cotton made & shipped, you tell me you have sent to markett, which has safely reached Col White 63. bales and forty more to send, but as you have not given me their weights it is impossible for me to make any accurate calculation of the real amount of the weight of the cotton sent & to be sent to markett.

Cotton has taken a late rise in England & France & the merchants here believe it will now continue a good price throut the spring & we have a right to expect, if our cotton is not sold, a fair price for it. I have given your compliments to Mr Earle & he will attend to your request—do you not receive Globe regularly—it has been long since ordered to you.

I have not time *now* to say more will write you soon and say something about the stock—my whole time is engrossed with my public duties & the factious majority in the senate. I am happy to learn that our family are all well we are all well here, but my self, mine is improving. Emily & Andrew ~~and the Major~~ with Elisabeth Martin & Col Earle all join in kind

regards to you & Sarah & all your houshold—kiss my dear little Rachel & Sarah for me and believe yr affectionately.

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I thank you for the description of the colts. I hope the oscars, two year old, is not injured by the hurt so that he will be unfit for the turf. Mr. Payton has sent out a trainer, I have spoken to him to have the three two year old studs trained this fall—have them gentled & broke this spring, & let me know whether the citizen colt out of the oscar filly is lame or disfigured by the hurt. Major Donelsons filly, if she does not get injured in her training by a foolish superintendant, will make a first rate animal—nothing can keep pace with her, she has first rate action—but I fear that her keeper has not judgt. & that she will not be in order. How is Adam & Dicks Hannah[1] A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). ALS postscript, DLC (60; 23-1161). The postscript is undated and unattached in DLC. Its linkage with this letter is probable though not certain. AJ had requested a description of the three colts on January 26 (above). Balie Peyton (1803–1878), a Tennessee congressman and horseman, later recalled attending time trials of AJ's Washington horses, including Donelson's filly Bolivia, in the spring of 1834 (James Douglas Anderson, *Making the American Thoroughbred* [Norwood, Mass., 1916], pp. 243–45). On March 29 AJ Donelson wrote his brother-in-law Stockley Donelson praising Bolivia's "great speed." The next day he wrote that she had been injured and would not race in the April stakes (Mrs. W. R. Stevens).

1. Trainer M. L. Hammond was known for his rigorous methods (*Making the American Thoroughbred*, p. 166). The slave Adam (d. 1834), purchased by AJ in 1831, had been ill since the autumn of 1833. AJ had purchased Dick (b. c1781) and his family, including eldest daughter Hannah, in 1830. Hannah suffered from a crippling hip ailment.

To Lewis Cass

March 10th. 1834.

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War draws his attention to the within letter, and the advertisement enclosed referred to by Mr. T. I cannot see why these Harper ferry muskets are to be sold—unless good reasons can be advanced for their condemnation & sale, you may rest assured it will bring on the head of the ordinance department great evil.[1] Enquire Why these musketts made at Harpers Ferry have been condemned, & why advertised for sale—would the states not receive them. If good cause does not exist for the sale please to prevent it.

P.S. return Mr T. letter—A. J.

ADS, MiU-C (25-0021). The United States operated an armory at Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W.Va.). An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, first appearing on March 6, announced an auction on March 20 at the Frankford Arsenal near Philadelphia

of various government arms and munitions, including "2227 muskets, complete, Harpers' Ferry make." An updated notice on March 20 stated that the sale "will not be postponed, but will positively go on THIS MORNING, . . . as originally advertised." A subsequent May 16 advertisement offered the same muskets at another auction on June 5.

1. Colonel George Bomford (1780–1848) headed the Army's ordnance department.

To George Wolf

Private

Washington
March 10th. 1834

Dr. Sir,

Supposing that the enclosed may contain information which in the present state of the finances of Pennsylvania may be of some use, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with its perusal. I have great confidence in Mr. Swartout who is the collector of the Port of New York, and is in a situation no doubt to judge accurately of the resources and credit of the House to which he refers. I am very respectfully yr. Sert.

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, MHi (25-0034). Samuel Swartwout had written AJ a note to forward to Wolf on March 8 (above).

To the United States Senate

[On February 27 the Senate rejected Jackson's nomination of 1833 government BUS directors Peter Wager, Henry D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, and Hugh McElderry to serve again for 1834. The vote, taken individually, was 24 to 20 against Gilpin, 25 to 20 against Wager and McElderry, and 27 to 18 against Sullivan. On March 11 Jackson renominated them. Surviving drafts of his renomination message, all printed here, include three fragments by Jackson, a nearly full draft by Roger B. Taney with revisions by Amos Kendall, and a later fragment by Andrew J. Donelson and Kendall. Donelson wrote out the final clean text that Jackson signed and sent to the Senate (DS, DNA-RG 46, 25-0092). The message was printed in SDoc *333, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 4–11 (Serial 241), and later, without two attachments that accompanied it, in* Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:365–71, and in Richardson, 3:41–48.*

The Senate referred the message on March 22 to its Committee on Finance, from which chairman John Tyler reported on May 1. He recommended rejecting the four nominees again, holding that their previous rejection had been decisive, fully considered, and made "in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right," and that it was neither his com-

*mittee's nor the president's province to inquire into its motives. Without denying the right of renomination, he also opined that only rarely, and upon "very strong and clear reasons," should the Senate consider reversing its decisions on nominees, and he reproved Jackson's threat to leave the directorships vacant if his nominees were again rejected. The Senate then rejected the four nominees together by a vote of 30 to 11. On May 13 Jackson nominated Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles Macalester, and Joseph White to replace them, along with Saul Alley to fill the fifth government director position made vacant by James A. Bayard's previous withdrawal. The Senate confirmed them all without recorded opposition except Horn, whom it rejected by 26 to 18 on May 28. Jackson nominated Edward D. Ingraham in his place on May 29, and the Senate confirmed him on June 24 (*Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:336, 361–62, 378, 394–98, 403, 406–7, 410–11, 430).]*

Drafts by Andrew Jackson

☞ is it for this faithful conduct and report required by the Executive and which he had a right to require to see whether the law granting the charter had been faithfully executed, that these directors has been within the walls of the Senate denounced as spies, and then censured by a majority of the Senate by their nomination being rejected. The Executive does believe that this rejection has been produced by party heat without that due consideration of the mischief that a rejection for their faithful duty under a requirement of the executive in the due execution of his constitutional duties imperiously required of him and he therefore renominates them to the Senate for reconsideration & approval, as he is admonished if they are rejected, the Government must remain unrepresented at the board as no honest & honorable man can accept the appointment under the government at that board, & none will be presented

AD, DLC (44).

Government Directors—placed there as their agent to watch over the interest of the Govt. to see that the charter is not violated, but all business transacted agreable thereto and with strict justice & impartiality to the public & to the public weal. These directors are the legal organs of information to the Executive to disclose to him any violation of the charter committed by the Directors that he may order a scire facias against it & have its charter repealed.[1]

The President being informed that several violations of the charter had been committed—that the board had authorised the President to use the funds of the Bank ad libitum without responsibility or voucher that large sums had been applied to purchasing Presses, distributing pamphlets for electioneering purposes, and filled with abuse of the officers of the government & interfering with the purity of elections. The Presidents did

call upon the Govt directors for a report of the facts. They faithfully & truly made their report to him verifying the various abuses charged and the expenditure of large sums without vouchers, and the authority by the Board to apply without limitation the money of the Stockholders and the public to those illicit and corrupt purposes, and for this faithful honest & correct conduct they have been as it appears from the journals, their nominations hung up for ____ weeks in the Senate the Government owning one fifth of the stock left without being represented at the Board and lastly rejected by the Senate[2]

The character of these men stand fair & above reproach. The Executive has confidence in their honesty cannot yield to the Dictation of the Bank to nominate men agreable to its will therefore renominates the again to the Senate leaving the responsibility with them, if rejected that the interest of the United States remain unrepresented as the Executive cannot be brought to renominate any others should these be rejected, as he could not nor will not appoint any but those he knows to be honest & faithfull & who will upon all occasions report to the Executive all misdirection or corrupt~~ion~~ proceedings of the Directors of the Bank should any such acts be done or attempted.

AD, DLC (59; 25-0119).

1. Section 23 of the BUS charter authorized the president or Congress, if given "reason to believe that the charter has been violated," to procure a writ of scire facias requiring the Bank to show cause in federal court why its charter should not be forfeited (*Statutes*, 3:276–77).

2. AJ's first nomination of the directors had been before the Senate from December 17, 1833, until their rejection on February 27, 1834. AJ had solicited reports on the Bank's misdeeds from Sullivan, Wager, and Gilpin, the three government directors residing in Philadelphia, on April 14 and August 3, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:233–35, 245–46, 519–520). The directors had reported on April 22 and again on August 19. In December Taney appended both reports to his report to Congress on his reasons for removing the deposits (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 22–32, Serial 238). AJ attached his April 14 and August 3 letters to this renomination message to show that the directors had been acting under his instruction (*SDoc* 333, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 10–11, Serial 241).

of the government. No man who is fit for the station would consent to take it with an implied intention, that he is to be the silent witness or the degraded instrument of corruption and abuses which are directly sapping *[the mo]*rals of our people, violating their laws [and exp]osing their liberties to emminent peril. *[. . .]* could consent to sit silently by without *[. . . inf]*ormation to their superiors, I should *[. . . w]*orthy of trust; and those who would not *[. . . ex]*pected to undertake an irksome task *[. . .]* hope of honor or emolument, and with *[. . .]*t of being marked and degraded for their *[. . .]*ness and fidelity. In any event, if the rejection of these Gentlemen be persisted in, the Bank must remain in substance if not in form without Government Directors, and that fountain of corruption, relieved from all restraint and with the implied sanction of one portion of the government to all its acts, will pour forth its streams in reckless

profusion, whiles its irresponsible managers will secretely direct all its movements to excite alarm, dismay & distress, that through the venality of a few leaders, the terrors of many honest people and the real sufferings of some, it may finish *[. . .]* work the work of usurpation it has begun *[. . .]* take the government of the country *[. . .]* own hands.

[. . .] the hope that the Senate have not considered these consequences seriously, and that on doing so that body will concur with me in the propriety of these appointmen[ts] I have deemed it my duty to renew the nomination

Andrew Jacks[on]

ADS fragment, DLC (77). The manuscript is torn.

Draft by Roger B. Taney and Amos Kendall

[Taney initially composed this draft. Kendall made some changes directly on its pages and wrote others on separate sheets marked for insertion. Taney's text, including his cross-outs, is shown here in plain type. Passages in it that Kendall marked for deletion are bracketed, and Kendall's substitutions and additions are in italics. The delivered message largely followed this composite draft.]

I nominate &c &c

Bayard whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate during the present Session has refused to accept the appointment.[1]

[It is due to the Senate as well as to myself that I should frankly state the reasons which induce me to present again for their consideration the names of H. D. Gilpin &c &c.] *I disclaim all pretension of right on the part of the President officially to inquire into or call in question the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the President is not responsible to them for the reasons which induce him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects, each is independent of the other and both responsible to their respective constituents. Nevertheless, the attitude in which ~~I am~~ certain vital interests of the country are placed by the rejection of the gentlemen now renominated, ~~justify~~ require of me frankly to communicate ~~to the Senate~~ my views of the consequences which must necessarily follow this act of the Senate, if it be not reconsidered.*

The characters & standing of these gentlemen are well known to the community and eminently qualify them for the offices to which I propose to appoint them. [2]~~And t~~The Senate by confirming their nomination at the last Session, bore testimony of their worth & fitness for [the] *those* offices~~. I am therefore~~ [to which I now propose to reappoint them;] and I am bound to presume that in the judgment of [the Senate] *that body* the talents, pursuits and general characters of these gentlemen entitle them

to confidence & qualify them for the places for which they are ~~nominated~~ now re-nominated. So far ~~at least~~ the decision of your honourable body has already been pronounced in their favour—and the sanction of your ~~judgment solemnly pronounced~~ judgment deliberately given has been added to the approving voice of an enlightened & impartial community.[3]

The refusal to confirm the nomination of the same persons shews that [a change has taken in the opinions of the Senate and indicates that] there ~~may be~~ is something in the conduct of these gentlemen during the last year which, in the opinion of the Senate, disqualifies them for the office of directors on behalf of the U. States. ~~There is no~~ No charge has been made against them as men or citizens. They stand before the community in all respects as fair and unimpeached in their private characters as they did when the Senate gave to them their ~~imposing~~ approving sanction. [I am] *The public is* therefore left to infer that the change in the opinion of the Senate has arisen from ~~what they suppose to have been their~~ the official conduct of these gentlemen during the last year—[4]And that by some misapprehension of the true state of the facts the Senate may have been induced to believe that these directors have ~~been negligent of their duty~~ ~~neglected their duty to the public & have suffered the funds of the Bank to be wasted or to be applied to improper purposes with prompt resistance on their part, or a timely disclosure to the proper authorities~~ not faithfully and firmly discharged their duty to the public. It is due to them that their conduct in this respect should not be misunderstood. And the best interests of the country require that ~~faithful~~ public servants who ~~perform firmly & faithfully~~ faithfully & honestly perform their duty, should be firmly

The only circumstances in their official conduct ~~during the past year~~ which has been deemed of sufficient importance to attract public attention, are ~~the~~ two reports made by them to the Executive Department of the Government; the one bearing date the ____ day of May and the other the ____ day of August last; both of which ~~have already been~~ reports were communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury with his reasons for removing the deposites *and the course pursued by them in the Board of Directors as therein disclosed*. ~~These two reports disclosed the most scandalous abuses of power—I am not aware that the truth of the facts stated in these reports has been questioned. They have not been~~

[Taney's text shifts here in mid-page to another sheet, marked for insertion and subsequently marked "<u>out</u>—."]

And the course of the public discussions does not permit me to doubt that these reports have produced their rejection.

I do not claim the right to call on the Senate for the reasons which may lead them to reject any person whom I may nominate for office. They have unquestionably the constitutional power to confirm or reject at their

pleasure; and I shall never dispute their right to decide on the fitness and qualifications of the candidate presented to them; and shall at all times readily acquiesce in their decisions.

But the frankness which ought always to mark the intercourse of the different branches of the government, requires me to say that I cannot after the former confirmation by the Senate ~~of~~ allow myself suppose that any doubts are entertained of the honor capacity and moral qualities of the persons rejected. Nor can I for a moment believe that the Senate would desire to place their decision on one ground when in point of fact it was made on another. And being persuaded from all that has passed in public discussions that the reports above mentioned have produced the rejection I am bound so to regard it until otherwise informed by the Senate. And in this point of view it presents for consideration a question of the highest importance. One which involves the relative rights of the President and the Senate. And while I would be the last man to claim for the Executive any power which the constitution & the laws have not conferred on that Department, yet I can never surrender into the hands of the Senate the powers which ~~by law have been committed to the President. The high~~ the people of the U. States have by law committed to the care of the President. The high considerations of public duty and the solemn obligations of my oath of office compel ~~me firmly & respectfully~~ to maintain them. And ~~while I am~~ being left to suppose that the reports made by the public directors before mentioned have occasioned their rejection, I must respectly say, that I cannot acquiesce in ~~a~~ the decision when it is placed on that ground—and trust that on further consideration it will be abandoned by the Senate.[5]

[The main text resumes.]

The truth of the facts stated in ~~these~~ the reports of the public Directors is not I presume questioned by ~~the Senate~~ any one. The high characters ~~of the gentlemen~~ & standing of the citizens by whom they were made prevents any doubt on the subject. ~~Moreover their~~ Indeed the statements have not been denied by the President of the Bank & the other directors. On the contrary ~~the conduct of the Corporation~~ they have insisted that they were authorized to use the money of the Bank in the manner stated in the two reports ~~& endeavor to defend themselves not by a denial of~~ and have not denied ~~the truth of~~ that the charges there made against the corporation are substantially true[6]

It must be taken therefore as admitted that the statement of the public directors in the reports above mentioned are true [in every particular]; and they disclose the most alarming abuses on the part of the corporation *and the most strenuous exertions on their part to put an end to them*. They prove that enormous sums were secretly lavished in a manner and for purposes that cannot be justified. And that the whole of the immense capital

of the Bank has been virtually placed at the disposal of a single individual to be used if he thinks proper to corrupt the press and to control the proceedings of the government by exercising an undue influence in elections.

The reports were made ~~to the President~~ in obedience to my official directions ~~received from him~~ and I herewith transmit copies of my letters calling for information of the proceedings of the Bank. Were they bound to disregard the call? Was it their duty to remain silent while abuses of the most injurious and dangerous character were daily practised? Were they bound to conceal from the constituted authorities a course of measures ~~which~~ destructive to the best interests of the country & intended gradually and secretly to subvert the foundations of our government and to transfer [the] *its* powers [of the government] from the hands of the people to a great monied corporation? *Was it their duty to sit in silence at the Board and witness all these abuses without an attempt to correct them, or in case of failure there not to appeal to higher authority?* I cannot allow myself to doubt for a moment that it would have been the right and the duty of every Director at the Board to [disclose such offenses] ~~against~~ *to attempt to correct such proceedings and in case of failure to disclose them*, and that every one of them whether elected by the stockholders or appointed by the government who had knowledge of the facts and concealed it, would be justly amenable to the severest censure.

But ~~the~~ in the case of the public directors it was their peculiar and official duty to make the disclosures—and ~~if~~ the call for information ~~had~~ could not have been disregarded, ~~it would have been the duty I should have betrayed the high trust with which the people have honored me, if I had not immediately dismissed them from office and appointed others more faithful in their stead~~ without a flagrant breach of their official duty.

The Directors appointed by the U. States cannot be regarded in the light of the ordinary Directors of a Bank appointed by the stockholders, and charged with the care of their pecuniary interests in the corporation. They have higher and more important duties. They are public officers. They are placed at the Board not merely to represent the Stock held by the U. States, but to observe the conduct of the corporation and to watch over the public interests. It was foreseen that ~~this great monied corporation~~ this great monied monopoly might be so managed as to endanger the interests of the country; and it was therefore deemed necessary as a measure of precaution ~~and it was deemed therefore a measure of necessary precaution~~ to place at the Board ~~officers~~ watchful sentinels who should observe its movements, and ~~be~~ stand ready to report to the proper officers of the government every ~~movement~~ act of the Board which might affect injuriously the interests of the people.

The whole frame of the charter as well as the manner of their appointment proves this to be their true character. The U. States are not represented at the Board by these directors merely on account of the stock held by the government. ~~They are not chosen as the public directors They are~~

~~not chosen as the representatives of the stock held by the public~~ The right of the U. States to appoint directors and the number appointed does not depend on the amount of ~~the stock they may hold~~ their Stock. ~~Every share may~~ For if every share should be sold and the U. States should cease altogether be a stockholder, yet under the charter the right to appoint the five directors ~~of the Bank~~ would still remain. ~~These directors would not then represent stock~~ In such a case what would be the character of the directors? They would represent no stock and be chosen by no stockholder. Yet they would have a right to sit at the board & to be made acquainted with all the proceedings of the corporation. ~~What character would they then [. . .]?~~ They would not in such a case be ordinary Directors chosen by the stockholders in proportion to their stock. But they would be public officers, ~~representing and guarding~~ ~~watching over~~ appointed to guard the public interest. And their duties must conform to the character of their office. They are not the duties of an ordinary director chosen by a stockholder or stockholders. But they are the peculiar duties of a public officer who is bound on all occasions to ~~guard~~ protect to the utmost of his lawful power the public interests; & where his own authority is not sufficient to prevent injury, ~~it is their duty to give information to~~ to inform those to whom the law has confided the necessary power. Such then is the character and such are the duties of the directors appointed by the U. States whether the public be stockholders or not. They are officers of the U. States, & not the mere representatives of a stockholder.

The mode of their appointment and their tenure of office confirms this position. They are appointed like other officers of the government & by the same authority. They do not hold their offices irrevocably for a year after their appointment like the other directors. ~~But~~ On the contrary by the express terms of the law they are liable to be removed from office at any time by the President when in his judgment the public interest shall require it.[7] In every aspect therefore in which the subject can be considered, it is evident that five directors appointed by the U. States are to be regarded as public officers, who are placed there in order to observe the conduct of the corporation & to prevent abuses which might otherwise be committed.

Such being the character of the directors appointed on behalf of the United States it is obviously their duty *to resist and in case of failure* to report to the President ~~and~~ or to the Secretary of the Treasury any proceeding ~~on~~f the ~~part which board or its~~ Board by which the public interest may be injuriously affected. The President may order a scire facias against the Bank for a violation of its charter, and the Secretary of the Treasury ~~may~~ is empowered to direct the money of the U. States to be deposited elsewhere when in his judgment the public interest requires it to be done: ~~As t~~The directors of this Bank like all others ~~Banks~~ are accustomed to sit with closed doors, & do not report their proceedings to any Department of the Government ~~considerations of duty on the part of the corporation~~

~~would~~. The monthly ~~report required~~ which the charter requires to be made to the Treasury Department, give nothing more than a general statement of its pecuniary condition—and of that but an imperfect one.[8] For although it shews the amount loaned at the Bank and its different branches it does not shew the condition of its debtors nor the circumstances under which the loans were made. It does not shew whether they were in truth accommodations granted in the regular and ordinary course of business, upon fair banking principles, or from other motives. Under the name of loans advances may be made to persons notoriously insolvent for the most corrupt and improper purposes; and a course of ~~policy~~ proceeding may be adopted in violation of its charter & money advanced for [the most corrupt] *such* purposes while upon the face of its monthly statement every thing would appear to be fair and correct.

How then is the Executive Branch of the Government to become acquainted with *the official conduct of the public directors or the* abuses practiced by the corporation for its private ends, & in violation of its duty to the public? The power of *displacing the public directors* issuing a scire facias ~~was~~ & of removing the deposites were not intended to be ~~an~~ idle & nugatory provisions without the means of enforcement. ~~They were designed to effect a safeguard against the abuses of power to which by the corporation~~ Yet they must be wholly inoperative and ~~absurd~~ useless unless there be some means by which the *official conduct of the public directors and the* abuses of power on the part of the corporation may be brought to the knowledge of the ~~officers~~ Executive Department of the government.

Will it be said that the power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to examine himself or by his authorized agent into the conduct and condition of the Bank? The answer is obvious. It could not have been intended or expected that he would make an examination unless information was first given to him which excited his suspicions. And if he did make ~~an~~ such a general examination without previous information of misconduct it is ~~very clear~~ most probable that in the ~~complicated account~~ complex concerns & accounts of a Bank, it would result in nothing, whatever abuses might have been practised by the corporation. ~~Information It is only by the aid of persons familiar with its concerns that~~

~~Will it be said that it is~~ It is indeed the duty of every director to give information of such misconduct on the part of the Board. ~~The~~ But the power to issue a scire facias and to remove the deposites presupposes that the directors elected by the stockholders might abuse their power. And it cannot be imagined that Congress intended to rely on these same directors to give information of their own misconduct.

The government is not accustomed to ~~place make itself dependent on~~ to rely on the offending party ~~for the faithful execution of the law that is violated~~ to disclose his offence. ~~In this case it was~~ It was intended that the power to issue a scire facias and to remove the deposites should be real and effective and not idle & nugatory provisions. The ~~means~~ necessary

means of information was therefore ~~approve~~ provided in the Charter. And five ~~public~~ officers of the government ~~responsible to the community for their conduct like all other public servants~~ appointed in the usual manner, responsible to the public and not to the stockholders were placed as sentinels at the Board and ~~bound~~ are bound by the nature & character of their offices *to resist and if unsuccessful* to report to the proper authority every infraction of the charter ~~or~~ and every abuse of power in order that due measures should be taken to punish or correct it. *And in like manner it is their duty to give when called upon any explanations of their own official conduct touching the management of the institution.*

It was perhaps scarcely necessary to present to the Senate these views of the powers of the Executive and of the duties of the five Directors appointed by the United States. ~~But powers so new & extraordinary have recently been claimed by the Bank of the United States, in the struggle it is now making to wrest all the powers of the government from the usurp the government of this country & to wrest it from the hands of the people~~ But the Bank is now striving to obtain for itself ~~and its dependents~~ the government of the country and is seeking by new and strained constructions to wrest from the hands of the constituted authorities the salutary control reserved by the charter And as misrepresentation is one of its most usual weapons of attack, I have deemed it my duty to put before the Senate in a manner not to be misunderstood the principles on which I have acted ~~in the transactions~~.

~~The question then as now presented cannot be mistaken~~ ~~it now stands presents to~~ Entertaining as I do a solemn conviction of the truth of these principles I must adhere to them and act upon them with constancy and firmness. ~~Aware now of the~~ Aware as I now am of the dangerous machinations of the Bank, it is more than ever my duty to be vigilant in ~~defen~~ guarding ~~the commun~~ the rights of the people from the impending danger. And I should feel that I ought to forfeit the confidence with my countrymen honored me if I did not require regular and full reports from the public directors of every thing in the proceedings of the Bank calculated to affect injuriously the public interests. And if the Directors should fail to give the information called for it would be my imperious duty to ~~remo~~ exercise the power conferred on me by the charter ~~to~~ of removing them from office, and appointing others who would discharge their duties with more fidelity to the public. I can never suffer any one to hold office under me who would connive at corruption—or who should fail to give the alarm when he saw the ~~enemy~~ enemies of liberty endeavouring to sap the foundations of our free institutions—and to subject the free people of ~~their~~ U. States to the dominion of a great monied corporation.

Any Directors of the Bank therefore which might be appointed by the government would be required to report to the Executive ~~as fully and upon all the subjects, mentioned~~ as fully as the late Directors ~~and more frequently than they~~ have done, & more frequently because the danger is

more imminent. ~~Every topic embraced in their~~ And it would be my duty to require of them a full detail of every part of ~~their~~ the proceedings of the corporation or any of its officers in order that I might be enabled to decide whether I should exercise the power of ordering a scire facias which is reserved to ~~me~~ the President by the charter *or adopt such other lawful measures as the interests of the country might require.*

~~As I understand the principle on which the Senate have acted in rejecting the late Directors, this right is denied to me. And it is regarded as a breach of official duty for the public Directors to take proper measures to discover the hidden abuses of the Bank & to report them to the President. For~~ It is too obvious to be doubted that ~~the offences~~ the misconduct of the corporation would never have been brought to light, by the aid ~~of the board~~ of a public proceeding at the Board of Directors. ~~And that a public and open declaration of the examination in which they were engaged would have defeated the object~~ The Board when called on by the ~~public~~ government directors refused to institute an inquiry or to require an account. And the mode adopted by H. D. Gilpin &c &c &c was the only one by which the object could be attained. It would be absurd to admit the right of the ~~public~~ government directors to give information and ~~deny to them~~ at the same time deny the means of obtaining it[. Such a distinction] ~~is~~ would be but another mode of enabling the Bank to conceal its proceedings & practice with impunity its corruptions. ~~The Board denied the information as refused to make the examination or to require an account~~ In the mode of obtaining the information therefore [as well as in reporting it] *and in their eforts to put an end to the abuses disclosed as well as in reporting them,* the conduct of the late Directors was judicious and praiseworthy, and ~~their~~ the honesty firmness and intelligence which they have displayed entitle them in my opinion to the gratitude of [those who love liberty more than money] *the country*.

But [as I understand] *if I do not mistake* the principle on which ~~I understand~~ the senate have recently rejected them, the conduct which I deem worthy of praise, they ~~regard~~ treat as a breach of duty. And in their judgment the measures taken by the Directors to obtain the information *their efforts to put an end to the practices disclosed* & the reports they have made to the Executive although true in all [its] *their* parts, ~~yet render them as~~ *are* regarded as an offence ~~worthy of the~~ and ~~as calling for~~ supposed to require some decisive mark of their strong disapprobation

[These conflicting views will render it impossible for me to submit to the Senate any other names but those of the late Directors.] *If the views of the Senate be such as I have supposed, the difficulty of sending to the Senate any other names than those of the late directors, will be at once apparent.* I cannot consent to place before the Senate the name of any one who is not prepared with ~~equal~~ firmness and honesty to discharge the duties of a public Director in the ~~same~~ manner ~~that they have~~ they were fulfilled by those whom the Senate have ~~rejected~~ refused to confirm.

[And if all such are to meet the ~~rejection~~ frown of the Senate, ~~I cannot~~ it is useless to ~~subject them to the mortification of certain rejection~~ bring before the public the names of respectable citizens who are to be subjected to certain rejection by the Senate. ~~For~~ In the unfortunate conflict of opinion ~~no person or persons would~~ on this subject no one would be willing to accept a nomination for the office. For] ~~*And*~~ *If, for performing a duty required of them by the Executive, they are to be punished by the subsequent rejection of the Senate, it would not only be useless but cruel to place men of character and honor in that situation,* ~~*nor could*~~ *if even such men could be found to accept it.* If they failed to give the required information & to take proper measures to obtain it they would be removed by the Executive. If they gave the information & took proper measures to obtain it they would upon ~~a second~~ the next nomination be rejected by the Senate. [I cannot consent] *It would be unjust in me* to place any ~~respect~~ other citizens in the predicament in which this unlooked for decision of the Senate has placed the estimable and honourable men whom I now nominate.

[If I have correctly reviewed the ground on which the Senate have proceeded & if they are resolved to adhere to it the] *If I am not in error in relation to the principles upon which these gentlemen have been rejected, the necessary consequence will be that the Bank will hereafter be without government directors;* ~~*and*~~ people of the U. States must be deprived of their chief means of protection against the abuses of the Bank. And ~~that great~~ the corporation will be enabled effectually to accomplish ~~its great~~ the object ~~for~~ which it has so long been endeavouring to attain. Its exchange committees and its delegated powers to its President, may hereafter be dispensed with without incurring the danger of exposing its proceedings to the public view. The sentinels which the law had placed at its board can no longer appear there. ~~And for all we know it may purchase with its money may hide for a time~~ My consolation is that they had better be absent than witness scenes & proceedings which their sense of duty would require them to disclose—but which under the decision of the Senate they might deem themselves bound to conceal.

Justice to myself and to the faithful officers by whom the public has been so well & so honorably served *without compensation or reward* during the last year has required of me this full and frank exposition of my motives for again nominating the persons whom the Senate have rejected [& of ~~refusing~~ declining to present to them any other names]. I repeat that I do not question the right of the Senate to confirm or reject at their pleasure—& if there had been any reason to suppose that the rejection of the late directors was not produced by the causes to which I have attributed it, [I should cheerfully acquiesce in the decision they have pronounced. But ~~the circumstances before me do not allow~~ the events which are daily passing around me do not allow me to doubt on the subject. And I have too respect for the representatives of the states to suppose that

they wish to conceal the principles on which they have acted—or desire to evade the point on which ~~the~~ their opinion is in conflict with the Executive. ~~We must together act according to our sense of duty and the people of the U. States will finally decide for themselves what is proper to do between us~~ If I have mistaken it, it is in their power to set me right. Until otherwise informed I am bound to believe that I have not misunderstood them. And conscienously believing that the course I have indicated for myself is required by the best interests of the country and is imposed upon me by law I shall feel it my duty to pursue it; ~~and to also~~ and shall await with respectful confidence the judgment of the ~~American~~ people of the U. States who are the proper & final arbiters in all controversies between their public servants] *or if my views of their duties and the present importance of their rigid performance were other than they are, I should have cheerfully acquiesced and attempted to find others who would accept the unenviable trust. But I cannot consent to appoint Directors of the Bank to be the subservient instruments or silent spectators of its abuses and corruptions, nor can I ask ~~American citizens~~ honorable men to undertake the thankless duty with the certain prospect of being rebuked by the Senate for its faithful performance in pursuance of the directions of their lawful superior.*

I repeat that I do not ~~undertake~~ claim a right to inquire into, or ~~to~~ officially to censure, the acts of the Senate. But the situation in which the important interests of the American people vested in the Bank of the United States and affected by its management, must necessarily be left by the rejection of the gentlemen now renominated, has made it my duty to give this explanation to the Senate and submit the matter to their reconsideration. ~~I could not otherwise justify myself to those who have clothed me with authority for~~ If it shall be determined by ~~your~~ that honorable body, that all channels of information in relation to the corrupt proceedings of this dangerous corporation shall be cut off and the government and country left exposed to its unrestrained machinations against the purity of the press and public liberty, I shall, after having made this effort to avert ~~the~~ so great an evil, rest for the justification of my official course, with respectful confidence, on the judgment of the American people.

AD, DLC (77).

1. The sent message did not nominate a replacement for Bayard.

2. From here to the end of the paragraph, the sent message followed a substitute text by AJ Donelson on a separate sheet: "Their confirmation by the Senate at its last session to the same offices, is proof that such was the opinion ~~by the Senate~~ of them entertained by the Senate at that time, and unless therefore something has occurred since to change it this act of the senate may be referred to as evidence that their talents and pursuits justified their ~~selection for the duties~~ nomination" (DLC-77).

3. In January 1833, the Senate had confirmed Gilpin, Sullivan, McElderry, and Wager as government directors for 1833 without recorded opposition or a roll call vote (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:290, 294, 298, 300, 303–4).

4. The text is struck out from here through "firmly" at the end of the page. None of it was used in the delivered message.

5. None of this inserted text was included in the delivered message.

6. These were the government directors' reports to AJ of April 22 and August 19, 1833 (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 22–32, Serial 238).

7. Section 8 of the BUS charter gave "the President of the United States alone" power to remove government directors (*Statutes*, 3:270).

8. Section 16 of the charter gave the Secretary of the Treasury authority to deposit federal funds outside the Bank, provided he furnish his reasons to Congress. Section 11 required the Bank to furnish a summary statement of its condition as often as once a week if directed by the Treasury (*Statutes*, 3:273–74).

Draft fragment by Andrew J. Donelson and Amos Kendall

[This page, written by Donelson and numbered 6, was intended as part of the final version sent to the Senate. Kendall added a marginal insertion, shown here in italics. Donelson then copied out the expanded text in a new page 6, beginning and ending at the same place, and replaced this page with it in the delivered message.]

remain silent while abuses of the most injurious and dangerous character were daily practised? Were they bound to conceal from the constituted authorities a course of measures destructive to the best interests of the country, and intended gradually and secretly to subvert the foundations of our Government and to transfer its powers from the hands of the people to a great monied corporation? Was it their duty to sit in silence at the Board and witness all these abuses without an attempt to correct them, or, in case of failure there, not to appeal to higher authority? *The eighth fundamental rule authorises any one of the Directors whether elected or appointed, who may have been absent when an excess of debt was created, or who may have dissented from the act, to exonerate himself from personal responsibility by giving notice of the fact to the President of the United States; thus recognizing the propriety of communicating to that officer the proceedings of the Board in such cases. But independently of any argument to be derived from the principle recognized in the rule referred to,* I cannot doubt for a moment, that it ~~would have been~~ is the right and the duty of every director at the Board to attempt to correct ~~such~~ all illegal proceedings and in the case of failure to disclose them; and that

AD fragment, DLC (77). Kendall's insertion paraphrased the Bank's eighth rule of operations, prescribed in Section 11 of the charter (*Statutes*, 3:272).

From Harry Cage

Washington City March 11th. 1834—

D Sir,

Permit me most respectfully to call your attention to the case of Mr Daniell, a young gentleman from the State of Mississippi, now in this City, who has been dismissed from the Military Academy at West Point.

I had the honor to call upon you personally on yestreday morning in reference to this subject, when you were kind enough to suggest to me, that if I would address you a written communication it would lay the foundation of an examination into his case, and the causes of dismissal.

As anxious as I may feel upon this subject, I will not take up your time by urging anything in favour of his reappointment; I feel perfectly satisfyed, that let the result be what it may, it will be found in accordance with the wisest and best views of the subject.

I have taken the liberty of insclosing for your inspection a letter from the father to the Son, as also the certificate of Capt Partridge concerning him.[1] With great regard I am most respectfully Your Obt Servt

Harry Cage

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War with the accompanying letter from the father of the youth—that if he can with propriety, & without injury to the regulations of the academy, & justice to others, that he may be restored to prevent the torture & heart rending pangs of a fond parent—a synopsis of his case is requested. A. J.

[Endorsed by Cass:] Gen Gratiot will make a statement of the case & also of Porter's[2]

ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Cage (1795–1858) was a Mississippi congressman. George Washington Daniell (1815–1836) had been admitted to West Point in 1832 with recommendations from AJ and from Daniell's uncle, chargé d'affaires to Mexico Anthony Butler (DNA-RG 94, M2037-1; *Jackson Papers*, 10:544). He entered the academy in July 1833 and was discharged in January 1834. His father was Mississippi planter Lewis Daniell (1783–1856).

1. Alden Partridge (1785–1854) was a military educator and former West Point professor.

2. Army chief engineer Charles Gratiot wrote Cage on March 18 that AJ could not restore Daniell "without violating one of the fundamental rules of our Military Academy" (DNA-RG 94, M91-4). Cadet William Henry Porter (b. 1815) of Tennessee had also been admitted in 1833 and dismissed in 1834.

From Samuel Smith

Baltimore 11th March 1834

Dear Sir,

The time has arrived when I ought to give an answer to the kind offer you made me of the Office of Collector for the Port of Baltimore. Permit me before I do, to give you some information relative to the present Collector. Mr McCulloh was a Whig and fought for his Country by sea and land during the war of the Revolution, has been ever since the parties commenced an undeviating democrat, a real conscientious patriot, he

commanded a fine Company of militia and marched with it against the Insurgents of Pennsylvania in 1794.[1] I had the pleasure of procuring for him his present office which he has conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Merchants and I believe of the Treasury Department; he is now advanced in life, had his thigh broken at the battle of North Point fighting as a private in his old Company; it is true, that he has held the office for more than twenty years, and equally true, that he derived no emolument from five of those years; on the contrary those five years cost him five hundred dollars out of his own means, for he was compelled to keep his office open pay his Clerks &c &c, those were the years of the Embargo, Non Intercourse and War, he petitioned Congress frequently for relief but has always been refused.[2] The idea of rotation in office is good in theory, and may be proper in cases where men may have had it in their power to save enough for support in their old age. Mr McCullohs office has not been of that kind, it has been a support only taking into view, that during those five years he had to support his family out of his own means; he has lately been embarassed by a loss sustained from endorsing for a friend: in fact he is poor, I know not how he is to live if deprived of his office—one view I ask leave to present; a man who accepts office necessarily gives up his profession and occupation, and if long in office cannot return to either; in fact he is incapacitated from pursuing either, and if aged he can commence no new business, under those circumstances permit me to flatter myself, that you may be disposed to continue Mr McCulloh in his present office, in doing which, you will please *all* of your best friends in this City. My situation is this; Mrs Smiths rents, and my income are sufficient with economy to support us in our old age—thus situated I feel a reluctance to accept a pecuniary office, and ask leave to decline the acceptance of that of the Collector of the Customs, an office of great respectability, but of no little responsibility, requiring constant attention and care.[3]

[Endorsed by Smith:] A fair Copy of a letter from me to General Jackson President of the United States S. Smith

LS copy, DLC-Samuel Smith Papers (25-0081). Smith (1752–1839) was a recently retired U.S. senator from Maryland. James Hugh McCulloch (1756–1836) had been customs collector at Baltimore since 1808. He was wounded fighting the British at North Point below Baltimore in September 1814. AJ nominated him for reappointment on March 15, and the Senate confirmed him on April 24.

1. The Whiskey Rebellion.

2. McCulloch had first petitioned Congress after the War of 1812, claiming that his office expenses had exceeded income in 1808–1810 and 1814. An 1816 House report deemed his claim just but only recommended relief for customs officers in general terms (*Annals of Congress*, 14th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1303–4). The Senate declined action on his latest petition on April 14, 1834 (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 72, 222, Serial 237).

3. Smith's wife was Margaret Spear Smith (c1759–1842).

To Princess Victoria

Washington,
March 12th. 1834—

The President of the United States understanding that the Princess Victoria has expressed a wish to possess his autograph, avails himself of the occasion to offer her Royal Highness his best wishes for her happiness & prosperity.

Andrew Jackson

ANS, Royal Library, Windsor Castle (25-0145). Victoria (1819–1901) became Queen of Great Britain after the death of her uncle William IV in 1837.

From John Ross et al.

Washington, Browns Hotel
12th. March 1834

Honored Sir

The relations of peace and friendship so happily and so long established between the white and the red man by your illustrious predecessors, and our beloved Chieftains, induces us, as representatives of the Cherokee nation, to address you in the language of our departed Sires—and in the Character of Children—Call you Father. The appellation in its original sense, carries with it simplicity, and the force of filial regard. By Treaty the Cherokee nation for divers important considerations, acknowledged the Cherokee people to be under the protection of these *United States* and *of no other sovereign whosoever*, and stipulated that they *will not hold any treaty with any foreign power*, with individual State, or with individuals of any State. And the United States, in return gave assurances of protection, good neighborhood and the solemn guarrantee for the remainder of their lands not ceded, forever,—from this alliance the redman very naturally was induced to look upon the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, as the guardian of his rights; hence the emphatic and endearing appellation "Father was bestowed on him.[1] Under the fostering care and patronage of this government the arts of civilization and christianization were successfully introduced into our nation; and from the growing intercourse of the good neghborhood between the Cherokees and the citizens of bordering states, the progress of improvement soon spread its happy influence over the whole Country—thereby exhibiting clearly by practical demonstration the force and effects of surrounding circumstances. It is not our purpose in this address, to go into an argument on the question of the relations which the Cherokee nation sustain towards the United States, nor to discuss

the merits of our rights under them, as have been recognized and established by existing treaties. The records of the several Departments of this Government, as we humbly conceive, amply testify to, and proclaim them. It is enough for us to know, and say to you frankly, Father—your cherokee children, are in deep distress owing to the unnatural and very oppressive acts ~~of~~ extended by the illegal hand of their white brethren of Georgia, and other bordering states. By those enacted by Georgia the property, the liberty, the freedom, and the life of Cherokee are placed in jeopardy, because they are left at the mercy of the white robber and assassin to be taken with impunity. No redress of wrongs can the Cherokee receive from the Georgia courts, unless the foul deed be perpetrated in the sight of a white person, who may possess sufficient independance and honesty to testify to the facts, in behalf of the injured person. In a word, Georgia, has not only surveyed and lotteried off all the cherokee lands among her Citizens, within the chartered limits of that State, but she has gone on in her legislation to act on the principle that the Cherokees are intruders upon her soil, and are liable to be expelled therefrom at her discretion—for such is the fact exhibited by the late act, we laid before you—and the effects of that law have already been witnessed and felt by some of the Cherokees.[2] Thus it is seen, that solemn treaty engagements, made under the Constitution of the United States, by those departed sages who once sat in the exalted chair, you now fill, with the Cherokee Nation, have been assailed and are about to be destroyed by a power from a quarter, least to have been expected. Our territory within the limits of the other adjoining states, are also likely to be overrun by intruders from the several states, as there are already numerous trespassers on cherokee lands in those sections of the country. Each state being a party bound by the Constitution of the Union, must equally be so in relation to the treaties made under its provisions—the power of making treaties having been conceded by the states to the general Government. The Cherokee nation established its alliance with the United States alone—and have ever since faithfully observed and never departed therefrom.

It is reasonable to suppose had Georgia not conceded this power to the General Government—and the Cherokees had preserved their right of treating with whatsoever power they pleased, treaties at that early day might have been entered into by the cherokee nation with Georgia upon as favorable principles as those made with the United States. However, be this as it may, the cherokees can now only hang their hopes on the magnanimity and good faith of the United States. And in order to relieve our suffering people from their present distressed situation we feel it to be our duty to bring the subject immediately before your serious consideration, & in such a manner, as in our judgment the principles of honor and justice will sanction. The great body of the cherokees people having refused & will never voluntarily consent to remove west of the Mississippi—and with the view of harmonizing the good feeling of all the interested parties

& to put an end to the perplexing difficulties which have so unhappily brought distress upon our people, we most respectfully call your particular attention to the following point. Should the Cherokee nation agree to cede to the United States, for the use of Georgia a portion of its territory, will the President agree to have the laws and treaties executed and enforced, for the effectual protection of the Cherokee nation, on the remainder of their territory?

And should you be disposed to enter into an arrangement, on this basis, you will please to signify it, as early as practicable

To avoid misunderstanding and waste of your time by a personal interview, we have deemed it most proper to communicate these sentiments in writing. And we should be gratified if posable, to receive your reply, from under your own signature[.] With great respect we have the honor to be, Sir Yr obt. Hbl. Servts.

Jno Ross
Danl. Mc.Coy
R Taylor
Hair Conrad his X mark
John Timson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for his reply, that the President is ready to enter into any stipulations for their entire removal, and to extend to the cherokees liberal & just terms to free them from their present disagreable situation which must grow worse, as Tennessee has also extended her laws over those within her limits, as liberal as the power of the P. is authorised to go—he feels for their situation and will be happy by final arrangement to put an end to their distress by removing them to their home west of the M.[3] A. J

LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0141). *SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 24–26 (Serial 242). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:277–79.

1. In the 1791 Treaty of Holston, the Cherokee Nation acknowledged itself "to be under the protection of the said United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with individuals of any state." The U.S. in turn pledged "perpetual peace and friendship" and guaranteed the Cherokees "all their lands not hereby ceded" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:29–30).

2. A Georgia law of December 1829 extended state legal jurisdiction over the Cherokee country, voided all acts of the Cherokee government, and provided that no Indian "shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of this State to which a white person may be a party, except such white person resides within the said nation." Laws of 1830 and 1831 ordered the survey of the Cherokee domain and its distribution by lottery among the state's white citizens, reserving to Indian inhabitants only a temporary right of occupancy. A law of December 20, 1833, further narrowed Indians' occupant rights, limiting their holdings to 160 acres each and forfeiting those of Indians who employed whites or slaves of whites to work their farms or who had obtained other reserves in treaties with the U.S. The law criminalized efforts to deter Indian emigration or to resist lottery holders in taking possession of their claims (*Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, November 1829 ses-

sion, pp. 98–101; October 1830 session, pp. 127–43; November 1831 session, pp. 141–42; November 1833 session, pp. 114–18).

3. Tennessee had extended state jurisdiction over its Cherokee domain on November 8, 1833 (*Public Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twentieth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, pp. 10–12). Cass replied for AJ the next day, March 13. Repeating points of his earlier February 13 letter, he said that the Cherokees' "political condition and rights" within the states was a question "beyond the reach of the President." Their "best, and in fact the only remedy" was to remove entirely beyond the Mississippi "on the most liberal terms." This result AJ was "exceedingly anxious" to achieve, as otherwise the difficulties pressing upon the Cherokees would "continue to oppress, and ultimately destroy them" (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 26, Serial 242). The delegation wrote AJ again on March 28 (below).

From John Ross

Brown's Hotel
March 12th. 1834

Honored Sir

At the suggestion of Messrs. Luke Lea and James Standifer representatives in Congress from Tennessee—I take occasion to transmit herewith for your information, a Copy of a letter from my Brother Lewis. And permit me to express my deep solicitude for the perplexing state of things, so imprudently and rashly agitated among the Cherokees by Mr. Curry, and further to assure you that there is no man within my knowledge who is more unpopular and deservedly so, with the Cherokee people, than Jno. Hardwick—this man's conduct has been notorious for breeding mischief, by creating broils and misunderstandings among the Cherokees since his residence in the Nation, merely to subserve his own wicked heart—he is a son in law of Colo. Montgomery's the present agent and who has been introduced and kept where he is by his Father-in-law, contrary to the repeated remonstrances of the Nation.[1] It may be well to state, the manner how he first came there. When Gov. McMinn was appointed agent—there was a certain James Cowan who resided at the agency as an Innkeeper and who cultivated cherokee lands for the support of his house The Nation complained against this priviledge, as being unauthorized and calculated to induce other white citizens to remove into the Nation—and finally the War Department instructed Gov. Mc.Minn to remove Mr. Cowan, but before this was done the Agent died. Colo. Montgomery, the present Agent, succeeded—and finding this order to his predecessor, unexecuted, he signified to the Chiefs, that if they should request it, he would remove Mr. Cowan—which was accordingly done—and no sooner done—than he, Colo. Montgomery, introduced this same John Hardwick, on the very premises from which he had removed Mr Cowan.[2] For the sake of peace & friendship—I do sincerely trust that you will see the indispensible necessity of puting it out of the power of those reckless men, from producing the useless effusion of blood—and the only effective alternative I can see to prevent it, is to suspend or remove forthwith

Mr. Curry from his official station in the Nation. Nothing is farther from my intention, than to exagerate the excitement occasioned by Mr. Curry & Hardwick among the Cherokees on this occasion—and the apathy & silence on the part of Colo. Montgomery can only be imputed to his inefficiency and want of energy or a squeamish sensibility of his relation toward the parties. I pray, you will pardon me for having said thus much—less may have been sufficient, but justice to my own feeling and the painful anxiety, I feel on this occasion, have prompted me. I have the honor to be, Sir, Yr. Obt. Hb'le Servt.

Jno. Ross

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War, that he may forthwith furnish Mr Curry with a copy of the charges & call for a reply & testimonies of his innocence of intemperence &c &c, or that he will be forthwith removed.[3] A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Copy, DLC-Meigs Family Papers (25-0138). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:279–80.

1. Luke Lea (1783–1851) was a Tennessee congressman. Ross enclosed a copy of a February 23, 1834, letter from his brother Lewis Ross (1792–1870), accusing Currey and John Wesley Hardwick (1797–1852), the son-in-law of Cherokee agent Hugh Lawson Montgomery (1767–1852), of deploying a "lawless band" to abuse Cherokees and drive them off by armed force. Lewis said that Currey's "being often drunk while engaged in his business *is notorious* through out the Nation," and charged him with enrolling Spaniards, blacks, and Catawbas under false pretense of Cherokee nationality. Lewis warned of violent resistance if Currey was not removed, and wondered if AJ was "so much attached to him, as not to believe the charges," which could be "abundantly proved" (DNA-RG 75, M234-76).

2. Former Tennessee governor Joseph McMinn (1758–1824) had been Cherokee agent from 1823 until his death in 1824. Montgomery had succeeded him in 1825. A Cherokee delegation headed by John Ross had complained to AJ on April 6, 1829, about Montgomery's settling Hardwick on James Cowan's farm and tavern after evicting Cowan in 1825 (*Jackson Papers*, 7:144–46).

3. On March 14, Indian commissioner Elbert Herring sent copies of this letter and its Lewis Ross enclosure to Currey and required his "immediate defence." Herring ordered Currey to dismiss his armed men and abjure the use of force, deemed it "injudicious" to employ the "extremely obnoxious" Hardwick, and urged Currey "to conciliate the Cherokees by all reasonable means, and to avoid giving them cause of provacation" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Currey wrote AJ Donelson on April 9 (below).

From John A. Brown

Philadelphia 14th March 1834

Sir

Having noticed with much surprise an allegation, purporting to have been made by you, to a committee from the City of Pittsburg, in relation to the existing pecuniary distress of that place, as published in the Pittsburg Gazette of the 6th instant, that I was a large borrower from the Bank of the United States, I take the liberty of addressing you on the

subject, and respectfully request you to correct the error under which you labour.

Since the year 1829 I have had no transactions with the Bank of the United States, except a small account kept open, for the purpose of depositing funds to meet the Bonds of my house, given for duties, and for which I neither required nor asked discounts; and in two or three instances, since that period, have bought Sterling Bills from that institution, for which I settled at the time of purchase.

Persuaded, Sir, you could not have made this assertion, had you known it to be untrue, I must, considering the source from whence the charge has been promulgated, (not having room to doubt its authenticity) conclude you have been imposed upon by some unworthy calumniator, and I trust you will, as soon as satisfied of the fact, dismiss such an individual from your confidence.

I feel it due to myself, to request you will authorise any friends in whom you can rely in Philadelphia, to investigate this business, and I will then authorise and request the Bank of the United States, to lay before them all my transactions with that institution, feeling assured that you will take measures to do me justice, as soon as you are satisfied, that you have done me an injury. I have the honor to remain with much respect your obedt. servant

John A Brown

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Brown—denying his having had any dealings with the U. S. B—asking justice to be done him—a reply to be made him on mature reflection—A. J.—copy of reply within A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). AJ replied on March 17 (below). Henry Horn had made the charge about Brown on February 16 (above). A Pittsburgh delegation opposed to deposit removal had recently met with AJ at the White House. According to the delegates' report in the March 6 *Pittsburgh Gazette*, AJ told them that the Bank "has her favorites—she knows how to operate—some men will be refused, some will be accommodated. See what has been done lately. I have it from Henry Horn—Henry Horn can't lie! (with great emphasis)—the Bank was lending nothing—the whole country distressed; yet she lends *John A. Brown* a million; yes, sir, a million. John A. Brown is bought up; yes, sir, bought up; but they can't buy me; I will not bow down to the golden calf; the Spanish Inquisition could never make me bow down to the monster."

To Samuel Swartwout

Washington March 15th. 1834

My dear Sir,

The following extract of a letter has been handed to me, ~~alledged to have~~ as being written by Mr Duane to a friend of mine in Newyork, an officer of the Government, & high in my confidence & esteem, inuendo, ~~to~~ Saml. Swartwout, Esqr Collector &c &c.

The extract—speaking of the removal of the deposits says "I am the only one who dared to do what he said he would, others went with me, but faltered when they discovered a power superior to their own, and finding this, they could conveniently come into the opinion which that power entertained &c &c &c."

Now my dear Sir, if you really have received a letter of that tenor from Mr William J. Duane and I cannot doubt but you have from the source of my information I wish you to send me, ~~the above~~ an extract, or any part of it, that bears the same import. I have no doubt but before you have read this far, ~~but~~ you will be revolving in your mind *why* I wish to have the above extract of Mr Duanes letter. I will tell you, about the time he left us here he began to slander Mr McLane & Govr. Cass—in a letter, a copy of which I hold, he denied having made the statement charged by a Mr Fry & others, stating that ~~they~~ he must have been misunderstood ~~him~~, that he could not have made such statement because if he had, it would have been untrue &c Mr Duane has began to make palbable false statements with regard to me, ~~&~~ and I mean at a proper season to publish a narative of ~~my~~ this administration, nought extenuating, or nought set down in malice, I wish a copy of his letter to you, to unveil his hipocracy & to shew how prone he is to lying, & how little confidence ought to be placed in his statements—in his 6th. letter published he has stated a palbable lie.[1] Having given you the reason why I want ~~it~~ a copy of his letter I trust you will not hesitate to furnish me ~~with~~ a copy, to be ~~only~~ used as you may please to direct—but I wish to be permitted to make the statement at least and call on him for a denial.

The clamour of Pressure in the mony markett is vanishing with the panic, all things will end well here—with my kind regard to your amiable Lady & daughter believe me respectfully yr friend[2]

A. J

[Endorsed by AJ:] Rough copy to Mr Saml Swartwout March 15th. 1834 with small alterations made not noted in this A. J

ALS draft, DLC (44). Swartwout replied on March 17 (below). Henry Fry (c1783–1859), a former Navy purser now seeking an office at Washington, had furnished the enclosed correspondence to AJ. Reports of Cabinet dissent over deposit removal had circulated widely. On September 24, 1833, four days after the *Globe* had announced AJ's decision (and before his subsequent dismissal of Duane was known), the Philadelphia *National Gazette* had reported that "the majority of the cabinet proper are opposed to it." In addition to Duane, Secretary of State McLane "protests, it is credibly said, against the removal" as a "flagrant violation" of congressional intent; and Secretary of War Cass, "we are informed, is equally hostile to it as an invasion of the constitutional power of Congress." Repelling such reports, the *Globe* on September 25 had said "there was not the slightest difference of opinion" between AJ, McLane, and Cass, on the facts of BUS misconduct justifying deposit removal, only "a difference in regard to principle and expediency," and that Cass was "indifferent" to removal, not opposed.

1. Duane had defended his conduct in six public letters appearing in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* from February 20 to March 10. His last letter charged that AJ had "determined to break down the bank, ere he had left Tennessee," and that he had pushed through deposit

removal in September 1833 to preempt congressional consideration. AJ's "nought extenuating, or nought set down in malice" paraphrased Shakespeare's *Othello,* Act 5, Scene 2.

2. Swartwout's wife was Alice Ann Cooper Swartwout (1789–1874), and his daughter was Mary Colden Swartwout (1820–1864).

[Enclosure: Henry Fry to William John Duane]

Copy, No. 1.

Washington 9th. October 1833.

Sir,

Circumstances growing out of some remarks made by me to the President of the United States, on the subject of a conversation that I had the pleasure to hold with you during the last hour of your stay here; imposes on me at this time the necessity of asking you to reply, as speedily as will suit with your convenience, to the following interrogatories.[1]

first, Did you, or did you not state to me, that the gentlemen with whom you had been associated in cabinet council, had accorded with you in the opinion that it was inexpedient and unnecessary to remove the public deposites; and that they had given you assurance of their intention to sustain you in your opposition to that measure?

Second, If from any defect in my memory, I have misquoted your words, was I not authorized to draw such conclusions from the language used by you on that occasion?

As those gentlemen have cast an imputation on me by their unqualified denial of the allegations contained in these interrogatories, I have only to appeal to your inflexible integrity and high sense of honour, to sustain the position I have advanced; and to enable me to recriminate on them the charge of insincerity.

Waiting the favour of your reply, I remain, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

signed Henry Fry.

Copy, DLC (43).

1. Duane had left Washington for Philadelphia on September 27, 1833.

[Enclosure: William John Duane to Henry Fry]

Copy, No. 2.

Philadelphia October 12th. 1833.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 9th. inst. in which you tell me, that you had informed the President, of some part of the conversation, that we had on the eve of my departure from Washington: it seems that the correctness of something that you stated has been called in question, and you appeal to me in consequence: I do not recollect the particulars of our conversation, but whatever I said must have been founded on my knowlege of facts; I may have admitted, that some of the members of the cabinet concurred with me, on the question of the deposites; but I could not have told you,

that those, who concurred with me, had given assurances of an intention to sustain me in my opposition to their removal, for such was not the fact; you must, therefore, have misunderstood me. I am, Your Obt. St.

Signed, W. J. Duane.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Fry & Duanes correspondence with my letter to Mr. S. Swartwout—extract of Mr Duanes letter—to be kept on file—

Copy, DLC (43).

[Enclosure: Henry Fry to William John Duane]

Copy, No. 3.

Washington November 4th. 1833.

Sir,

Your letter of the 12th. in answer to mine of the 9th. ultimo, was received in regular course of mail.

I have waited until this time, to obtain information from another source, touching the matter at issue between us; having received such information by the mail of to day, I proceed to call your attention to the following extract of a letter written by you to a friend on the eve of your departure from this place. Viz.

"I am the only one who dared to do what he said he would, others went with me, but faltered when they discovered a power superior to their own; and finding this, they could conveniently come into the opinion which that power entertained, &c. &c. &c."

You will of course, recognise my right to require as much of you as this extract contains: and not doubting your willingness to place me on equal grounds with the most favored of your correspondents, as respects the affair now treated of, I wait to hear from you by return of mail, and remain Your Obedient Servant,

Signed Henry Fry.

Copy, DLC (43).

[Enclosure: Henry Fry to William John Duane]

Copy, No. 4.

Washington 15th. November 1833.

Sir,

With a moderation that few would exercise, I am still waiting your answer to my letter of the 4th. instant. On your receipt of this, I shall expect to hear from you by the following mail; but if again disappointed, the affair between us will require some stronger measures, and I shall visit Philadelphia with a view to such arrangements as may be deemed expedient. I remain, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

signed Henry Fry.

[Endorsed by AJ:] the within presented by Mr Henry Fry March 11th. 1834—A. J

Copy, DLC (43).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington March 16th. 1834—

My son,

your letter of the 1rst. instant was received this morning. I rejoice to hear that you are all in good health & my dear little Rachel is beginning to talk & can call grand papa—how I will delight to hear her speak if I am spared & permitted to visit you this summer—kiss Sarah and the little dear Pet for me & present them with my blessing & prayers for their continued good health, & present me kindly to Mr. & Mrs Weatheral & their children, & to all our other connections.

I have to regret that you have not forwarded me the written contract between you & Mr Hill for the Land. Let me again repeat to you to have all your contracts about Lands or any thing else, unless a transaction of purchase & payment of personal property, which right goes with the possession, always reduced to writing, & signed by the party—you say you are planting on the Land & you have no deed, no written contract, abandon such loose mode of action, or you will be involved in many lawsuits and perplexities. Attend to the following—on the receipt of this close the contract with Mr. Hill and either receive a Deed for the land, or a bond for the convayence on the first instalment being paid. If the three instalments are, the two last on interest, *do not accept the credit*. I understand your contract to be ten thousand dollars, one half to be paid on the sale of the cotton, say on the first of may next, and the other five thousand one year thereafter without interest—or if paid, *within all this year, nine thousand five hundred*. Therefore if this be the offer stipulate, five thousand dollars to be paid the first of may, & five thousand first of may come a year, *with permission to discharge this last payment in all the year 1834 by paying $4,500*. If the three instalments are intended without interest, then I would take the two years credit—but not otherwise. I say to you have your contract reduced to writing. The price is a very high one, *pay no interest,* but if he will take it, make the instalments as follows, $4000 on the first of may next, $3000, one year from that day, and $3000 at two years from that date—without interest, with permission to discharge the two last instalments in all the year of 1834, by the payment of five thousand five hundred dollars ($5500) to be received at any time when part is offered. This last if Mr Hill will agree, enter into and commit it to writing—conclude the contract at once—*put it in writing*, that I may know really what it is that I have to provide for—& send me on a duplicate of the contract, and if

made consistant with these instructions say to Mr Hill, I will be bound for complience on your part—and remit to Nashville whatever the sale of the cotton may fall short in the payment after paying the expence & supplies of the farm—or accept a draft drew payable on me here, after applying a sum which is to be at my credit the 1rst. day of may in the Union Bank Nashville and the amount of judge overtons note—upwards, in all, of $1200.[1] I pray you my son to close this business on the receipt of this if not done before; & learn to close your contracts allways spedily & in writing.

I have only time now to add a few words about the farm—you ought to sow this year, this spring from 60, to one hundred acres in oats—you say your corn will be scarce, and the oats will relieve you & nothing is better for your Hoggs if you have an oats field to turn them in when heading & in the milk, & they are fine for mares & colts, & thus managed the oats straw makes the finest manure rooted, as it always is, & buried in the earth. I must close, let me have your contract with Mr Hill about the Land in writing on the receipt of this if not done before[.] yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Major Donelsons Bolivar is considered the finest filly here, & bids fair to make a first rate runner—attend to the colts & tell me whether the oscar citizen is lame & how it appears, whether the hip sunk or only the cap knocked off. A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. John Overton's note to AJ was for $500. John Coffee had held two notes totaling $720 to AJ from Florence, Ala., merchant Percifor F. Pearson (1794–1839), who had managed the accounts of the Hutchings estate. On December 30, 1833, AJ had asked John Donelson Coffee to have Pearson deposit payment on both notes to AJ's credit in the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee in Nashville on May 1 (*Jackson Papers*, 10:79, 11:846).

To John A. Brown

Washington March 17th. 1834

Sir,

Your letter of the 14th. instant came to hand yesterday, but as I attend to no business of a temporal kind on the Sabbath its consideration was postponed until this morning.

I did not see the report of the committee from Pittsburgh to which you refer. If I am to judge of it from the publication of Mr. Snowden concerning it which he sent me, or from the character of those which have been made by some other committees that waited upon me on the same subject, I could not form a very favorable opinion of its accuracy or justice.[1] Without further reference, however, to the report of this committee, I can only say that as far as your name was the subject of conversation with

them, as illustrating the operations of the Bank, it was on my part upon the authority of statements derived from the most respectable source.

The information communicated to me was that a considerable loan had been made to you by the U S Bank; and that a proposition also had been made to you as a director of the Girard Bank for the surrender of the public money deposited in said Bank, with an understanding that an advance of funds equal thereto was to be made to it (the Girard Bank) by the Bank of the U States, as an equivalent for the surrender. If this information is incorrect, then, the Gentlemen who have communicated it have treated both you and myself unfairly. I am yr. obt. sert & &.

Copy in AJ Donelson's hand, DLC (44).

1. In 1830 Joseph Snowden (c1808–1874) had succeeded his father John Maugridge Snowden (1776–1845) as proprietor of the pro-Jackson *Pittsburgh Mercury*.

To William B. Fling et al.

*[A public meeting of furniture makers and other tradesmen opposed to deposit removal and favoring recharter of the BUS was held in Philadelphia on March 3. It adopted resolutions strongly condemning Jackson's "usurpation" and demanding "*immediate return*" of the deposits, and appointed a committee headed by cabinetmaker William B. Fling (1798–1873) to go to Washington and present its grievances to Congress (*HRDoc *191, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 256). In Washington on March 15, Fling sought also to arrange a committee interview with Jackson. According to Fling's subsequent report, Jackson received him courteously but refused to communicate with his committee except in writing, complaining "with great bitterness" that other visiting committees "had grossly calumniated him; that such interviews were corrupting the public morals, and that he was determined to put a stop to them." Later that day, the committee composed a written request for an interview "with the view of expressing their conviction of the existence and extent of the distress now experienced by the community at large, and by themselves in particular, as well as the cause of that distress." It was delivered to Jackson on March 17 (Philadelphia* Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, April 1, 1834).]*

Washington, March 17th, 1834.

The President presents his compliments to the committee on behalf of the Cabinet Makers, Piano Forte Makers, and others of the mechanics in Philadelphia, and in reply to their communication asking a personal interview for the purpose of stating verbally their views of the embarrassments under which they are alleged to be suffering at present, begs leave respectfully to repeat that he will be happy to see the committee as gentlemen, but

that he cannot consent to hold any intercourse with the committee on the subject of their mission which shall not be expressed in writing. The President, in adopting this course, is solely governed by a desire to prevent any future misunderstanding of his own views, as well as those which the committee may present to his notice. No one can be more sensible than he is to the sufferings and wants of all classes of his fellow citizens; or can be more anxious that the measures of the Government may be so calculated as to remove, as far as possible, any cause of distress, and any source of complaint which may appear to be real and just, and within the constitutional notice of the legislative power.

The President is, however, not aware that any views which he or the committee may entertain on this subject will be less effectual if expressed in writing than presented verbally: and as he is desirous of not being misrepresented, he will therefore decline seeing the committee unless their communication is made in writing, so that his answer may be made in the same manner.

Very respectfully, &c &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, April 1, 1834 (mAJs). Extracts and partial facsimile of original in AJ Donelson's hand, Christie's sale 12436, lot 114, December 2015 (mAJs; 25-0249). The committee had no further contact with AJ. Reporting on their mission to another Philadelphia public meeting on March 29, the committee declared their "indignation and scorn" at AJ's "insulting imputation against their honour and integrity" and his "miserable apology, that by denying them admittance to his presence was the only way in which he could guard against what he was pleased to style *their misrepresentations*." They labeled this "the first time in the annals of our country" that a delegation of citizens was denied a presidential audience (*Pennsylvania Inquirer*, April 1, 1834).

From John Ross et al.

[This memorial has been located only in its printed form.]

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 17, 1834.

The undersigned, representatives of the Cherokee nation, beg leave to present to your consideration certain claims, which they sincerely believe are founded upon law, and supported by justice and right.

By the treaty signed 8th July, 1817, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, of which you were one of the commissioners, it was stipulated that the head of each Indian family should have the right to take a life-estate reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land within the territory then, or which might thereafter be ceded to the United States.

Agreeably to said stipulation, a number of persons registered their names for reservations. A treaty was subsequently concluded in February,

1819, as a final adjustment of that of 1817, in which the same benefits were extended to the heads of Cherokee families, of which many also availed themselves.[1] In the year 1819, or early part of 1820, the Legislature of Tennessee passed a law authorizing the surveying and sale of the lands acquired in that State by the treaties aforesaid, and which was soon put in execution; and a large portion of the reservations were disregarded and sold by the agents of the State, without regard to the claims and remonstrances of the reservees.[2]

At the sales of the land, a remonstrance was made publicly to the cryer of the sales, under the direction of Col. Meigs, then United States agent for the Cherokees, who nevertheless proceeded to sell the lands, leaving to the reservees no alternative but to bring suits in the courts of the State of Tennessee.[3] Various means were resorted to by the white people to dispossess and defeat the reservees of their just claims, and the sacred rights secured to them by those treaties. The ignorance of the reservees of the laws, together with the inefficient aid received through the agents of the General Government, finally deprived them of the last hope of ever recovering their lands for the inheritance of their children; and now they are all excluded, by the limitation act, from prosecuting their claims further before the courts of Tennessee.[4] Thus you see that the reservees are left without any redress, excepting through the justice and good faith of the General Government, and to which they now appeal. It must be borne in mind, that those reservations were granted by the contracting parties to the individual families independent of any claim or right conceded for the benefit of the Cherokees of Arkansas; and that the Cherokee nation have never received any compensation in money, or equivalent in lands, from the United States for the same. And to those reservees who succeeded in securing their lands in North Carolina and Georgia, a compensation was given in consideration of their claims.[5] To the same end, the undersigned would respectfully solicit that your excellency will give such direction to this memorial as will bring the subject before the Congress of the United States, where they sincerely hope that such measures will be adopted for the relief of such reservee claimants who have been deprived of their lands, as the justice of their claim shall seem to require. It may be remarked with propriety that no adjudication of their rights, or the legality of their claims by an officer of the United States, was referred to, but was referred solely to the surveyor of the State, and who did not even call in the agent of the United States, who was charged in part with the faithful execution of the treaties, as well on the part of the United States as on the part of the Cherokees.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient humble servants,

JOHN ROSS,
DANIEL McCOY,
R. TAYLOR,
HAIR CONRAD,
JOHN TIMSON.

Printed, *SDoc* 120, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 4–5 (Serial 268) (25-0255). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:280–82. Secretary of War Cass replied to the delegation for AJ on March 19 that "from the nature of the case, and the time which has elapsed, he does not consider your claim one which is properly within the control of the Executive." He advised them instead to seek relief from Congress. In February 1835 a Cherokee delegation headed by Ross memorialized Congress for a commission to determine the validity and value of Cherokee reservation claims in Tennessee and Alabama and compensate the dispossessed reservees (*SDoc* 120, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–4, 6, Serial 268). The memorial was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, which reported a resolution referring the matter back to the president for investigation (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 186, Serial 265). Article 13 of the December 1835 Treaty of New Echota promised compensation to dispossessed Cherokee reservation claimants as "a just fulfilment of former treaty stipulations" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:445).

1. AJ, then U.S. Army major general, had been the lead U.S. negotiator of a July 8, 1817, treaty by which the Cherokees ceded lands in Georgia and Tennessee in exchange for others in the later-named Arkansas Territory, where some Cherokees had previously emigrated and others were encouraged by the treaty to do so. The Nation's yearly annuity payment was henceforth to be apportioned between eastern and western Cherokees according to their populations, and the western and emigrating Cherokees were to receive a domain equal in acreage to that surrendered as their proportionate share of the eastern Cherokee country. To determine the proper population ratios, the treaty ordered a census in June 1818 of both eastern and western/emigrating Cherokees. Eastern Cherokees living within the area to be ceded who wished to remain and become U.S. citizens could file up to the time of the census to receive a square-mile (640-acre) reservation as a "life estate, with a reversion in fee simple to their children." But the census was not taken, and a subsequent treaty, signed in Washington on February 27, 1819, supplanted that of 1817. It gave two-thirds of the yearly annuity to the eastern Cherokees and one-third to the western, and substituted a cession of specific lands for the 1817 treaty's proportionate formula, thus obviating the need for a census. It also reiterated the 1817 pledge of life-estate reservations for non-emigrating Cherokees within the ceded territory, and added fee simple 640-acre reservations for a number of named individuals (*Indian Treaties*, 2:140–44, 177–81).

2. A Tennessee law of November 1819 created a new land district out of the state's ceded Cherokee lands and provided for their survey and subsequent sale at Knoxville in November 1820. It exempted only Cherokee reservations "specified and named" in the 1819 treaty and those in the 1817 treaty which were "actually taken before the first day of July 1818," the terminal date of the untaken census (*Acts of a Public or General Nature, Passed at the First Session of the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, September 1819 session, pp. 88–97). Pursuant to the law, life-estate reservations that had been claimed since July 1, 1818, were invalidated and offered up at the Knoxville sale.

3. On August 12, 1820, U.S. Attorney General William Wirt opined to Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, who had signed the 1819 treaty, that a provision in it barring intrusions on ceded Cherokee lands before January 1, 1820, clearly authorized the claiming of reservations up to that date (DNA-RG 107, M271-3). Armed with Wirt's opinion, Cherokee agent Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823) sent a protest against the Knoxville sale, which he was unable to attend in person. On February 8, 1821, he wrote Calhoun urging federal succor for the illegally dispossessed reservees, whom he numbered at about sixty (DNA-RG 107, M221-90). Calhoun, replying on March 20, concurred with Wirt's opinion and advised trying to uphold the reservations through the courts (*Calhoun Papers*, 5:692–93).

4. An 1819 Tennessee statute required that suits over land titles be commenced within seven years of the claim or action that prompted them (*Acts of a Public or General Nature, Passed at the First Session of the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, p. 54).

5. Under the 1817 formula, individual reservations were deducted from the total acreage ceded by the Cherokees in the east and hence also from the acreage granted to them in the west. Congress had made appropriations in 1823 and 1829 to purchase Cherokee reservations in Georgia and North Carolina (*Statutes*, 3:750, 4:353).

From Samuel Swartwout

New York 17 March 1834

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 15th Inst. was received by me this morning, in which you say "the following extract of a letter has been handed to me, as being written by W. J. Duane to a friend of mine in New York, an officer of the Government, high in my confidence and esteem, inuendo, S. Swartwout Esqr. Collector of New York, speaking of the removal of the Deposites," the Extract says, "I am the only one who dared to do what he said he would, others went with me but faultered when they discovered a power superior to their own, and finding this, they could conveniently come into the opinion which that power entertained."

It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to assure your Excellency, that *I never* recd. any such letter from Mr. Duane nor from any other person. I never wrote to Mr. Duane nor received a line from him on the subject of the Deposites. There must be some mistake, therefore as to the person intended to be designated. For, all the communications I ever had with that gentleman during his continuance in office, related exclusively to our official business. As I had never knew him before that period, I could neither ask his confidence, nor obtrude my own upon him.

It has occurred to me that the person who was most likely to possess his confidence, is Jessee Hoyt Esqr. of this City. Mr. H. was associated with Mr. D. some time since, in a Commission at Washington and that intimacy might & probably did ~~relate~~ lead to confidential communication you speak of. Mr. Jeromus Johnson, one of our appraisers and formerly a representative in Congress from this City, was also a correspondent I believe of Mr. D's.[1]

We have no news here, excepting a project which I presume you have already heard of, of making a 10 million State Bank. Several of our most prominent merchants and political friends have gone to Albany in the hope of procuring a charter forthwith, [and] it is believd, if that can be done, that the money market will relieved at once thereby. I hope to God, that you & our good friends in Washington may not be opposed to it, for its passage would secure us everything.[2]

I would be much gratified to hear that my explanation—with regard to Mr. D's letter is satisfactory & also, to know that you had found the person to whom it was addressed, without caring however to learn who he was, as that would not properly belong to me. I am my dear Sir with the greatest affection your Obe Ser.

Saml. Swartwout

P.S. Mrs. S & my Daughter desire to express their acknowledgement for your kind rembr & to send their affectionate regard to you.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Swartwout—Duanes letter not to him, might be to others named To be filed with Mr Frys—A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. New York city lawyer Jesse Hoyt (1792–1867) had served with Duane from 1831 to 1833 as a commissioner to adjudicate U.S. claims against Denmark. Former congressman Jeromus Johnson (1775–1846) was a New York City customs appraiser.

2. On March 13, state senator John C. Kemble of Troy had proposed incorporating a bank in New York City with a capital of $10 million, of which $4 million would be provided by the state. The proposal was withdrawn the next day, but papers reported that leading Jacksonian merchants in the City had since gone up to Albany to promote it. Governor Marcy disapproved the idea in an address to the legislature on March 24 (Charles Z. Lincoln, ed., *State of New York: Messages From the Governors*, vol. 3 [Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1909], pp. 489–91).

To Andrew Jackson Hutchings

Washington March 19th. 1834—

Dear Hutchings,

yours of the 26th. ultimo has been received, and I sincerely regret your late indisposition, but hope ere this you are quite restored to health—you must use the Herrodsburghs salts freely, which I have no doubt will quite remove all complaint from the liver, & I would advise you & Mary, to whom present me affectionately, to visit the Herrodsburgh Springs, & spend some weeks there next season.[1]

I have had a long talk with Major Lewis on the subject of your debt—he says he wrote you some time since—that he is hard pressed for mony, but has the prospect of borrowing, and ~~that~~ he will pay that debt as soon as ever he obtains the means, which he hopes will be soon. I am indeed mortified that you should be so pestered about these debts, that were to be paid when demanded you will be but doing justice to yourself *now*, collecting them as early as you can, every claim on forbearence, by the delay, is surely exausted. I still hope Major Lewis will soon remit the amount.[2]

I have not been well throghout the winter—my labours are incessant and the outrageous course of the opposition in the Senate, has been disgraceful to themselves & to the body to which they belong, and to the american character—still I pursue the even tenor of my ways, regardless of their abuse. I have got the golden calf which the worship chained, and like Moses of old, I will destroy the corrupting monster, and me, & my house will serve the true & living god—[3]

Present me kindly to Mrs Coffee & all her amiable family, & please present her with my best wishes for her & their prosperity & happiness, and accept the same good wishes for yours & Marys & believe me your affectionate Uncle

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Coffee Family Papers (25-0273).

1. The mineral springs at Harrodsburg, Ky., were famed for their healing properties.

2. AJ and John Coffee had administered Hutchings's parental estate during his minority. One of several outstanding debts due to it when Hutchings came of age in 1832 was a December 1828 note for $1,000 from William B. Lewis (*Jackson Papers*, 11:251–53, 759–60). Lewis had promised payment in 1833, but on February 15, 1834, he wrote Hutchings that current financial pressure made raising funds by collecting debts or borrowing "*impossible*," and that he could only promise to pay at first opportunity (Coffee Papers, THi). AJ wrote Hutchings again about the debt on May 8 (below).

3. Joshua 24:15.

To Edward Livingston

Washington
March 19th. 1834

Dr. Sir

I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed note from which you will perceive that the writer offers me some paintings and sketches on considerations which appear to be laudable and worthy of my attention. If they are such, as after your examination of them, you can recommend, I will take them, and in this event you are authorised to draw upon me for the amount. But recollect that the purchase must depend upon your opinion of their merit.

My family enjoys usual good health, and unite with me in the kind remembrance of you & yours. Very sincerly & truly yr. friend & sert

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, NjP-Livingston Papers (mAJs). Livingston (1764–1836), previously AJ's secretary of state, was now U.S. minister to France. AJ enclosed a December 29, 1833, letter from a Mr. Meyer at Paris offering portraits of George Washington and some biographical sketches (Livingston Papers, NjP). Livingston replied on May 6 (below).

From Louis McLane

Department of State,
March 19. 1834.

To The President of the United States.

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit, for the consideration of The President, the accompanying explanation and testimonials presented by Albert Smith, Marshal of the State of Maine, as his defence against the charge made against him by W. P. Preble Esquire, and that contained in the papers received from the Treasury Department. It appears from the statement of Mr. Smith, that, Mr. Chamberlain having died, the material points of the explanation can be made only by the accused, and that the case may be now decided without further investigation.[1]

It appears to the Secretary of State, that the Statement of Mr. Smith on oath, together with the testimonials in behalf of his character, and the affidavit of Mr. Ebenezer Webster, ought to be considered, under the circumstances, as satisfactory explanation and as exculpatory of any intention to defraud the Government or the individuals interested.[2]

The Secretary deems it proper to add, that the Official conduct of Mr. Smith, in other respects, so far as is known to the Department, has been unexceptionable.

The letter of Mr. Preble and the papers received from the Treasury Department are also transmitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Louis McLane.

[Endorsed by AJ:] I have examined this case, and approve the conclusion to which the Seretary has come to—and renominate Mr. Smith as Marshall A. J

DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0275). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0278). AJ nominated Smith for a new four-year term as marshal the next day, March 20. On April 7 the Senate called for the papers in his case, and AJ transmitted this McLane report with its enclosures on April 10. The Senate confirmed Smith without a recorded vote on April 24 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:376–77, 382, 390–91).

1. On March 17 the Treasury Department received affidavits from Portland, Maine, collector John Chandler, charging Smith with failing to pay witnesses in an 1831 customs investigation and with forging a receipt for a $20.50 payment to bailiff Aaron Chamberlain (1752–1831), which Chamberlain's son swore had never been made. On March 19 Smith, then in Washington, addressed a sworn statement to AJ replying to these charges and to William Preble's March 7 letter (above). He said that he had originally sent in an account of the investigation expenses including Chamberlain's pre-receipted bill for $20.50, which he had arranged to pay Chamberlain himself on receipt of funds from the Treasury. The account papers were lost in transit to Washington; Chamberlain had since died; and Smith in November 1833 had resubmitted a copy of the bill in his own hand in order to procure payment for the widow, whom he thereafter was unable to find. Smith also enclosed an affidavit by customs inspector Ebenezer Webster explaining that failure to pay the witnesses was his own mistake, of which Smith had been unaware (DNA-RG 46, 25-0280).

2. Along with his affidavit addressed to AJ, Smith had submitted to McLane testimonials to his character from eight of the Maine congressional delegation's ten members, with promises from the other two also if needed (DNA-RG 46). On March 20, McLane wrote district attorney John Anderson that the investigation of Smith that he had ordered on March 14 was no longer necessary (DNA-RG 59, M40-24).

From Captain Pollard et al.

Washington March 19th. 1834.

To the President of the United States.

The Undersigned delegation from the Seneca Nation of Indians residing in the State of New York beg leave on behalf of their people respectfully

to address their Great Father the President on a subject, vitally connected with their existence and future well being.

It is known to our Father that the Seneca Nation, which once occupied such extensive hunting grounds and territories in the West is now confined to the possession of four reservations in the State of New York, called the Buffalo Creek, Cattaraugus, Allegany & Tonnewanta which comprise about One Hundred thousand acres. We hold these Lands by Treaty stipulations with the whites and lying within the State of New York we are liable to the exercise of its Sovereignty and the extension of its jurisdiction over us. We are informed too and we believe that we hold our Lands only for the purpose of our subsistence as a people and that we cannot alienate them unless to individuals who derive a pre-emptive right from the state of Massachusetts.[1] We are also surrounded on all sides by white men some of whom treat us well, but many others take advantage of our ignorance and helpless condition—trespass on our Lands—communicate bad habits to our people—get them in debt and plunder them of all they have. Thus it happens that although we have much good land in our possession our condition becomes worse instead of better and before many more suns shall have passed over us, we dread the dispersion or the total degradation of our nation.

We have thought this matter over anxiously with a view to adopt the best measures of relief within our powers. Many of us in connexion with our brothers of Oneida and Tuscarora have looked to the distant West as the only secure home we could possess where under the protection of the General government—out of the reach of State Jurisdiction—of corrupt associations, and prompted to effort by new and strong inducements we shall be able to perpetuate our name and attain individual and national prosperity.[2] Hitherto such has been the expressed sentiment of a part of our people.

Another portion have been excited by the representations of certain white men who trade with us—who urge our young men to cut and sell our timber, and who endeavour to shake our confidence in the government and to persuade us that we may always live under our own Laws and hold the country where our Fathers are buried unmolested and unharmed for ourselves and our children. The feelings thus awakened in our nation have produced the most serious consequences. When the proposition was made to us last summer by the Government agent to examine the country at Green Bay with a view to emigration, there was at first a general disposition to treat the proposition with respect. But soon the effect of foreign influence was manifest. Strangers were seen around our council House and every art was practised to inflame the young men and produce an action adverse to the proposition. The old chiefs who had long guided the councils of the nation and many of whom bore honorable testimonials of the service they had performed during the last war for the United States, and who had long enjoyed the confidence of the Government, anxious to

consult the best interests of their people, and to manifest a proper regard to the wishes of the government endeavoured to allay the excitement produced by designing men and intruders on our Councils. They insisted that the proposition to emigrate originated in an honest regard for our welfare—that coming from the government which had bestowed so many favours on us, we were bound to listen to it attentively & to send a delegation west to view the Land. But the old chiefs and their friends were overruled and the Council at which the subject was first agitated was closed after a warm and fruitless debate.[3]

The question of emigration being thus before our people produced a strong an unusual agitation which daily increased. Those who were in the opposition were constantly urged on by white influence and advice to take steps which would overthrow the authority of the old chiefs and the friends of emigration. The consequence was that some of our young men in connexion with a few of the disaffected chiefs assembled in council and declared certain principal chiefs who had always been looked to as the Fathers of the nation, deposed from office. This act of theirs they published in newspapers and attempted by giving it publicity to produce that effect which its irregularity and illegality did not entitle it to. The agent would not recognize this act of the young men and opposing chiefs in Council as binding because the only charge against the Chiefs who were thus assailed was their wish to treat the proposition of the Government with respect. About this time we were visited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who became fully acquainted with the circumstances and extent of the controversy among us, and who sustained the agent in the view which he took of the matter and directed him to recognize the old chiefs until otherwise ordered by the Department of War.[4]

Mr. Schermerhorn a Commissioner from the West also visited us at this period, and according to his recommendation a general Council of the six nations was called: At that council the question of the legality and propriety of the proceedings against the old chiefs was fully discussed and the Council refused to sanction the pretended act of deposition.[5] Still however the party opposed to emigration persisted in their designs. They were invited to lawyers offices in Buffalo and opinions given them that they could do as they pleased on their own Territory and do with it what they pleased. They were told by an old Interpreter (who it is notorious once received a large bribe for prevailing on us to sell a portion of our Lands) that they would all be duped and cheated by those who counselled emigration. And thus distraction and excitement prevailed to an alarming extent.

In this state of things the old chiefs and their friends assembled in Council. They addressed a letter to the War department stating their wish to send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of laying the matter before our Father the President. Upon receiving a favorable answer a delegation was chosen and proceeded to the seat of Government. The adverse

party also appointed a delegation for the same purpose but only one of their number came on and is now here with us. He was present the other day at the interview we had with the President and has become convinced we believe that the excitement against the old Chiefs & the opposition to the offers of Government were altogether unjustifiable & extravagant.[6]

We have thus briefly narrated some of the circumstances which have transpired among us during the past year. We are assured that the integrity and happiness of the Seneca people depends upon their emigration beyond the Mississippi to the country benevolently allotted to the Indian tribes & which we much prefer to the cold region about Green Bay. We believe that if the Chiefs who have been thus violently assailed are sustained by the Government, the excitement produced among us will immediately subside and their personal influence being again restored there will be no difficulty in bringing the minds of the people to view the subject of emigration favorably. As soon as it is discovered that the white incendiaries who have done us so much mischief can have no power to produce changes in the chieftainship at the pleasure—that their arts and their bribes are alike unsuccessful—that the Government will sustain the old and tried Counsellors of the nation—an entire revolution in the minds of our people will be produced. We hear daily from them and we are confirmed in the assurance that the sentiment favorable to emigration is rapidly strengthening. A majority, we are convinced, are now disposed to look for a home beyond the Mississippi.

Under these circumstances we look to our Father the President for Counsel and aid. We have been assured that the Government of the United States will protect us and our interests & we believe it. We are prepared to enter into any preliminary arrangement which duty to our people and the wise policy of the Government may dictate in relation to the permanent establishment & welfare of the Indian Tribes in a Land which may emphatically become their own & guaranteed for the peaceable & unmolested enjoyment of their posterity.

Captain Pollard his X mark
Captain Strong his X mark
Seneca White his X mark
Destroy Town his X mark
Thomas Jimeson his X mark
George Jimeson his X mark
Nath. T. Strong Chief and Interpreter

In the presence of H. P. Willcox[7]

DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-832). Captain Pollard (d. 1841) and Captain Strong had fought on the American side in the War of 1812. George Jemison (spelled variously) and Thomas Jemison (c1794–1878) were grandsons of famed Indian captive Mary Jemison. Nathaniel Thayer Strong (1810–1872) was Captain Strong's son. Lewis Cass replied for AJ on March 27, lamenting the Senecas' internal dissensions and their continuing exposure "to all the

vices and evils" of white proximity, including the "Ardent Spirits which have always been the love of your race." He opined that "your prosperity and even your existence depend upon your speedy removal," and urged the chiefs to persuade their people to "emigrate beyond the white Settlements and there establish themselves with a determination to cultivate the arts of civilized life." Cass confirmed their recognition as the legitimate chiefs of the Senecas and pledged to seek funds for a westward scouting party. On June 28 Congress appropriated $4,500 for a New York Indian delegation to explore the country west of the Mississippi (DNA-RG 75, M21-12; *Statutes*, 4:707).

1. New York and Massachusetts had both claimed title under their colonial grants to the western part of New York state. A 1786 convention granted to New York the right of government jurisdiction and to Massachusetts the preemption right to purchase the land from the Indians, a right which Massachusetts soon sold. The Allegany, Buffalo Creek, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations were created in a 1797 agreement by which the Senecas sold most of their New York domain to Philadelphia financier Robert Morris, then the preemption holder (*Indian Treaties*, 2:1027–30). An 1822 New York law extended state court jurisdiction over Seneca territory (*Laws of the State of New-York*, January 1822 session, p. 202).

2. The Senecas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras were three of the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

3. Buffalo lawyer and judge James Stryker (1792–1864) was subagent of the Six Nations agency, covering all the Indians in New York. On November 29, 1832, Cass had deputed Stryker to ascertain their willingness to remove to lands near Green Bay in present Wisconsin that had been set aside for them in a recent treaty with the Menominees (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 2, pp. 957–58, Serial 245). Six Seneca chiefs including Captain Pollard wrote Cass on January 15, 1833, agreeing to remove. However, on January 31 a larger group of chiefs, including two of the previous six, declared to Cass their determination to neither sell their lands nor remove in any circumstances (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4, pp. 16–17, 66–67, Serial 247). On May 6, Cass authorized Stryker to escort a delegation at federal expense to view the Green Bay lands; but at an annual council of the Senecas and Onondagas begun on June 18 his offer was opposed, and no definite decision was reached. Afterwards, fifty chiefs published a declaration that "after many days' discussion and debate, and after mature deliberation, a large majority of the council" had resolved not to accept the Green Bay invitation and "that we have no inclination whatever to remove" (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 3, pp. 693–94, Serial 246; *Albany Argus*, August 9, 1833).

4. The anti-removal chiefs convened a council on July 29, 1833, and on July 31 it issued a declaration deposing nine chiefs including Captain Pollard, Captain Strong, Seneca White, and Destroy Town for acting "contrary to the customs and practises of our people" in being willing to go see the Green Bay lands despite the majority's decision against removal (New York *Evening Post*, August 27, 1833). As he explained to Cass on March 21, 1834, Stryker considered the proceedings irregular and refused to recognize the new chiefs, as did Elbert Herring (1777–1876), the War Department Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when he visited the Senecas in August (DNA-RG 75, M234-832).

5. John F. Schermerhorn visited the Senecas in August 1833. He spoke with some leading Senecas and later reported to Herring that they were willing to consider moving beyond the Mississippi, but not to the Green Bay country (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4, pp. 668–70, Serial 247).

6. The September council of the Six Nations failed to reconcile the Seneca factions, and on October 3, 1833, both groups appealed for permission to send delegations to Washington to settle their difficulties. Stryker forwarded the requests on November 18 (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4, pp. 713–15, Serial 247). Herring approved on November 26, on condition that the delegates bear their own expenses unless their mission produced a treaty to remove them from New York (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 3, pp. 785, 828, Serial 246).

7. Henry Pierson Wilcox or Willcox (1792–1870) was a physician in Irving, N.Y.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
March 24th. 1834—

My son,

I have received your letter of the 8th. instant and one from my dear Sarah of the 10th. and rejoice to learn that you are all in good health, but poor Adam who Sarah informs me cannot live many days, and that Dicks daughter is mending. I lament the fate of poor Adam, but I could not controle him in bad weather, and he has fell a victim to exposure and bad colds. In my last I advised Sarah that charles ~~by his~~ dissapation, had led him in bad company & the first thing we knew he was down with the small pocks—he is over the disease, but so low & debilitated that there still doubts entertained of his recovery. I hope he may be raised, and if so, his has been a severe chastisement, & I hope he will remember it all his life.[1] I am greatly delighted with the improvement of my dear little Rachel, I look forward with delight to the period when I can visit you all. I trust a kind providence will permit me to live to visit the Hermitage once more. I write to Sarah & inclose it, please deliver it with a kiss & kiss my little Rachel for me.

I have been writing you many letters on the subject of the purchase of Mr. H. R. W. Hill, to give me the amount of the first instalment and the day on which it is to be paid. In reply you say he has made a deed, and you have given your note for ten thousand Dollars in two annual instalments (& if necessary three) but you have not said when the first is to be paid, or how much constitutes the first instalment? How loose a business is this? How can I know how much, or at what day, or at what plaice the fists instalment is to be made. I informed you in a former letter that I had ordered a small fund I had due in Alabama to be deposited to my credit in the Union Bank on the first day of May next to meet, in part, the first instalment for the land bought. I have to request you my son, to attend to your business with more care, and transact it with judgment, as a man of business—look at the state of the case. I am depended on to raise the sum that may be deficient from the sale of the cotton, and still you have neither stated when the first payment is to be made, how or where. The first leisure I have I will forward the amount of the deposit to be at my credit in the Union Bank & judge Overtons note which, with principle and interest, will amount by the first of May some where about fourteen hundred dollars—now I pray you to send me on a copy of your obligation to Mr Hill. I cannot do business loosely—it cannot be that Mr. Hill has taken your note without naming a day certain for the first instalment, and the second instalment follows of course on that day twelve months—but it must be on demand if a day is not named—upon the receipt of this send me a copy of your note to Mr Hill. I do not want the original; but I want

to know when the first instalment is to be paid, when the second, and if a third, when that commences with the amount of each instalment. I beg you my son to learn to do business, as a business man ought, & not in the slovengly manner heretofore—for if you do not, before you are three years older, you will be ruined & not worth once cent of property. I have now to await a letter from you before I can prepare to meet the deficiency, that I ought to have had, more than a month ago—when you give me the date, I will endeavor to meet it at the time & plaice—we are all well here but myself, except charles, & all salute you kindly & Sarah & all your houshold—your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. This was probably the slave Charles (b. c1794), AJ's coachman and former military servant.

To Louis McLane

March 24th. 1834.

The case of Mr. Craigg—Superintendant of the Patent office, and the charges preferred against him, with the evidence reported by the commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, being *all* duly considered, the following is the result come to by the President.

There appears to have been errors committed by Mr Craigg, that must be corrected, but not of such a character as would justify his removal. There are no evidence to impune his honesty, and I have great confidence in his correct moral principles.

Hereafter none of the official correspondence ~~hereafter~~ must be destroyed but carefully preserved on the files of the office—no patent must be Issued whilst another is applying for the same until settled by arbitration, as provided by law—a Caveat Book ought to be kept and a faithful record of all such proceedings, and clerks prohibitted from charging any other fees but such as are pointed out by positive law—all original papers ~~prevented~~ are prohibited from going out of the office, that their loss may be prevented. The order of the Secretary of State on these subjects are fully approved & must be complied with.[1]

A failure to comply with these rules, before enumerated, will be considered good cause for removal—and the Secretary of State will see them faithfully carried into effect and a violation of them promptly reported.

Andrew Jackson

ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-5). AD draft, DLC (59; 25-0346). AJ had appointed John D. Craig (1766–1846) to head the Patent Office in 1829. On December 16, 1833, draftsman William

Parker Elliot (1807–1854) had written McLane charging Craig with incompetence and malfeasance. He said that Craig had approved multiple patents for the same invention instead of referring competing claims to arbitration as required by law; he had discontinued the office's caveat book which recorded unpatented inventions and was used to guard against duplicative or unoriginal applications; he had destroyed forty years of office correspondence; and he had exhibited "proverbially rude, uncouth, manners" and shown a "*total incompetency to discharge the duties of his office*" (*SDoc* 398, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 3–6, Serial 242). McLane informed Craig of the charges and Craig requested an inquiry to clear his name. On February 3 McLane directed State Department clerk Aaron Ogden Dayton (1796–1858) to investigate (DNA-RG 59, M40-24 and M639-5). Dayton took testimony and reported to McLane on March 15. On March 28 McLane wrote Craig that the record showed much in his conduct that was "deserving of censure, and much that it is difficult to excuse." He conveyed AJ's instructions for future management of the office and warned that failure to comply would result in Craig's removal (*SDoc* 398, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 6–35, Serial 242).

On April 1 Elliot requested from McLane copies of Dayton's report and McLane's reprimand to Craig, to use in his defense against a lawsuit by Craig (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). McLane on April 5 provided a synopsis of the reprimand but refused to furnish Dayton's report, as it was meant for internal use only (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). On April 9 Elliot complained to AJ of the inadequacy of "this *confidential reprimand*" of Craig, whose "gross ignorance, and total incompetency were clearly proved" in the report. AJ noted for reply that the "inquiry has been compleat, and on due consideration the report of the secretary of state fully approved, by the President, and will not be opened unless new charges made & sustained by proof" (DNA-RG 59, M639-7). McLane informed Elliot of AJ's decision on April 11 (DNA-RG 59, M40-24).

1. The patent law of February 21, 1793, provided for arbitration in case of competing patent applications and set fees for copying patent papers and drawings (*Statutes*, 1:322–23). McLane had issued instructions to Craig on October 17 and December 16, 1833, that this work should only be done by regularly appointed clerks and that the fees should go to the Treasury; no clerk should prepare or copy papers or drawings for his own profit. Dayton found that Craig had "beyond question" violated this order, arranging for papers to be taken out of the office, worked on by clerks outside of regular hours, and then sold privately by him (*SDoc* 398, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–3, 33–34, Serial 242).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington March 25th. 1834.

My dear Sarah,

your kind & affectionate letter of the 10th. instant is received & I hasten to reply to it. I thank you my dear daughter for your solicitude about my safety & health. My life is in the hand of my god, and I fear not the hand of the assasin, or what man can do unto me. I trust I am (altho a feble one) an instrument in the hand of providence for good and not for evil—he has most miraculously preserved my life, & sustained me in feeble health under all the load of labour & abuse [that a malignan]t & calumniating opposi[tion could heap upon me, and has caused a virtuous people to support me throughout my administration. I have no fear but He will continue to do so—for I have always taken "principle for my guide, public good the end," and never once have lost sight of these two great objects.[1] I feel assured with a continuance of the smiles of heaven, I will succeed in

restoring the constitution to its original reading in practice, and lay a lasting foundation for the perpetuation of our happy government.

My dear daughter, lay aside your fears of my being] assasinated—providence takes care of me, and I smile with contempt at the theat of assasination.

I am truly delighted to read the description of my dear little Rachel which you have given me—you cannot imagine the great affection I have for that dear child—her name surely attaches her to me, but there other Rachels, that I am fond of, but to this, by instinct, before I ever saw the sweet little one I was attached to her—she is called for my dear wife, who still lives in my memory & affection & will ever do so, [And in this dear little Rac]hel I see [her representative. How] I will del[ight if Providence permits it, to see and hear her call "grand papa."

We are all well here but Charles, who is as low as a human can be. He is clear of the smallpox, but is so low that serious doubts by the doctors are had of his recovery. I think he will, and if he does, I hope the severe chastisement will forever reform him from his late habit of dissipation.

I regret poor Adam's fate, But we have done all we could to preserve] his health, & preserve his life—it ought to be a warning to all the rest & I think it has had a good effect on George.

All my houshold salute you & yours kindly. Present me affectionately to yr dear sister & Mr Weatheral and children, to Emma Thomas & the fine boy, & to all our connections, and believe me to be your affectionate father—kiss my dear little Rachel for me.

Andrew Jackson

ALS fragment, THer (25-0361). *Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville American*, January 10, 1915 (25-0364). The manuscript is torn in half. Text in brackets is supplied from the newspaper printing.

1. AJ had favored this maxim since at least the 1820s.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
March 26th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

I have just received the inclosed letter this morning I send it to you for the sole purpose of bringing to your view the loss of one bale of cotton, and might have been more, if Col White had not been an honest man—you ought to have entered on your cotton Book the nos. marks & weights on every Bale of cotton as you weighed & marked them, and when delivered on board the Boat took duplicates receipts, one on the Book the other to have sent to Col White; the commission merchant who was to receive and account for the cotton. You write me that sixty three Bales where shipped—you had written me before that you had sixty four bales ready which would

be shipped in a few days, and I was surprised when I recd. your letter that but 63 Bales had been sent to markett when in the letter inclosed Mr White says he has recd. 64, just the number you first wrote me—and I inclose you the letter for you to keep on file for a settlement when sold. I think the conduct of the owner of the Steam Boat was highly reprehensable; and ought to be made to pay all excess for drayage that was occasioned by his landing the cotton at an improper warf. I would like to be informed how the Messhrs. Dicks, has had any thing to do with the proceeds. They are men I have nothing to do with, have no confidence in, and admonish you to have no transactions with, of any kind. I have no confidence either in their private, or political honesty, and do you be careful.[1] I am fearful you have been dealing too loosely with Mr Hill, & until I see a copy of your obligation to him I cannot encumber myself in any loose business with him or any other person. I have told you to deal with him with care & have all things in writing—is it possible you have given Mr Dick, a power to receive the proceeds of our crop. I have said to Col White to remit the amount of sales to the Messhrs. Nichols Nashvile unless he produces your written order to pay to Mr Dick. I do hope you will attend to my admonitions and do your business as you ought, and send me the real contract you have made with Mr Hill and on what day the payments are to be made. I have heretofore said to you that Mr Hill is a keen mony making man, and to have your contract plainly reduced to writing then it can be understood—and tell me how this man Mr Dick has any thing to do with the proceeds of our cotton. I have had much writing on this subject, & uneasiness. Charles is a little better my own health not good. Kiss my dear Sarah & my sweet little Rachel for me, and believe me affectionately yours. My son on all times & all occasions state to your father things just as they are—

Andrew Jackson

P.S. from Mr Whites letter, & yours last recd. I can make out a proble & fair amount of the proceeds of our cotton & when I receive yr answer will remit—

ALS, DLC (44).

1. James Dick (c1783–1849) and Nathaniel Dick (c1781–1839) were New Orleans merchants. Maunsel White wrote AJ about the cotton sale on April 18 (below).

To Aaron Vail

Washington
March 27th. 1834—

Dear Sir,

Allow me to make you acquainted with Col Arthur P. Hayne who will be in London shortly after you receive this letter: and for whom I

must bespeak your kind attention. He entered the army of the last war as a Captain of Dragoons, and served under my immediate command as Inspector General in the two last southern campaigns: and was a gallant and useful officer. He will be anxious to visit the interesting public works in England. The facilities which your situation may enable you to afford him will therefore, be acceptable to him, and his amiable family—and will place me under additional obligations to you[.] I am truly yr obdt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NjP (25-0451). Vail (1796–1878) as chargé d'affaires had been the chief U.S. diplomat in Britain since Martin Van Buren's withdrawal as minister in 1832. Arthur Peronneau Hayne (1788–1867), brother of South Carolina governor Robert Y. Hayne, was commissioned in the Army dragoons in 1808 and was AJ's inspector general at New Orleans and in the 1818 Seminole campaign. He had been U.S. navy agent in the Mediterranean from 1830 through 1833 and was now returning home.

From John Ross et al.

Washington City Browns Hotel
March 28th. 1834.

Honored Sir

We have received thro: the War Department, a reply to the communication which we had the honor to address you on [the 12th instan]t disclaiming on your part, all right [of interference] with the question of our political [condition] and rights within the limits of thos[e States,] which have extended their laws [over our people.] And the Honorable Secretary has [thought] proper to glance over again the offers which have been made our Nation as an inducement to exchange our present residence, for one west of the Mississippi. It is enough for us to repeat, that our Nation have entirely disagreed in opinion with the Department, in reference to the view taken of the liberality of those offers. The Honorable Secretary however, has informed us that you have instructed him to say to us, that you are willing to extend to us the most liberal terms and to make [such] an arrangement as will be just in itself, and ought to be satisfactory to us, for the termination of our present embarrassments and for our removal West of the Mississippi."[1] We have already assured you, with the utmost sincerity and truth that the great body of our people [have refu]sed, and will never voluntarily [consent] to remove west of the Mississippi. And [it is on] this grave question rests the great [difficulty]. We cannot, and dare not, lose si[ght of] our political rights, which have been recognized and established by the laws and treaties of the United States—for it is, on them solely that our security of protection hang. And from the peculiar circumstances, of the painfull grieviances, under which ~~we~~ our people labour, we were induced to submit for your serious consideration the suggestion which we

had the honor of laying before you. And now, after further reflection on this momentous question we have determined once more to address you, and present the subject in another view for your further determination. And we [would] entreat you by every consideration of honor and truth, to be assured that in thus submitting this question, we are influenced solely by a desire to secure the permanent welfare and happiness of our people, who dearly love the land of their fathers and are devotedly attached to the governm[ent of t]he United States; feeble as the Che[rokees are,] and surrounded by a nation so p[owerful] as the United States, we canno[t but clearly] see, that our existence and per[manent] welfare as a people, must depend upon that relation, which will eventually lead to an amalgamation with the population of this great republic. And as the prospects of securing this object collectively in our present location in the character of a Territorial or State Government, seem to be seriously opposed, and is threatened by the states which are interested in their own aggrandizement; and, as the Cherokees, having refused and will never voluntarily consent to remove west of the mississippi, we are constrained in the most respectful manner [to presen]t the following questions for your decision.

Will you agree to enter into an arrangement on the basis of the Cherokees becoming prospectively, Citizens of the United States provided the Nation will cede to the U[nited] States a portion of its Territory for the [use of] Georgia? And will you agree to have the [laws an]d treaties executed and enforced for [the effe]ctual protection of the nation on the [remaind]er of its Territory for a definite period? [with the] understanding that after that period the Cherokees are to be subjected to the laws of the states, within whose limits they may be, & to take an individual standing as citizens thereof, the same as other free citizens of the United States. And to dispose of our surplus lands in such a manner as may be agreed upon. Such an arrangement as this, would put an end to all conflicting interests, and secure to the Cherokees time to prepare, for the important change of their condition, and enable them by means of education to defend their individual rights as free citizens, against any fraud, or violence, before the proper [tribunal]s of the country. It is no more than reasonable and just, that ample time should be extended to the Cherokee people to prepare for so important a change of their political character, in their native land. No Nation of people emerging from the natural state of man can ever prosper by an untimely am[algama]tion with a civilized and refined comm[unity.]

When we look on our own i[ndividual] condition, and review the circum[stances] which have placed us in the [scale of ci]vilized life above the condition of others of our fellow countrymen, we cannot but see that they and their children, are all equally capable under similar circumstances to rise to the same degree of elevation. It is therefore our imperious duty to endeavor to afford them all the advantages possible, for their general improvement. Georgia and the other interested states, cannot rightfully oppose such an arrangement, and there can be no doubt they would

readily acquiesce in it. The grea[t caus]e of contention will have been removed, by making certain, an object, which under existing treaties at this time to them is uncertain—and finally a peaceable and an honorable adjustment of all conflicting interests will have been accomplished. Twenty years [have now] elapsed since we participated with [you in] the toils and dangers of war, and obtaind. [a victory] over the unfortunate and deluded [red foe at] Tehopkah on the memorable 27th. [March, 1]814. That portentous day was shrouded by a cloud of darkness besprinkled with the awfull streaks of blood and death.[2] It is in the hour of such times alone, that the heart of man can be truly tested, and correctly Judged. We were then your friends, and the conduct of man, is an index to his disposition—now in these days of profound peace, why should the gallant soldiers who in time of war, walked hand in hand, thro' blood and carnage, be not still friends? We answer, that we are yet y[our] friends; and we love our people, our country, and the home of the childhood of our departed sires. We have ever enjoyed the rights & liberties of freemen; and God forbid that we should ever live in vassalage to any power, and if we are too weak to live as freemen, it is easier for freemen to die, than live as slaves!!!!

To afford our people full p[rivilege and] satisfaction, if the United States [would furn]ish the necessary means, and our Nation think proper to appoint an exploring party for the purpose of examining all the countries beyond the Mississippi river it may be done in addition to the arrangement which we have suggested. We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yr. obt. Hb'l Serts.

Jno Ross
R. Taylor
Danl Mc.Coy
Hair Conr[ad].
John Timson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for answer—we have no power over the subject matter asked for; they must apply to the State of Georgia, and the other States to whom the power belong—we are bound to extinguish for the benefit of Georgia the Indian tittle, and we cannot interfere with the sovereign powers of a State.[3] As to exploring the country west you may say to them we will ask for a[n] appropriation [for] this purpose *[If m]*ade with a *[view]* of sending the *[entire]* nation there *[we w]*ill pay the ex[pe]nce of an exploring [p]arty, but unless the [na]tion agree all to go, this is useless A. J[4]

LS, THer (25-0454). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0462). *SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 26–28 (Serial 242). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:282–84. The manuscript is torn. Bracketed text, the endorsement excepted, is supplied from the Serial Set printing.

1. Cass had used this phrasing in his March 13 reply (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 26, Serial 242) to the delegation's address to AJ on March 12 (above).

2. About five hundred Cherokees had fought on AJ's side on March 27, 1814, at Horseshoe Bend or Tohopeka, the climactic battle of the Creek War.

3. In an 1802 compact with Georgia, the federal government had promised to extinguish title to Indian lands within the state "as early as the same can be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms" (*ASP Public Lands*, 1:113–14).

4. Despite his endorsement, AJ evidently neglected to deliver this letter to Cass. Receiving no reply, the delegation wrote AJ requesting one on April 17 (below), and Cass answered on April 18 that their letter had never been received. The delegation sent him the copy on April 29 (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 28–31, Serial 242).

From William Alexander Harris

Luray, 29 Mar 1834

Sir,

The pleasing duty devolves upon me, of communicating to you a copy of the resolutions lately adopted by a meeting of the citizens of the county of Page. Although, we can by our approbation, add nothing to your fame, yet, we have totally mistaken your character and misinterpreted your actions, if the favourable opinion of the people—the honest yeomanry of the land—is otherwise than pleasing to you.

The great mass of the people, consider you now engaged in a conflict in defence of their rights, as perilous and far more rancourous, than when you met an Indian foe, or opposed the conquerors of Europe. The enemy has clandestinely got into our camp—he has become minggled with our own forces—and when we think we trust a friend, we find a traitor; and it is only in the hour of danger and trial, that we can distinguish our real from our pretended friends. We are aware Sir, that you have never hesitated to risk every thing, in securing the liberties, and sustaining the rights of the people; and now, that your motives, your character, and person are assailed, that people, who have always trusted your patriotism, and to whom you have never appealed in vain, are coming forward to assure you of their undiminished confidence and affectionate regard.

The people see the fearful struggle, between a powerful corporation of almost unlimitted resources, calling to its standard the reckless politician and disappointed aspirant for office, on the one hand—and the Administration and government of their own choice, on the other. But they do not fear the result. It cannot be, that the government and destiny of this great community, are to be controlled and directed by a—*Bank*! Notwithstanding the continued assertions of designing politicians to the contrary, be assured Sir, that the principles of the great mass of the *yeomanry*, remain firm, sound, and unchanged; and they will, ere long, speak in a voice of grandeur and power, which will be heard, even above the din of corruption and strife.

We then, who have no sinister motive to mislead, nor improper influence to control us—no object in view, but the liberty and happiness of our country, would respectfully ask you to persevere in the present policy of

your administration, assuring you of our constant, hearty and cordial co-operation and support.

Accept Sir, on behalf of the people of Page, whose opinions I represent, and on behalf of myself, the high considerations of our confidence and esteem.

William A. Harris

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] Wm. A Harris encloses resolutions of Page County against the Bank—

ALS, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (mAJs). Harris (1805–1864) was a former legislator and later congressman in Luray, Virginia. He enclosed the proceedings of a March 24 Page County citizens' meeting, of which he had been secretary. Its resolutions proclaimed confidence in AJ, declared the BUS to be unconstitutional and "dangerous to the freedom of elections and to the liberties of the people," applauded deposit removal and Duane's dismissal, and commended William C. Rives. The *Globe* published the proceedings on April 3.

From Gabriel Holmes, Alexander Anderson, and William Belvidere Meares

Wilmington N.C. March 29th 1834.

Sir:

The undersigned, have been appointed to trasmit to you the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this Town on the 28th Instant. It being a matter in which the whole Southern country is most deeply interested, we confidently believe the subject will receive that consideration which its importance demands. With considerations of the highest respect we have the honor to be Most Respectfully Your Obdt Servts.

Gabl Holmes.
Alex. Anderson
Wm. B. Meares

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77).

[Enclosure]

March 28, 1834

Pursuant to public notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and counties of New Hanover & Brunswick was held in the Town Hall in Wilmington on Friday the 28th March 1834 to take into consideration the outrage lately committed on some of our fellow citizens in the Island of New Providence, when the meeting was organized by calling Gabl. Holmes Esqr. to the chair & appointing Alexr. Anderson Esqr. secretary.

After the objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by William B. Meares Esqr. and unanimously adopted.

Whereas it has been the misfortune of certain American citizens, Officers of, and passengers on board, the American Brig Encomium, bound from Charleston So. Ca. to New Orleans, to become Shipwrecked on one of the Bahama Keys, whence they (with a portion of their property saved from the wreck) were carried to Nassau, New Providence; and Whereas according to their statements, said American citizens, soon after their arrival at Nassau, were grossly insulted by certain Officers of the Island, were forcibly deprived of their property, and by the Lieut. Governor threatened with the Halter in case they attempted to preserve it.

Therefore Resolved, that as American citizens, we feel the strongest indignation at the insults & injuries thus offered our fellow citizens.

Resolved further, that the forcible seizure and detention of the property of American citizens thus shipwrecked, and thrown, by the act of Providence on a foreign shore is contrary to the rights of hospitality, and a palpable violation of the Laws of civilized Nations.

Resolved further, that we know no difference, nor will we recognise any distinction, between property in *persons* (as known to our Laws) and property in *things*.

Resolved further, that in the opinion of this meeting it beho[ves] the Government of these United States to take the most prompt, decisive, and *efficient*, measures, to enquire into and redress this outrage on our citizens; and that we feel the fullest confidence in the promptitude and energy of the Government in this regard.

Resolved further, that we at all times stand ready and willing, and pledge ourselves to repel insult and aggression on the persons and property of American citizens from whatsoever quarter the same may come.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved that Gabl. Holmes, Alexr Anderson and William B Meares be a committee to forward these proceedings to the President of the United States & our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Gabl Holmes chairman
Alex. Anderson Secy

DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). *The People's Press, and Wilmington Advertiser*, April 2, 1834. Holmes (1786–1848) was the sheriff of New Hanover County. On April 25 AJ appointed him customs surveyor and inspector for Wilmington. Anderson (1785–1844) was a Wilmington merchant, and Meares (1787–1841) was a lawyer, planter, and recent state legislator. On April 7, AJ Donelson at AJ's direction forwarded the letter and proceedings to Secretary of State McLane, to take "such steps as the occasion may call for" (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). The next day, April 8, McLane wrote Holmes, Anderson, and Meares that AJ would "give

early attention to the subject, and will not fail to adopt such measures in relation to it as the occasion may be found to require" (DNA-RG 59, M40-24).

George Huyler, U.S. consul at Nassau, had written McLane about the incident on February 24. The brig *Encomium* had departed Charleston, S.C., for New Orleans on February 2, carrying several U.S. citizens and forty-five slaves. Two days later it wrecked in the Bahamas. The passengers were rescued and brought to Nassau, where local British authorities declared the slaves free under the laws to suppress the international slave trade. When Huyler applied to Lieutenant Governor Blayney Townley Balfour (1799–1882) for delivery of the slaves to their owners for return to the U.S., he was officially told that anyone attempting their removal was "liable to be hanged" (DNA-RG 59, T475-2).

On April 10 McLane wrote Huyler that "this case has produced some excitement in a portion of the United States" and would be made the subject of an official remonstrance (DNA-RG 59, M78-6). On September 20, Aaron Vail, the U.S. chargé d'affaires at London, protested to British foreign secretary Viscount Palmerston that freeing the *Encomium* slaves violated U.S. citizens' property rights and threatened to poison relations between the two countries. Vail demanded indemnity to the owners in this case and also that of the *Comet*, which had run aground in the Bahamas in similar circumstances in 1831 (*SDoc* 174, 24th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 24–33, Serial 298). On January 12, 1835, North Carolina governor David L. Swain sent AJ resolutions by the state legislature warning that this British "outrage" threatened the stability of American domestic slavery and urging the administration to press the issue (DNA-RG 59, M179-79).

An Act of Parliament abolishing slavery in most of the British Empire had been passed in 1833 and took effect on August 1, 1834. In February 1835, a storm forced the American brig *Enterprise* to put in at Bermuda, where British officials declared the seventy-eight slaves aboard free and the U.S. government again claimed compensation. The *Comet*, *Encomium*, and *Enterprise* cases troubled diplomatic relations for years, as U.S. officials protested the seizure of slave property and British officials countered by denying the right of property in man. In January 1837, Palmerston offered compensation for slaves on the *Comet* and *Encomium*, which, unlike the *Enterprise*, had wrecked before Britain's abolition of colonial slavery had taken effect. Secretary of State John Forsyth and U.S. minister to Britain Andrew Stevenson pushed for an agreement to interdict the landing and freeing of slaves on British soil altogether; but when Palmerston refused to entertain this idea or the *Enterprise* claim, they accepted payment for the *Comet* and *Encomium* slaves. In August 1839 the Commons voted an appropriation of £23,000 to satisfy the claims (*SDoc* 216, 25th Cong., 3d sess., Serial 340; *SDoc* 119, 26th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 356).

To Walter Lowrie

*[After prolonged debate, the Senate on March 28 adopted two resolutions first introduced by Henry Clay on December 26, 1833. The first, passed by 28 to 18, declared that Taney's reasons for ordering the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States, as officially communicated to Congress on December 3, were "unsatisfactory and insufficient." The second resolution, passed by 26 to 20, in effect pronounced a censure upon Jackson, stating in final form "That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both" (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 196–97, Serial 237). Jackson sent an official protest to the Senate on April 15 (below).*

This note is extant only in a later printed version.]

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Senate, (Mr. Lowry) requests that he will furnish him with a certified copy of Mr. Clay's resolutions passed by the Senate on Friday last, with the yeas and nays on their passage—he will also thank him for the loan of the rules for the Government of the Senate—March 31st, 1834

Printed, *The Collector: A Magazine for Autograph and Historical Collectors*, vol. 64, no. 7 (July 1951), pp. 146–47 (mAJs). Lowrie (1784–1868), a former senator from Pennsylvania, had been Secretary of the Senate since 1825.

From Thomas Grayson Bradford

Washington March 31. 1834.

The urbanity of Mr. Duane whilst acting Secretary of the Treasury won kind feelings in the Department, and before he left Washington, after he ceased to act, opportunities of conversing with him were embraced by the undersigned more to manifest the personal regard then entertained for him than to hear his bewailings on the subject of leaving Office. What was said at those interviews, which were short, the undersigned cannot after the lapse of many months, and hearing much otherwise on the absorbing subject, attempt now to state, for not expecting again to refer to them, most of the remarks made by Mr. Duane are too indistinctly remembered to be repeated. In respect to some of them, however this is not the case, because, Mr. Duane appeared desirous they should be repeated, and the undersigned therefore charged his memory with them (as reluctant as he ever has been to repeat verbal communications) with the intention, when a suitable opportunity offered, to mention them to the President. Before this was done the acrimonious and vindictive publications of Mr. Duane rendered the friendly purpose unnecessary, whilst the discrepency of his professions and his publications (after reaching Philadelphia) fixed indilibly the recollection of his remarks.[1]

Mr. Duane more than once stated to the undersigned he should leave Washington the friend of the President. He declared his confidence in the patriotism and purity of motive of the President to be undiminished, however much he might differ with him in the propriety of his course in a particular case. He emphatically said he should be found as ready to support him in future, as he had heretofore been—that he had made considerable sacrifices to effect his election, and he would not hesitate to make greater to sustain his administration. He spoke "more in sorrow than in anger" at the misfortune of the President having no one about as councillors, except Federalists of 1798—politicians in whom he (Mr D.) had no confidence

—that on the Deposit question two of them had concurred with him when in office, but had since disappointed him.[2] He further remarked the opposition would be mistaken if they expected to extract a remark or disclosure from him to serve their purposes, as nothing but self defence should prompt him to write a line on the subject of his withdrawing from office.

These remarks in substance were made by Mr. Duane to Your Most Obedient Humble Servant

T. G. Bradford.

ADS, DLC (44). Bradford (1784–1850) had been a Treasury Department clerk since July 1833.

1. Duane's first full public defense had been an address "To the People of the United States," first appearing in the Philadelphia *Commercial Intelligencer* on December 3, 1833. Prompted by a November 19 attack in the *Globe*, Duane defended his conduct concerning the deposits and his refusal to resign, and appended six letters that he and AJ had exchanged leading up to his dismissal on September 23.

2. McLane and Taney were former Federalists. The quotation is from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Act 1, Scene 2.

From Levi Colbert

Chickasaw Agency
March 31st 1834—

To the President of the United States

Father at a council of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians held at the Kings House on the 7th. of March, ulto., myself, Isaac Alberson, Henry Love, Martin Colbert, and Benj. Love, was appointed in full council a Delegation to Go to Washington and ask of our Father the President such amendments to our Late Treaty of Pontitoc as in Your wisdom may seem for the Good of our People & enable us to leave our present Homes and settle togather in a new country in peace & Harmony.

Father the Delegation will present You a letter from our Nation which it was my wish to have been able to have handed to You myself but a severe Disease has stopt me at this place, while on my way, I am unable to proceed further & have this day appointed my Brother Col George Colbert who in all matters & things relating to our Nation has the same power to act as I could myself was I personally present & his acts will be as Binding on my Nation as if done by me.

Father the Delegation will present to You also the Instructions from our Nation under which they are to act. I hope that our Father the President will hear them and Grant his Red Children such Relief as he in his wisdom may believe will be for their prosperity and Happiness.

Father it was our Nations desire and we have prevaild on our agent to accompany our Delegation to see You, he has Labourd to promote our Happiness & will relate our situation to You as it is.

Father I hope the day is not far distant when Your Red Children the Chickasaws will be able to procure a new Home in the west where they will be able to settle in peace & Live under their own Laws & customs and be protected in them by the strong arm of their Father the President. And it is my Prayer to the Great Father of all Nations that You & me may Live to see that time.

Father although since I was Braught to this place I have been greately relieved from pain yet I am admonishd. by the days that I have seen—that I should not look for two many more, & I now take You by the hand perhaps for the Last time under full confidence that You will Listen to the words of our Delegation & Grant us such relief as will again unite us as we were when You first became acquainted with the Chickasaw people

God Grant You many Years of Health and Happiness[.] Your Dutifull Red son

Levi Colbert his mark

[Endorsed by AJ:] The head chief Levi Colbert taken sick on the way gives his brother George full power to act for him—the power within A. J

LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-136). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0509). Colbert died on June 2 in Alabama. The Chickasaw delegation had addressed AJ on March 7 (above) and did so again on April 21 after arriving in Washington (below). Levi's brother George Colbert (c1764–1839) was a leading Chickasaw chief.

To Lewis Cass

March 4th 1834—

Referred to the Secretary of War, for immediate enquiry into these frauds upon the Government. The cherokees, who are now here say they can point out, if the returns are made, the improvements thus fraudulently valued. Let this matter be spedily enquired into, & if found to be true, the agent forthwith be dismissed

A. J

ANS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). AJ's March 4 date is incorrect. He enclosed to Cass a sheaf of extracts from letters that Thomas Foreman, Joseph Vann, and Lewis Ross had written to the Cherokee delegates in Washington between February 20 and March 5. They accused emigration superintendent Benjamin F. Currey and his associates of abusing and dispossessing Cherokees, enrolling non-Cherokees for emigration, and valuing fictitious improvements by white men, ineligible enrollees, and suborned Cherokees (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). On April 11 Cass appointed Return Jonathan Meigs (1801–1891), grandson of the late Cherokee agent of the same name, to investigate these and other charges against Currey (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Meanwhile, on April 9 Currey wrote AJ Donelson in response to previous complaints (below).

From "A Democrat"

PHILADELPHIA.

To General Andrew Jackson:

SIR: Being a professor of writing in this city, I enclose you a specimen.

SIR: You recollect some time since that I gave you notice that I would assassinate you on the 15th day of March and I inform you that it is to be delayed till the 15th of May. Yours,

A DEMOCRAT.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, February 4, 1835 (24-1516). The previous warning had been sent on February 8 (above).

Drafts of a Message on the Bank of the United States

[These two passages by Andrew J. Donelson appear to be remnants of an unsent message to Congress about the Bank of the United States. The first is on a page numbered 12, on the reverse side of a Jackson draft of his March 11 message to the Senate renominating government directors of the Bank (above). The second is on two sheets numbered 16 and 17.]

were to be deceived into confidence in the instruments of the Bank and made to place the Government in their hands. And what of usurpation and mischief might not have been expected from the Bank if it had then found itself strong enough to control the Government!

Inaction on the part of the Government after the conduct and designs of the Bank were fully disclosed to it, would have been a tacit sanction of its policy and objects; and if the right to use its funds in deciding elections had been established by acquiescence on the ~~President~~ part of the Executive, what scenes of abuse and corruption might we not have apprehended within the next three years! And if by such means, known and avowed, it had succeeded in controlling the action of the general Government and obtaining a new charter, it would already have secured the sanction of the country to an application

D in AJ Donelson's hand, DLC (44; 21-1229).

of the interior state Banks have made arrangements to give general currency to their notes without the credit of the Government. This object is effected by making them payable in the great commercial cities and keeping funds there for their redemption. If to this, the credit of the Government were added these notes would be a better currency than the

Bank of the United States has furnished until since the removal of the deposites. By the extension of these arrangements, the advantages derived from the Bank of the U.S will be superceded before the termination of its charter.

The Bank of the United States has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the domestic exchange. Although in some quarters competition has sprung up, that monopoly still extends over most of the Union. As in other cases of monopoly the community are at the mercy of a few men whose object is to make money. The disposition of the Bank has been recently made manifest in a large increase in the notes of domestic exchange throughout most of the Union. Arrangements are, however, in progress among the state banks to enter into competition in this business and put an end to the monopoly. The lowest rates heretofore known will be restored and the country forever relieved from capricious fluctuations

Before the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, experience will have shown how far the state Banks are capable of supplying its place. Should their employment become permanent, the aid of the Legislative power will be necessary in adjusting some of the details of the new system. But this aid will not be solicited until it shall have

D in AJ Donelson's hand, DLC (59; 21-1232).

April

To Amos Kendall

Dr Sir,

I am happy to hear by the servant you are better, I hope your health will soon be restored.

My research, has been, that by President Washington Mr E. Randolph was removed from office; by Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickring—by Madison, Mr Simmons, and Granger the causes for removal is looking into.[1] By the resolutions of Mr Clay as passed by the Senate, it is to be observed, that there is no one specific charge made, wherein I have assumed powers not conferred by the constitution, but the charge is general, "*in the late proceedings in relation to the public revenue*." Therefore, altho, it would be improper in me to defend myself before the senate on any particular charge by them made, I think I can with propriety, enumerate, what I have done, to wit, ordered the Deposits to be removed, shew the reasons why & that I was well authorised so to do, ~~& that from~~ and from the power given by they board of Directors to the President of the Bank to use *all* the money in deposit, *at will*, without responsibility, or voucher, & other corruptions & violations of the charter ~~that~~ as shewn by the report of the Government Directors, that it would have been criminal in me not to have removed them—and notwithstanding the Bank might have been solvant, still the public Deposits could not be considered safe, confided solely to the will of one individual, who had accepted the agency of corruption & ~~accepted~~ the means to carry it into effect; and conclude, that surely these denounciations could not be based upon these proceedings that were so essential for the safety of the public mony, ~~and~~ the purity of elections, & the public morals—next, that it surely cannot be for the removal of a seretary who knew before he came into office the determination of the Executive to remove the public deposits, could I, upon enquiry, find safety for them in the State Banks and thro them a facility to transmit the public mony from place to place & establish a safe system thro them, to give to the country a uniform currency. This act being necessary from the charter of the U.S. Bank being near expiring & not to be renewed, when the Secretary took the stand to defeat the views of the Executive & ~~that~~ would not obay the directions of the President, but violating his promise to retire, if he could not, & no doubt remains now from his conduct that there was an understanding with Mr Biddle when he accepted the office that he would

not remove the Deposits—did not Washington remove Randolp, did not Adams remove Pickering Madison, Simmons & Granger for less cause, and ~~does not~~ the constitution gives the executive the power to do so—~~and the Secretary of the Treasury having obayed~~ The orders of the President to the Sec. of the Treasury for removing them, could not be charged by the senate as a violation of the constitution & law, because it has been practicd by him since the origin of our government, and approved by congress in the case of Mr. Secretary Crawford when the mover of the resolution under review, was a member of Congress and approving the same[2] the violation of the constitution & laws cannot be for this—it must then be by the false clamour to endeavour to degrade the Executive in the minds of the people & destroy the confidence of the people in him & thereby procure a recharter of the Bank of the U.S. against all such unauthorised unprcedented & unconstitutional conduct by the Senate I do protest.

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I have been engaged with the protest, but have been so interrupted by other matters & company that I have no time for proper reflection. Mr Butler is engaged in considering the legal part. Mr Taney is worn out almost—and I have a great desire for your health to be restored, that you may be able to review and arrange that part embraced by the hasty scrall herewith sent you. I will endeavour to see you this evening at your own House. I'v been labouring under a bad head ache this three days which renders me quite unable to do any thing properly A. J.

ALS, NjP (25-0539). Kendall (1789–1869) was fourth auditor of the Treasury and a leading policy advisor and message draftsman for AJ.

1. Edmund Randolph (1753–1813), secretary of state under George Washington (1732–1799), resigned under pressure in 1795. John Adams dismissed Timothy Pickering (1745–1829) as secretary of state in 1800. Robert Smith (1757–1842), secretary of state under James Madison (1751–1836), was compelled to resign in 1811, as was postmaster general Gideon Granger (1767–1822) in 1814.

2. As he reported to the House of Representatives in 1822, Monroe's Treasury secretary William Harris Crawford (1772–1834) had at times employed state banks as federal depositories even in cities that held BUS branches (*HRDoc 66*, 17th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 66). In 1824 a House select committee, appointed by Henry Clay as Speaker and charged with investigating Crawford's alleged mismanagement of funds, concluded that he had omitted to communicate his reasons for using state bank depositories to Congress as required by law, but without harm or intent to conceal (*HRRep* 128, 18th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–14, Serial 106).

To Amos Kendall

april 1rst. 1834

The President with his respects to A. Kendal Esqr. 4th. auditor, incloses for his perusal the resolutions of the democratic party of Boston for his

amusement while confined to his room—he will find them to embrace much matter of fact, well arranged, and based upon the real principles of our republican institutions[1]

I have recd. your note, and am happy to find you are better. The view you present, is the one I prefer, & which you will see in my note of this morning, I suggest. I think it the proper one—and one best calculated to promote the view I have of preserving the checks & ballances of the government as established under the constitution, and justice to myself, & those who may succeed me. yrs respectful

Andrew Jackson

Please return the inclosed when you find it convenient as I mean to file it with others A. J

ANS, NcD (25-0545).

1. A public meeting with a reported attendance of 6,000 was held at Boston's Faneuil Hall on March 14. It adopted twenty-eight resolutions that denounced the BUS's oppressive and illegal operations and its "monstrous claim to perpetuity," applauded AJ's course against it, and called for an increased specie circulation to stabilize values and combat "gambling speculations" (*Globe*, March 19).

From Unknown

New York. April 2d 1834

Sir

I hasten to inform you that an attempt is to be made on your life on the 10th of this month, the plan is so well formed that it can hardly fail of success therefore I advise you to beware

Yours truly

PS. Either poison or the pistol is to be employed perhaps both

AL, DLC (44).

From Louis McLane

Department of State—
April 4th 1834—

The Secretary of State has the honor of laying before the President, two despatches recently received from Mr. D. S. McCauley, United States Consul at Tripoli, one dated on the 10th. October, and the other on the 6th. November, 1833, with the accompanying documents.

By these papers it appears; that on the 28th of September last, the Consul being at Malta, and the agent entrusted with the charge of his affairs being in the country, the Consulate was entered by three armed men, two of whom were Turks, and the third a negro; and was searched with a view, as was declared by one of the number, of discovering a person by the name of Dghies, a Tripolitan subject, who was supposed to have taken refuge within the Consular precincts.[1] This act was a gross violation of a privilege which has been from time immemorial conceded to every foreign Consulate, of being sacred from intrusion: and it is alike essential to the security of the Consul and his family, and to the character and influence of the nation with a barbarous people, that it should be zealously maintained. The Chevalier Rossoni, the Tuscan Consul, to whom the affairs of the United States had been temporarily entrusted by the American Consul, upon his return to the city, made a complaint to Sidi Ali, the existing Bashaw, of the outrage that had been committed; which complaint was shortly afterwards repeated and urged in a more grave and formal manner by the Consul himself, who upon receiving information of the occurrence had gone to Tripoli for that purpose.[2] The Bashaw denied that the violence was committed by his order or with his knowledge, and even professed to doubt whether it had been committed at all; but offered to punish the offenders, whenever the Consul should prove to him who they were. The Consul resisted this attempt to throw the burden of proof upon him: maintaining that he, as the representative of the United States, had a right to look to the Tripolitan Government, to redress an outrage which was a national insult, and to adopt all such measures as might be necessary to secure and punish the offenders. The result of these applications to the Bashaw was the public offer of a present for the discovery of the persons who had been guilty of the offence, "proportioned to the dignity" of the informer: a reward so uncertain, and which in the case of most individuals would be so insignificant, as to lead to the supposition that it was not intended to have any effect, but to operate merely as an evasion of the demand made by the Consul. Under these circumstances, the display of the American flag at the Consulate has been suspended until instructions shall be received from the Government.

Such being the state of things, as represented by the Consul in his last despatches to this Department, the case appears to call for immediate attention, and for the adoption of energetic measures. It is respectfully proposed to the President, that the Commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean be directed to repair to Malta, and having taken on board Mr. McCauley the Tripolitan Consul who is understood to have retired to that place, to proceed directly to Tripoli, with such force as he may think proper, (unless some circumstance shall have occurred to render such course in his judgment unnecessary); and if upon investigation the result shall appear to justify it, to require of the public authorities a formal disclaimer of all participation in the outrage committed, or an explicit

apology for the act; and insisting, in either case, upon the most vigorous measures being used for the detection and punishment of the immediate offenders, by offering a definite reward of not less than Five Hundred Dollars for their discovery, and by granting an unconditional pardon to the informer if he be a 'particeps criminis,' and to all the witnesses including the informer a guaranty of the protection of the United States' Flag. Even although the individual who exercised the office of Bashaw at the time the violence was committed should have been in the mean time deposed, as may very probably be the case, it is not perceived why the same demands should not be made of the existing Government, with a view to vindicate the honor of the American Flag, and to inspire respect towards the American Nation and its representative for the future.

If the redress thus demanded should be refused, it will be proper that the Commander of the Squadron should immediately report the fact to this Government, for its further instructions: and in any event, that he should communicate to the President, through the proper Department, a detailed account of his proceedings.

Louis M'Lane

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Secretary of the Navy will Issue the necessary orders to carry the within instructions into effect A. J. April 4th. 1834—

[Endorsed by Levi Woodbury:] Make out a copy of this & enclose it to Com P. with directions, from the Prdt & this Deptmt. to comply with the wish of the Secty. of State so far as is in his power W.

DS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0586). Daniel Smith McCauley (1798–1852) had been U.S. consul at Tripoli since 1831. His October 10 and November 6, 1833, despatches reported on this "extraordinary & flagrant outrage," the latest in a series of insults and aggressions against the American consulate, and on his failed efforts to obtain meaningful redress from Ali Karamanli, the pasha (bashaw) of Tripoli, who was at that time embattled against a domestic insurrection (DNA-RG 59, M466-6). Captain Daniel Todd Patterson (1786–1839) commanded the U.S. Mediterranean squadron. ("Commodore" was a courtesy title accorded to senior Navy captains.) McLane's proposed orders to him mirrored McCauley's suggestions. Woodbury instructed Patterson to execute them on April 7, and informed AJ that he had done so on April 8 (DNA-RG 45, M149-20; DNA-RG 45, M472-1).

Patterson did not receive the orders until October, and was then further delayed by cholera, weather, and the threat of war with France. On May 7, 1835, he reported that he was now free to complete the mission (DNA-RG 45, M125-206). Patterson retrieved McCauley from Malta in his flagship, the 74-gun *Delaware*, and landed him in Tripoli on July 2, 1835. Meanwhile, an Ottoman imperial military intervention had deposed Ali and returned Tripoli from quasi-independence to direct Ottoman control. On July 8, McCauley reported that Ali's ouster offered a "favorable opportunity of renewing those friendly relations" between the U.S. and Tripoli. The new pasha, Mustafa Najib, received McCauley "with the utmost cordiality" and, after negotiations, agreed to salute the U.S. flag with 33 guns as it was re-raised over the consulate (DNA-RG 59, M466-7).

1. The D'Ghies family was prominent in Tripoli. McCauley's November 6 despatch included testimony from witnesses that the intruders had said they were looking for "Dghies."

2. Giovanni Rossoni (c1803–1891) was the Tuscan consul in Tripoli.

From Thomas Warner

Military Academy, April 4, 1834.

Sir,

Once more I entreat your favourable consideration of a few remarks which I feel it a duty to make, & therefore take the liberty of submitting. They relate to the recent order for relieving Lieut Z. J. D. Kinsley from duty here, after the June Examination; & I have good reason to think they will convey no sentiment or wish, which has not the entire approbation of Major De Russy.[1]

Your Excellency is probably not uninformed of the high standing of Lieut. K. as an officer of the Academy. He has had much experience in an important class of duties, of which he is assiduous & efficient in the performance. Universally respected by his brother officers, though he was formerly, owing to a supposed over-strictness in one part of those duties, rather unpopular with the Corps of Cadets, that feeling is now altogether changed, & no other officer holds a higher place in their esteem.

But while perhaps every member of the Academy would now regret the loss of Lieut. K's services in it, it is chiefly to the value of his example & influence here as a man & a christian, rather than as an officer, that I feel constrained to entreat your Excellency's attention. His exertions in the cause of moral & religious education here, & indeed of all the best interests of our little community, have been as pure & disinterested in their motive, as beneficial & salutary in their effects. Having, as your Excellency is aware, no official assistance in the clerical & pastoral part of my own duties, & with an additional & arduous department of duties as Professor, interfering in many ways with the adequate discharge of the former, I am & have constantly been much indebted, for the aid in them which Lieut. K. has ever willingly rendered. He presides over our Sunday school, which is a numerous & highly useful one. Our other schools too, & our Temperance Society, also a numerous & very useful one, have in him one of their most active patrons & supporters. He regularly assists in a course of private instruction given to such Cadets as volunteer their aid in teaching the Sunday-school scholars. When difficulties arise, as is sometimes the case, among Cadets, either with one another or more frequently with an instructor, Mr K's counsels and influence are ever on the side of peace & right; & his character makes him often consulted. To me therefore, in my double & sometimes discouraging duties, his services & his influence are of a kind hardly to be dispensed with, & such as it would be difficult if not impossible to replace.

Such, the President may be assured, is Lieut. K: an officer experienced, faithful & efficient in a very import branch of academic duties, where all concerned in them feel the value of his services: A most worthy & useful member of our society, the moral interests of which cannot but sustain a loss by his removal, & such a loss as will be here regretted by every good

& respectable man, & rejoiced in by none but the enemies of religion & virtue.

With such views of his character & usefulness, founded on the best opportunities of knowing both, I have deemed it a duty to address your Excellency, & earnestly to beseech your interposition to prevent the order for his removal from going into effect. The manner in which my own situation & its too arduous, various, & discouraging duties would be affected by that event, will I persuade myself justify to your Excellency's mind the communication, to which I have the honour to subscribe myself, Your Excellency's most obedt. Servt.

Thos. Warner

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War, that he may see the opinion of the chaplain, but not to recind the order, unless the removal, of the officer would lead to an injury to the institution A. J.

[Endorsed by Cass:] Referred to Gen. Gratiot for consideration L C

ALS, DNA-RG 77 (25-0589). Warner (1784–1849) was the chaplain and professor of rhetoric and moral and political science at West Point. First Lieutenant Zebina James Duncan Kinsley (1802–1849) had graduated from West Point in 1819, and since 1820 had been on detached service from his artillery regiment as an instructor of tactics and artillery there. An Army general order of May 18, 1833, had limited terms of detached service to two years and required officers to serve three years with their regiments before going on detached duty. A followup order of March 12, 1834, had accordingly directed two dozen detached officers, including Kinsley, to return to their companies (DNA-RG 94, M1094-3). A special order on June 10 allowed Kinsley to remain at the military academy (DNA-RG 94, M91-4). In November 1835 he resigned due to ill health.

1. René Edward De Russy (1789–1865) was the superintendent at West Point.

From Unknown

Charleston 5th april 1834

His Majesty Andrew 1st of America,

Will your majesty be pleased to listen to a few words of admonition from an humble *Son* of Carolina—if so: hear what I have to Say. Well Sir I propose to inform you, that, two individuals, who, reckless of all consequences have determined to be the instruments of your death, thinking that by an act of this nature, that they would immortalize themselves and be sustain'd by the *Grumbling Politicians*, of this Country, at least they say that it will be the means of Lauding their (now unknown) names, to posterity. They are friends of mine, and seriously propos'd to me to perform the act. But, *Sir*, though I *dispise* you, for your tyranny—I would scorn to do an act, that is despicable & mean, but you may rely upon it, that the two above aluded to, will seek your life & that shortly, and I look upon it as a duty, which I owe to the Country, & myself to inform you; it is useless

to subscribe my name, as you can not be benefitted by it—but suffice for you know that I am your Enemy

AL, James S. Corbitt (25-0596). Washington *Globe*, February 4, 1835.

To John Donelson Coffee

—*Private*—

Washington April 6th. 1834

My dear Sir,

your kind letter of the 13th ultimo, has been some days recd., but has lay by me thus long, for the want of a leisure moment to reply to it—on its receipt your Uncle Andrew attended to your request, and as he informs me has remitted thro' yr Uncle Stockly, the amount of the proceeds of the horse & has advised you of it, which I hope you will have recd before this reaches you.[1]

On the subject of your father, his fame is based upon too firm a foundation to be tarnished by the hired slanderers of the day. The villain who attempted it, has fallen beneath contempt, & his paper consigned to infamy, as a sewer of slander.[2] I do not know the present habits of Mr Cassedy, if he has become sober there is no man who is more capable to do your fathers fame justice, than he for he is better acquainted with his real history than any other writer that is in your country—but if his habits are intemperate, it would be risquing too much for your fathers fame, to submit its record to him, because, with the best feelings, he might introduce intemperate matter ~~in it~~, that might illy comport with a mere Biography, where your fathers fame is the theme & as you say, might introduce the names of others in such away as to be offensive to the public, and bring down criticism upon the auther, & destroy the Biography by destroying the reputation of the authors veracity, therefore, it will be well to make minute enquiry as to his present habits, before you commit the work to his charge.

I have only time to make this hasty reply; you will see from the unprecedented course of a majority of the senate led on by Clay & Calhoun how I have been assailed, and my whole thoughts & time are engaged in a protest I intend to present to them, protesting against their usurping the impeaching power of the House & in their daring violation of the constitution in the attempt to encroach upon the constitutional powers of the Executive, being a coordinate branch of the Government, and thereby destroying the checks and ballances of the Government created by the ~~Government~~ constitution. I write in haste, & for your own eye. I have obtained a glorious triumph over the opposition by the vote & adoption of the resolutions by the House of Representatives on last friday[3]—present me affectionately to

your mother & all the family & to Hutchings & Mary and believe your affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi (25-0599).

1. Stockley Donelson was the brother of Emily Donelson and of John D. Coffee's widowed mother Mary. On April 1 AJ Donelson had sent Coffee two checks totaling $606, representing proceeds from his sale of a horse belonging to Coffee's late father John Coffee (Coffee Papers, THi). On April 2 Donelson wrote Stockley to make sure there were sufficient funds in bank to cover them (Mrs. W. R. Stevens).

2. Coffee had evidently forwarded Charles Cassedy's February 25 letter (above) to AJ. Sumner Lincoln Fairfield (1803–1844) of Philadelphia edited the *North American Magazine*, which had attacked John Coffee after his death. Years later, Fairfield's widow Jane recounted that she had called on AJ on an 1834 visit to Washington to collect $15 he owed for a subscription. AJ then told her, "'Madam, I am sorry to speak harshly to a lady; but before this bill can be paid, your husband must recant a most foul calumny which I find in the last number of his Magazine against General Coffee—my friend, and one of the noblest specimens of God's works. Madam, I say, *by the Eternal*, that wrong shall be redressed; and unless your husband makes an apology to me through the work in which appeared his unjust and savage attack, not one dollar of my debt shall ever be paid.'" No apology was published, and the debt was never paid (*The Autobiography of Jane Fairfield* [Boston, 1860], pp. 111–13).

3. On March 4 the House Committee of Ways and Means, to which had been consigned Taney's December 3 report and other documents concerning removal of the deposits, issued two reports. The minority condemned deposit removal as "wholly indefensible, without color of probable cause, a violation of the Bank charter, an inroad upon the property and security of the citizens, and upon the rights of the Legislative Department" (*HRRep* 313, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). Committee chair James K. Polk's majority report vindicated Taney's order and denied the Bank's claim for redress, contending that power to direct the deposits had always lain with the Treasury Department under the president and was in no way abridged by the BUS charter (*HRRep* 312, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). Polk offered four resolutions. After debate, all four passed the House on Friday, April 4. The first, "That the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered," passed by 134 to 82; the second, "That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States," by 118 to 103; the third, that the deposits should remain in state banks and that Congress should prescribe by law "the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed," by 117 to 105; and the fourth, to appoint a committee to examine the Bank's operations and "report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not, and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices have existed" in its management, by 175 to 42 (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 477–89, Serial 253).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

—Private—

Washington
april 6th. 1834.

My son,

I enclosed you in my last a check for the amount to be deposited in the Union Bank at Nashville by Mr. Pearson & Co, and the note on Judge Overton for five hundred dollars with interest, in all fourteen hundred & odd dollars to be applied to the payment of the tract of land you bought

of Hill whereon Mr. Baldwin lived. I hope you have recd. this letter with its inclosure, and there will be no disappointment in the receipt of the mony. I am fearful you have been dealing too loosely with Mr Harry Hill, be careful & have every thing in writing & every payment you make have his receipt in writing expressing clearly that it is in part for this tract of land, or you will have great dificulty with him, and have it clearly expressed in the Deed the quantity of acres bought & convayed. My son, attend to your fathers advice, & it will keep you clear of law & lawsuits which you ought by all precaution to avoid. I regretted to see the loosness & neglect, in shipping our cotton, in not taking a responsable Receipt from the ~~shipper~~ transporter to deliver it in like good order, in which it was received to Col M. White in N. Oorleans, this ought to have been, as the only security you could have to make ~~the freigter~~ him liable for the amount of the cotton shipped—suppose ~~the~~ he had sold it, & not delivered as contracted where had you any thing to shew that he had so agreed & failed. My son cease transacting business so loosely.

I am more than anxious to see your contract as made with Mr Hill. I was sorry to find that Mr Dix had received authority to receive the proceeds of our cotton—he is unworthy of trust, my deadly enemy—but why give any one a power over it.[1] Col White was instructed as usual to remit it to Nashville, where you could have applied it to the debts first due for supplies to the House & farm, and the ballance to the first payment of the land, took Mr Hills receipt & closed the first payment by applying the funds, I told you I would forward, & which in my last I have forwarded, and then, for whatever might be the ballance of the first payment, you were authorised to draw upon me—but even now my son, I remain ignorant of the amt. of the first payment, or on what day it is to be made. I repeat be careful and close the contract in all its parts with Mr Hill & reduce it to writing or you will have *trouble*.

I have been much harrassed with business and have but little time to write. The overthrow of the opposition in the House of Representatives by the vote on the resotions of the committee of ways and means was a triumphant one, and puts to death, that mamouth of corruption and power, the Bank of the United States. I am engaged in drawing a solemn protest against the~~ir~~ usurpation by the senate of the impeaching power, and violation of the constitution, in Clays Resolution as passed by the senate. This I trust will end my incessant labours on the question of the Bank and the usurpations of the Senate. I trust my protest will open the eyes of the people & the Legislatures of the States to an amendment of the constitution to ~~Lessen~~ shorten the term of a Senators, & the state Legislatures to retain the power to recall them by a majority at pleasure.

By the time this reaches you they mares will have dropped their foals, and I have only to reiterate, the propriety of breeding—from our own stud, (Citizen). The Majors filly by Bollivar, if she goes on the course in good order, will make Bolivar worth $10,000. Citizen is a little better

cross than him—put all our mares to him, the Blood mares as well as any of the work mares that have not been put to jacks—as to the three two years old—they ought to be broke, gentled, & handled this spring, so that they may be trained in the fall. The oscar fillys colt by Citizen I wish particularly carefully handled as he, if not Lamed by the hurt he has received, will be the first to bring Citizen into notice. This colt must run, and I am told by Mr Lacy who is now here, and has lately examined him, that it is only the cap of the hip that is broke off—if this be so, it will only injure his looks not his performance—do examine and let me know, any one, experienced in horses, could determin this.[2]

I enclose a letter for my dear Sarah Please deliver it to her with a kiss, & a kiss to my dear little Rachel—with compliments to Thomas Emma & the son & kind regards to Mrs & Mr Weatherall & children & to all our acquaintances & connections in which all my Houshold with Mr. & Mrs. Blair, unite. Charles has been very low, is so still, but I think will recover, I will send him home this Spring to take charge of the colts—yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Nathaniel Dick had spoken of AJ and his supporters in "gross and provoking" terms in New Orleans in 1828, prompting AJ's friend Robert Armstrong to assault him there and then again in Nashville in 1830 (Robert Armstrong, "To the Citizens of Nashville," November 16, 1830, DLC).

2. Thomas J. Lacy (c1803–1849) was a Nashville attorney and a relation of AJ's late friend John Overton. He had been nominated and confirmed as an Arkansas Territory judge in March.

From Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler

*[An Act of February 10, 1807, authorized a survey of the coasts of the United States, to produce "an accurate chart" of every pertinent geographic feature. Mathematician and scientist Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler (1770–1843) was appointed to direct the survey in 1816, but in 1818 Congress suspended funding and confined further work to military personnel. An Act of July 10, 1832, revived the dormant survey and reauthorized civilian participation, and in August Hassler was again appointed director (*Statutes*, 2:413–14; 3:425; 4:570–71). On March 11, 1834, administration of the survey was transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department.*

Hassler had been trying since December 1833 to get Army lieutenant Alexander D. Mackay (c1804–1836), a West Point graduate who had assisted him previously, detailed to the survey. Lewis Cass had written Treasury secretary Taney on January 15 that Major General Alexander Macomb (1782–1841), the Army's commanding general, objected to

Mackay's assignment as interfering with his own personnel dispositions and that other officers were "fully competent" for survey work; still, if Mackay was considered "indispensible," he would be assigned to Hassler. Hassler renewed his application in March, and on April 3 he made an appeal directly to Jackson, who referred it favorably to Cass. On April 5, however, Navy secretary Woodbury wrote Hassler that Cass had refused his request for Mackay, while offering to detail "some other suitable officer if you will be pleased to designate him" (DNA-RG 108, M1635-3).]

Washington City 6th. April 1834

Most Excellent Sir

This morning I received from the Navy Department the letter, of which I take the Liberty to inclose a Copy. I can only conclude from the Decision of the War Departt. that the refusal was made before Your action in the case reached it. I take therefore the Liberty to request Your kind dispositions in the case.

Your thorough acquaintance with the important work, that You have been so kind as to entrust to me, does not leave You unaware: that only an officer qualified for the special Duty, for which I request him, can be of any service to the work, which requires different qualifications, for its different parts. Any man not so qualified would be an incumbrance to the work, and an expense, as useless, as incompatible with the present State of finances of the appropriation remaining yet unexpended.

I have the experience of the qualifications of Lt MacKay for the special purpose enumerated, by his temporary stay with me in the work, in the fall of 1832, by which he is already introduced in the work; this was the sole cause that decided me to request his assistance.

That I can therefore not make any other selection, which would not far more interrupt the military public service, springs by itself out of the nature of the things.

I pray You will excuse the trouble that I am obliged to give You, and accept my peculiar sentiments of esteem and perfect respect. Most excellent Sir Your obt Servt.

F: R: Hassler

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for the reasons why the officer requested & ordered to be detailed for the service cannot be spared A J

ALS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). Copy, DNA-RG 23 (25-0603). Woodbury answered Hassler on April 8 that the War and Navy Departments would make "every exertion" to further his work, but that obstacles to detailing Mackay persisted. At Cass's behest, he asked Hassler for a list of other Army officers suitable for survey duty. Hassler replied the same day, again pleading his case for Mackay; but, as Woodbury informed Cass on April 10, he also agreed to submit the names of other officers "if he can think of any suitable" (DNA-RG 108, M1635-3). Mackay, who had been on post duty at Fort Washington, was ordered to a court-martial at St. Augustine in May. In April 1835 he was detailed back to the coast survey.

To Robert Mendenhall Houston et al.

Washington
April 7th. 1834

Gentlemen:

In reply to your note of this evening expressing a wish to present to me the views of the select and common councils of Philadelphia in relation to the propriety of rechartering the Bank of the United States and restoring to it the deposites of the public money, I have to observe that it will give me pleasure to see you as individuals but not for the purpose of discussing these subjects, at any time tomorrow between 10 and 12 oclock. Whatever you may be pleased to communicate, as a committee, if made in writing will be cheerfully received and considered. For reasons which have been made public I hold no communications with committees on such subjects that are not conveyed in writing[.] I am very respectfully yr. obt. sert

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, THer (25-0634). Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, April 28, 1834. The committee replied below. Robert M. Houston or Huston (1795–1864) was a physician and a member of Philadelphia's common council. On March 27, Philadelphia's select and common councils had approved a memorial decrying deposit removal as "a blow, fatally effective," aimed by AJ at the city's prosperity, and beseeching Congress to recharter the Bank. Houston headed a committee to bring the memorial to Washington. Pennsylvania congressman Horace Binney submitted it to the House this same day, April 7 (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 495, Serial 253; *SDoc* 257, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 240).

From Robert Mendenhall Houston et al.

Washington, April 7 1834.

Sir,—

We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your note, in reply to our communication of this evening, and duly appreciate your invitation to see us "as individuals."

Under any other circumstances, we should have given respectful attention to this invitation. But not having come to this city "as individuals," but as a committee from the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, if we are not permitted to appear in that character, and "to discuss" those matters of deep interest to our constituents which caused us to be sent here, we feel constrained, by a sense of what is due to them, not to appear in any other.

R. M. HOUSTON,
GEO. S. SCHOTT,
JOS. B. SMITH,

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN P. WETHERILL.

Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal*, April 28, 1834 (mAJs; 25-0637). George Sill Schott (1785–1863) and Joseph B. Smith were members of Philadelphia's common council, and Joshua Lippincott (1772–1856) and John Price Wetherill (1794–1853) of its select council.

Memorandum on a Gift from John Carnes

Capt John Carnes of Baltimore presents a walking cane of the Horn of the unicorn—for me to pass to my first Lt. Mr Van Buren should he succeed me in office, april 8th 1834—

A. J.

AN, DLC (64; 25-0638).

Benjamin Franklin Currey to Andrew Jackson Donelson

Calhoun T Apl 9. 1834.

Dear Sir

I have just returned from a voyage with the Cherokee Emigrants as far as the mouth of the Tennessee River On my arrival I am presented with charges implicating my official conduct and am required by the War Department to answer to the same forthwith

The hour for the departure is now at hand and I can only by this mail express my readiness at all times and under all circumstances when called upon by the proper authorities to make a fair honest and candid expose of facts connected with the public interest or affecting my character as a private individual

I must therefore beg indulgence for a few days when my reply shall be transmitted which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to the President and Secretary at War. As for the Cherokees pretendingly opposed to the policy of removal there is no such thing as pleasing them without a *docur*.

Be good enough my dear Sir to see the President and Secy of War as early as convenient and oblige me by communicating to them the contents of this letter[.][1] Your Friend & most obt servt

Ben. F. Currey

LC, DNA-RG 75 (25-0647). Indian commissioner Elbert Herring had written Currey on March 5 and 14 (DNA-RG 75, M21-12), requiring his answer to complaints made by John Walker Jr. to James I. Standifer on February 15 (above) and February 19, and by John Ross

to AJ on March 12 (above). Currey replied on April 15. Casting himself as the victim of "falsehood and slander" spread by "Ross and his vassals" to sabotage his efforts, Currey denied making false promises to entice enrollees or enrolling non-Cherokees for emigration. He charged the opponents of emigration with using violence and intimidation to deter enrollment, and justified his own use of armed coercion by citing War Department instructions that Cherokees who had voluntarily enrolled for emigration and received compensation for their improvements could then be compelled to remove. Currey called John W. Hardwick a "christian of sterling integrity" and defended Hardwick's occupancy of James Cowan's former farm on Cherokee agency property as being sanctioned by the War Department (DNA-RG 75, Entry 1043). On April 23 Currey sent testimony that Hardwick and his hired guard had not abused enrollees and had armed themselves only in self-defense (DNA-RG 75, M234-113). William M. Davis on April 15 and James G. Williams on April 16 also wrote AJ directly from the Cherokee agency, defending Currey and charging his accusers with malicious motives (DNA-RG 75, M234-76).

Meanwhile, on April 11 Secretary of War Cass dispatched Return J. Meigs to investigate the charges against Currey, including those which AJ had referred to him around the end of March (above). On May 23, Meigs forwarded to Cass a statement by Cherokee agent Hugh Montgomery acquitting Currey of public drunkenness (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). Meigs later reported finding frauds in the valuation of Cherokee improvements, but he did not implicate Currey in them (Herring to Cass, December 20, 1834, DNA-RG 75, M21-14). Currey remained as emigration agent until his death in 1836.

1. AJ Donelson informed Cass on April 28 that Currey had written him promising "explanations" and expressing the hope that "no immediate steps would be taken on the authority or information of the chiefs or agents of the nation now here" (Cass Papers, MiU-C).

From Edward Partridge et al.

[In 1831, members of the fledgling Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints began settling in Jackson County in far western Missouri. By 1833 they numbered about twelve hundred. Bishop Edward Partridge (1793–1840) was entrusted by the prophet Joseph Smith with overseeing the settlement.

Jackson County residents, including officeholders, merchants, and professionals, signed a July 18, 1833, call for the Saints' removal, by force if necessary, on grounds that they were "deluded fanatics" and blasphemers, "lazy, idle and vicious," that they had been "tampering with our slaves," and that their newspaper, The Evening and the Morning Star, *had printed an article "inviting free negroes and mulattoes from other States to become mormons and remove and settle among us." In response to the call, four to five hundred Missourians convened at Independence on July 20 and demanded that the* Star *cease publication and the Saints leave Missouri. After they refused, a mob demolished the* Star *offices and the home of its printer, William Wines Phelps (1792–1872), and tarred and feathered Partridge. On July 23 the mob reassembled, well armed. Under its threat of expulsion or death, a committee of Partridge, Phelps, church historian John Whitmer (1802–1878), bishop Isaac Morley (1786–1865), and high priests John Corrill (1794–1842) and Algernon Sidney Gilbert (1789–1834) signed an agreement for the Saints to stop publish-*

ing the Star *and to leave Jackson County by April 1834, in return for the Missourians' pledge to refrain from further violence (Kirtland, Ohio,* The Evening and the Morning Star, *December 1833).*

Despite the agreement, mobs destroyed homes and assaulted Saints in Jackson County on the nights of October 31 and November 1 and 2, 1833. On November 4, armed Saints resisting another mob killed two Missourians. The next day, November 5, Missouri lieutenant governor Lilburn Boggs called out the Jackson County militia on grounds that an insurrection was afoot. Militia commander Thomas Pitcher, who had signed the July 18 call for the Saints' expulsion, procured the surrender of the accused November 4 murderers and of the Saints' arms, on pretense of disarming both sides. Mob violence continued, and in the ensuing weeks nearly all the remaining Saints fled Jackson County, most settling in nearby Clay and Van Buren counties. At the time of this petition, a court of enquiry was investigating Pitcher's actions.]

Liberty Clay Co. Mo. 10 April 1834

To the President of the United States of America

~~The undersigned,~~ We, the undersigned, your humble petitioners, Citizens of the U. States of America, and Residents of the County of Clay in the State of Missouri, being members of the Church of Christ reproachfully called mormons, beg leave to ~~lay before~~ refer the President to our former petition dated in Octo. last, and also to lay before him the accompanying hand bill dated Decemr. 12, 1333 with assurances that the said hand bill exhibits but a faint sketch of the sufferings of your petitioners and their brethren up to the period of its publication[1]

The said hand bill shows that at the time of dispersion a number of our families fled into the new and unsettled County of Van Buren but being unable to procure provisions in that County through the winter, many of them were compelled to return to their homes in Jackson County or perish with hunger. But they had no sooner set foot upon that soil, which a few months before we had purchased of the United States, than they were again met by the Citizens of Jackson County, and a renewal of savage barbarities inflicted upon these families, by beating with clubs and sticks, presenting knives and fire arms and threatening with death if they did not flee from the County; these inhuman assaults, upon ~~most~~ a number of these families, were repeated at two or three different times through the past winter, till they were compelled at last to abandon their possessions in Jackson County and flee with their mangled bodies into this Co. here to mingle their tears and unite their supplications with hundreds of their brethren to our Heavenly Father, & the Chief Ruler of our Nation.

Between One and two thousand of the people called mormons have been driven by force of arms from the County of Jackson in this State since the 1st. of Novemr. last being compelled to leave their highly cultivated fields the greater part of which had been bought of the United

States, and all this because of our belief in direct Revelations from God to the children of men, according to the Holy Scriptures. We know that such illegal violence has not been inflicted upon any sect or community of people by the citizens of the United States since the declaration of Independence. That this is a religious persecution, is notorious, throughout our Country, for, while the officers of the County, both civil & military, were accomplices in these unparallelled outrages, engaged in the destruction of the Printing office, Dwelling Houses &c, yet the Records of the Judicial tribunals of that County are not stained by a crime against our people.[2] Our numbers being greatly inferior to the Enemy, we were unable to stand in self defence. And our lives at this day are continually threatened by that infuriated people, so that our personal safety forbids one of our number going into that County on business. We beg leave to state that no impartial investigation into this criminal matter can be made, because the offenders must be tried in the County where the offence was committed, and the inhabitants of the County both magistrates & people, being combined, with the exception of a few, justice cannot be expected. At this day your petitioners do not know of a solitary family belonging to our Church, but what have been violently expelled from Jackson Co. by the inhabitants thereof.

Your petitioners have not gone into detail, with an account of their individual sufferings from ~~broken limbs and~~ death and bruised bodies, and the universal distress which prevails at this day, in a greater or less degree, throughout our whole body, not only because those sacred rights guaranteed to every religious sect have been publickly invaded in open hostility to the spirit and genius of our ~~Country~~ free government, but such of their houses as have not been burnt, their lands, and most of the products of the labor of their hands for the last year, have been wrested from them by a band of Outlaws, congregated in Jackson County on the western frontiers of the U. States within about 30 miles of the U.S. military post at Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri River. Your petitioners say that they do not enter into a minute detail of their sufferings in this petition lest they should weary the patience of their venerable Chief magistrate whose arduous duties they know are great, and daily accumulating.

We only hope to show to him, that this is an unprecedented emergency in the history of our Country—that the magistracy thereof is set at defiance—and justice checked in the open violation of its laws, and that we, your petitioners, who are almost wholly native born citizens of these U. States, of whom they purchased their lands in Jackson Co. Mo. with intent to cultivate the same as peaceable citizens, are now forced from them, & dwelling in the Counties of Clay, Ray & Lafayette in the state of Mo. without permanent homes, and suffering all the privations which must necessarily result from such inhuman treatment. Under these sufferings, your petitioners, petitioned the Governor of this State in Decemr. last, in answer to which, they received the following letter,

"City of Jefferson Feb. 4 1834
"Gentlemen, your communication of the 6. Decemr. &c &c &c. &c.
(here copy the Gov's letter)[3]

By the foregoing letter from the Governor, the President will perceive, a disposition manifested by him to enforce the laws as far as means have been furnished him by the Legislature of this State. But the powers vested in the Executive of this State appear to be inadequate for relieving the distresses of your petitioners in their present emergency. He is willing to send a Guard to conduct our Families back to their possessions, but is not authorised to direct a military force to be stationed any length of time for the protection of your petitioners—this step would be laying the foundation for a more fatal tragedy than the first, as our numbers at present are too small to contend single handed with the mob of said County. And as the federal constitution has given to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection or repel invasions—"And for these purposes, the President of the U. States is authorised to make the Call upon the Executives of the respective States"[4] . . . . . Therefore we your Petitioners in behalf of our society, which is so scattered and suffering, most humbly pray that we may be restored to our lands, houses and property in Jackson County and protected in them by an armed force till peace can be restored; ~~or our strength become sufficient to defend ourselves against the Ruffians and Outlaws of our Country~~ and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray

N.B. here followed 114 signatures

Edward Partridge
Jno. Corrill
Jno. Whitmer
Isaac Morley
A. S. Gilbert
W. W. Phelps
} &c. &c. &c.

Draft, Church History Library-W. W. Phelps Collection, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah (mAJs). Copy by John Whitmer, Community of Christ Library, Independence, Mo. (mAJs). Nauvoo, Ill., *Times and Seasons*, December 1 and 15, 1845. *History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints* (Salt Lake City, 1902), 1:483–85 (25-0681). *The Joseph Smith Papers: Histories, Volume 2: Assigned Histories, 1831–1847* (Salt Lake City, 2012), pp. 59–66. The *Smith Papers* text derives from Whitmer's copy, part of his unpublished Church history.

Phelps, Partridge, Whitmer, Corrill, and Gilbert also wrote Missouri governor Daniel Dunklin (1790–1844), giving news of this petition and asking him to write AJ on their behalf. Dunklin replied on April 20 that he doubted the president's power to intervene, but that he hoped to have a federal arsenal established in Jackson County whose garrison would provide some protection. He also assured them that, despite the law's present inefficacy, "*public sentiment* is a powerful corrective of error," and was very much on their side. The court of enquiry on Pitcher's conduct determined that, as there was in fact no insurrection on November 5, 1833, he had improperly confiscated the Saints' arms. On May 2 Dunklin ordered them returned (*Joseph Smith Papers: Histories, Volume 2: Assigned Histories, 1831–1847*, pp. 59, 71–73).

On May 2, Secretary of War Cass replied to the petitioners on AJ's behalf:

"I am instructed to inform you, that the offences, of which you complain, are violations of the laws of the State of Missouri, and not of the laws of the United States. The powers of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to direct the employment of a military force in cases, where the ordinary civil authority is found insufficient, extend only to proceedings under the laws of the United States.

"Where an insurrection in any State exists, against the Government thereof, the President is required on the application of such State, or of the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of militia, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"But this state of things does not exist in Missouri, or if it does, the fact is not shewn in the mode pointed out by law. The President cannot call out a Military force to aid in the execution of the State laws, until the proper requisition is made upon him by the constituted authorities" (W. W. Phelps Collection, Church History Library; Nauvoo *Times and Seasons*, January 1, 1846).

Article 1, Section 8 of the constitution empowered Congress to "provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions." Cass invoked a February 29, 1795, "Act to provide for calling forth the Militia," one section of which permitted the president to employ the militia to suppress opposition to "the laws of the United States . . . in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed" by the courts or U.S. marshals. Another authorized presidential deployment of the militia to suppress insurrection within a state, but only upon the application of the state legislature or governor (*Statutes*, 1:424).

Conflict between Saints and Missourians persisted, culminating in expulsion of the Saints from the state in 1838 by order of then governor Lilburn Boggs.

1. Partridge, Corrill, Whitmer, Morley, Gilbert, and Phelps had petitioned Governor Dunklin in October 1833. After describing the July events and their agreement to leave Jackson County, they complained of subsequent depredations, threats, and losses and implored Dunklin "to *raise* a sufficient number of troops, who, with us, may be empowered to defend our rights, that we may sue for damages in the loss of property—for abuse—for defamation, as to ourselves—and if advisable try for treason against the government." Dunklin replied on October 19. He encouraged the Saints to seek redress through the courts, to test "whether the laws can be peaceably executed or not." If not, and he was "officially notified" thereof, he would take steps to enforce their "faithful execution" (Kirtland *The Evening and the Morning Star*, December 1833). The December 12, 1833, handbill was a piece by Parley Pratt, Newel Knight, and John Corrill titled "'The Mormons' So Called." It recounted the July and November outrages against the Jackson County Saints (*The Evening and the Morning Star*, Extra, February 1834).

2. The phrase "crime against our people" was amended to "crime by our people" by Whitmer and to "crime committed by our people" in the 1902 *History of the Church*.

3. On December 6, 1833, Phelps, Morley, Whitmer, Partridge, Corrill, and Gilbert had written Dunklin asking "that we may be *restored* to our lands, houses, and property, and protected in them by the militia of the state, if legal, or by a detachment of the United States Rangers, which might be located at Independence, instead of Cantonment Leavenworth, till peace is restored. Also, we ask that our men may be organized into companies of Jackson Guards, and be furnished with arms by the state, to assist in maintaining their rights against the unhallowed power of the mob of Jackson county" (Nauvoo *Times and Seasons*, June 1, 1845). Dunklin replied on February 4, 1834:

"Your communication of the sixth December was regularly received and duly considered; and had I not expected to have received the evidence brought out on the inquiry ordered into the Military conduct of Col. Pitcher, in a short time after I received your petition, I should have replied to it long since. Last evening I was informed that the further enquiry of the Court was postponed until the 20th. inst. Then, before I can hear any thing from this court, the court of civil jurisdiction will hold its session in Jackson county, consequently cannot receive any thing from one preparatory to arrangements for the other.

"I am very sensible indeed of the injuries your people complain of, & should consider myself very remiss in the discharge of my duties, were I not to do every thing in my power consistent with a legal exercise of them, to afford your society the redress to which they seem entitled. One of your requests needs no evidence to support the right to have it granted; it is, that your people be put in possession of their homes from which they have been expelled. But what may be the duties of the Executive after that, will depend upon contingencies. If upon enquiry it is found your people were wrongfully dispossessed of their arms by Col. Pitcher, then an order will be issued to have them returned; and should your men organize according to law, which they have a right to do, (indeed it is their duty to do so, unless exempted by religious scruples) and apply for public arms, the Executive could not distinguish between their right to have them, and the right of every other description of people similarly situated.

"As to the request for keeping up a military force to protect your people and *prevent* the commission of crimes and injuries, were I to comply it would transcend the powers with which the Executive of this State is clothed. The Federal constitution has given to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions; and for these purposes the president of the United States is authorised to make the call upon the Executives of the respective states. And the laws of this State empower the 'commander in chief in case of actual or threatened invasion, insurrection or war, or public danger, or other emergency, to call forth into actual service such portion of the Militia as he may deem expedient.' These together with the general provision in our state constitution, that 'the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed' are all upon this branch of Executive powers. None of these as I consider, embrace this part of your request. The words 'or other emergency' in our militia law, seem quite broad, but the emergency, to come within the object of that provision, should be of a public nature. Your case is certainly a very emergent one, and the consequences as important to *your society*, as if the war had been waged against the whole state, yet the *public* has no other interest in it than that the laws be faithfully executed; this far I presume the whole community feel a deep interest, for that which is the case of the *Mormons* to day, may be the case of the *Catholics* tomorrow, and after them any other sect that may become obnoxious to a majority of the people of any section of the State. So far as a faithful execution of the laws is concerned, the Executive is disposed to do every thing consistent with the means furnished him by the Legislature, and I think I may safely say the same of the Judiciary.

"As now advised, I am of the opinion that a military guard will be necessary to protect the State witnesses and officers of the court, and to assist in the execution of its orders while sitting in Jackson county. By this mail I write to Mr. Rees enclosing him an order on the captain of the 'Liberty Blues' requiring the captain to comply with the requisition of the circuit Attorney in protecting the court and officers, and executing their precepts and orders during the progress of these trials. Under the protection of this Guard, your people can, if they think proper, return to their homes in Jackson county, and be protected in them during the progress of the trials in question, by which time facts will be developed upon which I can act more definitely. The Attorney General will be required to assist the circuit Attorney if the latter deems it necessary.

"On the subject of civil injuries, I must refer you to the courts; such questions rest with them exclusively. The laws are sufficient to afford a remedy for every injury of this kind, and whenever you make out a case entitling you to damages, there can be no doubt entertained of their ample award. Justice is sometimes slow in its progress, but is not less sure on that account" (W. W. Phelps Collection, Church History Library; Nauvoo *Times and Seasons*, December 15, 1845). Dunklin quoted Missouri's 1820 state constitution and an 1825 militia law (*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 1824–25 session, p. 54).

A grand jury was expected to investigate the events of November 1833 at the February 1834 term of the Jackson County circuit court. Amos Rees (1800–1886) was the prosecuting attorney, and Dunklin also dispatched state attorney general Robert William Wells (1795–1864). On February 5, Dunklin instructed David Rice Atchison (1807–1886), captain of the Liberty Blues, to carry out orders from Rees or circuit judge John F. Ryland and to see that

Saints seeking to return to their homes "are permitted to take possession peaceably, and protect them in such possession during the trial of these causes." Partridge, Phelps, Corrill, and others were escorted to testify under armed guard; but Rees, Wells, and Ryland concluded it was useless to proceed because the jurors themselves were "equally concerned in the outrages committed" (*The Joseph Smith Papers: Documents, Volume 3: February 1833–March 1834* [Salt Lake City, 2014], pp. 410, 468–72; Columbia *Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser*, March 8, 1834).

4. The quotation is from Dunklin's February 4 letter.

From Alexander Parker Crittenden

West Point, April 14th

Honored Sir

However reluctant I may be again to obtrude myself upon your notice or again to trouble you upon my account after the kindness which you have already shown me—yet I am compelled ~~again~~ to do so—upon receiving permission from the Sec of War to return to the Point, there to await the final decision, which I had cause to think would be favorable, I immediately repaired to this Post. The day after my arrival, I visited the Superintendant—told him my situation—that I expected to be reinstated in the course of a few days—expressed my determination of henceforth obeying the regulations in every particular—and requested his consent to my remaining in Barracks untill the necessary papers arrived. I made this request because I could there devote myself exclusively to my studies and make up for lost time. (It has hitherto been customary for persons in my condition to do so without any permission and it would never have occurred to me to endeavor to obtain it—but for the advice of one of my friends.) The Superintendant received me very coldly and upon my mentioning that I had not at first thought it necessary to obtain his consent—or I should have done so immediately after my arrival, replied with harshness "Sir, if you will not think—you must be *made* to think." This harshness was entirely unexpected as I was conscious of no offence and surprised me greatly But I was still more surprised when he told me—That charges still remained against me—that I had still to be tried for breach of arrest. I did not think that such was *your* intention—nor do I yet. I had hoped and had supposed that all past offences were pardoned and that I should have an opportunity of showing myself worthy of the mercy which you have ~~shown~~ displayed towards me—and that you would not have restored me—when certain dissmission awaited me for another offence. I trust that you *have* pardoned all that is past and that you will not plunge me from the height of happiness to the depths of misery. I remain respectfully Your obt Servt.

A. P. Crittenden

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War A. J.

[Endorsed by Lewis Cass:] Referred to Gen Gratiot to have Mr Crittenden reappointed L C

ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Crittenden (1816–1870), a West Point cadet from Kentucky and nephew of John J. Crittenden, was later a prominent attorney and politician in California and Nevada. René Edward De Russy was the superintendent at West Point. Crittenden had been court-martialed in February for leaving his post as a sentinel and for offering a flippant and disrespectful excuse. He had pled guilty to the specifics but not to the covering charge of "unmilitary conduct." The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. AJ had approved the sentence on March 9. The War Department promulgated it on March 20, while also sharply reproving the court for violating settled procedure by failing to take evidence in cases where the accused had pled guilty (DNA-RG 94, M1094-3). On April 11, Attorney General Butler opined to Lewis Cass regarding Crittenden's case that it was the court's special duty to take testimony in cases of guilty pleas where the punishment was discretionary, in order to fairly judge the gravity of the offense (*HRDoc* 123, 26th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 944–45, Serial 387). On that ground AJ ordered Crittenden's reinstatement, and on April 22 he was ordered to report for duty (DNA-RG 94, M91-26). He graduated in 1836.

From Montfort Stokes

Fort Gibson, April 14th. 1834.

Sir

I must beg your forgiveness for the liberty I take in addressing you, personally, on the subject of the duties of the Commissioners of Indian affairs.

I have frequently written to you, on public and private matters, and have ever found your answers frank and candid; and this emboldens me, once more, to speak plainly.

It is believed by me that it is your intention, as far as practicable, to remove to the West of the Mississippi, every Indian now remaining in the United States; and to provide them in their new homes, with all the comforts the Government can bestow. It was to further these views, that I determined to give my feeble aid in carrying your plan into execution. It is a Scheme worthy of yourself; and if carried into effect according to your liberal and comprehensive views, will redound as much to the credit and future fame and usefulness of your Administration as any other of its acts, by enabling the Indians, whether Emigrants or original nations West, to perpetuate their race as a distinct people. It would be a source of lasting regret to enlightened and benevolent men of this and future generations, if this race of red men, from whom we have obtained our own homes and firesides, should be suffered by any neglect or mismanagement of the General Government, to be lost from the world, in that very Country where God first planted them. I believe that you could not contemplate such a Catastrophe, without carrying your regrets into another world: And I know that it is your wish to prevent it.

I will not pretend to say, that I rely on my own fallible judgment, to point out the remedy for preventing this Calamity; but I do say that a

scheme is in active operation in this Country, calculated to counteract and frustrate every effort of the Government for the establishment of peace and harmony among the Indians West.

It has been wisely provided that White persons shall not reside among the Indians without a special permission from agents of the Government;[1] and yet it is a fact, that this whole Indian Country is infested by a horde of idle, worthless vagabonds under the denomination of teachers, preachers and Missionaries, who are countenanced by some of the Indian Agents, and whose business it is to divide and distract the different tribes, by every artifice in the power of Hypocrisy to practice. Their first movement is generally to procure followers and adherents, no matter how worthless or wicked, and then by calling them *Christians*, to set them at variance with the rest of the tribe, whom they call *Heathens*. Already they have divided the Cherokees West into two inveterate parties, to the utter destruction of all confidence in each other. They are attempting to carry the same plan into execution among the Choctaws, Creeks, Osages and Shawanees; and I have reason to believe that the same plan is in operation among the Kanzas, Delawares and Kickapoos. A part of their Scheme is to have every Government agent dismissed, who is not subservient to their views, and to get the whole management of Indian affairs West, into their own hands; and by that means have the distribution of all the School funds and Indian annuities. A further part of the plan is to have all the trading Houses discontinued, and to have goods furnished to the Indians, as Mr. Ellsworth states, "*by a set of wealthy benevolent Gentlemen of the North, at costs and charges, without profit to themselves*." These, Sir, are some of the selfish and ambitious plans of the Missionaries West, and a more accursed and disastrous Scheme for the destruction of Indian prosperity in the West, could not be invented, unless by the permanent establishment of an Inquisition for the burning of *Heretics*.

I am aware, Sir, of the danger I encounter, in thus denouncing the ambitious projects of a set of *Enthusiasts* and *Hypocrites*, whose adherents are scattered all over the world, and whose numbers and wealth constitute them a most formidable phalanx. But, like yourself, Sir, no personal or political considerations shall deter me from fulfilling the duties attached to my public station.

Whatever the Missionary Societies may say in their reports, about the beneficial effects of their establishments West, it is a fact that they can not boast of having instructed one single Red man or half breed, who is, or is likely to be, of any advantage or credit to the Indians or to any one else. I am personally acquainted with many of the Young men who have been educated, or pretended to have been educated at the Missionary establishments, and I am informed of the history of others: They are the most worthless vagabonds in the Indian Country. They have never learned the business of hunting or trapping game for their support: They have never been taught any of the mechanic arts: They have never been brought up

with the knowledge and industrious habits of farmers; and all they pretend to know is a confused smattering of a Religion, which they neither understand nor practice.

The object of this communication, Dear Sir, is to counteract, as far as in my power, the attempts of the Missionary Societies from obtaining from the Government, the controul of Indian affairs West.

Much ought to be done by the Government for bettering the condition of the Indians in this their last and only asylum in this world. It is due to them as a distinct people who once possessed the whole American Continent: It is due to them for the many sacrifices they have made, and the privations they have encountered by having been driven from place to place, for the accommodation of the whites; and above all it is due to them from a Christian people, professing to be willing that the blessings bestowed by an All wise and All merciful God, should be equally shared by all mankind. Under these impressions, I have done all in my power to accomplish the purposes contemplated by the Government in the formation of this Board of Commissioners; and I have only to regret that my labours have not been aided in the manner I anticipated. I have never considered myself the commissioner of the Government only, but the joint Commissioner of the Government and the Indians; and to the joint service of both parties, all my efforts have been directed. If I was sent here to *bargain* the Indians out of any portion of their lands or out of their natural rights, without a just equivalent, then I have greatly mistaken my duties, and your views in sending me here.

With my best wishes for your health, and the assurance of my best efforts for the success of your administration, I am, with the most respectful attachment, your obedt. servant

M. Stokes

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-776). Stokes (1762–1842) had been a U.S. senator and North Carolina governor. A July 1832 law had authorized appointing three commissioners to negotiate boundaries and settle disputes among western and emigrating Indians, and AJ had appointed Stokes, Connecticut lawyer Henry Leavitt Ellsworth (1791–1858), and Dutch Reformed minister and missionary John F. Schermerhorn as commissioners. They based themselves at Fort Gibson in present Oklahoma. Their commission expired by law in July 1834, and an Act of June 30 replaced it with a single superintendent of western Indian affairs, to be based at St. Louis (*Statutes*, 4:735).

Stokes had previously written Secretary of War Cass on July 20, 1833, denouncing missions as "mere money making establishments" and missionaries as "spies" and "Hypocritical informers" who engaged in "officious intermeddling" and were "incessantly interfering with our business and with the agencies." He charged that missionary teachings, "being more particularly directed towards the promotion of Religion, than to the concerns of agriculture or to wants of common life, are not likely to change Savages into useful members of an Indian Community" (DNA-RG 75, M234-921). Cass had replied on August 19, agreeing that Indian youths, in addition to "the great truths of morality and religion should be taught also such useful arts as may be serviceable to them." But he cautioned against imputing to those with different views "any but the most disinterested motives for the opinions they adopt" (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). The present Stokes letter to AJ may have been prompted by a

circular sent by Cass on March 26, 1834. It notified Army officers and Indian agents that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions intended to send three agents to establish a western Indian mission and school the coming summer, and asked for them "such aid, as will facilitate the accomplishment of their objects" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12).

1. The 1802 Indian Intercourse Act had restricted whites from residing or trespassing on Indian lands (*Statutes*, 2:141–42).

Protest to the United States Senate

[On April 15 Jackson sent to the Senate a formal protest against the resolution of censure it had passed on March 28, which declared "That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." The first part of Jackson's protest challenged the constitutional legitimacy of the censure. He then objected to its lack of specificity and upheld his right to perform the several actions comprising the "proceedings in relation to the public revenue," including dismissing Treasury secretary Duane. Jackson next quoted resolutions supporting removal of the deposits from the legislatures of three states whose senators had voted for censure. He drew a contrast between the president as "the direct representative of the American people" and senators who were "not elected by the people and not to them directly responsible," and warned of the pernicious consequences that would follow from the censure's precedent (Richardson, 3:90–91). Declaring that "I do hereby solemnly protest*" against the censure, Jackson defended his private character, avowed his preference for "a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none" over "a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments," and closed by requesting the Senate to enter the protest in its official journal (Richardson, 3:92–93).*

Because of a congressman's death on April 14, the Senate did no business on April 15 or 16. On April 17 Jackson's protest was delivered and read aloud, and George Poindexter of Mississippi moved that it not be received. After extended debate, on May 7 the Senate adopted four resolutions by identical votes of 27 to 16. The first stated that the protest "asserts powers as belonging to the President which are inconsistent with the just authority of the two Houses of Congress, and inconsistent with the constitution of the United States"; the second, that the Senate "cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its journals"; the third, that the protest "is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the journals"; and fourth, that "the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate

*against any of its proceedings" (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 226, 252–53, Serial 237).*

The delivered protest, written out by Andrew J. Donelson and signed by Jackson, resides in the Senate archives (DS, DNA-RG 46, 25-0713). It was not printed by the Senate, but appears in Richardson, 3:69–93. The Washington Globe *printed the protest on April 17 from a duplicate copy. Five words in its printing deviated from the text sent to the Senate. Denoting these as clerical errors in the Senate text, Donelson listed and explained them in a letter written to* Globe *editor Blair on April 22 and published on April 24, when the Senate had not yet refused to receive and print the protest. Donelson said that upon discovering the errors, he had gone to the Senate on April 18 and had the five corrections entered in pencil on the delivered text. The* Register of Debates *printed the protest incorporating all of Donelson's changes (23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1317–36), but Richardson's later printing, taken directly from the Senate text, picked up only one of the five.*

On April 21, while the Senate was considering its response to the protest, Jackson sent a supplementary message to clarify its meaning and avoid "misconstruction." He denied intending to challenge Congress's right to provide by law for the disposition of public funds, and disclaimed any right to "supervise or interfere with" those charged by law with their management, excepting presidential appointees "for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible." He denied claiming for himself "any power or authority not clearly granted by the Constitution and laws," and asked that this message be considered as part of the protest and entered in the Senate journal along with it (Richardson, 3:93–94).

No complete manuscript of Jackson's protest survives outside the Senate text. Letterpress copies of two draft sections by Jackson's Navy secretary Levi Woodbury are in his papers in the Library of Congress. They provided the argument and much of the phrasing for the first part of the protest (Richardson, 3:69–78). Jackson's papers in the Library of Congress contain a single page by Donelson that was replaced in the final text before delivery to the Senate, and also a manuscript of about half the protest in nearly final form in the hand of Christopher Andrews, a Navy Department clerk who was sometimes employed as a presidential copyist (DLC-77). The Woodbury and Donelson drafts are printed here.]

Drafts by Levi Woodbury

It might not be necessary however competent for any department of the government, when assailed in conversation or debate—or by resolutions at hasty meetings of mere political bodies, to vindicate its course or to complain of any irregularity & injustice in the manner of the attack.

But the condition of things is entirely altered, when one department of the government is assailed by another Department of the government and,

in a manner harsh & without precedent in our political system, is pronounced guilty of high handed outrages on the laws & the Constitution. In such case the accusation and condemnation do not proceed from mere individuals, under the hasty excitement of ~~mere~~ personal or political prejudices—uttered only in conversational heat or given only an ephemeron existence in the daily press. But they come from a high Department in the government—in its official capacity—under the solemnities of oaths & after grave discussion—and are formally entered on its records to communicate their contents not only to the whole country, but to posterity. They come from a Department, also, whose peculiar election by the Legislatures of the States, composing the Union & whose numerous & legitimate checks upon the other branches—impart to it, under the constitution, great respect & great conservative powers, when duly exercised; but which powers, if perverted by indiscretion, prejudice faction or corruption, tend to produce, as similar powers thus perverted have in former ages often produced, that very anarchy or despotism, which a scrupulous regard to constitutional rights; which impartial decisions and just measures almost invariably prevent.

AD, DLC-Woodbury Papers, reel 30 (mAJs).

In the published Journal of the Senate of the United States, the following resolution appears to have passed on the 28th. of March last:

"Resolved, that the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority & power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both,"

Having had the honour to fill the office of President at the above time by the voluntary suffrages of a large majority of the people of the United States and not having received notice of any impeachment presented against me by the House of Representatives, who by the constitution "shall have the sole power of impeachment," it was with *[. . .]* surprise, and *[. . .]* unheard & untried I found my conduct *[. . .]* the records of the Senate *[. . .]*dended.[1]

As the resolution does not propose any legislat*[. . .]* nor assume a legislative power requiring in the constitution the joint cooperation of the other House, its real *[. . .]* and the next steps intended to be taken are in some degree uncertain.

Were not the supposition uncharitable and derogatory to the elevated station & high duties of the Senate, a design might be imputed merely to adopt an official form, by which the Senate, with the whole weight of its authority, could stigmatize the Executive branch of the government before the country and thus impair & embarrass the course of its administration.

But the more favourable inference is, that the resolution, being neither legislative nor executive in its character, must have been intended to excite the House of Representatives, by the example & sanction of the Senate, to

denounce the President and institute a regular impeachment against him and, should that fail, to consider its formal & judicial condemnation of him by this resolution as a sufficient conviction to destroy the usefulness & defeat the measures of the Executive without entering against him as is usual & constitutional in cases of impeachment a regular judgment of "removal from office" ~~and~~ or "disqualification to hold & enjoy office."[2]

A further proceeding, however, to enter such a judgment against him would appear but little more novel, informal and [unjust], when we advert to the actual distribution of powers under the constitution & to the great principles of civil liberty, than have been the solemn censure and conviction already, in the irregular manner before mentioned, pronounced by the Senate, that the President has been guilty of the high crime of violating the laws and more especially the obligations of that sacred instrument he has sworn *to preserve, protect & defend*.[3]

Under [the] circumstances, influenced by that oath and the momentous duties prescribed by the Constitution on the chief Executive Magistrate of the United States—the conduct rights & privileges of which branch of the government have thus been deliberately assailed; & impelled by a due regard *[to my]* reputation & self respect as a man & to the civil immunities held by *[me]* in common with my fellow citizens and by a natural and, it is hoped, not unworthy desire to aid in transmitting to future generations all our valuable institutions with their constitutional checks & balances underanged, I have felt constrained to protest against the course pursued by the Senate in the passage of the before named resolution and to vindicate from its aggravated reproaches the Executive Department ~~of~~ over which I preside and the character, which it has been one of the labours of my long public life to establish.

The Senate in this proceeding is believed to have acted in a manner without precedent—in derogation of the constitution—and highly dangerous to public liberty and private rights. That body, it is well known, possesses certain specified powers, some of which are legislative, others executive and some judicial.

It cannot be pretended, that the passage of the resolution under consideration was legislative. Because in that event, its form would have been joint & required the cooperation of the other House & the President, like other legislative acts; or in its matter, it would have related to some subject of legislation and concluded with some recommendation as to legislation concerning it.

While wanting both the form & substance of a legislative measure, it is equally manifest, that the resolution was not justified by any of the Executive powers conferred on the Senate. These powers relate exclusively to the ratification of treaties & the confirmation of certain nominations to office; & they are exercised in secret session with closed doors. This resolution does not apply to any treaty, or any nomination & was passed in a public session—nor were there at the time of its passage—any treaty

or nominations before the Senate connected with "the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue."

There is another class of resolutions sometimes passed, which may be considered incidental & necessary in the transaction of business of any kind by a public body and which relate to subjects of order, to officers of the body—to its buildings & other appurtenances. But in this resolution no fact or opinion is expressed in regard to any such subject, nor ~~is it~~ does it appear to be in any way connected with such a subject.

It might be conjectured, that this resolution grew out of a general supervisory power, vested in the Senate, to see the laws faithfully executed by the other Departments, like that vested in the Executive branch of the government, if the constitution had not in fact refrained from giving any such power to the Senate or to any Department except the Executive. Or it might be supposed, it was intended as a constitutional veto on the general doings of the Executive, as the Executive possesses one over the legislation of Cong., if the constitution had conferred on the Senate such a power in general cases & had not limited it expressly to the enumerated cases of treaties & nominations.

On the contrary the whole phraseology & sense of the resolution ~~are~~ seem to be judicial. The judiciary undoubtedly has the power to pronounce certain laws ~~& acts~~ unconstitutional in which the President may have concurred with Congress or acts which he may have performed alone; as the President himself may reject and declare in his opinion to be unconstitutional any bills presented by either House for his approval. But it is the judiciary alone and the Senate acting in a judicial capacity, who as public bodies are invested with powers to perform judicial acts in respect to the President.

The Senate in this case as a public body—in its official capacity—thus empowered by the People and the States to perform only certain enumerated acts, or to exercise certain enumerated powers—undertake to perform an act, not to be vindicated under any of its ~~usual~~ ordinary powers and which in its essence ~~is entirely judicial~~ is connected more with its extraordinary judicial powers than with any other. It arraigns the conduct of a public officer, as it may be arraigned by the constitution—before the Senate, after an impeachment by the House. It is attended by an ex parte discussion. It contains a sentence of condemnation, which is formally entered on the public records of the Senate—and that condemnation extends to what, in its nature & usual character, is a proper subject of judicial examination, by impeachment if not otherwise; & if guilt appears as is here declared—is a proper subject of conviction & punishment.

The passage of this resolution then has presented the extraordinary spectacle, under our form of government, of a ~~judicial~~ proceeding by the Senate, judicial in its character & leading to the conviction & censure of a public officer—without any previous impeachment by the House of

Representatives or any notice to the individual implicated or any hearing before conviction.

Could it with propriety be supposed, that this proceeding is not intended to be final, but to end in an impeachment by the other House it then presents the extraordinary & tyrannical novelty of a tribunal empowered to try impeachments expressing beforehand an opinion in a particular case and indirectly inviting a prosecution. It presents the appalling spectacle in a free government of judges converted into prosecuting Attornies and going through a laboured preparation for an impartial hearing & decision by a previous *ex parte* investigation & sentence against the supposed offender. There is no more settled axiom in that government, where are derived the forms & power conferred on the Senate in relation to this subject than that "the Lords cannot impeach any to themselves nor join in the accusation because they are the judges."[4] And though the House of Lords there is and for some years has been opposed to the Executive Department as well as to the popular branch of the Legislature; yet an attempt by them to impeach any to themselves or to join in the accusation would doubtless render the opposition and differences still greater and would be received as a violation of constitutional principles and be met by the universal indignation of a vigilant people.

To contend, that this resolution may be justifiable, though not legislative in form or substance, nor inviting future legislation; because it may possibly lead to some future legislation is to contend that an impeachment or conviction by the Senate without hearing or trial is justifiable; because that not only possibly but very probably would lead to future legislation.

Were it granted, however problematical that the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation and invested with exclusive power to originate certain measures as to the public revenue—could properly pass such a resolution without a judicial enquiry and without following it up by any legislation or impeachment; yet it does not follow that the Senate possesses like authority because the Senate, though coordinate in some respects as to legislative measures is limited in regard to those about the revenue & is forbidden to exercise the power of impeachment, while it is invested with exclusive authority to *try* impeachments. From these limitations as well as this special grant of exclusive power to try impeachments—it is manifest the Senate ought to refrain from any act in its executive or legislative capacity, which would unfit it for the proper exercise of the exclusive power to try impeachments—not only the fair principles of legal construction require this, but motives of delicacy and a due regard to the ordinary principles of justice. There is a necessity also, that the Senate should refrain previously to pass sentence of condemnation on the very person & conduct—which forthwith they will be required to try if their condemnation is believed to be correct; because they thus incapacitate themselves to perform impartially what

the Constitution requires them so to perform & which it allows no other department of the government to perform. While there is no necessity and certainly no propriety for the Senate to join in this previous condemnation—there being another branch of the legislature with equal if not larger authority on this and all legislative subjects and with exclusive authority to institute all accusatory proceedings against public officers.

Whatever view it has been in my power to take of this subject, the resolution of the Senate appears at war with the whole spirit of the constitution.

It is believed, also, to violate some of the first principles of natural right and sound municipal law. These forbid either trial or conviction without notice and a full and impartial hearing. But in the present case a charge is made, not of a mistak~~ing~~e in the exercise of supposed rights, but of an assumption or usurpation "of authority & power not conferred by the constitution & laws," & which charge in & of itself not only imputes illegal conduct, but unlimited and unqualified, as it is in relation to motives, imputes an official crime and misdemeanour of the greatest turpitude. It imputes not merely a departure from the path of official duty; but a violation of both the laws & the constitution and a gross breach of the oath prescribed to the President & taken under that constitution to *preserve, protect & defend it*. Of this charge, which, if true, should immediately drive me from my high station and cover my name with lasting infamy the Senate have denounced me to my country and the world as guilty, with neither notice of trial, nor opportunity to be present to meet my accusers & disprove their testimony or refute their arguments.

The elementary principles of justice appear thus to have been entirely overlooked or prostrated.

A contest for more than two centuries in favour of certain principles of civil liberty, establishing in statutes, in bills of rights, in sacred charters, and in constitutions & fortifying by learned judicial decisions and by the reasonings of the ablest writers on natural and municipal law the priviledge of the humblest citizen to a notice before trial—to a hearing before conviction and to an impartial tribunal for deciding on the charge—~~all this~~ seems to have been waged in vain, if this proceeding, on the part of the Senate is to be sustained.

The general and abstract form of the resolution is another feature in the case in perfect harmony with those other departures from the just principles and settled improvements in judicial proceedings, so properly the boast of free countries in modern times.

It carefully abstains from averring in *which* of the late proceedings in relation to the public revenue" the President has "assumed upon himself authority & power not conferred by the constitution & laws." Why is not the particular assumption specified, if intended, that it should be understood or answered?

It carefully abstains also from particularizing *what* laws or what *parts* of the constitution have been violated.

Why is not the certainty expressed—"the nature and cause of the accusation" set out in a manner, which would be constitutional and required before the poorest citizen for the smallest crime could be exposed to condemnation?

But none of these circumstances are now mentioned with a view to avoid any just responsibility for my Executive measures *late* or remote—in *relation to the public revenue* or any other public question. On the contrary the President feels anxious at all times & in all proper ways to explain the grounds of his official conduct and is willing after due hearing and trial to abide by the decision of the constitutional tribunals & of his country.

But he would be perfidious towards that Constitution he has sworn *to defend*—he would prove false to his public obligations and justly forfeit any title to the esteem or respect of the American People in all future time were he to witness a wound inflicted on that constitution in an attack on himself and on that branch of the government in his immediate charge and forbear to enter his solemn protest against the violation.

Whatever may be the termination of the course of proceedings on the part of the Senate, connected with the unprecedented resolution concerning the President, Congress and the public may rest assured, that while in office he will continue to exercise those constitutional powers believed by him to be entrusted to his charge; and desirous as he is to conform to the wishes of his constituents and happy as he would be to proceed harmoniously with ~~the~~ both Houses of Congress in the despatch of the public business, yet no species of illegal intimidation or unconstitutional condemnation must be expected to deter him from what his conscience & judgment dictate to be the just discharge of his responsible duties either in relation to the public revenue, or any other matter within his official cognizance.

Vigilance in the protection of those barriers erected by our Fathers against encroachments by any one branch of the government upon another and timely resistance to violations of the first principles of judicial proceedings are at all times wise &, he trusts, that the People and the States of our beloved Union will by the exercise of these qualities be strengthened in their efforts to uphold the supremacy of the laws—to save the constitution from ruin and to perpetuate their liberties unimpaired.

AD, DLC-Woodbury Papers, reel 30 (mAJs).

1. Article 1, Section 2, of the constitution says the House of Representatives "shall have the sole Power of Impeachment."

2. Article 1, Section 3 of the constitution states that "Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States."

3. Article 2, Section 1 of the constitution requires a president to swear or affirm that he will "faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States" and "to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

4. This rule is in Section 53, "Impeachment," of Thomas Jefferson's *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate of the United States* (Washington, 1801), there credited to John Selden's *Of the Judicature in Parliaments* (London, c1681).

Draft by Andrew Jackson Donelson

[This page, headed "93," was replaced by page 93 of the delivered protest, which begins and ends in the same place but omits the stricken words (Richardson, 3:91–92).]

my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty as the responsible head of one of the co-equal departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of that resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its ~~very~~ inception.[1] ~~The performance of this duty, so far as it may seem to violate the comity and respect due from the Executive to the Senate has been truly unpleasant. But under the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed no alternative has been left me.~~

It is due to the high trust with which [I ha]ve been charged; to those who may be called [to succ]eed me in it: to the Representatives of the

AD, DLC (77).

1. The words "tendency of the" are inserted in pencil and were incorporated in the replacement text.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
April 15th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

your affectionate letter of the 4th. instant giving me the pleasing information of the safe delivery of Sarah & presenting you with a fine son, reached me this evening & I hasten to acknowledge it. I feel grateful to you & Sarah for calling him for me.[1] I trust in a kind providence that he will preserve & restore the mother soon to her health, and the son ~~to~~ long to live & be a blessing and comfort to his parents in their declining years, an ornament to that society in which he may be ~~bless~~ placed, and should I be permitted to return to the Hermitage ~~& be blessed~~ ~~permitted~~, for a few years, to live in retirement ~~&~~ he will be a great consolation to me. Present to my dear Sarah, and the sweet babe my blessing—and to each a kiss. Kiss my dear little Rachel for me & tell her Grandpa, if he is permitted to get to the Hermitage this summer, ~~he~~ will bring to her a pretty, ~~something,~~ for her to remember her grandpa by.

I write in haste that it may go in the return mail. I have been engaged for some days in preparing a protest against Clays resolution passed in the Senate censuring me. I sent it up to day to the Senate but owing to the death of one of the members of the House of Representatives, it was

not delivered, nor can it before thursday next.[2] I will send you a copy when in print. I think my protest will shew, that it is not I, but the Senate who have usurped power & violated the constitution—and I am sure the people will recollect, that it was a corrupt & venal senate that overturned the liberty of Rome before ever Cezar reached her gates—& if ever our republic is overthrown, it will be by a venal senate usurping all power and forming an allience with a corrupt monied monopoly—yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Emily & the babe is doing very well, & all join in congratulations on the birth of your son & kind wishes to you Sarah & your houshold—[3]

ALS, DLC (44). Envelope addressed and franked by AJ, J & R Stamps (25-0708).

1. Andrew Jackson III (1834–1906) was born at the Hermitage on April 4.

2. Maryland congressman Littleton Purnell Dennis (1786–1834) had died on April 14. The Senate adjourned without doing business on April 15 and attended Dennis's funeral on April 16. AJ's protest was received and read on Thursday, April 17.

3. Rachel Jackson Donelson (1834–1888), fourth child of AJ Donelson and Emily Tennessee Donelson, was born April 9.

From William O'Neal

Baltimore April 15th. 1834

Dear General

I had to write this Letter at the risk of my life to let you know that they are a damned set of villians that intend to assasinate as you are going to the Senate Chamber on Friday. They are to Start from this city in to morrows privat Stages and horseback to the number of twenty and I would call out some Troops for they say they will rid the country of the monster as they call you if they die for it—The are all young men[.] your obediant servant

William O.Neal

ALS, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (25-0709). This letter, perhaps given by AJ to Blair for the *Globe*, was not published.

To Levi Woodbury

april 16th. 1834—

Referred to the Secretary of the Navy, that he may compare the Evidence furnished by commodore Warrington with the report & evidence in

the Department, & have the president furnished with a synopsis of the Testimony—and that synopsis may include any call of the committee on the Dept., for a report in this case, if any made. ?Why if not made, a subordinate should be called on for evidence and not thro the Department, & whether Commodore Warrington made any call for the reports on file to accompany the testimony & his report to the chairman of the committee.

AN, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). John Thompson (1768–1847) of Portsmouth, Va., had contracted with the Navy Department in June 1829 to build a wall around the Gosport navy yard at Portsmouth. Navy yard commandant Captain James Barron (1768–1851) suspended the work in July after he and then Navy secretary John Branch concluded that the stone and brick Thompson had procured were unfit for use. For several months Thompson and Barron disputed the quality of his materials, each gathering opinions from expert witnesses. In May 1830 the Board of Navy Commissioners, which had charge of naval procurement, ordered Thompson to complete his contract. He declined, explaining that having neither been paid nor permitted to proceed, he had by that time sold his materials.

In December 1831 Thompson petitioned Congress for relief, and in February 1832 the House Committee of Claims referred his case to Captain Lewis Warrington (1782–1851), who had replaced Barron as navy yard commandant. Warrington reported in April that witnesses sustained Thompson's claims about the quality of his materials and the losses he had suffered. In December the House committee reported a bill awarding him $2,380 for materials, labor, and damages (*House Journal*: 22d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 307, 617, Serial 215; 22d Cong., 2d sess., p. 55, Serial 232). The bill did not advance that session but was reintroduced in the new Congress on December 13, 1833. It passed the House on December 24 and the Senate on March 31, 1834 (*HRRep* 12, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 260; *House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 127, Serial 253; *Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 203, Serial 237).

Meanwhile, on January 28 Woodbury at AJ's request had furnished him with copies of Barron's 1829 reports against Thompson (DNA-RG 45, M472-1). On April 17 Woodbury replied to this memorandum with a summary of the case. He stated that neither the House committee nor Warrington had requested documents from the Navy Department. However, Thompson had submitted copies of most of them, including his exchanges with Barron, with his petition for relief, and Warrington would already have known about them from being himself a member of the Navy Board at the time of the controversy (DNA-RG 45, M472-1). On April 18 AJ signed the bill for Thompson's relief, noting on Woodbury's report: "This Bill is passed on exparte evidence, some of whom, Mr. P*[arks]* appears to h[ave] been int*[eres]*ted —but altho, Commodore Barron who ought to have been called on, & who could have shewn how groundless the demand, still as congress has passed it, I approve the bill, believing it to be fraudulent" (DLC-59; *Statutes*, 6:558–59). Marshall Parks (1786–1840) of Norfolk had certified the quality of Thompson's bricks, some of which he may have supplied himself.

From Beverley Roy

Virginia Clarksburg
16th. April 1834.

Dr. Sir,

You will be enabled to learn through the medium of the Washington Globe &c. the present state of political feelings in this the North-western End of Virginia. There you will see (save the voice of some persons who seem to have got there *diplomer* from the *Clayites and Nulfyers*) one simultaous voice by acclamation that your course as the Chief Magistrate

of these U States was corr[ect] *both* in your veto of the Bank and the removal of the Deposits.[1]

Your firmness on these as well as many other occasions are unparalied either in ancient or modern times.

We all feel the high sense of honor manifested by that distinguished Son of Virginia William C Reeves and she will heel the wound so erroneously inflicted upon his feelings by men who spoke not the sentiments of their constituents, but of their own private feelings—the next Virginia Legislature will be composed of very different materials.

Such as ever will be prepared to reinstate him in the U States Senate.[2]

His reinstatement together with your course is the basis on which our Elections depend and whichs have proved successful as yet.

My health is yet delicate owing to the situation of my leg and ancle.[3]

Please accept my best wishes for your health and happiness and believe me to be your friend

Beverley Roy

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. B. Roy—political all well, in Clarksburgh, va—Rives, the favorite—A. J.

ALS, NPV (25-0820). Roy (1781–1859) had been an Army lieutenant in the War of 1812.

1. The *Globe* had recently run accounts of pro-Jackson and anti-Bank meetings in several western Virginia counties. Clarksburg was the seat of Harrison County in present West Virginia. On May 6 the *Richmond Enquirer* reported 2,018 votes for administration candidates and 354 for the opposition in April legislative elections there.

2. Benjamin Leigh, elected by the legislature to replace Rives in the Senate after his resignation, had voted for the resolution to censure AJ. In January 1835 Leigh was elected over Rives to serve a full term. Rives returned to the Senate in March 1836 to fill a seat vacated by John Tyler.

3. Roy had participated in the defense of Fort Bowyer outside Mobile in 1814, where he sustained a serious accidental leg injury. In December 1830 Roy had petitioned Congress for a disability pension, which AJ endorsed on January 10, 1831, with his recollection of meeting Roy after the battle (DNA-RG 15; mAJs). An Act of May 14, 1836, granted Roy a pension (*Statutes*, 6:631).

From John Ross

Brown's Hotel
Thursday Apl. 17th. 1834

The Compliments of the Cherokee Delegation to the President of the United States,

And beg leave to call his attention to the Communication which they had the honor to address him on the 28th. of last month, and to inquire how soon may they expect his definite reply to the same, as they are particularly desirous to terminate the business of their Mission with the Govt.

as soon as practicable, that they may return home. Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Delegation by

Jno Ross

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War that he may say to the cherokee delegation for the last time that to their prior letter to this, he explained to them their situation that we could not interfere with the laws of Georgia & it was for them to choose whether they would remove west of the M. or remain subject to Georgia—when they determine we are ready to act &c

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0828). *SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 28–29 (Serial 242). Cass wrote the Cherokee delegation the next day that its March 28 letter (above) had never been received at the War Department, but that AJ had nothing to add to Cass's March 13 reply to the delegation's previous March 12 letter (above) except that if they had "any proposition to make, on the grounds heretofore offered to you connected with your removal, it shall be received and considered without delay." On April 29 the delegation wrote Cass, repeating arguments and citing past treaty protections against forced removal but also enclosing a copy of their March 28 letter and pointing to its propositions as a basis for settlement. On May 1, Indian commissioner Herring replied that "The President does not see the slightest hope of a termination to the embarrassments under which you labor, but in your removal to the country west of the Mississippi; and he thinks that holding out to you any other expectation would be delusive" (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 29–31, Serial 242).

From Sylvester Robinson Hazard

Newport Light House April 18th. 1834
58th. of American Independence

Dear Sir

Permit me to give you a brief outline of the State Election which took place in Rhode Island one the 17th Inst. I can say in the Language of the Lamented (Perry) we have met the enemy and they are ours[1] Governor Francis and the Senate are all elected by a handsome majority, and will have in grand Committee about 20 majority. Dear Sir the Bankites headed there Prox with the words Liberty and Union. the administration Prox was headed Aministration and Farmers. It gives me [gre]at satisfaction to see old Rhode Island still true [to] the man and his measures. Our Worthy Senator the Honorable (Elisha R. Potter) arrived in due time to help us in the late struggle.[2] the Friends of the Monster has spent a great sum of money to put down our worthy Prox. they sent 500$ to New Shoreham to buy up our men but I am happy to say they could not bribe a single one this money came from Providence. the question was Bank or no Bank. Consequently the People in this state are against the Rechartering the Bank or the restoration of the deposits Dear Sir there has been a great hue and cry about your Vetoing the great Monster and the Removal of the deposites which they say has brought on distress in the country. I can Solemnly affirm that I never

knew the people more prosperous in Newengland in my life than they are at the present time Money Plenty. Especially in Rhode Island. there has not been more than 4 or 5 failures in this state within the last 6 months and those were in Providenc. of which is not more than avarege in every year. for the same length of time In Newport there has not been a single failure. not withstanding the tories got up several memorials to send on to you. they wanted me to sign one of them. I told them in plain English that I was a firm Supporter of the General aminitration and had been the first in the Town of Newport who put in ~~his~~ my vote for your Dear Self, and that time we had but 5 in number and now we have 150 Strong

The Memoralists had hard work to get signers. and I am told that some of them has signed 20 or 30 times in order to make out a list Dear Sir the two Mr. Cranstons the expostmaster and his Brother Henry Y Cranston is the general disturbers of the peace dignity of this state one is made because he has lost his office and [the] other Because he cant get an office.[3] this same [Henr]y Y Cranston told me town meeting day that Iff Mr Clay should be chosen the next president I should be Immediately Removed from the Light house under my care I told him I had Receivd it from the honor of our Excellent Chief Magistrate and felt in duty bound to ~~at~~ do all I could for the present administration (Clay or no Clay) that I had voted against him twice and should again Iff he should have the Impudence to stand a candidate

I am proud to say in my opinion that this state for the next presidency will cast her mite for the Honbl Martin Van Buren, the man of my Choice the Nationals hate me for svreal reasons viz

1st. because I caused a national Salute of 95 guns to be fired in the Town of Newport on the 4th of march 1829[4]

Secondly) Because I had the honor to command a military Company styled the (Jackson Life Guards)

(thirdly not Least) because I always attend ther town meetings and prevent thiere knocking down our people or trying to *[. . .]* them. as they most generally calculate for a riot

Dear Sir this Same Henry Y Cranston before spoken of was the Chief Martial of the Day on the 19th of June 1833 when you Visited newport. the administration party was very much disappointed in the selection. it was got up by the Town meeting. so they out numbered us, and put in the bigest Vilian in the state. I had the Honor to be introduced to your Excelleny at Mr. Whitfields by the Honbl. Christopher G. champlin one of your best frends in the state, and likewise to his honor Martin Van Buren: Govr. Woodbury Govr. Cass which I assure you was a proud Day for me[5]

I make it an ivariable rule to give a handsome party on the 8th. of January ever since the memorable battle of Neworleans and shall Continue so to do as long as I liv[e] and likewise on the 15th. of march which is my Birth day to[o] by the display of flags from the top of this Light H[ouse] and a national Salute of 24 guns.[6] (So Carolina not Excep[ted.)] Please

give my best Respects to Mr. Van Buren, and *[tell]* him I have been a voter for 21 years and never missed *[. . .]* meeting during the time. and never was in the minori*[ty but]* twice and shall be equally seccessfull in the next pres*[. . .]* for further particulars enquire of my worthy frend *[Dutee]* J. Pearce.[7] Dear Sir I shall always feel ever grateful to you for my appointment to this Light house. and I hope that my unremitted exertions to support your worthy Administration may meet your kind approbation as in Duty bound will ever pray

I wish your Excellency would oblige so much as to write me a few lines concerning the movement in Congress. in so doing you will Confer the greatest favor that can [be] bestowed on mortal man[.] From your everlasting frend untill Death

Sylvester R. Hazard (Keeper of Newport Light house

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Hazzard, keeper Light House Rhode Island—political—R. I. success in elections

ALS, THer (25-0833). The manuscript is torn. Hazard (1791–1875) had been appointed keeper of the Newport lighthouse in 1829.

1. Oliver Hazard Perry (1785–1819) had coined this phrase in reporting his defeat and capture of a British flotilla on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, in the War of 1812.

2. John Brown Francis (1791–1864) was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1833 and reelected in 1834. Elisha Reynolds Potter (1764–1835) was a state legislator and former congressman. In October 1833 the legislature had elected him to the Senate for a term beginning in December, voiding the previous legislature's election of Asher Robbins. Both men claimed the seat, and in May 1834 the Senate decided for Robbins. A prox is an electoral ticket.

3. Robert Bennie Cranston (1791–1873) had been removed as Newport postmaster in October 1833. His brother Henry Young Cranston (1789–1864) represented Newport in the legislature and had stood unsuccessfully for Congress in 1833.

4. Newport's celebration on AJ's first inauguration day included a 95-gun salute by an Artillery Company detachment (*Newport Mercury*, March 7, 1829).

5. AJ reached Newport on June 19 of his 1833 northern tour and stayed that night at the hotel of Charles Whitfield (c1780–1847). Former congressman and senator Christopher Grant Champlin (1768–1840) chaired the reception committee (*Jackson Papers*, 11:391–93), and Henry Cranston was chief marshal of the procession.

6. Hazard's nativity record and tombstone give his birthdate as March 3.

7. Dutee Jerauld Pearce (1789–1849) was a Rhode Island congressman.

From Maunsel White

New Orleans April 18th. 1834.

Dear Sir,

I recd. on the 11th. your respected favor of the 26th March and on the day following I had the pleasure of selling your entire Crop, the last having reached me two or three days before. its quality was better than the 1st. recd. enclosed you will find the accot. sales. Nt proceeds 3918^{05}/_{100}$—the sale averaged 11¼¢. for the whole lot. but you will

observe that if it was all of fine quality it would have brot. more the price of it being valued at 13¢. lb I am informed that directions were given to Mr H. Hill by your son to direct his merchants here Messrs. N & J. Dick & Co to call on me for the Balance of the proceeds after deducting the amot. employed for stores, for your House, &ca. & altho they hold no written Order, I think it very probable that such is the fact, & upon which I am inclined to pay it over conditioned, that if it is not so, that the amot. shall be delivered to yr son by Mr. Hill in Nashville, without delay.

Since the sale was effected we have recd. better news from Liverpool and notwithstanding that the B. Bank of U.S. has put down Exchange here to 3½ P Ct. below par, cotton has advanced fully from ¼ to ½¢. lb. and it is with much pleasure & I think with much truth that I can announce to you, that the pressure on the money market is not by any means so great, as it was. Altho it is very certain that Business is much Cramped but the deposite question being decided the Bank must now see the folly of Her course many of those who were in her favor are now coming over to our side, & if any Institution could be established that would absorb the Debt due the Bank of the U.S. & give relief they would I am certain see the mammouth go down with pleasure, & rejoicing. I am anxious to have Col. Bentons last speech I have only read a few of his remarks in the Globe with which I am much pleased.[1] We should encourage the Introduction of Foreign Gold placing it on a par with our own, or reducing ours to a par with it, which would at once prevent its being made an article of Commerce, when it is only intended to be the representative of the value of our property of all kinds With a National Bank so constructed as to prevent its interference in Genl. or Local Elections, with checks on its issues & calls, a routine in office limited to four years for Presidents & two for Directors no proxys, no notes under twenty Dollars, no Establishing of Branches without permission from the state or states, where such Branch might be located, & no power in the mother Bank to controul at will & pleasure the directive of the Branch, half of whom should be appointed by the Legislature of the state & stockholders, the other half by the mother Bank & government, & such other checks as may be found Judicious & necessary. admiting the necessity of such an Institution, for it is to me very evident that we must have one General mode of regulating the Currency of the Country, without which, state Banks, will become worse Tyrants, than the Bank of the U States, and for gain will do all they can, & Exchange will for ever fluctuate, dependant, on the profit which monied Institutions may be able to make out of it, when left without competition. Cotton is now, owing to the low rate of Exchange 1¼¢. lb. below what it otherwise would have been; as it is however the price is very good, & I sincerely hope that if we never had another Bank we should be able to get along, but I do, notwithstanding see very clearly that all are in favor of having a ℬNational Bank, which may do good, *but no harm* & if the Labouring classes can get Gold & Silver, &

merchants Banks, & Brokers get notes & Exchange that will answer their purpose, the whole community will be satisfied[.] Wishing with all my Heart & soul that you may be able to devise a plan to satisfy all, I remain your Sincere & devoted Friend,

Maunsel White

P.S. I am anxious to have Col Benton's & Judge Whites speeches[2] I shall them bound, with others: & put away, with a remark that future Generations will Bless your memory for your Opposition to the present Bank of U. States pardon I pray you those hasty remarks, thrown together in the hurry of Business & only intended for your own perusal—

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Maunsel White—recd. 2nd. of May 1834—amount of sales of 17 @ 13— 43—11.¼ 40—10.½ in all 100 bales amt in all $435,71[3] charges 457.66 net proceeds $3.918.05—bill of sales sent to A. J. jnr.—A J.

ALS, DLC (44). AJ wrote AJ Jr. on May 2 (below).

1. Benton of Missouri spoke in the Senate on March 21 and 22 against a proposal by Daniel Webster of Massachusetts to recharter the BUS for six years. Benton blasted the BUS and paper currency and called for a return to metallic "hard money." The *Globe* serialized his speech from March 22 to 26. Webster's proposal was tabled on his own motion on March 25 (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1073–1107, 1144–45).

2. Hugh L. White spoke against Webster's proposal on March 24 and 25, opposing both the BUS and a paper currency as impolitic and unconstitutional (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1117–40, 1144).

3. A mistake for $4,375.71.

John Forsyth to Louis McLane

Baltimore April 18. 1834.

Dear Sir

The acceptance of a Foreign Mission requires a pecuniary sacrifice which the condition of my family & fortune will not permit me to make, without some adequate motive of publick duty. As I do not perceive any thing in our political relations with her Government to justify a disregard of the counsels of prudence, I most respectfully decline the proffered mission to Russia. Requesting you to present to the President my acknowledgements for the confidence he wishes to repose in me I remain Dear Sir yr friend & svnt

John Forsyth

ALS, DLC (44).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington april 20th. 1834—

My son,

I have just received yours of the 7th. instant, and rejoice that Sarah and the babe is doing will. I pray god for his blessing upon them, and for his kind protection of you all—and his guidence and protection thro' life. I rejoice to hear that my dear little Rachel is still improving and doing well, kiss the dear little one for me

I have recd. the weight of the last 37. Bales of cotton—and I sincerely regret my son that we are so much deceived in the amount of cotton. I fear that the proceeds of about 30,000 lbs. of cotton will after paying for the expence of the House & farm leave but little to be applied to the first instalment of the Land bo't. of Mr Hill, and should I be called hence I fear you would find but little favour from Mr. Hill, and the Hermitage with the premises purchased might be sold for the debt—therefore it has been why I have asked you to furnish me with a copy of the contract, the amount of the first instalment, and the amount of cotton raised & sent to markett, that I might know how much I would have to provide for—this has not been furnished me, and the probable amount of proceeds of cotton made out from your former statements & the letter of Col. Maunsel White will be found to be much larger than will be reallized and will leave a much larger amount of the first instalment over the avails of the cotton than was anticipated by me. I have sent to you, a check for mony to be deposited in the Union Bank the first of May next, & judge Overtons note for $500, with interest, in all, upwards of $1400—which you must have recd ere this—now let me ask you again to send me a copy of your engagement with Hill, and as soon as you get the amount of sales from Col White and know the amount of expence of House & farm, give me the amount of the ballance that may be due on the first instalment to Hill. I can say no more at present indeed am oppressed with business to day that must be attended to—and my dear Andrew, the looseness with which you have attended to this business, has occasioned me much trouble & writing, and I do hope it will be a lesson to you thro' life to do your business hereafter as you ought, that is to *say—promptly as it occu[rs &] always in writing*.

I shall expect to hear from you often. I regret the loss of the oscar colt—the Stockholder is too old, I wish you had put her to Citizen—he is the best cross now in america—but you must learn to do your own business as your judgtment may suggest.

Salute my dear Sarah the daughter & son with a kiss, and all here ask to be presented ~~to all~~ affectionately to your dear Sarah, & all your houshold & all connections & neighbours and believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington april 20th. 1834—

My dear Sarah,

The letter of Andrew of the 4th. gave me the pleasing intelligence of your safe delivery of a fine son, & his letter of the 7th. advises me that you and the babe ~~is~~ are doing well. I thank god for your safety, and that you are blessed with a fine boy, which I hope he will preserve with yourself, & keep you both in his holy keeping; present to the sweet babe my blessing that it may be long preserved as a blessing to us all. I feel grateful to you & Andrew for the name—how does my sweet little Rachel relish her little brother which I suppose she must view as an intruder upon her rights in your attention; I hope she still continues to improve in sprightliness & in stature, I am anxious to see you all, and particularly to see the dear little stranger—kiss the dear children for me & present them with my blessing & present me affectionately to Andrew, and your brother & sister with all your household.

I cannot tell when congress may adjourn—you will see from the papers sent Andrew, that I have an unpleasant time with the *majority* of one of the most profligate senates that ever did exist, my protest which I have sent Andrew has brought them to stand, & the only reply they can make is, strain of abuse ~~from some of them~~ unworthy of their stations, and only suited to blackgards, & brothels; and which perfectly disgrace the Senate.

My health is not good, this morning; I am troubled with a head ache—accept my dear daughter the assurance of my affectionate regard, and believe me your affectionate father in haste,

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I shall expect to hear from you when restored to your health, & feet again which I hope will be soon. Present me kindly to my friend Mrs. Thompson—A. J.

ALS, Profiles in History, auction 52, lot 166, November 15, 2012 (mAJs; 25-0844).

To Andrew Stevenson

President with his sincere respects to Mr Speaker Stevenson and thanks him for the Perusal of Mr Richie's confidential, letter. The President requests Mr. S. when he writes Mr. R. to assure him ~~that~~ it will give the President much pleasure to receive at all times Mr. R. *frank & full* opinion on any & all subjects that may be interesting to the freedom & happiness of this great rising & prosperous republic—and also to assure Mr Richie, that the P.

AL draft, DLC (74; 12-0391). Andrew Stevenson (1784–1857) of Virginia was Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Thomas Ritchie (1778–1854) was editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*. On April 18 Ritchie wrote Stevenson a letter that closed: "But though last, yet *first* in my thoughts is the Message of the President. I dread to-morrow's mail. A letter from Washington to-day received, says that *on the next day* the President is about to send in a Message to the H. of R., derogating from the Rights of the Senate, &c. &c. and that he was determined to send it in, in spite of all his Cabinet! My Dear Sir, I do dread that paper. As I wrote you twice, I tremble at these *Coups d'Etat*. I earnestly beg you, if not too late, to see the President and advise. If such a Paper be sent as is stated above, it must do great mischief. It may turn the tide compleatly in Virginia. And she, who is now making so gallant a stand, agt. the Bank, will fly off—and all is gone. I pray to Heaven that this Message may not ruin us. You cannot act too promptly & decisively. Show this, if you please, to the President" (Stevenson Papers, DLC). This note was probably composed in response, on or about April 20.

From Samuel Houston

Washington City
20th Apl 1834.

To the President of the U States

Your Memorialist represents, that, in the year 1832, he was in the city of Washington, where he saw published in the National Intelligencer, a Speech, which purported to be deliverd by William Stanbery, a member of Congress from Ohio.

The name of your Memorialist was used in the speech, in very offensive terms and fraud was imputed to him. Aware that the imputation was undeserved, and slanderous, he nevertheless; addressed a note of civility to Said Stanbury, asking to know, whether, the language as published, had been used by him, in the House of Representatives? To this note a verbal reply was only given to your Memorialist and a written answer addressed to the Gentleman who handed the note. The language, used in the note; as well as, disrespect, implyed, by his silence, was such, as to satisfy your Memorialist that all restitution for the injury which he had Sustained, was denied to him.

While resting under this state of mind, and being assured by many persons on whose varacity he could rely, that Said Stanbery, had armed himself, and had assumed an atitude of defiance, your Memorialist met him in the Pennsylania Avenue by sheer accident, and had no other weapon than a Small Hickory cane, not larger than, a mans finger. After giving notice to said Stanbery, he proceeded to chastise him; as his, only remedy, for an unprovoked, injury, which he had received. Stanbury flashed a Pistol in the face of your memorialist which, shewed that, he was prepared for the combat, tho' your memorialist was not prepared.

Said Stanbery forwith made application to the H of Representatives; and accusing your Memorialist with haveing way laid him, and having

attacked him with unusual weapons. He failed in all his charges against the accused except as to the fact, of his having been chastised. Notwithstanding these, matters, and things your Memorialist, was tried by the H of Representatives, and sentenced to receive a *Reprimand*, from the Speaker of the H of Representatives. He submitted to the sentence; which was awarded to him.

No sooner was he discharged from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, where he had been detained for more than thirty days, on trial for a *breach of priviledge* than he was, arrested, and Brought before the court of the District, of Columbia, where after considerable delay, he was, sentenced, by said court to pay *Five hundred dollars fine*, and costs of suit. This your Memorialist was not in a situation to do, without great distress to his circumstances, or without calling upon other persons for aid: The expenses incurred, while, upon trial before the H of Representatives; as well, as before the court were very considerable; and oppressive to your memorialist. For these reasons set forth, as well, as the sincere belief, that your Memorialist, from the nature of the injury which he had recieved, could not have, done less in vindication of his feelings, and character, He prays, that; the *fine, and costs*, of suit, may be remitted, by *your Pardon*. And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Saml Houston

[Endorsed by AJ:] Memorial of Genl Houston To be examined A. J. Referred to the atto. General for the U.S. whether the punishment for a breach of the peace, by congress, on one of its members, was such a punishment as would bar, a criminal prosecution & punishment, under the constitution which declares that no person shall be held to answer twice for the same offence—A. J.[1]

ALS, DNA-RG 59; ANS endorsement, DNA-RG 60 (25-0839). *Writings of Sam Houston*, 1:287–89. Samuel Houston (1793–1863) had been a Tennessee congressman and governor before moving to Arkansas Territory and then Texas. On March 31, 1832, Ohio congressman William Stanbery (1788–1873) charged in House debate that in 1830 AJ's secretary of war John H. Eaton had connived to fraudulently award Houston a contract to provide rations to emigrating Indians. The *National Intelligencer* published his remarks on April 2, and Houston, then in Washington, wrote Stanbery the next day demanding to know if its account was correct. Stanbery replied through Tennessee congressman Cave Johnson (1793–1866) on April 4 that he did not recognize Houston's right to make such a demand. On April 13 Houston encountered Stanbery in the street and assaulted him.

On April 14 Stanbery reported the assault to the House of Representatives, which voted to arrest Houston for breach of privilege. Houston admitted at trial to assaulting Stanbery but denied seeking him out or intending to commit an offense against the House. The House found Houston guilty on May 11, and on May 14 he was officially reprimanded by the Speaker (*Jackson Papers*, 10:243, 272). Relying on the record from the House trial, the grand jury for Washington County indicted Houston for assault and battery on May 16. On June 28 the U.S. circuit court for the District of Columbia found him guilty and fined him $500 plus court costs.

1. The trial court had considered and rejected the argument that Houston's criminal prosecution after his conviction by the House constituted double jeopardy (William Cranch, *Reports of Cases Civil and Criminal in the United States Circuit Court of the District of*

Columbia [Boston, 1852], 4:261–70). Attorney General Butler replied to AJ's query on June 25 (below).

From George Colbert et al.

Washington City
21st of Apl. 1834.

Sir

We the undersigned a delegation from the Chickasaw Nation are now at the seat of Government, charged with an important mission, and one, upon the success of which, (as we believe) depends the future prospects & hopes of our people. And as our object is to ask nothing of the Government of the United States, in the amendments which we are about to propose to our late treaty in a pecuniary point of view; but simply to ask such amendments as will give quiet to our people, & enable us to leave our present homes & settle in that country destined for the future residence of your red children, or to do justice to such as choose to remain where we are and become citizens of the states in which we reside. For the accomplishment of this object so desirous to us & the people we represent we respectfully ask that Major Jno H Eaton late Sec'y of War, be appointed to confer with us on the subjects relating to our mission; this request is made from our personal acquaintance with Maj. Eaton believing as we do that he will patiently hear & judiciously decide on the subjects presented to his consideration.[1] Respectfully &c.

Colo. George Colbert X
Capt. Isaac Albersion X
Henry Love
Benjamin Love
Martin Colbert

[Endorsed by AJ:] Adress of the Chikisaw delegation, notifying the President that they are in this city—the object of their appointment & request the Major Eaton be appointed to confer, & treat with them. If Major John H. Eaton will accept the appointment, that he may receive it—A. J.

DS, DNA-RG 75 (T494-3). The Chickasaw chiefs had addressed AJ twice on March 7 (above). Cass wrote Eaton the next day, April 22, conveying the delegation's request and AJ's approval (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Eaton and the delegates began meeting on April 23, and on May 17 they concluded a draft treaty. Eaton showed it to AJ, who suggested revisions including raising the age of eligibility for individual reservations from fourteen or seventeen to twenty-one. These were agreed to, and the treaty and supplemental articles were signed on May 24 and submitted by AJ to the Senate on May 28 ("Journal of proceedings with the Chickasaw Indians May 1834," DNA-RG 46). On June 30 the Senate, by 22 to 10, approved them excepting a supplemental article relinquishing to the government a sixteen-square-mile

salt spring tract in Tennessee for a payment of $1.25 per acre. This tract had been reserved by the Chickasaws and leased to private parties under an 1818 cession treaty.

The May 24 treaty modified the terms of the 1832 Pontotoc Creek treaty in accord with the Chickasaw delegation's March 7 proposals. In place of the temporary reserves of the 1832 treaty, the new treaty granted the Chickasaws reservations in fee of two or more square-mile sections for families and one section for adult individuals of either sex. These could only be sold or leased with the approval of two Chickasaw trustees, the government's Chickasaw agent, and the president. The new treaty retained the provision for an investment fund from land sales, but allowed the Chickasaws to draw on its principal to purchase a western homeland, to establish schools, smithies, and mills, "and for any other needful purpose, which their situation and condition, may make, and by the President and Senate be considered, necessary" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:418–25).

1. Eaton, as secretary of war, had negotiated the subsequently voided Treaty of Franklin with the Chickasaws in 1830, and had met in January 1833 with the Chickasaw delegation that came to complain of the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek.

To Louis McLane

Washington April 22nd. 1834

Mr. Dr Sir,

The inclosed letter will give you the character & standing of the bearer Dr Nutt—it is from Genl Thos. Hinds of Mississippi, formerly of Congress, who I have long known, and in whose recommendation every reliance may be reposed—you will please therefore ~~to~~ cause to be furnished him the necessary papers for his good treatment, & protection whilst in Europe[.] I am very respectfully yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Rushworth (or Rush) Nutt (1781–1837) was a Jefferson County, Miss., physician. Thomas Hinds (1780–1840) had fought under AJ at New Orleans and was later a Mississippi militia general and congressman. He had written AJ on March 8 commending Nutt as an "old and highly esteemed Citizen of Mississippi" renowned for his improvements in cotton cultivation and ginning. Hinds asked AJ to furnish Nutt with letters of introduction for his journey to Europe and Asia to pursue "Geological and other Natural and Scientific researches" (DNA-RG 59, M179-78).

From Samuel Swartwout

New York 22 Apl 1834

My dear Sir,

Your Excellency will, I feel persuaded, pardon me for asking your friendly aid, in behalf of a gentleman who is going to Texas. The Bearer A. Langworthy Esqr. goes to that country with views & intentions that are honorable & praise worthy; and, is associated with gentlemen in this City, who are honorable & patriotic. If your Excellency could give him one line saying that he comes well recommended to you, it would oblige him & *me*

also. I can assure you that his views are strictly correct & that he possesses my confidence & that of many of your friends here, who will esteem it as a great favour, to have your testimony to that effect.

I am Dr Sir, with every sentiment of regard & esteem, yr. Excellencys most obt sevt.

Saml. Swartwout

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Secretary of State will please give to the bearer such letters as will ensure him of the protection due to him as a good American citizen A. J.[1]

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Asahel Langworthy (c1784–1834) from Vermont was a speculator in Texas lands and an agent of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company of New York City. He was now on his way to open a land office and agency in Galveston. He died on September 24 at Lynchburg, Texas, of a fever.

1. McLane wrote Anthony Butler on May 2 introducing Langworthy "as a gentleman in every respect worthy of any services or attentions, official or personal for which he may have occasion, or which it may be in your power to confer upon him during his stay in the City of Mexico" (DNA-RG 59, M77-111).

To Lewis Cass

April 23rd. 1834—

The President in reviewing the report of the Surgeon Genl, finds that he views the bounds of, what he calls, the Posts, to the limits of the city of Washington. The President will thank the Secretary of War for the order establishing *Posts in the city of Washington*, & their local definition that he may judge of the order & compare it with the report—it may be proper to revise it—and will be happy to converse with the Secretary of War upon the subject before the President comes to a final determination on this subject.

AN, MiU-C (25-0866). Joseph Lovell (1788–1836) was surgeon general of the Army.

From Robert Minns Burton

Lebanon April 23. AD 1834—

Dear General

It has been So long since I wrote to you that I scarcely know how to renew our correspondence. I am some what at a loss to determine upon whom the blame is to be cast of our mutual silence, but as you are remarkable for your promptness in answering all letters addressed to you it is most probable that I am in Default. I have felt a deep and lively interest in the movements of the present Congress, I rejoice to see the triumph

of principle, I rejoice to see that you have been sustained by the American people in a great and important struggle to preserve the constitution and the Country from the giant like strides of a corrupt Monied Institution. I consider the victory is gained—let the watchword be onwards. If to the future historian it shall seem that the greatest hour of American Liberty was when the Declaration of our Independence was proclaimed to the world—then the next greatest hour of her political existence was when the proclamation declared that the Union must be preserved—the next in order of her political events is the Veto on the Maysville Road bill and last though not least to arrest the march of the United States Bank. The setling of these great questions during your administration will enable you to fill "the measure of your Country's glory" I speak not in the Language of flattery for you would be above its influence—but as one who reverears you for the services you have rendered your Country—and who loves you as a friend for your private and domestic virtues.[1]

I have been Elected as you have probably seen a deligate to the convention that will convene in Nashville the 3 monday in May to amend the Constitution of this state we will in all probability be occupied there two or three months—many important questions will be debated—and settled I trust the deliberations of that Assembly will greatly tend to the good of the people?[2]

I have been thinking if I find the measure will succeede of nominating (or causeing it to be done) Van Buren to the Presidency what think you of that matter—let me hear from you—you are aware the influence it would have in Tennessee if not in other states.

I hope you will come to Tennessee in June the conventioners would be happy to visit you at the Hermitage. I was glade to hear that you had written to Andrew Donelson at Chapel Hill I hope you will continue to do so as it will encourage him in his course—the accounts from him are very favourable. Mary Hamblin I am told is to be married shortly to Albert McGregor a brother of John McGregor, she is entirely too young and destitute of an education. She has all the time lived at John McGregor's—her father has not been notified of the matter.[3] My Martha & little ones are all well—and desire to be remembered to you—my father who is now in his 73 year active and healthy walks on my farm from six to ten miles every day—the strongest Jackson man in the world desires to be remembered to you.[4] I long to see the day when you will return againe amongst us. Write to me while at Nashville[.] Very sincerely Your friend

Robert M Burton

[Endorsed by AJ:] recd May 5th. 1834 R. M. Burton Esqr

ALS, DLC (44). Burton (1800–1843) was a lawyer in Lebanon, Tennessee. His wife, Martha H. Donelson Burton (1809–1873), was the daughter of Rachel Jackson's late brother William Donelson.

1. AJ had vetoed a bill to subscribe for stock in the Maysville turnpike company in Kentucky in May 1830, the first of his internal improvement vetoes. Thomas Jefferson had toasted AJ at a Lynchburg, Va., dinner on November 7, 1815: "Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's honor."

2. Elections had been held in March for a state constitutional convention to meet at Nashville on May 19. Burton was elected a delegate from Wilson County.

3. Andrew Jackson Donelson (1815–1861), the brother of Burton's wife Martha, was a student at the University of North Carolina. AJ had written him on October 20, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:740) and wrote again on June 14 (below). Mary Elizabeth Overton Hamblen (c1818–1876) was Andrew and Martha's niece, daughter of their late sister Mary Donelson Hamblen (1799–1819). After her mother's death, Mary's father John Mark Anthony Hamblen (d. 1838) had removed to Louisiana, and Mary was raised by Donelson relatives in Tennessee. On April 30 she married Albert McGregor (c1803–1856), younger brother of John McGregor (1794–1835) of Rutherford County. John McGregor was married to Andrew and Martha's sister Milbery and was a business partner of their brother Jacob.

4. Burton's father was James Minge Burton (1761–1844).

From Thomas Jeremiah, Thomas Paine Walworth, and Andrew C. Wheeler

To His Excellency Genl. Andrew Jackson President of the United States—

Copy of the proceedings at a Meeting of the Electors of the Eleventh Ward in the City of New York.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Eleventh Ward, held at the Hotel of R. G. Hawkins, corner of Allen & Houston Streets, on the 24th. of April 1834, pursuant to a call of the Ward Committee, Thomas Jeremiah Esqr. was called to the chair; and Thos. P. Walworth and Andrew C. Wheeler Jr. were appointed secretaries.[1]

Judge Wheaton stated in a lucid manner the objects of the meeting, and in conclusion moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting.[2]

Resolved, That the committee consist of five.

On the retiring of the Committee, the Protest of the President of the United States was read by Thomas P. Walworth, and listened to with an intense interest never before witnessed in so large a meeting. The following resolutions were then offered by the Committee and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the People to meet and express their views in relation to the conduct of their Representatives, and that in the opinion of this meeting, a crisis has arrived when we are solemnly called upon to discharge that duty; when it becomes us as freemen, having a just regard for the constitution & Laws, as well as the rights of individuals, to vindicate the Chief Magistrate of this Republic in the enjoyment of those rights which are sacred to the meanest citizen.

Resolved, That the resolution introduced into the Senate of the U. States on the 26th. of Dec. last, and which after having been several times modified by the mover, was, on the 28th. day of March, passed by a majority of that body, is in substance, and in effect an impeachment of the President; a trial and condemnation of that high functionary in contempt of his rights, and in violation of the first principles of Liberty and Justice.

Resolved, That the Senate in receiving and indulging such resolutions and proceedings; and in finally passing judgement upon the President; acted not in its Legislative or Executive, but in its Judicial capacity; and in so doing, arrogated to itself powers not delegated by the Constitution, but in "derogation" of that sacred instrument which the members have solemnly sworn to support.

Resolved, That the Protest of the President against the unjust and unwarrantable proceedings of the Senate, by which his rights as a citizen, and as the Representative of the American People, in the character of their Chief Magistrate have been invaded contains, in our view, a sound exposition of the Constitution, in reference to the privileges, powers and duties of the three co-ordinate departments of the Government, an unanswerable refutation of the charges preferred against him by the Senate; and is in every respect worthy of the illustrious individual, who now fills the first office in the gift of fifteen millions of freemen.

Resolved, That we view with no ordinary feelings of concern, this attempt to convert one branch of the government into a "Star Chamber," with the intent to sacrifice upon the altar of personal ambition, malevolence, and cupidity, the most eminent captain of the age, the most profound Statesman, the most ardent and uncompromising patriot—the pupil of Washington—The disciple of Jefferson—whose political firmness, and moral courage, forms an immoveable bulwark against the power and corruptions of the United States' Bank—and are eminently sustaining the vital interests of this Republic.

Resolved, That the political excitement with which the country is now agitated, is, in our opinion, mediately referrable to the course pursued by a majority of the Senate during its present session, but immediately to the United States' Bank, "an imperium imperio," that bids fair to annihilate this the only Republican Government on earth and to substitute in its place either an aristocracy or a Monarchy.

Resolved, that we heartily concur in the measures recommended by the Executive, and perfected by the legislature of this State: to shield its citizens from the oppressive conduct of that corrupt & dangerous Institution, & we felicitate ourselves that, while we have such a "Regency" as our present Governor & Legislators to watch over and guard the interests of the "people," our liberties are safe.[3]

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to those Senators who have nobly sustained the constitution and the President against the attacks

of the Senate during the recent session of Congress. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Carr, upon conclusion of which the following resolution was offered by him and adopted.[4]

Resolved, That in the attempt of our opponents to create a belief that the late document sent to the Senate is a renunciation of powers claimed by the Protest, we recognize the same reckless disregard of facts which has ever characterised them as a body, and view their unfounded assertions as a flagrant outrage upon the intelligence of this community, and deserves our most unqualified contempt, and will be viewed with detestation by all who reverence *Truth*.[5]

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the President & Vice President of the United States, to the Senators from this State, and to Messrs. Cambreleng, White & Lawrence.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, viz. Thos. P. Walworth, Thomas Jeremiah, & John Phillips, be appointed to communicate with such other committees as may be appointed by the other wards of the City, and that they have power to add to their numbers.[6]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Democratic papers of this city.

Thos. Jeremiah — Chairman.
Thos. P. Walworth, And C Wheeler Jnr — Secys.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Democratic meeting N.Y. approves the measures of the P.—& condems the course of the Senate & approves the protest—to be kept on file A. J

Copy and Envelope, NjP (25-0870; 25-0532). New York *Evening Post*, April 25, 1834. Jeremiah (1793–1872) was a butcher, banker, and city functionary. Wheeler was either Andrew C. Wheeler (1785–1879), a butcher and sometime state legislator, or his son Andrew C. Wheeler Jr., also a butcher. Walworth (1793–1850) was a brassfounder.

1. Ward chairman William Lee had published the call for the meeting in the April 23 *Evening Post*. Richard G. Hawkins (d. 1842) was a tavern keeper.

2. Eber Wheaton (1789–1837) was a lawyer and ward court judge.

3. Critics dubbed the New York state political machine fashioned by Martin Van Buren the "Albany Regency." On March 24, Governor Marcy recommended that the legislature counteract the BUS's contraction of credit by issuing state stock to loan to New York City banks (Charles Z. Lincoln, ed., *State of New York: Messages From the Governors*, vol. 3 [Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1909], pp. 491–92). A law of April 19 authorized issuing up to $4 million in state stock to loan to the city's banks and $2 million to be converted to loans to state citizens (*Laws of the State of New-York*, January 1834 session, pp. 160–64).

4. This was likely Thomas N. Carr, later a state legislator and U.S. consul in Morocco.

5. The document was AJ's April 21 message to the Senate, clarifying the purport of his language in the protest to avoid "misconstruction" (Richardson, 3:93–94).

6. John Phillips, like Jeremiah and Wheeler, was a butcher.

From James O'Hanlon

Columbia SoCa. 24th. April 1834

My Dear Sir,

I am certainly very much obliged to you for your kind remembrance of me—in honoring me with several speeches in pamphlet form—as well as for the very able report of Mr. Polk on the Deposit question. No friend of yours feels a more lively interest in the success of this measure than I do, And to you Dear Sir, (as Mr. Grundy has said) "belongs whatever of praise or censure may be attached to it," As a sincere friend to you as well as to our common country—I most heartily approve the measure and cannot but believe that when *the dead are buried and the wounded are sent to the hospital, that* the sound and healthy will rejoice, that the battle was fought and that Andrew Jackson led the van.[1] I hope and trust that the vile calumnies indulged in by a deluded faction will not disturb for a moment the even tenor of your way, or, cause you one moments disquietude. The idle declamation (and as weak as it is groundless) indulged in by personal and political foes will meet with no response from the honest yeomanry of our country. The storm may rage, but the ship is safe—she is strong and well built and has full sea room, with a good commander and a bold and gallant crew, For my part I cannot understand, how common sense and common honesty can approbate the vote of a representative to *restore* the Deposits, when that *representative* believes the Bank to be founded in an *unconstitutional act*, This fact of itself is enough to arouse the indignant feelings of every honest man—whether he be for or against the Bank, to scorn and contemn such gross *treachery*. I consider the vote in the House of Representatives against the *constitutionality of the Bank*, as the strongest argument in favor of the removal of the Deposits. I am truly ashamed of the course pursued by the present delegation from South Carolina. The most *insolent* among the representatives however—the **squatter Major Genl.* George McDuffie, shewed more consistency than his brother Nullifiers for he voted the Bank *was* constitutional.[2] However, nothing from Calhoun school of Nullification need surprise you, they are always willing and ready to follow the bidding of their master!

[At page bottom:] *Col. Cumming charged Mc. with dodging when they fought & Mc was shot in his back!!![3]

The Bank question now being disposed of, Calhoun will now of Clay require, his support in having "*The Bloody Bill*" repealed, and I shall not be surprised to find all the Bank men even to Mr. Webster lending their aid for that purpose. If they do not—in all probability—the *factious coalition* will be broken up, I always have and think I always shall, deem it, a fortunate thing for our country that you sir, were called to fill the Executive chair at the very time in which you were placed in it, And I look upon it as not one of the least blessings of Divine Providence that you have been spared and preserved for the good of our common country. Another age

will do justice to the noble efforts you have made, to maintain the rights & liberties of the people, Where there will be found the rant and cant of your enemies? The ebullitions of Clay, Calhoun—Poindexter, Preston, McDuffie & others?[4] No my dear sir, the denunciations of these men can do thee no harm. I am sure they ought not and I trust they do not, excite your consideration for a single moment. Without opposition powerful and active as it is, the energies of your character, the purity of your patriotism and the firmness of your virtues would not have been so fully displayed, Your enemies have proved to your country what you really are—and what is best of all, exactly what your country wd have you to be, The great source of regret to me is, that the labors and duties of ~~such~~ your office are such, as to deprive you of that comfort and ease which one at your time of life must doubtless need—besides the ingratitude and unkindness to which you are exposed. But your own good sense and lofty patriotism knows full well how to act under all and every circumstance—never to be surprised or, discouraged at any event. For justice will triumph—Virtue will have its reward—for God has spoken it.

From my reading, I am inclined to think that no country ever had for the number, a more unprincipled body of men than are to be found in the opposition of the United States Senate. Holding such elevated rank—so full of professions of virtue & patriotism, yet so *perfect in rascality; and the arts of villianny*; so ever ready to practice, Really it is enough to make one almost despair for his country—and but that you sir, are at the helm of State I should,

Thank God, you have some noble friends & Patriots around you who are firm, true and talented—and who understand full well the kind of enemy they have to fight with,

The highly gifted Vice=President is an evil genius to them all—but their arrows will now begin to fall harmless at his feet. The people will soon see that his *great crime is*—his devotion to you—and surely they will not let him suffer on that account. And the Secratary of the Treasury another talented Patriot has come in for a full share of abuse and calumny. But as Mr. Taney becomes known, the more will he be esteemed. His private and his public character will throw that of any of the senatorial slanderers into the shade, Patience and forbearance must certainly be a high qualification for a public man at Washington; and beyond all doubt a great virtue that loses nothing from practice,

But I fear that I am trespassing too much upon your time—but before I close permit me, to express my sincere regret for the loss of our friend Gen. James Blair, An unfortunate, but brave and patriotic man.[5] With all his faults—he was beloved by the party to which he belonged. But for his habits of intemperance—no man in Carolina would have been more influential and popular. But peace to his ashes. His faults die with him~~—and~~

My father-in-law Col. David Myers desires me to remember him to you and to say that he lives in hopes of shaking you by the hand before

he dies.[6] He is and always has been one of your warmest friends and admirers. And should you make the visit to Alabama by passing through Lancaster and the upper part of this state as you contemplated when I saw you at Washington last fall—Col. Myers and many of your friends here would be happy to meet you there. Should such be the case—will you please let me know it—and at what time you think of leaving Washington.

Mrs. O'Hanlon desires me to present her best regards to you and to assure you that she unites with me in every feeling of esteem and veneration due to your exalted worth.[7] May God bless and preserve you—and be your fast friend and counsellor on all and every occasion is the sincere wish of your affectionate friend and fellow citizen

James O'Hanlon

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major OHanlon's

ALS, DLC (44). O'Hanlon (c1801–1864) was a lawyer and sometime state legislator.

1. On March 4, James K. Polk had delivered a House Ways and Means report upholding the legality of deposit removal (*HRRep* 312, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 261). In his January 30 Senate speech against Clay's censure resolutions, Felix Grundy said he considered the removal "emphatically, the act of the Chief Magistrate. He has caused it to be done; and whatever of praise or censure is due to the transaction, the greater portion is his" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 416).

2. On April 4 the House had passed resolutions against rechartering the BUS or restoring the deposits and ordering an investigation of its operations (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 477–89, Serial 253). Seven South Carolina congressmen voted against recharter but in favor of restoring the deposits, while McDuffie alone voted for both. A leading nullifier, McDuffie had been made a major general of state militia in December 1833.

3. In 1822 McDuffie had fought two notorious duels with William Clay Cumming (1788–1863) of Georgia. In the first, McDuffie was shot near the spine and was accused of turning his back to evade Cumming's fire. In the second duel McDuffie suffered a shattered arm.

4. Daniel Webster (1782–1852) of Massachusetts, with Clay and Calhoun, headed the anti-Jackson majority in the Senate that coalesced over the banking issue, and which included William Campbell Preston (1794–1860) of South Carolina. Webster had supported and Clay had afterwards defended the law to enforce revenue collections during the nullification crisis, called by opponents the "Bloody Bill" or "Force Bill." On December 9, 1833, Calhoun had introduced a bill to repeal it. On April 9, 1834, the bill was debated and referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it died (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 36, 217, Serial 237; *Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1266–87).

5. Unionist South Carolina congressman James Blair had died on April 1.

6. David Myers (1768–1835) was a Columbia planter and former state legislator.

7. O'Hanlon's wife was Elizabeth Myers O'Hanlon (1808–1835).

From John Rogers Jr. et al.

Browns Hotel
24th April 1834

Great Father

We have been sent here by our nation to make Treaties and put our people at rest by settling all our troubles We have called upon Genl

Houston a man who we have long known to help us and to stay with us until all our business is settled. We have authority to employ any person to assist us and we called on Genl Houston because all the people in our Nations ware acquainted with him. He says that he wants to leave the City and is not willing to stay longer. We have consulted togeather and think if you will call ~~on~~ upon him that he may be got to stay until our matters are settled. We are satisfied that if he is present when our business is done that our people will be satisfied that it is don in the best way. We hope you will talk to him and get him to stay, because he knows all about our country and has lived among us[.] Your Children

John Rogers
John Drew
James Rogers
Moses Smith his X mark

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War that he may see Genl Houston on the subject & explain to him that we have no funds which we can employ in the expence of a negotiation, unless a treaty is made when under that Treaty we can stipulate for all expence—if he will consent to remain we, as the Indians request it, will be happy that he should A. J.[1]

LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-79). The signers were western Cherokees. John Rogers Jr. (1779–1846) was a prominent chief, John Drew (1796–1865) was a businessman, and James Rogers had been interpreter for an 1832 delegation to Washington. John Rogers Jr. had written Cass on January 25 that the western Cherokees would soon send a deputation to Washington. Having learned of the eastern delegation led by John Ross, and feeling "deeply interest[ed]" in its negotiation, they asked "that nothing may be done in this business, on the part of the Goverment, untill our representation may arrive" (DNA-RG 75, M234-79). The Rogers delegation later signed their assent to the treaty negotiated by John H. Eaton with an eastern Cherokee delegation led by Andrew Ross and submitted by AJ to the Senate on June 23 (below).

1. Pursuant to AJ's instruction, Cass wrote the delegation on April 28 that there were "no funds properly applicable to the purposes of holding a treaty with you" and that AJ therefore could not request Houston's assistance in it, though he "would be happy that you should have the services of that gentleman in the arrangements of any of your unsettled affairs with the Government" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Houston had been a subagent to the western Cherokees in 1817–18 and had gone to live with them after resigning as Tennessee governor in 1829. He had been awarded formal western Cherokee citizenship on October 2, 1829 (*Writings of Sam Houston*, 1:143–44).

To Francis Preston Blair

[Ongoing commercial distress, bank failures including the Bank of Maryland on March 24, and Jackson's confrontation with the Senate contributed to mounting excitement in Baltimore over his deposit removal policy. Anti-Jacksonians in New York City municipal elections on April 8–10 had taken the name of Whigs, and in the Senate on April 14 Henry

*Clay embraced the Whig label for all who opposed unbridled executive power (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1313–14). A notice in the April 19* Baltimore Patriot *announced the formation of a "military association, to be called the 'Baltimore Whigs.'" That same day, South Carolina senator William C. Preston spoke in the city against Jackson's abuse of power. Passing through Baltimore the next day, April 20, Massachusetts senator Daniel Webster and Philadelphia congressman Horace Binney (1780–1875) also addressed large crowds. Newspapers quoted Binney threatening force if necessary to defeat Jackson's usurpations. A large public meeting in Baltimore on April 23 denounced Jackson's Senate protest and called for the formation of a "state whig society" (*Globe*, April 24, 1834; Philadelphia* National Gazette*, April 24, 1834;* Niles' Weekly Register*, May 3, 1834).*

On April 25, Duff Green's United States Telegraph *reported that "in Baltimore, some of the best informed citizens believe that the populace are prepared, in the event of its being understood that the President intends to overawe the Senate by a military force, to march in a body for the purpose of dethroning the usurper." It also reported hearing "that it was the intention of the President to reinforce the military in this vicinity, to surround the Executive mansion with sentinels," though it discounted that story as unfounded.]*

Mr Blair, after you give to Duff the positive contradiction as to any military being ordered to this City, and charge him, Webster Binny Preston & Co, with exciting the mob of Baltimore to arms to coerce the President & House of Representatives to recharter the Bank you may refer them to my conduct at Neworleans ?Who assuaged the direfull feelings of the people of Neworleans, from insulting the judge on his bench & tarring & feather him, who was it that protected the court even when it was pronouncing a fine of $1000 upon me for successfully defending the city for declaring martial law the only thing that enabled me to defend it, when that martial law was declared by the advice & approbation of the judge who was sitting in judgtment & condemning me, & when martial law was declared, with uplifted hands declared "that now the country may be saved, without it, it was lost."[1]

You must clearly see that Duff & Co, want to throw the odium of placing the country in a military atittude by their sundry speeches &c &c, by rousing a cry that I have concentrated a military force to overaw the ~~city~~ Senate" give this the direct lie, throwing the excitement for a military mob on Webster Binney Preston & Duff, ~~who~~ the latter, in the presence of Major Armstrong 11 mile from this City was exciting them to arms & to join the force from Baltimore see Armstrong and act with vigor & firmsness & all is well well yr friend[2]

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (41). On April 26 the *Globe* replied to the *Telegraph*: "There never was a more shameful falsehood than this." It called the story "an after-thought to justify" the Whig military organization and the violent threats of Preston and Binney. The *Globe* charged that Duff Green had been overheard recruiting a Bank supporter in Bladensburg to join a military march from Baltimore for "'RELIEF OR REVOLUTION.'" The only plan "to meet this formidable host which is about to be brought against the President and Congress, under the inspiration of Messrs. Preston, Webster, Binney, and Green," had come from "a popular old lady" in Washington, who "has proposed to put herself at the head of ladies of the city, and set the corps of the bankers and the Bladensburgers at defiance. We are sure the President is perfectly content to trust his defence to the ladies."

1. AJ had put New Orleans under martial law in December 1814 and held it there until official notice of the end of the War of 1812 reached him on March 13, 1815, though unofficial news had arrived on February 21. During that three-week interval AJ had arrested state legislator Louis Louaillier for publishing a piece he deemed seditious, and then arrested and expelled U.S. district judge Dominick Hall for ordering Louaillier's release. After civil authority was restored, AJ was tried before Hall for contempt of court, convicted, and fined $1,000. AJ paid the fine and issued a public address stating that while "many persons might have deemed" the circumstances of his trial "sufficient to justify resistance," he "did not hesitate to comply with the sentence" and hoped that citizens "will not forget the example I have given this day of a respectful submission to the administration of justice." AJ complained privately at the time that Hall had approved his martial law declaration "as the only way that the country could be saved" (*Jackson Papers*, 3:337–38). In the 1824 edition of his Jackson biography, John H. Eaton claimed that Hall had been afraid to proceed against AJ and started to adjourn, when AJ rose and said, "there is no danger here; there shall be none—the same arm that protected from outrage this city, against the invaders of the country, will shield and protect this court, or perish in the effort" (*The Life of Andrew Jackson* [Philadelphia, 1824], pp. 418–19).

2. Major Armstrong was Western Choctaw agent Francis Wells Armstrong (1783–1835), who was at this time in Washington.

To Levi Woodbury

april 26th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Navy—returns the papers laid before him yesterday & request that they be laid before the officers, complaining, for their remarks in reply, which, when recd. it appears there can be but little trouble in correcting the rules beneficial to the service.

AN, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). An Act of May 19, 1832, had authorized the president to convene a board, composed of the three captains on the Board of Navy Commissioners and two post captains, to prepare a comprehensive revision of the naval rules and regulations for presidential and congressional approval (*Statutes*, 4:516). The board submitted its recommendations on November 9, 1833, and AJ approved and transmitted them to the House of Representatives on December 23 (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–75, Serial 254).

On April 9, 1834, six junior Navy captains headed by Wolcott Chauncey protested to AJ against the revisions. They objected to 30 of the proposed 608 articles, mainly pertaining to rank, seniority, and command. They particularly complained that the eligibility requirements for command of a capital ship or navy yard, as detailed in articles 39 and 40, were so onerous as to prevent junior captains from ever qualifying for them, thus depriving them

of "a high external incentive to useful exertion" and "a fair and equal participation in the honors and responsibilities of the service," and allowing a handful of senior captains "to enjoy by law what they have heretofore done by monopoly, . . . exchanging with each other to the end of their lives, from navy commissioners to the command of squadrons, navy yards, or stations; then back again" (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 75–79, Serial 254). Of the Navy's 37 captains in 1834, only 17 held such commands; most of the others were idly "waiting orders" (*ASP Naval Affairs*, 4:445).

Navy captain John Rodgers, president of the board of revision, responded to Woodbury for the board on April 25. He denied that preferring more experienced captains for the higher commands constituted either "an invidious distinction" or a departure from past practice, and reproved the charge of monopoly as inaccurate and likely to "excite unfriendly feelings" and "produce baneful effects" if not corrected. Still, acknowledging impediments to advancement for the current generation of officers, he proposed modestly reducing the years of active service required to qualify for a navy yard command (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 79–93, Serial 254).

As directed by AJ, Woodbury forwarded Rodgers's reply to the six protesting captains, who replied on April 29. They defended the term "monopoly" and pledged resistance "at all risks and absolute sacrifices" to the "oppressive, unjust, and odious" articles 39 and 40, which reserved all the active commands to senior captains while enforcing idleness on their juniors. Dismissing Rodgers's concessions as inconsequential, repelling what they termed his insinuations of insubordination, and claiming support from the mass of Navy officers, they called for withdrawing the regulations to be revised by a different set of officers (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 93–98, Serial 254).

On June 4 Rodgers replied for the board to Woodbury. He defended the principle of seniority within as well as between officer grades as "strictly in accordance with universal military and naval usage," and parried the junior captains' other complaints (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 99–100, Serial 254). Woodbury forwarded the exchange to AJ on June 5. AJ wrote Woodbury on June 13 (below).

Luke Lea to Louis McLane

Hall House Reps.
April 26th. 1834.

Sir,

Permit me to request the favour of you to give me such information as may be in Department, relative to the claim, to which the enclosed papers relate. I showed the papers as requested, to Genl. Jackson—and beg leave to refer you to a memorandum made by him, on the invelope. I am aware, and perhap improperly, that I am giving you much trouble—but I am desirious to obtain all the information on this subject that I can, and therefore hope you will excuse me for troubleing you on this occasion. I am, very respectfully your obt. Servant

Luke Lea

[Memorandum by AJ on envelope:] The papers of the commission under the Yazou claims will give all the information on the subject—these papers are on file in some of the public offices. The warrents, or certificates issued by Mr Z. Cox, it will be found, are all issued after he had relinquished all

his interest to M. Maher & Co—and afterward he drew from the Treasury of Georgia all the money he had paid &c &c A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). The papers Lea enclosed concerned the claim of Samuel Johnson for land deeded to him by Zachariah Cox (c1765–1837). In 1795, as a part of the infamous Yazoo land fraud, the Georgia legislature had sold part of north Alabama to Cox, Matthias Maher, and others acting as the Tennessee Company. After selling his interest in the company, Cox had resold the same land to buyers in Tennessee. In 1796 the Georgia legislature voided the Yazoo sale and afforded a refund to the original purchasers. Cox, without his partners, collected $60,000.

Not receiving a reply from McLane, Lea wrote him again on June 11. On June 23 and 24 he wrote McLane and State Department clerk Thomas P. Jones acknowledging their reply (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). Jones wrote on the envelope next to AJ's memorandum: "These belong to the claims under deeds by metes & bounds made out by Z Cox without his having any legal interest to warrant it. These were rejected by the Comm." In 1815 Congress had established a commission to indemnify holders of land titles derived from the 1795 Yazoo sale. In 1817 the commission ruled that claimants obtaining title through their ownership of Tennessee Company scrip were entitled to indemnity, but that claimants under deeds issued by Zachariah Cox for "portions of the territory designated by metes and boundaries" were not, as Cox had held no rightful title to convey to them (*HRRep* 282, 22d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 225).

To Robert Minns Burton

—*Private*—

Washington april 27th. 1834—

Dear Sir,

I have sent you many documents sine the commencement of Congress, and have not heard how many, if any, have reached you—and I am still more anxious to hear how Martha and your dear little ones enjoy health. I am without a line from you, and I would suppose you had moved out of the country or were confined to your bed, if it had not been that I have heard casually that you have been elected as a member of your convention to amend the constitution. I sincerely hope that your silence is not occasioned, by the Panic—or that you are afraid of the power of the great monied monopoly, that threatens destruction to all who will not fall down & worship the golden calf. Be not afraid of this whore of Babylon, its power is shorn, its days are numbered, and the good people of these united states have decreed that this monster of power, that can oppress the people from Main to Neworleans—which has been created by the Government unknown to the powers granted by the constitution, has placed itself above the Government, and whose oppression, it appears, the Government cannot controle, or relieve the people from, is a power that never ought to have existed, and the people by their decree, will never permit to exist again. I assure you, therefore my Dr. Sir, if this be the cause of your silence speak out boldly, or you will be considered, as some of our silent members here are, friendly to the Bank, and this silence will, if

it has not already, destroy these members at home. Col Polk has taken a noble stand worthy of himself & his country, and I vouch for it, that he becomes the most prominent & popular member from Tennessee, whilst others from their silence loose the confidence of the people—be assured this is a ~~constant~~ contest between the people & the Bank, which shall government. The corrupting power of the Bank is tremendous, but still the virtue of the people must & will triumph. I have the monster chained & unless it corrupts two thirds of the House of Representative it dies on the 3rd. of March 1836—and every man who wishes our republican and constitutional Government to be perpetuated must now be up & doing or the people will hereafter hurl them from their confidence, think of this. Present me kindly to Martha & the children & believe me your friend.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MoSM (25-0904).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington april 27th. 1834—

My son,

I have been awaiting with some anxiety to hear whether the check on the Union Bank at Nashville & the note on judge overton, had reached you, & what amount of the first payment for the land will remain due to Mr. Hill after the proceeds of our cotton, that remains after meeting the expence of the house & farm, are applied to it.

From your last account of the weight of the Bales, I calculate, that the whole will not average more than 375 lbs. each, which would be about 38,000 lb. which may neat from forty to forty five hundred dollars, which must leave between fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, that will have to be provided for. I do not know when Congress will rise, but before I leave here, & before any interest accrues on the purchase money, I wish to be informed of the ballance that may remain, as I must provide for it here, therefore it is, that I wish to be advised of the deficiency as early as possible.

You are entering into life, unacquainted with the world, and the duplicity of mankind, you will have to be guarded in your contracts, attentive to your own business, and be always hereafter acquainted with the amount of your cotton made & shipped, and your means, before you make purchases. When you calculate the amount of rope & baleing used by you this year for about 38000 lb. of cotton you will find, that when I was at home, I sent to markett fifty thousand pounds of cotton at the same expence that you have thirty eight. This my son is bad oeconomy, and by your own attention hereafter you ought to correct it. I have not heard from Col. White since his letter I sent you.

I hope our dear Sarah & son is doing well, I hope she is up and I will expect daily to hear from her—how is my sweet little Rachel. I trust in a kind providence you are all well & doing well, and that he will protect & bless you all with good health comfort, & happiness—kiss Sarah the babe & my dear little Rachel for me, & present them with my blessing.

Emily & her babe is doing well, & all here are in good health except charles# who is slowly mending—he has had a severe chastisement sufficient to cure him from drinking as long as he lives. My whole House hold unite ~~with~~ in kind salutations to you, & yours, & kind wishes to all our connections. I sent by Mr. Lacy the miniature of your dear mother, that I had given to you & I thought you had safely kept. I accidently found it. I am you affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

how is poor Adam, & is Hannah Dicks daughter getting well—

ALS, DLC (44).

To the United States Congress (not sent)

*[On April 4 the House of Representatives voted against restoring federal deposits to the Bank of the United States, and also resolved "That the State banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed." After procuring the advice of Treasury secretary Taney, the House Committee of Ways and Means on April 22 reported "A Bill Regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks." The bill, denoted H.R. 443, set out rules for the selection of deposit banks, the terms and conditions of their employment, the duties and services they were expected to perform, and the securities they were required to give. The bill passed the House on June 24 by 112 to 90 (*House Journal, *23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 485–87, 551, 828–29, Serial 253;* HRRep *422, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 262). In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Finance, from which chairman Daniel Webster reported a substitute restoring deposits to the Bank of the United States. On June 30, the last day of the session, the Senate tabled the bill without a recorded vote (*SDoc *487, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243;* Senate Journal, *23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 346, 362, 401–2, Serial 237).*

The Library of Congress Jackson Papers contain a draft by Amos Kendall, with a shorter fragment by Francis Blair, of a presidential message recommending legislation to regulate the deposits. The draft was apparently composed after the House resolutions on April 4, to which it

referred, and probably before the Ways and Means Committee reported its bill on April 22. No message of this tenor was delivered. Jackson instead addressed the subject briefly in his annual message to the reconvened Congress in December (Richardson, 3:112).]

Draft by Amos Kendall

Concurring in the resolution recently adopted by the House of Representatives, that the deposites of public money ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States, I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the expediency of some legislation ~~on the~~ in relation to ~~the~~ its future security.

By the constitution, the appointment of all officers of the United States whose offices may be established by law, is vested in the President by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, with the exception of those of an inferior grade. Offices of Collectors and Receivers of public moneys under various names, have been created by law and filled by the President, according to the constitution. The office of Treasurer of the United States was created by the act of Sept. 2d 1789, ~~and~~ whose duty it was declared to be, "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States" &c. He was required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the penalty of $150,000. This office has also been filled from time to time by the President in conformity with the constitution.[1]

The responsibility of the officers ~~to~~ whose duty it is to collect, receive and keep the public money, to their superiors in the executive department and to Congress through an impeachment, together with their bonds office, their high characters and such regulations as have been from time to time adopted in the Treasury department, have constituted the only safeguard of the ~~public~~ people for the security of the public moneys prior to their being drawn from the Treasury for disbursement.

The Secretary of the Treasury from the origin of the government down to the year 1816, as the superior of the Treasurer, had directed in what places the public moneys should be kept without any legislative direction ~~or control~~. The act of that year establishing the Bank of the United States, while it parted with the legislative control over the subject, still left with ~~him~~ the Secretary of the Treasury the power to order and direct the deposites to be made elsewhere, reporting his reasons to Congress. Having now been removed from the Bank of the United States and made in other institutions, the power of the Secretary as it existed prior to 1816, again reverts in full force to be exercised in the same manner and under the same responsibilities as it was from 1789 up to that date. ~~The removal of the deposites~~ At the same time and by the same act, the power of Congress ~~over the subject~~, which was parted with in the act establishing the Bank, has been restored in its full force, and no obstacle exists to a regulation of the whole subject by law.

~~While~~ Although the custody of the ~~public~~ moneys in the Treasury is by law in the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the ~~control~~ supervision and control of his official superiors, ~~and cannot be~~ and must of necessity remain in him or some officer created by ~~law~~ ~~Congress~~ legislative authority to take his place, yet may Congress ~~prescribe the~~ direct in what places ~~in which~~ he shall keep them ~~and create such~~ and prescribe such regulations as shall prevent any portion of them from being removed from those places except for disbursement according to appropriations made by law. These directions and prescriptions, it will be the duty of the President to take care shall be faithfully executed like all other laws of the United States: The principle is incontestible, that Congress may establish, regulate and abolish all executive offices not created by the constitution, and that the President, after filling them as directed in that ~~constitution~~ instrument, must see that their duties are discharged according to the laws which give them existence and power. Apart from the legislation of Congress, he has no power over the public money or property; for it is legislation only which furnishes him with officers through whom he can act and objects to act upon. ~~If no laws exist, none can be executed; if there be no~~ ~~It is desirable as well on the score of principles as expedience that as little power of the Executive~~ Department ~~of the government~~ over the public moneys, should be restricted as far as the public interests and the regular operations of the government, will admit. The possibility of their being used for other purposes than those of a public and legitimate character, should be cut off. It should be made manifest to the country by the guards thrown round the Treasury and the penalties to which any breach of trust shall be exposed, that the moneys of the United States are not to be used as a means of promoting the aggrandizement of any particular individual, interest or party.

I therefore earnestly urge upon Congress the propriety of passing such laws as may restrict the power of the Executive Department in selecting places of deposite, make it impossible for any executive officer from the highest to the lowest to use for his own benefit or the benefit of others any portion of the public moneys, regulate transfers from one place of deposite to another and declare the purposes for which they shall be made. But as regulations taking from the officers of the executive department all responsibility for the safe keeping of the public moneys, may tend to lessen their security, it seems proper that the Bank or other institutions in whose vaults they may be kept, shall be required to ~~give security~~ make such returns of their condition as may be necessary for the information of the ~~executive~~ Treasury Department and of Congress, and give such collateral security as shall secure the government against danger of loss. Neither in the former arrangement of the Treasury Department, nor in the act of Congress chartering the Bank of the United States, does there seem to be that degree of precaution on this score which it may now be expedient to exercise.

AD, DLC (43).

1. *Statutes*, 1:66.

Draft by Francis Preston Blair

~~Thus although~~ The actual custody of the public monies may be thus placed in ~~the hand of~~ a bank or in the possession other agent—but it will, ~~in effect~~ ~~effect the~~ ~~still be~~ constructively & in contemplation of law, in the custody of the Treasurer of united states—

AD, DLC (43).

Memorandum on the "Baltimore Conspiracy"

In Baltimore—committee of 20 in perpetual session—oath of secrecrecy—5000 to be raised before they move. The Senate to do no business until the President retraces his steps or is coerced by this military movement. This course of the Senate in abusive slang against the President is to be kept up until seven of the House of Representatives can be brought over, when a bill to re~~char~~store the deposits & recharter ~~of~~ the Bank will be introduced passed by a small majority in the House & large majority of the Senate, when the President will veto the Bill, when the army of 5000 are to march & *destroy him*, & coerce a passage of the Bill by two thirds.

The above a confidential communication from a L—

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Balimore conspiracy—confidentially communicated by a Lady—

AD, DLC (59; 25-0518). AJ probably wrote this note around the time of the rumored military movements in Baltimore in late April. The April 4 House resolution against restoring deposits to the BUS had passed by 118 to 103; a switch of seven members would bring it within one vote of reversal.

May

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington May 1rst. 1834—

My son,

your letter of the 18th. ultimo, is this moment recd. and I hasten to answer it. I regret that you had not given me before this date the time on which the first instalment is to be paid. I see the 18th. of May, instant, is the date if proceeds of cotton is at hand. Mr. Hill will exact interest if the payment is not paid on the day stipulated therefore it was that my anxiety was to prevent paying interest.

I have calculated the crop of Cotton at 37875 lbs. which have been sent to markett averaging each bale at 375 lbs. & calculating one hundred & one bales; this from Col M. Whites letter. This at 12 cents will produce $4545—will neat, after freight & commissions, about $4000—two thousand of this amount arising from the sale of the cotton to be applied to the first payment for the Land, will leave say sixteen hundred dollars of the first payment after applying the $1406, sent to you, in the check on the Union Bank Nashville, & judge overtons note—on the receipt of this, & to prevent any claim for interest, you are authorised to draw on me at six days sight, for any sum from sixteen hundred to two thousand dollars, *but you are not to exceed two thousand*; as two thousand will be as much as I can raise. When you draw upon me it is to close the first instalment of five thousand dollars, & I will expect you to forward me a copy of Mr. Hills receipt for the amount, or your *note* now in his hands *cancelled*.[1] My son, when you left me, we had a right to believe our cotton crop would have yielded at least fifty thousand pounds baled cotton—we had a right, from information, to believe we would have from 180, thousand in the seed, to 200 now, it appears that there was not raised more than about 114 to 120 thousand in the seed. I name this, that this fall, you may guard against such imposition, and have a cotton Book on which must be entered the daily picking of each hand, & make the overseer responsible for the acuracy of the cotton Book—you must keep in view that next spring you have to meet the last payment for the Land bought, of $5000 This will require all your industry and oeconomy, and must bring forcibly to your view hereaf-

ter, the propriety of my advice, "never to go into debt." The price given is a very large one, and with ten thousand dollars in cash, you could have laid up for your family a more valuable property—the tract you have bought has cost you seventeen dollars seventy five cents pr acre—this is too high, but my son ~~it is bought~~; These things are only brought to your view that you may profit by them hereafter & that you may attend with industry & oeconomy to meet the last payment, without suit or injury, for it would take double the tract of land to produce $5000 at sheriffs sale, and there is no certainty that I will live to aid you. Therefore it is, that I want the first instalment paid as soon as possible—you, I hope, will be in receipt of the sales of the cotton before this reaches you, and at as early a period as possible I wish you to forward the draft as before specified that it may reach me before congress adjourns, as I wish to leave here as soon thereafter as I can. write me on the receipt of this, acknowledging its receipt.

I am happy to hear that our dear Sarah, & son, is doing well, & my dear little Rachel, is in good health—present me kindly to them with a kiss. I have not time to write my dear Sarah to day, expect to hear from her soon under her own hand—present me kindly to Mr. & Mrs. Wetherall, Thomas & Emma and all our connections—Emily, Andrew Elisabeth, & Col Earle, all unite in kind regards to you & your Household. Emily, & child, is doing well—the baby is the most quiet little one, I ever saw—it does nothing but eat & sleep. I sent by judge Lacy your mothers miniature likeness, which you had forgot & which I accidentally discovered. I sent by Col. Walker two breast pins, one for Rachel the other for the son—when I come on I will bring them & Sarah some things.[2] In haste I am yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MoSW (25-0950).

1. AJ Jr. wrote AJ about the payment on May 25 (below).

2. James Walker (1792–1864) of Columbia, Tenn., brother-in-law of James K. Polk, had just left Washington for home.

Memorandum on Government Directors of the Bank of the United States

nominated

Decr. 28th. 1832

Saul Ally
Hartman Kuhn #
Henry D. Gilpin
J. T. Sullivan
Hugh McEldery

They were confirmed Jany 3d. 1833 no yeas and nays taken—[1]of course unanimous. These Directors were renominated Decbr. 17th. 1833—rejected first—renominated 11th. of March & rejected second time on the 1rst. of May 1834—

[In AJ's hand:] # Wager nominated in the place of Kuhn who resignd.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Memoranda—of the nomination rejection & renomination of the Gt. Bank directors—and rejection again by the senate—A J.

AN by AJ Donelson and AJ, DLC (44). On December 28, 1832, AJ had nominated Saul Alley (c1777–1852) of New York, Hartman Kuhn (1784–1860) of Philadelphia, and Gilpin, Sullivan, and McElderry to be government BUS directors for 1833. They were confirmed without a recorded vote on January 3, 1833. Wager, nominated on January 11 after Kuhn declined, was likewise confirmed on January 29. On December 17, 1833, AJ had nominated Wager, Gilpin, Sullivan, and McElderry to continue as directors for 1834. They were rejected individually on February 27, 1834, renominated on March 11, and rejected together by 30 to 11 on May 1. AJ nominated their replacements on May 13 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:290, 294, 298, 303–4, 336, 361–62, 365–71, 394–97, 403).

1. The hand here switches from AJ Donelson's to AJ's.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington May 2nd. 1834—

Dr Andrew,

This morning I have recd. from Col. M. White the amount of sales of our cotton which I here inclose you, least you have not been furnished with one. The gross amount of sales are $4375.71—charges $457.66—neat amt. of sales $3917.05[1]—you can now see the ballance after deducting supplies for House & farm that will be applicable to the purchase of the land. Send me on a full statement of all, as soon as you can that I may know our real situation

my letter of yesterday gives you authority to draw upon me for $2000. In haste & love to Sarah & the little ones, I am yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Actually $3918.05, as reported by Maunsel White on April 18 (above).

From Sarah Yorke Jackson

Hermitage, May 2nd. 1833

My Dear Father

Since I last wrote you I have had the pleasure of receiving several of your kind affectionate letters, but owing to indisposition before my confinement,

and a confusion of ideas since, I have not been able to acknowledge them untill the present opportunity, I have since the birth of our fine boy been unusually smart and the baby is one of the largest and fattest I ever saw at his age, he is a charming fellow, I shall be very impatient to present him to you; he bears the name and I hope he may posess the virtues of his kind, affectionate grandpa, our dear little Rachel is well, and much pleased with her little brother, she is very fond of him, although a little jealous of him, she looks like a little fairy, along side of the boy, his hands and face are nearly as large as hers. I hope you may be able early to leave the city, and make one of our family circle, please to present my kind regards to cousin Emily, I congratulate her upon the birth of her daughter, and hope both are still doing well, remember me kindly to Elizabeth Martin, and all the family, also our friends Coll. Earl, Mr. & Mrs. Blair, and all enquiring friends. My Dear Sister and family expect to leave us next week, I shall feel quite lonely for some time, they are all well, and beg to be remembered to you, I have not been able to read the papers for some time, but heard of your triumph over your and our country's enemies, I congratulate you My dear Father and pray that your health may be restored and your life prolonged, and that your strength may increase, that you may be still able to perform all the arduous duties of your situation, and have many years of happiness in retirement, at the delightful hermitage, sweet home, Mr. Jackson continues in fine health, and intends writing to you this evening, he joins me in love to you, and our dear little Rachel send a kiss, I now must conclude, hopeing we soon may meet, and for the future be able to hold verbal communications. Your affectionate daughter

Sarah

ALS, DLC (42). Sarah's "1833" is a misdating.

To John Peter Van Ness

Washington May 3rd. 1834

Sir

This will be presented to you by Mr Grigsby & Col Smith of virginia who have been recommended to me from the most respectable sources as Gentlemen of high standing & worth, and who can give any security for any engagement they may wish to engage in—being thus recommended to me, I beg leave, in the same manner, to make them known to you; They wish to make some arrangements with you about money matters, and will be able to satisfy you in their ability to comply with any engagements they may enter into. I am with great respect yr mos. obd't. serv't,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, Heritage Auctions, April 2007 sale, lot 25132 (mAJs).

From Reuben H. Grant

Washington City May 3rd. 1834—

Sir

some weeks since I had the Honour to submit a proposition for the purchase of those lands in the Chactaw Nation which the Orphans children are entitelled by provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek

My Object now is if practicable to obviate the objections then made to an imediate Sale of those lands I am willing to give three dollars pr. Acre for all the lands to which said orphans may be entitled excluding from the contract all those orphans who may be represented by Guardians reserving to myself the right to locate said lands at my own expence and refund to the Government ~~the~~ any expence that may have incured in locating the same

I will Obligate myself to complete the locations by the first day of January next and pay one half of the purchase money at that time and the remaining half twelve months thareafter, I will give bonds with ample security for the performance of my contract in such manner as may be described by the Department, but would perfer to give bond in Columbus Mississippi to the Register and receiver of Publick moneys or any person you may Apoint should this proposition meet the aprobation of the President You can inform me through my friend the Hon. Mr. Mardis from Alabama[.][1] I have the Honour to be Your Hble St.

Reuben H Grant

P.S. Since making the foregoing proposal I have been induced to obtain the opinion of both the Senators from Mississippi and representatives that my bid is a liberal one and more than could be obtained at auction and if entered into would give general satisfaction and give the Government as little trouble in selling and no expence what ever.[2] I can but hope that my proposition will be accepted I have been induced to travele a great distance and at a considerable expence with this expectation and urged by the friends of those orphans to try and effect this contract. I will refer you to Majr. John Pitchlynns letter and the leading men of the Chactaw nation[3]

Your attention to this as soon as convenient will be acknowledged, with due respect I am Your Humble St.

R. H. Grant

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Grant (b. c1796) had recently removed from Alabama to Mississippi. He addressed this letter to AJ via Lewis Cass. Article 19 of the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek provided that orphaned Choctaw children should each receive a quarter section (160 acres) of land within the ceded Choctaw domain, to be located under the president's direction and, with his consent, sold for the orphans' benefit (*Indian Treaties*, 2:315). The War Department had appointed an agent to locate the orphan reservations in

August 1833. Grant had first made his proposal sometime before December 28, on which day Cass had recommended deferring a decision on whether to accept it or to otherwise sell the lands privately until the locations were complete and recorded (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). After survey, western federal lands, unless otherwise reserved, were offered for sale at public auction with a required minimum bid of $1.25 per acre.

Grant prompted Cass for a decision on his proposal on May 9 (DNA-RG 75, M234-188), and Cass replied the same day that AJ saw "no valid reason for changing the opinion that he had previously formed upon the subject." He found "an insuperable objection to making any private contract for the disposition of these reservations." The only way to ensure they brought "a proper price" would be to offer them at competitive public sale with due advance notice. "Any other mode is certainly objectionable and might probably cause much dissatisfaction" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). Grant wrote AJ again on October 1. He again proposed to purchase the reservations but without the privilege of relocating them, and requested a prompt response (DLC-44).

1. Alabama congressman Samuel W. Mardis wrote Cass on May 5 that Grant's offer of $3 per acre was more than the orphan lands would bring at auction, and that it was "verry important" to western states that their lands "be transfered to our own citizens, at the earliest day practicable so as not to injuriously affect those entitled to the proceeds arising from their sale" (DNA-RG 75, M234-188). Cass replied on May 12 that procedures for location and sale of the orphan reservations were yet to be determined, but that "private agreements, such as Capt. Grant proposes can not be sanctioned" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12).

2. Cass's May 9 reply to Grant acknowledged receiving supporting letters from Mississippi's senators and from one Mississippi and one Alabama congressman. These were apparently Harry Cage and Clement C. Clay, whose letters were noted by a clerk as accompanying Grant's to AJ.

3. Longtime Choctaw interpreter John Pitchlynn (d. 1835), a white man married to a Choctaw woman, had two grandchildren among the orphan claimants.

From John Donelson (1787–1840)

May the 4th. 1834

Dear Uncle

I receiv'd a letter from John C. Mc.Lemore by Brother William who left me to day. He has called upon me to aid him in raising $5000; he says that he has asked of you & Andrew a simular favour and that if we comply & give him that assistance that he will be able to meet $30.000 of the his debts upon which he is sued and compelled to pay. This he says will free him and he can get along with the ballance, & that he can pay us & every body else; of this I have no doubt, if he can dispose of his lands at any thing like their cash value. I have acted according to his wishes & request, but told William to say to him that I would not keep it outstanding, that so soon as he paid off all the Judgments against him, that I would go down and select from his best lands all that he would owe me in land, at strong rates, of speculation. I would be glad if you & Andrew would also give him the aid he asks and take it in lands, at rates that will admit of good profits hereafter. He will be obliged to sell & sacrifice & we had as well make out of him as others, Particularly as we can save him by doing so. About $50.000 will pay Mc.Lemores debts now, he reduced them last

year about $30.000 I suppose. His property in & round Memphis ought to pay his debts.

He has one 5000 tract of land adjoining Covington that he wished or intended to keep for his children that is said to be worth $10 per acre. With the immence resources that he has yet in land I think he can pay all and have plenty left. I have felt great uneasiness for you since the commencement of Congress; the oposition is certainly the most wicked & corrupt ever in the world; though I have constantly reconciled myself with the certainty of their down fall. Your victory will be a great one, such as could not have been accomplished by any one except yourself. You have rested the government from the hands of an aristocracy created by the government & put in power. Such a contest is most powerfull, but you have conquored it, and will continue to conquor it. For which I will ever pray. Eliza is in very bad health, she has been confined to her room all winter and the greater part of her time to her bed. I will if possible get her to Tennessee this summer to spend the season there. I hope you will be able to get home this summer. Eliza as also our little children are very desirious to see you.[1] Sister Coffee & family are well. Yours affectionately

John Donelson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Capt. J. Donelson—to be answered A. J

ALS, DLC (44). John Christmas McLemore (1790–1864) was a Nashville businessman. His wife Elizabeth was the sister of John, William, and Emily Tennessee Donelson and of John Coffee's widow Mary.

1. Donelson's wife was Eliza Eleanor Butler Donelson (1791–1850). Their children were Mary I. Donelson (1824–1843) and Edward Butler Donelson (1830–1851).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

May 5th. 1834—

My dear Sarah,

I should have wrote you yesterday but one of my severe headaches, prevented me; from medicine that has operated this morning very well, I am relieved, and seize a moment to write you, as when I wrote Andrew last I had not time.

I was truly gratified to hear, by Andrews letter, that your health was fast improving and our son was doing well & growing finely, & my dear little Rachel was becomeing daily more interesting. I am very anxious to see you all, but when Congress will adjourn we cannot yet, ~~even~~ conjecture. I have had my trouble with a most corrupt & flagious majority in the Senate, whilst the House of Representatives has well sustained me & I trust in the aid of a just & kind providence, that we will be enabled to put down this corrupting monied monopoly, which has attempted to put

itself above the government & rule the country—its days are numbered, & I hope such a mamoth of corruption will never again have an existence in our country ~~again~~

I sent by Col Walker two little mementos, of my regard for the daughter & son, which I hope you have recd. I had no opportunity to go out to procure some little token of my regard for you, but if I am permitted to go home this summer I will take you & the children some thing that I may think you will want & be useful to you.

Emily & her babe is doing well She is up, but not out of her room, little Mary is a little indisposed with chills, Major Donelson & Col Earle well & Elisabeth Martin, & all join in kind regards to you, & your Houshold & all connections—accept of my prayers for your & Andrews, with the two sweet childrens health & happiness—present me affectionately to Andrew & kiss the little ones for me with regards to Thos, & Emma & son & believe me yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I shall expect to receive a letter from you soon, giving me information of the health of all the family & particularly of the son & daughter A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

From Edward Livingston

Paris May 6. 1834.

My Dear General

According to your request I have examined the articles offered to you by Mr Meyer.[1] They consist of a very small and very bad likeness of Genl Washington, and of a number of copies in loose sheets of a short biographical sketch which as a purchase I should think dear at 20 fs.

I am extremely happy to learn from various sources that your health and spirits continue good under circumstances so trying to both as those in which you have for some time been placed. if those who assail you in this manner knew your character they would never have attempted to make you depart in the slightest degree from the line of duty you had traced for yourself by clamor, or the hope of popular favor. My opinion on the position of affairs when I left your Cabinet was freely and honestly expressed but on the issue that is now made up for the Country I know you can not entertain a Doubt of my earnest wish for your Complete success.[2] Should the bank now coerce a renewal of its charter by the constitutional majorities of both houses its power will be perpetuated and the nature of our Government completely changed; I hope however and believe better things.

I have some solicitude on the Effect which the division in the Senate may have had upon the measures which you may have thought proper to propose in relation to our affairs here, where very many think that the bank opposition will prevent the adoption of any plan calculated to assert the dignity of the nation and the interest of our Citizens. The Chambers are still sitting and passing by large majorities all the laws proposed by the Ministry which confirms me in the opinion that the rejection of our treaty was produced by a secret desire in some individuals of the Cabinet to defeat it or at least by a culpable indifference to its fate[3]

The late quadruple alliance between England France Spain and Portugal causes great speculation among European Diplomatists and politicians. Although the terms are not particularly known it is generally understood to have for its object the Establishment of the two young Queens of the Peninsula. and should armed intervention be necessary to Effect this, it contains the germs of war even if it should not immediately produce it[4]

Should a war take place it will be a general one: and our commerce will be Exposed in proportion to the increase our position as a Neutral will give to it—and it will be prudent to prepare for its protection by a Naval force which alone will cause it to be respected.

You are I trust so well convinced of the affectionate attachment which I and all my family feel towards you that no assurance of its sincerity is necessary.[5] I thank you in their name for your kind remembrance of them, and am with the greatest respect—Your greatly obliged Friend & Mo Obd S

Edw Livingston

ALS, THer (25-0969).

1. AJ had written Livingston on March 19 (above).

2. Livingston had resigned as secretary of state and been appointed minister to France on May 29, 1833. Though no direct expression to AJ of his opinion on deposit removal survives, he had reportedly been amenable to rechartering the Bank of the United States in 1832.

3. A convention signed in Paris on July 4, 1831, obliged France to pay the United States 25 million francs over six years for spoliations on American shipping during the Napoleonic Wars (*Treaties*, 3:641–46). The first installment had been due on February 2, 1833, a year after exchange of ratifications, but the French Chamber of Deputies had adjourned in June without authorizing payment. Livingston on departure for France in 1833 had been instructed to convey U.S. displeasure and "insist upon the execution of the treaty without further delay" by payment of the money due, interest, and indemnity for loss (*HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 5–7, Serial 272). On April 3, 1834, he had reported to McLane the Chamber's rejection two days before of a bill providing for the payment, which he attributed to indifference or secret opposition within the French ministry despite the favorable disposition of King Louis Philippe (DNA-RG 59, M34-30).

4. Wars of royal succession were ongoing in Portugal and Spain. In Portugal, Dom Pedro was attempting to secure the throne for his daughter Maria II (1819–1853) against his brother Dom Miguel (1802–1866). In Spain, Don Carlos, brother of the late Ferdinand VII, contested the succession of Ferdinand's infant daughter Isabella II (1830–1904) under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina. The Quadruple Alliance treaty, signed in London in April 1834, aimed at expelling Miguel and Carlos and securing the rule of Maria and

Isabella. Under it, Spanish and Portuguese troops would join forces against the pretenders, Britain would provide naval support, and France would furnish aid as necessary (Clive Parry, ed., *The Consolidated Treaty Series*, 84:179–85).

5. With Livingston in Paris were his daughter Cora and her husband Thomas Pennant Barton, whom AJ had appointed secretary of legation.

To Lewis Cass

May 7th. 1834

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War, informs him that Mc.Intosh & his co,chiefs has waited upon him on the subject of the late treaty made by our commissioners, with the Seminoles, whom the claim as part of their people, & suggest that a line has been drawn between them to which they object, as they wish those as part of the Muscagous to be united with them. Please furnish the P. with the Treaty &c &c &c

AN, DNA-RG 75 (M234-236). On February 14, 1833, U.S. commissioners Henry L. Ellsworth, John F. Schermerhorn, and Montfort Stokes had signed a treaty at Fort Gibson with a Western Creek delegation headed by principal chief Roley McIntosh (c1790–1863). It stipulated that the Florida Seminoles, who were committed to remove by the 1832 Treaty of Payne's Landing, would "hereafter be considered a constituent part" of the Creek Nation, "but are to be located on some part of the Creek country by themselves." On March 28, 1833, the commissioners signed a separate treaty with the Seminoles assigning them a tract within the Creek domain between the Canadian and North Canadian rivers (*Indian Treaties*, 2:388–91, 394–95). Both treaties were sent to the Senate in December 1833 and ratified in April 1834.

In March 1834, Roley McIntosh, his nephew Chilly McIntosh (c1800–1875), and Western Creek chiefs Fush Hatchee Micco and Kendal Lewis journeyed to Washington. Upon arrival they wrote the War Department on April 22 asking to see copies of the treaties, which had not been furnished them (DNA-RG 75, M234-236). On June 5, they wrote Cass complaining of that part of the Seminole treaty which awarded them "a separate and distinct portion of our lands." They said the Seminoles "are a part of our nation, and should possess amongst us no separate and distinct interest," which would produce "strife and difficulty." Their own "great object and wish are, that we may become a united people: already we have been divided too long, and trouble has been the consequence." They asked for a new negotiation with the Seminoles (*HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., p. 43, Serial 292). On June 7, Indian commissioner Herring replied that the War Department had no authority to alter their treaty, but that it would instruct their agent to try to effect an amicable arrangement with the emigrating Seminoles once they arrived (DNA-RG 75, M21-13). The Creeks replied on June 16 that they did not seek a change in their own treaty, but that they had understood it as granting the Seminoles "a participation in the country secured to us" rather than "that our country should be divided into separate divisions and clans," making them "a disquieted and dissatisfied people." They asked the government to communicate to the Seminoles their desire for a new arrangement (*HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 43–44, Serial 292). On July 2 Cass agreed to instruct Seminole agent Wiley Thompson to that effect (DNA-RG 75, M21-13). The Creek chiefs wrote AJ on July 8 (below). An 1845 treaty with both nations entitled the Seminoles "to settle in a body or separately, as they please, in any part of the Creek country" and "to make their own town regulations" under general Creek council authority (*Indian Treaties*, 2:550–52).

From "Brutus"

Jefferson County Mississippi
May 7 1834

Sir

A citizen of the United States, and a lover of his Country, now assumes the priviledge of addressing you on a subject in which every individual of this Republic is concerned, and in which every man, in whose bosom there burns a single spark of patriotism, is most deeply concerned.

Swayed neither by party or personal motives, I shall speak but the language of truth. Five years since, you were elevated, by the almost unanimous voice of a generous and confiding People, to the station which you at present occupy. Admiration and gratitude for the services you rendered the nation, on the memorable and glorious 8th of Jany; Unshaken confidence in the honesty and purity of your principles prompted them to chose you from among the ablest statesman, which have ever adorned this or any other Country. But Sir, how have you acted towards this noble and Generous People. When you came into office, you found the country in a state the most prosperous and happy. The merchant, the Artist, the Farmer and in short all classes of Industry, were reaping the rich harvest of their labour, protected and encouraged by a wise and Good Government. But Sir, how is it now? Why sir, had "War, Pestilence and Famine" have spread its horrors and devastation o'er the land—the dismay and distress could not have been greater than now exists, as the consequence of your tyranic measures.[1] But a few months past, and this Country possessed a currency superior to that of any other. The hand of despotism has been violently laid upon the sacred charter of our liberties, the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and now lies prostrate in the dust, bleeding at every pore. Sir I have hitherto looked calmly on, I have sometimes been startled, surprised, and astonished at the hardihood and audacity of the man who could thus dare to insult the good sense, and honest feelings of this great people by setting at defiance all law, and making his own personal prejudices, the rule of action. I was convinced that there existed in the Senate good sense and stern unbending principle sufficient to oppose the march of despotism, and I did hope that in the House of Representatives enough of patriotism and virtue, to have sealed the fate of the present attempt at Tyranny. But in that I have been mistaken. I leave the Representatives of the People, who have thus ignominously sold their constituents, into Slavery—I leave them to the punishment which awaits them; They will yet learn, that it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an insulted people; their day of retribution is at hand. But Sir it is to You, not them I speak. Since you came into office, has not corruption become the order of the day? Have you not discarded thousands of honest and capable men, from office, to make room for the fawning creatures of your own will—men whose greatest ambition is to attain wealth by robbing

the people Have not the leading Agents of your Army of Forty Thousand office holders, with all their infernal schemes and contrivances been actively engaged in cary on the work of corruption for the purpose of continuing in power your corrupt party? And have you not openly countenanced them? Sir, there is but one course for you to adopt and that is, to spurn from your presence these reptiles of corruption, and call around the wise and good. You must retrace your steps. Sir there is an earthquake slumbering beneath you—it is ready to open its jaws, to swallow you in its Vortex The country calls for a sacrifice, and, when this reaches you, the victim may be ready for the ~~sacrifice~~ alter. Beware—there is an eye upon you—of one who seeks for immortality—it is the immortality of

Brutus

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] Brutus—an assassin—from Mississippi

ALS, ICHi (25-0980). *Globe*, February 4, 1835.

1. In an 1828 campaign speech against AJ, Henry Clay had famously declared that he would rather see the country visited "with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule" (*Clay Papers*, 7:273).

Washington George Singleton to Louis McLane

Winchester May 7. 1834

Sir,

The Judge & Marshall of the western District court of Virginia and my self, whilst at Staunton, had a consultation in reference to the subject matter of enquiry contained in your letter of the 23d. ulto. as to the probable extraordinary expense that will be incured in makeing an effort to apprehend the counterfeiters and coiners said to be infesting the western and south western counties of Virginia. we are of opinion that it would require from six to eight hundred dollars to cover the expenses. the excursion should be conducted by the Marshall. he should have under his controul from eight to ten resolute and determined men, who have tact and Judgment in these matters. it is believed that it will require from twenty to twenty five days, (perhaps thirty days) to accomplish the enterprise, and it is thought that the services of such men could be procured at three dollars each per day, they paying their own expenses & furnishing their own horses. this we believe to be a fair and adequate compensation.

In my letter of the 25th. ulto. I possessed you of all the leading facts, which induced me to believe, that it was highly probable, that under Judicious management the counterfeiters and coiners refered to, could be captured & punnished. I have thought this to be the better course, because it is enabling you at once to decide upon the propriety of makeing the effort. permit to suggest the propriety of a prompt decision. delay

might endanger success. the Marshall Mr. James Points resides at Staunton Virginia. communications to him should be directed to that place. I am, Sir respectfully your obt. Servant

W. G. Singleton

[Endorsed by AJ:] It is very important to the safety of the country that these counterfeiters should be arrested & brought to punishment—& the expence of eight hundred dollars ought to be promply yielded to this object if there is any fund out of which it can be legally furnished A. J May 16th. 1834—

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Singleton (c1796–1866) had been appointed U.S. attorney for the western district of Virginia in January. James Points (1799–1852) was the U.S. marshal and Alexander Caldwell (1774–1839) was the district judge. Singleton had written McLane on April 18 that a recently convicted passer of counterfeit notes had divulged information that could ensure the capture of counterfeiting bands in Russell and Monroe counties, but would require some special expense (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). McLane had replied on April 23 inquiring about the amount. He gave approval on June 3, with instructions to coordinate with a parallel operation in Ohio (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). Points made arrests in Russell and Monroe in July, and reported his success to AJ on August 1 (DLC-44). On October 14 one of the offenders, Jacob Baker, swore out a confession and appeal, which Points conveyed to AJ (below).

To Andrew Jackson Hutchings

May 8th. 1834

My dear Hutchings

your affectionate letter of the 9th. ultimo has been some time received & has lay by me un answered until now, from the want of time, being pressed, (as you must have seen from the public documents which I have sent you) with public concerns growing out of the most factious & corrupt majority that has ever disgraced any Senate, lead on as the majority have been by the corrupting influence of the most corrupt monied monopoly that has ever existed in any country or clime, using all its power & means of corruption to coerce its recharter.

I rejoice to hear that your health is restored, and your complaint was one arising from a derangement of your stomac. I hope it may continue & that you & your dear Mary may long enjoy that greatest blessing, *health*. Mine has been checkered this winter & spring, I had a hope to have visited you this summer, but when congress may adjourn, no one here can conjecture, & it may sit so late in the summer that I may not have time to take so long a journey. If time will permit after congress adjourns I will endeavour to take the French Broad springs & Florence in my rout to the Hermitage, if I should only spend two days at Mrs. Coffees. To whom and all her amiable family I request you to present me affectionately.

you cannot suppose how much pain it has given me to learn that you have so much trouble & delay in collecting the loaned mony of your

fathers estate—you are certainly well justified to coerce its payment when it appears that those who borrowed und a pledge to pay, when you came of age, has failed to comply. Major Lewis has as I informed you promised to pay his debt, & I hope will or has instructed Mr Crutcher to raise the means to meet it.[1] I have only to add you ought to have your money and if those who owe will not pay a duty to yourself & family requires that you should cause it to be collected—but I am mortified to find that you are compelled to resort to law to recover that which was promised to be paid on your arrival at mature age

I am happy to hear that you have a good crop of cotton at markett it will average you I think twelve cents pr lb. mine only 11.½, owing to its being badly handled, The good sold for 13 cents.

I find you are acquiring a good knowledge of farming and that you have 200 acres this spring planted in cotton—you have a fair start in life & with industry & oeconomy you & Mary will do well, and I have only one advice to give you, do not go in debt—purchase with cash & live within yr means & you will end life well present me affectionately to Mary & believe your affectionate uncle—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi (25-0992).

1. Thomas Crutcher (1760–1844), a Tennessee state district treasurer and former Nashville mayor, was a business associate of William B. Lewis. AJ wrote Hutchings again about Lewis's debt on August 14 (below).

From John Pemberton

Naval office
Philada. May 10th. 1834

Sir,

~~I~~ yesterday I had the honor of receiving through the Comptroller of the Treasury a Commission as Naval officer of this district.

The reappointment from you sir, is peculiarly gratifying to be, being another evidence of your continued confidence, which I shall be ever anxious to ~~preserve~~ deserve

I pray that your life and health may be ~~preserved~~ prolonged and that you may be the favored instrument to fully accomplish what you have begun, the preservation of the constitution from the all corrupting influence of monied monopolies. I am Sir your obliged friend and obdt servt

J P

ALS draft, PHi (25-1010). AJ had nominated Pemberton for a new four-year term as customs naval officer at Philadelphia on March 15. The Senate confirmed him on April 24 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:376, 392).

To Lewis Cass

May 13~~4~~th. 1834

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War—incloses to him the letter in behalf of Master Casey, presented by Col King of the Senate & Mr Clay of the H. of Representatives asking a cadets warrent for Master Casey for june 1835—will you have the goodness to issue a warrent for him for june 1835, & send it inclosed to Col King of Alabama, in the Senate. I promised to have this attended to yesterday, & is the case I named to you on Sunday evening last.[1]

AN, DNA-RG 94 (M688-92). Cass had already on May 13 issued a warrant to Thomas Casey (c1818–1847) of Mobile, Ala., for admission to West Point in June 1835, and directed it to Senator William Rufus de Vane King. Casey afterwards exchanged it for an 1834 warrant and entered the Academy in July. He graduated in 1838.

1. Sunday was May 11.

To Lewis Cass

May 15th 1834

Dr. Sir,

Mr. Heiskel, the father of Doctor Heiskel of the U.S. Army, has waited upon me this morning, who states the Doctors lady is in great distress, and applies for permission for the Doctor to take his house in his way to the Fort where he is ordered as his station, that the Doctor may take her with him, the father having no one that he can send to accompany her to the station to which the Doctor is ordered—unless great injury would result to the army, let this indulgence be granted, as it will only occasion a few days from his post, and I am sure if he thought by asking this indulgence injury could accrue to the service he would not request it. I am yrs respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MiU-C (25-1052). Henry Lee Heiskell (1803–1855) of Winchester, Va., had been appointed an Army assistant surgeon in July 1832. His father was John Heiskell (1775–1836), former editor of the *Winchester Gazette*. While stationed at Fort Monroe in 1833, Heiskell had married Margaret Sarah Sowers Baldwin (1810–1837). He had then been ordered to Fort Mitchell in Alabama. On receiving new orders to accompany troops to the Chickasaw agency rather than return to Fort Monroe, Heiskell had written Army adjutant general Roger Jones on February 23 requesting a more permanent posting and a leave of absence to retrieve his wife and belongings in Virginia (DNA-RG 94, M567-97). On March 18 the Army reassigned him to Fort Pickens near Pensacola. With permission, Heiskell left Alabama on June 6 for Virginia and reached Fort Pickens with his wife on July 30.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington May 16th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

I am without advices from you since yours of the 18th. ultimo—you must necessarily suppose that I must have great anxiety to hear whether my letters had reached you, & whether Col White had remitted you the proceeds of our cotton & what sum you would draw upon me for to close the first payment of the land to Mr Hill, and still more anxious to hear of Sarah's and the sweet little childrens health with the ballance of the family—five minutes in a week would yield to me this gratification, but I find writing to me is onerous, therefore, having so often made known to you how gratified I would be to hear from you & the health of the family, I shall for the future leave you on this subject, to your own inclination.

I learn thro the news papers & other channels, that all our cotton in Tennessee has been destroyed by frost on the night of the 28th. of april. I hope your overseer has forthwith ran a coulter along side of the cotton & replanted the whole I hope you had seed anough for this purpose—it would have been a much better mode to have ensured a stand than plowing up and planting again, because it would give you all the first planting that escaped the frost & with the replanting a full stand My old negroes knew this was always the plan adopted by me & I hope you have also adopted it—if you have you will have insured a full crop, otherwise, I fear you will fail. I will be glad to hear from you in reply to my former letters. I have been quite unwell and am writing under a fever deliver the inclosed to Sarah & kiss her & the sweet babes for me. I am affectionately yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington May 16th. 1834

My dear Sarah,

Just recovering from an unusual severe attack of headach, I seize a moment to drop you a line—from not hearing from you since your confinement only thro' Andrews letter of the 18th. ultimo (the last recd from him) I have become quite uneasy fearful that you have not recovered, as you had promised to write me so soon as you were able so to do. I cannot find any excuse for Andrews silence, as he is aware how solicitous I am to hear from you all, and particularly from you & the dear little ones, to know how you are. Andrew must be aware how anxious I must be on this subject, as well as to be informed what injury the frost has done to our

crop, and whether he has cotton seed to replant with. We have had frost for several nights & it still continues cold—if Andrew has not replanted ~~we~~ immediately after the frost it will be two late for a crop.

I hope your health is restored and some other cause has prevented you from writing than confinement by sickness—write me or cause Andrew to write & let me know how all are—kiss the dear little children for me, and present me affectionately to Andrew and believe me as usual your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. The family are enjoying health, with the exception of Jackson & Mary occasionally having chills, and all join in kind regards to you & your houshold. A.J

ALS, NNPM (25-1069).

To Jonathan Elliot

Washington, May 17, 1834

Sir:

My public duties have been too urgent to allow me an opportunity to examine very carefully the copy of the American Diplomatic Code, which you were pleased to present to me. Allow me to say, however after a hasty glance at its contents, that I consider it a very desirable accession to the library of the statesman. Not doubting that the great mass of important information which it contains, will entitle it to general circulation, I can only add the expression of my hopes, that the labor and talent you have bestowed upon it will meet with a suitable reward. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, July 7, 1834 (mAJs; 25-1074). Elliot (1784–1846) was a historical compiler and former editor of the *Washington Gazette*. His two-volume *American Diplomatic Code*, published in March 1834, was a reference compendium of treaties, judicial decisions on foreign relations, and commentary on international law. AJ's testimonial appeared in advertisements for the work.

From William Cabell Rives

Castle-Hill May 17th. '34.

Dear sir,

I have been intending, for some time past, to do myself the pleasure of writing to you, but have been induced to postpone doing so, that I might be enabled to give you more certain & authentic intelligence of the result

of our recent political contest here. Owing to the rapid & unprincipled fabrication of *panics* & all sorts of *false rumours* by the Bank & it's partizans, we have not succeeded altogether to the extent we had hoped. Still we have gained a great deal in the relative strength of parties, as they stood in the last Legislature. In the Senate, where the opposition last winter had a majority of two, we have now a majority ~~against them~~ of six; & in the House of Delegates, we have reduced their majority of forty-five against us ~~last winter~~, (on the resolutions condemning the removal of the Deposites), to one of about fifteen.[1] When the agitations & extraordinary excitement created among the people by the Bank & it's political allies shall have given way, as they soon must, to better information & a more sober view of things, I do not doubt but that Virginia will return to her ancient sentiments, & yet do justice to that bold & sagacious patriotism, which so seasonably interposed to rescue the liberties & republican morals of the country from the corrupt & fatal influence, to which they were exposed. All candid men, who are *sincerely* opposed to the Bank, must ultimately acknowledge that the course you adopted was that best calculated to arouse the nation, *in time*, to a sense of ~~it's~~ the dangers of this anti-republican Institution, & to intercept & defeat it's silent, but persevering machinations, to procure a ~~perpetuation~~ renewal of it's charter. Every day, it will become more & more apparent that the real question at issue in the late & present struggle is "Bank or no Bank"; & on that ~~I trust~~ I do not fear, a large majority of the people of Virginia, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which have been made, & are still making, to debauch their principles, will rally vigorously & cordially to your support.

[2]At the same time, the eyes of the people will be more & more opened to the unwarrantable ~~proceedings~~ enterprises of the factious & aristocratical spirit, which has been arrayed against you in one branch of the government; & ~~that~~ the final award of a just & grateful country, ~~in all its parts~~, will be every thing which you or your friends can desire ~~does not, for a moment, admit of the slightest doubt~~.

I have seen, with ~~great~~ much regret, that the unexpected ~~refusal~~ failure of the French chamber of deputies to make the necessary appropriation for carrying ~~the~~ our Treaty ~~negotiated by me~~ with that country into effect, will probably present a question of serious importance in our foreign relations.[3] ~~This contempt disregard of a solemn engagement with us, on the part of the Legislature of a Foreign power, has been owing in a great degree, in my opinion, to the violent & reckless spirit of factious opposition to the government here, encouraging them to hope believe that amid divided councils at home, we should be unable to assert our rights or maintain our dignity abroad.~~ With the sagacity ~~& success~~ & prudence, however, which have so remarkably distinguished your administration of our foreign, as well as domestic concerns, I do not doubt that you will ~~devise~~ be able to adopt measures ~~for~~ which will lead to an early & satisfactory ~~settlement~~ adjustment of this difficulty. We might, ~~I think~~, if it should be

deemed necessary, make an appeal to the Chamber of Deputies thro' the manufacturing & commercial interests of their constituents, which would quicken them, I think, very speedily to a compliance with the national engagements; & this, too, without any risk of leading to a rupture, ~~with that~~ which certainly ~~ought~~ is to be avoided by every means consistent with our honor. Having received a letter from Mr. Van Buren on this subject, I ventured to ~~throw out some suggestions to him~~, give him my views in relation to it, which, if you should deem them worthy of consideration, he would, doubtless, communicate to you. Without ~~that~~ a full knowledge, however, of the actual state of the affair & of what has passed ~~between Mr. Livngst~~ with the French government, since the vote of the chamber of Deputies, I feel that my suggestions ought to be received, subject to many modifications ~~which~~ from a more perfect view of the whole ground, & I hazard them, therefore, with great diffidence. It may possibly be objected to my plan that it would lead to retaliation, on the part of France, by the imposition of countervailing burthens on our commerce, & thus involve the two countries in a war of commercial restrictions. But the advantage would be too clearly on our side in such a contest, to render ~~the~~ a resort to it by France at all probable. The articles we get from her are exclusively *luxuries*, such as silks, wines, laces &c which we can dispense with, or the consumers (who are the wealthy only) can afford to pay dear for, & which are to be obtained, also, from other sources ~~of supply~~. But the articles she receives from us are *necessaries*, either for subsistence or as affording the raw materials for her manufactures, & at the same time, cannot be obtained elsewhere in any considerable quantity such as Tobacco, cotton, ~~flour~~, rice &c. ~~which could not be heavily burthened or excluded by her legislation without exciting~~ To burthen them heavily, therefore, or to exclude them by her legislation, would react seriously on so many of her most important domestic interests, that the nation & especially the large manufacturing towns would rise up against ~~it~~ the proposition, & demand at once of the Chamber of Deputies the less onerous & more honorable alternative of a faithful discharge of the obligations of the Treaty. I have taken the liberty to add these observations, because they are necessary to complete the views ~~already~~ referred to as presented in my letters to Mr. Van Buren; but I repeat that they are submitted with great diffidence, ~~& with a perfect consciousness that they can lay claim to but little consideration~~ & under all the reservations made necessary by a deficient knowledge of many circumstances which must be taken into ~~consideration~~ view. Whether it would be better to recommend ~~the measure~~ to congress the adoption of the proposed measure now, or to wait till the effect of a strong diplomatic remonstrance has been tried, depends so much on the feeling of Congress, as well as on the nature of the communications received from Mr. Livingston & the explanations ~~of~~ made by Mr. Sururier, that the determination can be wisely made only with a full knowledge of, & reference to ~~both of~~ all these considerations.[4]

I hope that your health continues to be good, & that congress will adjourn in time to enable you to make your proposed visit to us in the South. ~~My wife joins me in cordial salutations~~ Mrs. Rives desires to ~~present~~ offer her best respects to you, & wishing, both of us, to be presented in the most cordial terms to Mr. & Mrs. Donelson & the other members of your family.[5] I remain, dear sir, ~~very~~ most truly & faithfully your's

WC Rives.

ALS draft, DLC-Rives Papers (25-1075).

1. Elections for the Virginia legislature had been held in April. Resolutions on deposit removal had passed the Virginia senate on February 8 and house of delegates on February 11. The first, condemning deposit removal as "a dangerous and alarming assumption of power," passed the senate by 22 to 10 and the house by 83 to 41. The second, voicing "apprehension and distrust" at AJ's "disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits," passed by 21 to 11 and 89 to 35. A resolution instructing Virginia's senators and requesting its congressmen to support restoring the deposits passed the senate by 17 to 15 and the house by 68 to 60. A resolution declaring the BUS unconstitutional passed the two houses by 22 to 10 and 97 to 27 respectively; while another, passed in the senate by 17 to 15 and in the house by 86 to 35, clarified that this declaration was not meant "to qualify, or in any manner to impair the force of their disapprobation" of deposit removal (*Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, December 1833 session, pp. 106–12; *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, December 1833 session, pp 165–70; *SDoc* 109, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 239).

2. This entire paragraph is X-ed out.

3. As U.S. minister to France, Rives had negotiated the 1831 convention or treaty for French payment of American spoliation claims.

4. Louis Barbé Charles Sérurier (1775–1860) was the French minister to the United States. Van Buren had written Rives for his views on May 12 (William C. Rives Papers, DLC). Rives in reply on May 15 proposed imposing "heavy duties" on French imports, especially silks, to afford "practical proof that we are in earnest, & that we have both the power & the will to visit their manufactures & commerce with the consequences of their bad faith." Van Buren forwarded his letter to AJ this same day (below). Rives wrote Van Buren again on May 16. Surmising that the Chamber of Deputies felt "emboldened" by "the violent spirit of faction" in U.S. domestic politics, he suggested that AJ ascertain Congress's willingness to raise duties before publicly proposing it; for "if the President should recommend it *& Congress should refuse to adopt it*, the effect would be decidedly bad" (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

5. Rives's wife was Judith Page Walker Rives (1802–1882).

From Martin Van Buren

March 17t. 34

My dear Sir

The enclosed sensible letter from Mr Rives with its enclosure I red. this morng. as he makes a point of it that it should not be shewn to others, I wish you would for the present keep it to yourself. If you should hereafter think it material to shew it ~~others~~ we will, if we should deem it necessary, obtain his assent. I thought his opinion of value from his position, & in a letter written to him ~~before I was apprised of you~~ a few days since I put

the general question to him to which he alludes, without saying any thing as to the view entertained here. Yours truly

MVB

P.S. Keep the letters for the present

[Endorsed by AJ:] To be returned. The raising duties on silk is making our own citizens pay the debt, &c &c &c—A J

ALS, MHi (mAJs). Van Buren's March dating is a mistake. He enclosed William C. Rives's May 15 letter, which Rives said was "intended for yourself alone." Rives had enclosed a letter just received from Paris, "that you may have the views of others, as well as myself" (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

Meriwether Lewis Randolph to Andrew Jackson Donelson

Dep. of State
17. May.

Dear Sir

By a reference to the letter from Mr. Trist, which I took the liberty of enclosing for your perusal, a few days since, it will be seen that he is *very urgent* in his desire to obtain an *immediate* and final decision upon the subject of his return to the U.S. this summer. His reasons for pressing despatch will become apparent, when it is recollected, that 12 or 15 days being required for the transmission of a letter to Havana, if farther delay is permitted, the sickly season will have commenced before his leave of absence, if granted, can reach him. I received from the Secretary of State the promise of a reply yesterday; but as he seems to have forgotten it, I must return to you and solicit your kind offices in procuring a definite decision, in order that Mr. Trist may determine on what course to pursue, without unnecessarily incurring the dangers of a climate so hostile to strangers.

You will pardon, without apology, this importunity, I am convinced, my dear sir, as it arises from disinterested motives and comes from one who is equally unaccustomed to asking or receiving favors. With assurances of the warmest regards I am yours,

L. Randolph

I would be happy to be authorised to send *to day* a letter to Mr. T. announcing the Prest.s permission to leave his Post.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Donelson being out—The President has opened this letter, & takes the liberty to inclose it to the Secretary of State, with this observation, that if the leave requested, can be given to Mr. Trist,

consistant with the interest of the public entrusted to Mr. Trist, it is the Presidents desire that it may be granted. May 17th. 1834.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M899-6). Randolph (1810–1837) was a State Department clerk and a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Nicholas Philip Trist (1800–1874) was his brother-in-law, married to Randolph's older sister. Trist, himself a former State Department clerk, had been appointed consul at Havana in 1833 and had arrived there in March. McLane wrote him this same day that AJ approved his request for leave, provided he made arrangements for the discharge of office business during his absence (DNA-RG 59, M78-6).

To James Knox Polk

May 18th. 1834—

The President with his respects to Col J. K. Polk, requests to see him tomorrow morning at ten oclock A.m. to make to him and some other gentlemen, who he has requested to be present, a confidential communication.

AN, DLC-Polk Papers (25-1085). *Polk Correspondence*, 2:415.

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington May 19th. 1834—

My dear Sarah,

your kind letter of the 2nd post marked 7th. instant is just to hand and has relieved me from the great solicitude I had about your & the childrens health not having heard from you since Andrews letter of the 18th. of april.

I feel thankful to a kind providence that you are perfectly recovered; and the fine boy in such good health, & that my sweet little Rachel enjoys that blessing, & continues healthful & sprightly. May you all long enjoy that blessing will be my constant prayer. I am very anious to see you all, & particularly the dear little stranger & my sweet little pet, Rachel, but whether I shall be permitted this summer to enjoy that pleasure, now, entirely depends upon Congress adjourning in time, & what may be the state of my health. I trust in a kind providence that he will permit me to visit the Hermitage & see you all once more and drop one tear over the Tomb of my dear departed wife—if permitted I will visit you this summer. Should I be disappointed in this, (of which I will advise you) you and Andrew must come on in the fall, & bring the sweet little ones to see me.

From the great injury done to the cotton in Carolina Georgia & upper Alabama, I have been anxious to hear whether our cotton has been destroyed, or injured.

I snatch a moment to drop you this hasty line. I recd. a line from Andrew saying he would write me on the 6th. which when I receive it, I

will answer ~~it~~, Present me affectionately to him, & kiss both the children for me and believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, TNJ (25-1091).

From Levi Woodbury

Navy Department.
21st. May 1834.

Sir,

I forward a report; made today to this Depmt. on the Survey of the Coast, by F. R. Hassler Esq.[1]

Under the Act of July 10. 1832, the President devolved the superintendence of this subject on the Treasury Depmt. until the 11th. of March 1834, when it was transferred to the Navy Department.

Previously to the transfer, Mr. Hassler, from his well known ability, science and experience, had been employed for the immediate superintendence and execution of the Survey—with authority to call to his aid certain assistants—in civil life—beside the co-operation of such officers in the Army and Navy as might be deemed useful in the promotion of his labours. Their number, and compensation, were fixed from time to time; with a due regard to their efficiency and to public economy; and such authority was given for the purchase of instruments, books, &c., as deemed necessary to advance, accurately and usefully, so important a measure.

The report enclosed, will exhibit a detailed view of his progress under these arrangements.

Every practicable effort is using to advance the Survey, with as much rapidity, as the correctness of the measurements and observations will permit, and the sum annually appropriated may warrant.[2]

All the various suggestions of the Agent seem to deserve consideration; though I do not myself perceive the necessity of any additonal legislation upon any of them at this time.

In the next annual report from this Department, it is intended to submit a further account of the condition & progress of the work, with such estimates and recommendations for the next year, as experience and fuller observation may appear to require or justify.[3] I am, very respfy.

Levi Woodbury

[Endorsed by AJ:] Returned to the Navy Dept. to be brought to the notice of Congress in the next annual report—it appearing that no further legislation is necessary at the present session to expedite the work. A. J

LS, DNA-RG 23 (25-1117).

1. On May 17, coast survey superintendent Ferdinand R. Hassler had submitted a comprehensive report on the state of progress of the survey, its importance to the country, and the skills he would require from his assistants (*HRDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 364–75, Serial 271).

2. Congress had appropriated $20,000 to resume the survey in 1832. It appropriated another $20,000 in 1833 and $30,000 in both 1834 and 1835 (*Statutes*, 4:627, 697, 751).

3. Navy secretary Mahlon Dickerson's November 29, 1834, annual report summarized Hassler's progress, praised his work, and recommended renewing the survey's $30,000 annual appropriation (*HRDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 316, Serial 271).

From Joel Barnett et al.

State of Mississippi
Noxubee Co. May 22nd. 1834.

Sir

A rumor has reached this section of Country that the lands reserved to the orphan children of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, under the late treaty concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek and which is to be disposed of for their benefit under the direction of your Excellency, can be purchased at private contract—and that the location made by Col. Trayan, the locating agent for that purpose, is not such an one as you deem consistent with the treaty or the best interest of the Children aforsaid—and that there is a probability that the present location is not permanent.

If the present locations are not considered permanent & the claims can be purchased at private contract we the undersigned are authorised by a company of settlers exclusively, to inform your Excellency that we are bidders for the same, and flatter ourselves, from your known and acknowledged friendship to the pioneers of a wilderness country we will be favourably noticed as such We are further authorised by the company to declare to your Excellency, that we have no speculation in view, but that our only & sole object is to secure our improvements, by purchasing and locating these reservations upon them. For your Excellency will at once perceive, if these lands were sold to individuals who should purchase with the view of speculation, with the priviledge of Changing the present locations, as many settlers as their are reservations, will be deprived of their improvements and the value thereof placed in the pockets of the non resident & wealthy speculator. We are farther authorised to state to your Excellency that we are willing to give the full value of these Claims, and as much as any other purchaser will give—~~thereby~~ the rights or interest of the orphans cannot be effected by making the sale to us—and we beg leave to say to your Excellency that if we as actual settlers should purchase, the reservations will be divided out for their mutual benefit and preservation.

If our information is correct upon this subject, we earnestly entreat your Excellency to take into consideration our exposed and delicate situation and withhold on your part the consumation of any contract,

which may be offered, untill we can receive the necessary inteligence from your Excellency with regard to the sale—when we will then submit to the consideration of your Excellency our proposals for purchase. If the present locations are not to remain permanent, please to inform us of the plan as well as the terms & conditions of the sale.

Your Excellency will perceive from the foregoing the peculiar situation of the undersigned & those for whom they are authorised to act, & we feel assured from your views on this subject that we shall receive a calm consideration for this our most earnest & we hope respectful petition. Very respectfully your Obt. Servts.

Joel Barnett
Gab. Felder
C. W. Totten
William H. Smith
Nathaniel Barnett

[Four additional signatures follow.]

P.S. If we are favored with a reply, direct to Pickinsville Ala.

LS and LS copy, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Joel Barnett (1762–1851) and Gabriel Felder (1797–1868) were prominent planters. Nathaniel Barnett (1805–1870) was Joel's son, and Craven W. Totten (d. 1839) and William H. Smith (c1804–1867) were his sons-in-law. Felder and Totten were later merchant partners, with Smith as their attorney. Felder and others wrote AJ again on September 6 (below).

In August 1833 the War Department had appointed William Trahern (d. 1839) to locate the reservations for Choctaw orphans that were stipulated in the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. These petitioners hoped to purchase the reservation rights privately and locate them on the as yet unoffered government lands that they had occupied within the Choctaw cession, thus securing title to them without competing at public auction.

From Joseph Collins Potts

Trenton, May 23, 1834.

Dr Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the proceedings of a convention of your republican fellow citizens of New Jersey, assembled here on the 21st.

Also a copy of resolutions adopted by about Three hundred of the democratic citizens of Hunterdon county, in county convention at Flemington, on the 6th. inst.

Trusting that the sentiments conveyed in both papers will be found those which are grateful alone to the honest and faithful, though seven times tried, public servant, I remain, very respectfully, Your obt st

Jos. C. Potts, Sec.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Trenton Resolutions to be filed A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Potts (1808–1880) was a Trenton lawyer. The "Great Democratic State Convention of the People" at Trenton on May 21 had adopted resolutions that branded the BUS a "monstrous monopoly," damned its alliance with nullifiers, lauded AJ's course against it, defended his dismissal of Duane and removal of deposits, and condemned the Senate's censure. The resolutions upheld the state legislature's right to instruct its U.S. senators and declared that in disobeying instructions against the Bank, New Jersey's senators had "justly forfeited all right to the respect and confidence of the people" (*Globe*, May 26, 1834; *HRDoc* 514, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 259). A previous "Great Democratic Meeting" at Flemington had adopted similar resolutions (Trenton *Emporium & True American*, May 17, 1834). Potts had been a secretary at both conventions.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington May 25th. 1834

My son,

your promised letter in your short note of the 6th. has not been recd. nor have I recd any acknowledgement of ~~the~~ my letters inclosing you a check upon the union Bank at Nashville & inclosing you judge overtons note for *$500* with interest nor, my letter giving power to draw upon me for not more in all than *$2000* to meet the first payment to Hill for the Land if so much was needed, which I supposed, from the account of sales of our cotton by Col M. White which I also inclosed you, would be needed. My son, surely it is a duty that you would owe an entire stranger, surely more imperious to me, to acknowledge the receipt of such business letters as these. What has or can consume all your time, so that you have not time to answer my letters I cannot tell. The news papers & the letters all state that a destructive frost fell on the 24, 25, & 26th. of april that has killed the cotton—still not a line from you or the overseer to inform me the condition of ours—you will oblige me, by giving the overseer orders to write me at least twice a month, giving me information of the crop & the health of the negroes—you must recollect how much dissatisfaction Holtzclaw gave us both whilst you were here, in not writing. Now Sir, when you review that I have not heard one word from you since the 18th. of april on the subject of the crop or the health of the negroes, particularly yr. Adam, & Dicks Hannah, for whom I had great solicitude, I am sure you cannot but conclude, that if you were situated as I am, & I at home as you are, that I had treated you with neglect.

I have just got clear of a severe attack of my old complaint. I am very lonely here, think often of you all, & particularly my dear little Rachel—am anxious to see you all & particularly the fine son—present my prayers to Sarah for her health and the sweet little ones with a kiss, and believe me to be your affectionate father—present to Sarah the inclosed.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

To Levi Woodbury

—*Private*—

May 25th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of ~~State~~ the Navy, & asks, ?has the Frigate U.S. sailed from Norfolk? if not, let her departure be delayed for a ~~short~~ ~~time~~ few days, unless there is some other that can be put to sea in a short time. We may want her to carry despatches to Paris. Those expected by the French corvet will determine us, on this matter.

AN, DLC-Woodbury Papers (25-1148). The frigate at Norfolk was the *Brandywine*. Edward Livingston had written Louis McLane from Paris on April 8 that the French government was sending a corvette with its explanations of the failure of the bill authorizing the U.S. indemnity payment (DNA-RG 59, M34-30). The ship *Le Cuirassier* reached New York on June 1 with instructions for French minister Sérurier. He received them on June 3 and on June 4 offered McLane "the sincere regrets, the explanations, and the ulterior views" of his government. At McLane's request, Sérurier wrote officially on June 5. He asked for U.S. forbearance, explaining that the King and his government remained fully committed to the treaty and would press for passage of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies at the earliest moment and with every expectation of success (*HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 81–82, Serial 272). AJ wrote Woodbury again on June 6 (below).

From Andrew Jackson Jr.

Hermitage May the 25th. 1834—

My Dear Father,

I have been a little negligent for some days past in not writing you,—it was owing to a few causes, 1st. the indisposition of Sarah, the frosts &c &c. Sarah took a little cold which produced fever & inflamation of her breast, but thank god, she is now nearly well, & I hope will be quite well in a few days—our son is quite well & grows finely, & so does Rachel. The frosts has injured our cotton a good deal, I have replanted two fields, by running a furrough near the old & letting both stand, the prospects are now much better, as we have fine growing weather, we have had 7 hard frosts upon our cotton, 3 in last month, & the rest in this—every thing is very backward—our corn looks well & is growing finely—but for the cotton I have almost despaired—still I think we will make half crops—if not very good ones, but we must be careful & work our cotton well. I hope we will come out yet—as authorised, I drew upon you in the 1st. part of this month for $600—and a day or two ago for $1400. I have paid up Hill—& have his receipt—with my first note to him. His receipt is worded thus—Rec'd of A. J. jr the sum of $5,000 (in pay for the first instalment) for a certain tract of land call'd the Hunters Hill place, purchased by Hill from H Baldwin jr—witness my hand and seal this 19th. day of May 1834—signed H. R. W. H—[1]

I have been thinking my Father, if we get hard run, we had better sell the place again, Mr. James Sanders will buy it, I have no doubt, for he told me the other day he felt disposed to buy it—what say you to it.[2] I have paid off nearly all our home debts, & when I get Judge Overtons note paid—& the ballance of Pearsons (he only deposited $600) I will settle all acts—all negroes well—the colts & mares fat & doing well, the 1st. growing finely. Sarah will write you soon, I hope in a few days—she & the children desire their love & a kiss—with our kindest regards to all with you, Mr. & Mrs. Wetherill left us some two or 3 weeks ago for home. I pray god to protect & preserve you tho all your difficulties & trying scenes, the people as far as I can learn, are indignat at the Senates conduct, I can answer for Tenn at all events, you will come out triumphant & that corrupt faction will be put down—take care of yourself my Dear Father—I pray that Congress may soon adjourn & that we may soon see you among us—at your delightful Hermitage—your affectionate son

Andrew Jackson jr

PS I have to relate the melancholy news of the death of poor old uncle Sandy Donelson He died on Friday night last, & was buried on yesterday evening at the old place—near William Donelsons, He died of old age—went of calmly.[3] I will write soon again—

[Endorsed by AJ:] A. J. rcd. 5th. of June 1834—answered 5th. of June 1834 A. J.

ALS, DLC (73). Envelope, DLC (44). AJ replied on June 5 (below).

1. On May 6 AJ Jr. had drawn on AJ in favor of Hill for $600 (DLC-44). He drew on AJ for another $1,400 on May 19 (25-1090). AJ paid the $600 draft with a check on October 31 (DLC-78) and notified AJ Jr. on November 2 (below). The purchased tract, adjacent to AJ's old Hunter's Hill property, was also called Hunter's Hill.

2. James Sanders (1764–1836) of Sumner County was AJ Donelson's stepfather.

3. Alexander Donelson (1751–1834), Rachel Jackson's last surviving brother, had died on May 23.

To Roger Brooke Taney

—Private—

May 26th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

I have read the inclosed & now return it. I still think that Messhrs. Perine & Johnston will induce the other to preserve his honor by doing justice to you & realising the confidence you have reposed. My faith is in those Gentlemen not now in Mr. E. because in his situation he ought not to have hesitated in sacraficing much, rather than to give the least grounds for disquietude to you, or suspicions of unfaithfuness in him

I would not either deposit the stocks, or authorise a sale of those recd as security, for the present—but I would have the enquiry made, should it become necessary, where a markett could be had.

I hope the next advice will assure you that all is as it should be[.] yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MdHi (25-1150). Thomas Ellicott (1777–1859) was president of the Union Bank of Maryland in Baltimore, one of the seven original banks selected as federal depositories in September 1833. He was intimate with Taney, and through him had influenced AJ's decision to undertake the deposit removal policy (*Jackson Papers*, 11:236, 539, 626). David Maulden Perine (1796–1882) was a Union Bank director, and future U.S. senator Reverdy Johnson (1796–1876) was counsel for the bank. Ellicott's erratic management in the face of BUS pressure and his repeated calls for Treasury support of the Union Bank had raised alarms for its solvency to Taney and also to Amos Kendall, who warned Ellicott on April 15 that "the responsibility of your situation is *immense*. We can stand the stopping of other Banks, but if the 'Pets' begin to go, it is impossible to appreciate the consequences" (Taney Papers, DLC).

In mid-May, Ellicott suddenly threatened to surrender the deposits to escape the BUS's pressure and advised Taney to recommend rechartering the BUS. Incredulous, Taney replied on May 23 that any true friend "would rather see me trampled in the dust than do an act that would forfeit my own self respect." Taney called the battle against the BUS "a struggle for the liberties of the country," and promised that federal support of the Union Bank would continue as long as it remained safe (Taney Papers, DLC).

As security for the deposits, the Union Bank had put up $300,000 in Tennessee state bonds that it had purchased, and which the government could sell if necessary. On May 24, Taney had written Ellicott that he might allow the release of the bonds for the bank's use without their replacement in cash "if I can feel assured that the public deposites are in no danger & the Bank in a condition to reestablish its credit & that it is in no danger of stopping payment." On May 27, the day after this letter, Taney offered to Ellicott to release the bonds if a trusted agent such as Reverdy Johnson were first to examine the bank and certify its soundness (Taney Papers, DLC). On May 28 Taney ordered an examination of the bank by Johnson and Charles Howard (DNA-RG 56, entry 59). On being told of Ellicott's private speculations in bank funds, Taney broke off communication with him, and wrote Perine on June 2 that "as I now see the whole truth I am amazed and confounded at the cool calculating duplicity with which he has been tormenting me for his own private gain" (Perine Family Papers, MdHi). In July a newly elected board of directors ousted Ellicott as president of the Union Bank, which continued as a federal depository.

From Mary Chase Barney

Baltimore May 27th 1834,

Sir,

In addressing you again I must rely wholly on your generosity, and can only offer as an apology the distress of my family. Last November you promised me that my eldest son should be placed upon the Engineer duty in the Spring, if practicable, however he is still with me, and now I will beg leave to ask of you to send him to West Point, in order that he may go through the studies there, and in case he evinces talents for engineering I should like him to be attached to the Engineer Corps.

In asking this for my eldest son let me return you my heartfelt thanks for the commission given to my young son.[1] Your most obd. and Humble Servant

Mary Barney

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration, & reply whether any employment can be with propriety given to young Mr. Barny A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-92). Mary Barney (1785–1872) was the daughter of Supreme Court justice Samuel Chase and the wife of William B. Barney, whose removal by AJ as customs naval officer at Baltimore in 1829 had prompted a scathing protest from her (*Jackson Papers,* 7:281–86). Her eldest son, William Chase Barney (1814–1892), had written AJ seeking employment on January 12, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:28). Cass wrote Mary Barney on June 5 that there were no vacancies at West Point, but that there was "every disposition on the part of this Department" to employ William on internal improvement surveys if the necessary appropriation passed Congress (DNA-RG 77, M91-4).

1. Samuel Chase Barney (1819–1886) was Mary's younger son. On February 8 Levi Woodbury had sent Mary an order for him to join the sloop *Falmouth* as an acting midshipman (DNA-RG 45, M209-8).

From Theodorick Bland

Annapolis 28 May 1834

Dear Sir

Give me leave to present to you Capt Isaac Mayo of the U.S. Navy, who goes to Washington for the purpose of soliciting the appointment to the Baltimore station in place of Capt Gordon lately deceased. May I ask your kind consideration of Capt. Mayo's application. He is the husband of my only & beloved Daughter. I had at one time supposed I should never have had occasion to ask any favor of this kind of you for myself: and I am now sure, that your good feelings will excuse this application should there be anything in it incompatible with the public good. With the highest Respect I am Sir your obt St

Theodorick Bland

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Navy—if the request of the chanceller, Bland, can be granted consistant with Justice to others, it will gratify me, that it be complied with A. J

ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). Bland (1776–1846) was Chancellor of Maryland. Master Commandant William Lewis Gordon (1795–1834), commanding the Navy recruiting station at Baltimore, had died on May 25. Master Commandant Isaac Mayo (c1794–1861) had married Bland's daughter Sarah Battaile Fitzhugh Bland (c1808–1885) in September 1833 and was currently awaiting orders. Master Commandant Isaac McKeever, not Mayo, succeeded Gordon in June.

From Joseph Desha

Cynthiana, Ky, May 31st. 1834. Harrison county.

My dear Genl.

Knowing the perplexities and turmoils incident to your situation, and the difficuties you have to encounter from the illiberalities and machinations of the *British* Bank party, a party the most cruel, disingenious and corrupt, that ever disgraced a Republic, it is with reluctance that I encroach on a moment of your time.[1] But duty to you, and justice to myself and my country make it necessary I should address a few lines to you

William Cogswell, of this county, I understand, has aplied for the office of Indian agent, and received assurances from Col. Johnson ~~and others~~ the member from this congressional District and others that so soon as a vacancy ocurs in the agency, they will endevour to procure him the appointment. Cogswell has alway been a violent Adams and Clay man and one of your most illiberal revilers, and in addition to this his character, in point of honesty and integrity, stands as low, perhaps, as any man in the county in which he resides. I have known him long, say twenty years, and have ever considered him, a low minded, unprincipled and contemptable wretch. It is true he has so far changed his politics, to answer his present purposes, as to become a warm advocate for Col. Johnson. Last August was a year, he was a candidate for the Legislature, and he was so much despised by his own party, that, after all his exertion in electioneering, he only got something upwards of thirty votes. From my own little experience, I know, that men in prominent situations, are liable to be imposed on by misrepresentations, hence the liberty I take in addressing you in relation to Cogswell.

Your friends here are highly gratified with the general course of your administration and more particularly with your course in relation to the United States Bank (alias British B.)

Accept my best wishes for your health and welfares, and believe me to be your sincere friend and Obedt. Servt.

Jos. Desha

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War. Such characters cannot receive appointments A. J.

ALS, MiDbEI (25-1192). Desha (1768–1842) had been a Kentucky congressman and governor. Richard Mentor Johnson (1780–1850) was a Kentucky congressman and later Van Buren's vice president. William Cogswell (1793–1866) had been postmaster at Leesburg. John Quincy Adams (1767–1848) had preceded AJ as president.

1. The BUS's purported subservience to British interests had prompted critics, including the *Globe* on May 14 and 29, to label it the "British Bank."

Memorandum on George B. Dameron

Mr. Dameron late receiver at Clinton or Mount Salus deceased—enquire if the receiver has settled his accounts—~~his security~~ B. his security took, after his death, $3000 without the knowledge of his representive from the public money &c &c, & has not returned it on the 20th. of May 1834—other sums borrowed for speculation in Lands paid by check from the U.S.B. or branch at Washington. Mr. B. was thus bought by the Bank—

AN, DLC (44). This memo is undated and may have been written as late as September. Visible under AJ's text are the words "Washington May 5th 1834," and on the reverse are fragmentary notes by AJ Donelson regarding recommendations for a consular appointment sent to AJ by John Whitehead on May 23 and David Henshaw on May 24. George B. Dameron (c1786–1833) had been the land office receiver at Mount Salus or Clinton, Miss., from February 1832 until his death in September 1833. His accounts were delinquent, and on June 11 AJ queried Taney about them (below). Mr. B was John Black (1800–1854), opposition senator from Mississippi. William M. Gwin on August 9 and Dameron's son George C. Dameron on September 2 wrote AJ accusing Black of taking $3,000 from Dameron's funds after his death (below).

June

To Lewis Cass

June 2nd. 1834—

Dr. Sir,

The Honble. Mr Mason & Mr Patton of Congress waited upon me, with a request that the order to drop Lt. Lee from the Rolls of the army should be suspended to give time for enquiry—alledging that a letter from the Lt. to his wife just recd. proved that he was under a belief; (having requested an extension of his leave, to return with the other officers with the guard, as he could not without great risque & hazzard of his life, return alone)—that the leave had been granted him as it had been extended to the other officers, and that he was trying to get back to the army & his family with all speed, that personal safety would permit.[1] The order will be suspended for this enquiry & until further orders[.] yrs respt.

A. Jackson

ALS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). Richard Bland Lee (1797–1875) was a lieutenant and brevet captain of artillery, commanding at the St. Louis arsenal. In December 1832 Lee had requested a year's furlough to repair his finances. He was granted a six-month leave expiring in October 1833, with possible extension (DNA-RG 94, M567-73). On April 9, 1833, Army adjutant general Roger Jones in Washington informed Brevet Brigadier General Henry Atkinson at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis that Lee had been deputed to lead a soldier escort for an overland trading caravan as far as the Mexican border, and then to continue with it on furlough to Santa Fe and back (DNA-RG 94, M565-8).

On July 15, 1833, Lee, on the road to Santa Fe, wrote requesting an extension of his furlough to accompany the return caravan in spring 1834. He wrote again on November 18, 1833, of his new plan to either join fur trappers in the Rockies for the winter and then return home via the upper Missouri, or return from Santa Fe with a caravan likely to start in June (DNA-RG 94, M567-85).

On November 26, 1833, Lee was transferred to Fort Monroe in Virginia and his furlough was extended to February 1834. Not having returned, he was listed as absent without leave in March. Lee's November letter reached Washington in April 1834, and on it Jones recommended extending his leave. However, on May 27 Army commanding general Alexander Macomb reported Lee to Cass as one of several officers eligible to be dropped from the Army rolls for extended absence without leave (DNA-RG 94, M727-18; DNA-RG 108, M857-1).

Lee reached Washington on October 29, 1834, and on November 4 he wrote Jones explaining his delayed return. After being trapped in the mountains and suffering various winter privations, he had made it back to Santa Fe in June and then joined a traveling party to Independence, Mo., arriving on October 3 (DNA-RG 94, M567-99). On November 7

Jones informed Lee that Macomb and Cass had found his explanation satisfactory, and on November 15 Lee reported for duty at Fort Monroe (DNA-RG 94, M565-9).

1. John Young Mason (1799–1859) and John Mercer Patton (1797–1858) were Virginia congressmen. Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton had also written AJ on June 1, asking that Lee not be dropped from the Army without a chance to explain himself (DNA-RG 108, M1635-3). AJ enclosed Benton's letter with this one. Lee's wife was Julia Anna Marion Prosser Lee (1805–1886).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

June 2nd. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

This moment your draft to Mr. Hill has been presented, accepted, & will be paid tomorrow, without letter of advice.[1]

My son, why will you not learn to transact your affairs like a man of business—why did you not, with the draft, inclose a letter of advice as I had requested & as soon thereafter send on the accounts as settled &c &c

I have not recd. since Sarahs of the 2nd. ultimo, & your note which accompanied it, just saying you would write that evening, a sigle line from you—nor have I heard any thing from the farm since the heavy Frosts in april last—you must be aware how anxious I am to hear from you all, & how the farm progresses

deliver the inclosed letter & Book to our dear Sarah, and kiss her, & they two sweet little ones, for me—yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

The Book for Sarah is forwarded under cover of a large Book to your address this day mailed A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. This was the draft for $1,400, drawn by AJ Jr. on May 19.

From John Randolph Grymes

Washington June 2nd. 1834

Sir

Having observed that you had nominated Mr Martin Gordon Junr. of New Orleans to the Senate of the U.S as collector of the Customs for the district of Mississippi, and that objections have been made to that nomination on the ground of his supposed youth and Consequent incapacity. As an inhabitant of the City of New Orleans, I have deemed it proper, and now take the liberty to offer to you my testimony as it regards the pretentions and Capacity of that gentleman

He is about Twenty five years of age according to the best Computation I can now make from data which an acquaintance of upwards of Twenty

years with his family enables me to assume; He has for the last Two years or more been Employed in the office of his father the present Collector. He has received a most Excellent Education. His character and habits of life are of the best, indeed of the most Exemplary discription, and about which I think I may say there is not a dissenting Voice of any party in the Community where he resides. There can be no doubt I think that he offers as a great a moral responsibility as any Gentleman in that or any other state, and as little doubt that he can furnish as ample pecuniary security as any other person[.] I am most respectfully Sir your Obt & humbl Servt.

Jno. R. Grymes

ALS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1227). Grymes (1786–1854) was a New Orleans attorney. Martin Gordon (1773–1852) was the customs collector at New Orleans, first appointed by AJ in 1829. On March 15 AJ had nominated him for a new four-year term when his present commission expired on March 23. On May 28 the Senate had rejected him without a roll-call vote, and on May 29 AJ had nominated his son Martin Gordon Jr. (1813–1883) in his stead. The Senate rejected him on June 12, again without a recorded vote. On June 13 James W. Breedlove was nominated and confirmed (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:375–76, 411, 419, 421). On June 24, New Orleans attorney John Slidell, not knowing of the younger Gordon's rejection, sent Taney a copy of his baptismal record showing him to be born August 12, 1813, and therefore not yet of legal age (Woodbury Papers, DLC). Slidell and Gordon were bitter rivals.

From Thomas J. Lacy

Nashville June 4th. 1834.

Dear Sir,

Serious and severe indisposition on my way home, and since my arrival have prevented me from writing before. Although weak, and in very delicate health, I am so far recovered as to be able to leave here to-morrow for Arkansas. I am authorised to hold special terms in the counties, where the public interest requires it, and hence, I have informed those, who are interested, that I will do so, as I proceed to Little Rock to attend the Supreme Court in July. I am determined to do the business of the Territory and the circuit; so that there shall be no cause of complaint or uneasiness, on the part of any one.

I have returned this evening from the Hermitage. The farm is in fine order, and in a good state of culture; and though the frost injured the crop some what, yet every thing is now very prosperous, and promises a rich and productive harvest. Your blooded stock look uncommonly well; and although I do not claim to be a judge of fine horses; still I am shure, I never saw two finer animals, than your Stockholder filly and the Bolivar colt. If they do not prove to be highly valuable, there is nothing in blood, form or appearance.

I rode over to Maj: Donelson's place, and they are progressing rapidly in preparing the materials for building, and in digging the foundation.[1] Its

a lovely situation; but the work men informed me, that they should not commence the edifice till he came out this summer. There is a considerable quantity of rock quarried and brick made ready for his arrival.

I delivered the present you sent, and the articles of Miss Martin, agreeably to your directions. I am happy to inform you that your Son and his estimable family are very well, and greatly desirous for you to visit them this summer. Your little grandaughter was highly delighted with the minature of your dear and sainted consort; and though she is extremely shy, she is one of the most sprightly and interesting children I ever met with. The young stranger, (whom you have never seen,) is uncommonly large and a remarkable fine looking boy, and will fully equal your most sanguine expectations. You have a right to be proud of them as well as their parents; and I know you will be greatly delighted to see them and witness their growth and promise.

In walking over the grounds of the Hermitage, and in viewing its peace, quietness, and happiness; I could not help wishing for your presence, provided you could have been there without detriment to your country. Its beauties and enjoyments you would highly relish; but these ought and should be posponed for the invaluable and illustrious services you are now rendering the great cause of human happiness and public liberty. The Republic owes to you, more than any man that has ever honored or adorned her history. No one but you could, or would have prevented the power of a corrupt monied aristocracy from prevailing over the rights and liberties of mankind. You will close your administration, with more splendor and brilancy than you did your southern campaignes and the present generation and posterity will repay all your toils, anxieties, and cares, with unbounded love and admiration. Many of your sincere and disinterested friends, here and else where, have ~~some~~ fears, that some of the Republican party will introduce into congress, a project of some sort or other for a national Bank. This will be highly unacceptable to the country, and will be robing ourselves of all the advantages we have now gained, and hold secure. The Bank's fate, is now sealed, and forever, unless our own friends prove foolish or faithless; which I will not believe. I ~~stopped~~ was a week in Kentucky with my mother; and so far from loosing any thing in that quarter, that not one of our real friends have fallen off, and many who were against us have joined our ranks.[2] This you may depend on as true, those some may contradict it. You have little idea of the horror and indignation that the staunch yomantry of the country feel against the Bank and especially since its refused to permit the Committee of the House of Representatives to inspeck its books and examine its proceedings.[3] Its every where viewed, as the most dangerous and dearing outrage that ever was committed in this, or any other government; and if the House does not vindicate its own honor and authority, the people will assert their's, and punish them. This our friends ought to be apprised of, and act upon. All those who hesitate or falter, will be unquestionable beat at the next elections.

I will trouble to mention to my good and highly esteemed friend Maj: Earl, that my wife is extremely anxious he should finish his portrait of yourself as soon as convenient.[4] Your friends in Tennessee are more desirous to see you, and testify their attachment, and devotion than they have ever been heretofore. Present us kindly to Maj:, Maj: Eearl, and the Ladies; and believe us to be, Dear and venerated Sir, your gratefully & greatly obliged and disintrested friends and warm admirers,

Thos J. Lacy

ALS, DLC (44).

1. AJ Donelson was having a house built at his Poplar Grove (later Tulip Grove) plantation near the Hermitage.

2. Lacy's mother was Elizabeth Overton Lacy (1770–1840).

3. On April 4 the House of Representatives by 175 to 42 had authorized a select committee to investigate the BUS and determine what role it had played in producing the present commercial distress and what charter violations and "abuses, corruptions, or malpractices" it might have committed (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 487–89, Serial 253). A seven-man committee was appointed and subsequently went to Philadelphia. On May 22, chairman Francis Thomas reported for the majority that the committee's investigation had been thwarted by the refusal of the Bank's president and directors to turn over its books for inspection or to testify under subpoena. The report charged that this obstruction was itself a violation of the Bank's charter, which expressly authorized congressional committees to inspect its books and examine its proceedings, and that by refusing such investigation "the just power and authority of the House of Representatives have been set at naught, defied and contemned." A minority report by Edward Everett and William W. Ellsworth argued that the committee's special investigative powers under the charter were limited to uncovering possible charter violations by the Bank. By pursuing instead an open-ended "inquiry of indefinite character, after any and every abuse, probable or possible," the committee majority had exceeded all legal authority, and the Bank officers had complied to the extent required by law (*HRRep* 481, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 263).

4. Lacy's wife was Anna A. Lacy (d. 1844).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington june 5th. 1834

My son,

your letter of the 25th. ult. is just received, and I sincerely regret the indisposition of our Dr. Sarah, am grateful to an allwise providence, for his restoration of her health, & the continuation of our sons, & little Rachels with your own, & all the servants. I am pleased to hear that the son grows finely, & enjoys uninterrupted health, as well as Rachel

Whilst I regret the Frost & the bad prospect of our cotton—still as it originates from the act of god, we ought not to murmur, or complain. You have only to see that what cotton is left, if worth cultivating, is well attended to, kept clean, & fostered by good culture, this is all humanity can do—for apollo may plant &c &c but it is god who giveth the increase[1] I have but one ~~request~~ other observation to make upon this head, that is this, if there should not survive as much of the cotton as will

make it worth attention then plant the ground in rare ripe corn, which will enable us to add to our Horned cattle as much beef as the corn thus raised will feed & fatten for markett in the Spring—

I sincerely regret the death of your uncle Sandy Donelson I had a hope ~~I~~ he would have lived ~~to see him~~ until I reached Tennessee this summer, when I would, ~~have~~ once more, have shook him by the hand in peace, & given him my good wishes for happiness in this, & in the world hereafter but I trust he has joined his dear sisters in the realms above who has stood ready to hail him welcome to the arms of our dear redeemer—peace to his manes.

My last letter, informed you of the acceptance of & payment of your for $1400—your draft for $600—has not yet been presented, but when it is, I will meet it. I hope you have settled up all demands against the farm & House, and that my dear Sarah has had the repairs to the House (*painting*) done

As it respects the Sale of the land to Mr. Sanders, which you bought of Hill, let that rest until I come out, & examine into my matters at home; If we can pay for it, altho a dear purchase, still it may be best for you to keep it for a settlement for one of your sons or daughters—you will have to introduce a proper oeconomy hereafter & keep clear of debt—

I wish you to have the two years old colts broke before I come out so that I can judge of their merit, & see whether any thing profitable can be done with them—Dunwody & Byron could with the aid of another small hand have this done.[2]

I am oblige to close, kiss Sarah & the sweet babes for me yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. 1 Corinthians 3:6.

2. Dunwoody (c1770–c1845) and Byron (b. c1820) were Hermitage slaves who trained and worked with AJ's racing stock.

Gift of Two Slaves to Rachel Jackson Donelson

I hereby convay to Andrew J. Donelson (son of Saml deceased) in trust for his infant daughter Rachel J. Donelson, to be delivered to her with their increase, when she arrives at twenty one years of age, two Negro girls, Sophia, & Elisa, sisters, bought of Mrs. Caton, Maryland, to enure to the use of educating the said infant child Rachel J. Donelson, until she arrives to the age aforesaid, witness my hand this 5th. day of June 1834—

Andrew Jackson

ADS, TNJ (25-1266). AJ Donelson's late father Samuel Donelson (c1770–1804) was a brother of Rachel Jackson. On April 21, AJ had written Baltimore postmaster John S. Skinner, asking his wife Elizabeth's aid in procuring "a nice nurse" for Donelson's newborn daughter Rachel (25-0845). On June 4, AJ wrote Skinner a $450 check for two slave girls purchased from Mary Carroll Caton (1770–1846), daughter of the late Charles Carroll of Carrollton (DLC-78). Accompanying this document is a June 5 bill of sale from Mary's husband, Richard Caton, to AJ Donelson for "two colored girls one named Sophia Jones, aged sixteen, and the other named Elizabeth Jones aged fourteen years." Donelson endorsed it: "Bill of Sale of negroes Eliza, and Sophia—These negroes being purchased by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and being intended as a present from him to my daughter Rachel Jackson Donelson, as will appear by the deed of trust herewith attached, it is hereby declared that the title to the same is conveyed & confirmed to the said Rachel J. Donelson by the undersigned as witness his hand this 6th June 1834" (TNJ, 25-1267).

To Levi Woodbury

*[On June 5, French minister Louis Sérurier delivered to Louis McLane a "written and official" explanation of the Chamber of Deputies' rejection of the American indemnity appropriation and of his government's intention to press for success at its next session. In the interim he hoped the U.S. would "avoid, with foreseeing solicitude, in this transitory state of things, all that might become a cause of fresh irritation between the two countries, compromit the treaty, and raise up an obstacle, perhaps insurmountable, to the views of reconciliation and harmony which animate the King's council" (*HRDoc *40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 81–82, Serial 272).]*

June 6th. 1834—

Sir

Altho the assurances of the King of France are such, as we must repose for the present such confidence as to forbear taking any energetic order to enforce our treaty—still it does not give certinty that the chambers will with good faith legislate to carry it into effect, it is prudent in us to be prepared for the result. The Secretary of the Navy will therefore cause an immediate inspection of our ships in ordinary & in dock, and report their condition so that all the means given us by law may be put in requisition, that, should an emergency arise, we may be prepared for it

A. Jackson

ALS draft, DLC (44). Louis Philippe (1773–1850) was King of the French. AJ wrote Livingston about French affairs on June 27 (below). Drawing presumably on Woodbury's information, sometime in the month he also composed a memorandum on naval readiness, attached to a draft of an unsent message to Congress (below, pp. 336–37).

From Anthony Butler

Mexico 6. June 1834.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed Manifiesto or proclamation has been very recently addressed to the people of Mexico by Genl. Santa Anna. I send you at the same time a Copy of the Decree of the Congress of Tamaulipas published on satin, a few of which were issued for the purpose of enabling the President to make presents to his friends, and he has had the politeness to deliver me the one I send you, accompanying it, at the same time with some expressions very complimentary, but which I do not choose to repeat. Of one fact you may be assured; that I am *the only* foreign Minister here who has received this mark of his confidence and good feeling.[1]

Parties here run very high at present, and Gen. St. Anna ~~meets~~ has met as much opposition from the Congress of Mexico, as you do in that of the U. States, and he has more than once in our familiar conversations spoke of the similarity of situation in which you are each placed;—The Congress here is however over, and the approaching elections will give a new character to the succeeding one there is no doubt;—in the mean time the most desperate efforts are making by the friends and party of the Vice President to create a revolution whose object is to displace Gen Santa Anna and elevate Valentin Gomez Farias the Vice President. It will not do—the President is too vigilant, active and popular to permit the conspirators to succeed, and when they talk of another plan of Jalapa, by which the President Genl. Guerrero was put down and the V. President Bustamente placed in the Executive Chair—they seem to forget the great difference in character between the former President and the present one.[2] General Guerrero was an honest man of ordinary understanding, indolent and credulous, and hence ruled constantly by those who surrounded him—whilst on the contrary Genl. Santa Anna is a man in my opinion of the first grade of understanding, of ~~a~~ great tact, and a most perfect judge of human Nature—always engaged in business, seeing every thing with his eyes,—and the heads of Department moving (it may be said) under his personal direction; You may perceive in this, that faction has now to deal with a character very different from those who have hitherto occupied the Executive Office of Mexico, and if any man in the Country possesses the power of Rebuking faction, and annihilating that spirit by which the Country has been cursed for the last eight years—Gen St. Anna is the man. I cannot doubt from all recent indications that a struggle to determine the ascendancy of parties is at hand—and I as little doubt the result—the Presidt. will triumph—his popularity is irresistible, and although he no doubt has some false friends about him, who would betray him to purchase favor on the other side (for such is Mexican character) yet his vigi-

lance will enable him to detect the Traitors if there be such, and to scatter the league formed against him like autumn leaves.

Upon subjects of a general character I will refer you for information to my Despatch to the Departt. of State.[3] I am very desirous of visiting the United States even if it should be but for a week, I have much to say to you of a very interesting character and I feel confident, that after one hour's conversation with you I might return to Mexico *with the prospect* of being much more *useful*, than I can be without the benefit of such an interview—One of the Vessels of War in the Gulph might take me to N. York and bring me back in the space of 60 days, during which no injury will result from my absence—for I have the most perfect reliance on the present feelings of the Presidt. to see all things done right during that absence. I remain with the most perfect Respect Dear Sir your most obed Servt.

A. Butler

P.S. 10th. June—My letter having been finished several days before it was necessary to send it from hence, enables me to add that there has been some serious skirmishing in the City of Puebla, between the Troops of the Governt. and those of the faction who oppose the President,—the latter were successful after killing & wounding about 15 of the other side with a trifling loss on the part of the Government Troops.[4]

ALS, DLC (44).

1. During Santa Anna's long absences from the capital in 1833–34, the Mexican congress and Vice President Gómez Farías had adopted measures to curtail the power and privileges of the army and the Church. Amidst rising unrest, Santa Anna returned to Mexico City in April and confronted the congress over its anticlerical program in May. On June 1 he forcibly closed the congress and issued a manifesto to the Mexican people explaining that he had acted in defense of liberty, the constitution, and religion. Mexican foreign secretary Francisco M. Lombardo delivered copies to Butler on June 3 (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., p. 526, Serial 332).

2. In June Santa Anna replaced the principal ministers and began reversing the anticlerical legislation. Gómez Farías left the capital for exile in September. The Plan of Jalapa in December 1829 had announced the uprising that led to the overthrow of President Vicente Ramón Guerrero (1782–1831) and elevation of his vice president, Anastasio Bustamante (1780–1853). Guerrero was later executed.

3. Butler had written to McLane on June 2 about conditions on the Mexican frontier. He predicted a clash between Santa Anna and his opponents and a quick victory for the president. A postscript narrated the events of June 1 and enclosed another copy of Santa Anna's manifesto (DNA-RG 59, M97-7).

4. Butler had previously written McLane on May 19 about armed resistance to Santa Anna in Puebla (DNA-RG 59, M97-7). Government troops besieged the city and forced its surrender in July.

From Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton

June 6th. 1834 Brooklin
Livingston Street

My friend

As the period, for the studients, who will have compleated their studies, will shortly take place, will you have the goodness to recollect Mc.Kavett, who will have no provision, for his future maintenance, but from your bounty, I only ask what ever you shall think him most fitted for, and that he may be ordered to take his place of service, it was always the opinion of my Husband that young men, should always be employed, I hope you are well, this perplexing session must have givin you great additional Trouble, with the best wishes for your Health and Happiness,

Elizth. Hamilton

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mrs. Hamilton—Cadet Kavette is an orphan reared under the protection of Mrs. E. Hamilton for whose welfare she is much interested, & has heretofore solicited for him my protection. this is referred to the War Dept. that he may receive, after he graduates, such attention as his merits demand A. J

ALS, DNA-RG 77 (25-1271). Hamilton (1757–1854) was the widow of late Treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton (c1757–1804). She had been a co-founder and was now First Directress of the Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, where Henry McKavett (1814–1846) was raised under her patronage after his parents died in a fire. Hamilton and the Asylum officers had successfully sought McKavett's admission to West Point in 1829. On June 14 Cass wrote Hamilton in reply to her letter: "I am not aware of any particular favor which can be extended to him, consistently with the just rights of others. If however, such a thing can be done, it would afford me pleasure to do it, particularly as this Young Gentleman has received, and I have no doubt merits your protection, & as the President appears to be interested in his welfare" (DNA-RG 77, M91-4). McKavett graduated twenty-fourth in his class of thirty-six and was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of infantry on July 1. He was promoted to captain in 1840 and killed at Monterrey in the Mexican War in 1846.

To Andrew Jackson Hutchings

Washington
June 7th. 1834—

My Dr Hutchings—

your affectionate letter of the 24th. ultimo has been recd. and I need not assure you that every thing that tends to your and yr dear Marys welfare & happiness gives me great pleasure to hear. The good price for your last years crop, the fair prospects of this, is truly gratifying to me—and as many portions of your state, & that of Tennessee has been visitted by

severe & distructive frosts, you ought to be thankful to an allwise providence for the prosperity he is bestowing upon you.

I know you must be happy with as amiable a wife as Mary—if you ever are not so, I am sure, Andrew, it must be your fault—but you are happy, and those anxieties which I often felt in your minority that you should come into life, *well*, are all banished from my mind, and I am now sure you will realise my best wishes by becoming not only, a respectable, but valuable member of society—for which my councils were given, & my prayers ascending to heaven, & have thus far been heard—the ballance, my Dr Andrew rest with yourself to realise, referring ~~to~~ you to my former advice, if attended to, must ensure it.

you have not even hinted whether a credle will be necessary to compleat the furniture of your House—do inform me.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to visit you this summer as I intended—but the length of the session of congress I fear will prevent me—unless I take the stage from the Hermitage & pay Mrs. Coffee & you a flying visit—write me often and inform me of your progress & prosperity—present me to Mary, Mrs. Coffee & her amiable family with my most affectionate regards, in which my whole Houshold unite, and believe me yr affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi (25-1273).

To Roger Brooke Taney

June 11th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Treasury requests him to cause to be furnished, if any, what, receivers of public money in the State of Mississippi, have not settled up their accounts, and if any have not, who are the securities, and if any, what steps have been taken against them to cause payment of any delinquency, which has happened at the office Mount Salus, or clinton.

AN, DNA-RG 56 (25-1317). On June 17 Taney reported to AJ on the accounts of the receivers at Mississippi's five federal land offices. The present officers at Augusta, Chocchuma, Columbus, and Washington had been punctual in submitting their monthly returns and, except for Augusta receiver Hanson Alsbury, in depositing their proceeds from land sales. Taney had admonished Alsbury in March. Samuel W. Dickson, the receiver at Clinton (formerly Mount Salus) since November 1833, had apparently been depositing his proceeds but had submitted no monthly returns or records of deposit. Taney had written him on March 25 and again on May 21 that these were "paramount duties, the strict performance of which will be insisted on."

Taney further reported that accounts remained unsettled for three previous Mount Salus receivers. In 1832 the Treasury Department had brought suit against James C. Dickson,

receiver from 1822 to 1830, and his sureties for $10,858.86, and the case was still before the courts. The account of George B. Crutcher, receiver from late 1831 until his death in January 1832, was in arrears for $4,974.91. George B. Dameron had succeeded Crutcher and served until his death in September 1833. Dameron's son and administrator, George C. Dameron, had acknowledged a balance due of $22,989.62 through August 1833. Treasury records showed another $22,112.92 in September land sale proceeds, but George C. Dameron had refused to acknowledge it or surrender his father's records. Dameron's estate also owed $285.27 from previous service as receiver at Augusta. Taney reported that suits had likewise been ordered for balances against two former receivers at Washington, Alfred W. McDaniel for $9,590.46 and James Duncan for $55.72 (DNA-RG 49, 25-1399). George C. Dameron wrote AJ about his father's accounts on September 2 (below).

Memorandum on Mexico and the Brig Industry

June 11th. 1834—

The within case requires prompt attention by the Executive government. The Minister at Mexico must be charged to bring this case before the Mexican Government & use his utmost to have speedy redress—a messenger whom confidence can be reposed ought to be charged with the speedy & safe delivery of the communication to our minister there

A. J.

ANS, DNA-RG 76 (25-1299). In March 1834, Mexican officials at Tabasco had embargoed the U.S. brig *Industry* out of Mobile, arrested the captain, and demanded money to free him and the vessel. Lacking funds for the latter, the captain in early April abandoned the *Industry* and cargo, which the seizing judge then ordered sold. Cyrus Sibley, the *Industry*'s owner, complained to Louis McLane on May 26, and McLane replied on June 11 that the U.S. would immediately seek redress from Mexico (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). On June 20 McLane instructed Anthony Butler to demand reparation from Mexico and "express the regret of the President at the frequency of occurrences like this in the Mexican ports, and his expectation that measures will be taken to put a stop to them" (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 143–44, Serial 332). Businessman Vital Marie Garesché (1782–1844) carried the message to Butler. In 1842 a joint Mexican-American commission to adjudicate private claims awarded Sibley $16,194 for his loss of ship and cargo from "the lawless and fraudulent seizure, not justified by the Mexican Government" (*HRDoc* 291, 27th Cong., 2d sess., p. 53, Serial 405).

From Saul Alley

New York 12th June 1834

Respd Sir

Eighteen months since you favourd with your confidence as Director in the U S Bank from sundry causes I was unable to attend at the Mother Board untill about this time twelve months I then discoverd from the arraignments of the committees and the apparent feeling towards the Goverment Directors that no possible good either to the institution or the

Goverment could result from my attendance and in accordance with these views of the subject on my return I addressed a letter to Mr. Duane—then Secatary of the Treasury beleiving him to be the proper organ and tenderd my resignation and stated the above reasons as well as that I was not willing to subject myself to be treated with contempt by Mr Biddle as I conceiv'd some of the Goverment Directors were. to which he returned a very polite note requesting me to wait untill your return from your Northern tour as you were to start or had startd from home. after your return I receivd the second requesting me to hold over untill next Election if not to address you with a letter of resignation my reply to this was "if it was expectd I should go to Philadelphia this must be handed to you as my final resignation but as I had no wish to put the department to any inconvenience much less the President" I was willing to attend the Board here and render such service as I could which I should do untill I heard further on the subject never hearing I held my seat untill the confirmation of Mr. Bayard I then ceased my attendance.[1]

When you made your first nomination the past winter one of "Biddles Directors" here who had frequently requested me to hold a seat shew me a letter from Washington stateing I was under nomination I immediately wrote to Mr Wright of the Senate stateing I should not go to Phila. and if it was expectd for me so to do my name must be either withdrawn or rejected my views here have always been known and my reasons for not going—you a few days since caused my Commission renewed and to be sent to me and I went to the Branch here as I did in the first instance with this difference the President gave me a pressing invitation to accept and come to the Board so soon as I receivd my Commission he should be glad to see me and he could speak for all the Board. the first time I took my seat I receivd no invitation direct nor indirect nor had I ever heard such a rule existed as to invite before they could take a seat. I set four years at the Board and never heard of a special invitation being given. when I entered this time I was invited out of the discount room by the President he made known I was not regularly appointed I returned into the discount room shew your Commission which they could not recognise it must come through Mr Biddle I protested against this reasoning untill a Resolution was passd in accordance to Mr Biddles directions that they had recevd either that morning or the Day before which had they not receivd I should never have heard of any "disrespect to Mr. Biddle" I sent the Resolution to Mr McLean he wrote to me that Biddle had been since regularly informed which they stated would cause them to invite me but they never have nor do I expect or beleive they ever will or at least they will take their own time—whilst at the board I told them I should not have considerd it a disgrace to have been rejected by such a Senate this was considerd highly indecorous and that I should never be subject to Mr Biddle for a seat and that I did not beleive they ever would invite me as Biddle never would give them their Instructions and without them they dare not.[2] I have been thus

explicit as an apoligy for my resignation which was sent to Mr McLean as I certainly can never take a seat to be indebted to the mear tools of Mr B—for the indulgence. this will allow you time before the Senate rises to fill the vacancy[3]

I am Dear Sir With Great Respect Your very Humble St

Saul Alley

[Endorsed by AJ:] Saul Alley N.Y—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury A. J

ALS, DNA-RG 56 (25-1320).

1. The BUS charter required that no more than three of the five government directors be residents of the same state. Alley had been appointed a government director for 1833, but had rarely attended at Philadelphia. AJ's northeastern tour was from June 6 to July 4. On June 24 Alley had written Henry D. Gilpin that government directors "to be of any use at all should be together where the Board is located," and that accordingly he "had written to the Secatary of the Treasury that I should decline takeing a seat at the board again" (Gilpin Papers, PHi). In December AJ had nominated James A. Bayard to replace him for 1834. Bayard was confirmed but declined serving. On May 13, 1834, AJ again nominated Alley for 1834, and the Senate confirmed him on May 22 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:336, 345, 403, 407).

2. Alley received his commission from Secretary of State McLane on May 30. The next day he wrote McLane that he had presented himself at the New York City BUS branch, where branch president Isaac Lawrence (1768–1841) and the directors "informed me that Mr Biddle must first have notice and inform them" and he must await an invitation before he could be recognized. Upon his protesting, the directors had passed a resolution to that effect (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). Accordingly, on June 2 McLane formally notified Biddle that Alley, Charles Macalester, and Roberts Vaux had been appointed, confirmed, and commissioned as government directors for 1834 (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). Biddle replied on June 4 that it had "hitherto been the uniform usage of the Government to transmit to the Bank itself the Commission of the Directors, but your letter will I presume be deemed sufficient notice of their appointment" (DNA-RG 59, M179-78).

3. On June 27 AJ nominated Thaddeus Phelps of New York to replace Alley. Phelps declined, and AJ nominated Elisha Tibbits. The Senate confirmed him on June 30 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432, 435, 442).

From William Cullen Bryant

[This letter may not have been sent.]

New York June 12 1834
Office of the Evening Post.

Sir,

I beg leave to ~~make you acquanted with~~ lay before you a ~~brief~~ statement of some circumstances connected with an application of mine to the Department of State ~~with~~ which ~~you are~~ perhaps ~~not acquainted~~ have not come to your knowledge.

Having formed the design of visiting the continent of Europe with my little family, I requested my friend Mr Cambreleng to enquire of the Secretary of State whether I could ~~not~~ be employed as a messenger of the

government, to convey despatches to the Minister of the United States at the court of France, in such a manner as to obtain a compensation which would lessen the expenses of the voyage. ~~To~~ This Mr. Cambreleng readily agreed to do, whenever I ~~had fixed~~ should fix upon the time of my departure. Early in February last I wrote to ~~Mr. Cambreleng~~ the same gentleman mentioning that I wished to ~~depart~~ sail in June and requested him to see Mr McLane ~~in season~~ and get his answer. About the middle of the same month Mr. Cambreleng wrote me that he had ~~seen~~ mentioned ~~the subject~~ my application to Mr. McLane who said there would be "no difficulty" about it. Knowing that I had to do with a plain dealing administration, I thought myself authorized to rely upon this answer as an affirmative, at least, in case the government of the United States should have ~~any~~ occasion to send any despatches of importance ~~to send~~ by a messenger, for I was not by any means guilty of the absurdity of supposing that the occasion ~~for sending them~~ would be created by my account. About the middle of last May at a time when our relations with the French government in consequence of the ~~refusal of~~ course taken by the Chamber of Deputies ~~to pass the necess~~ rendered it probable that instructions would be speedily despatched to our minister in France I wrote again to Mr Cambreleng mentioning my desire to sail in June; and received an answer dated the 26th of May in which he informed me that he had been told by Mr McLane "that if the French corvette arrived in time he might have important despatches by the time I proposed sailing in which case he would endeavor to gratify my wishes—that at he would at all events give me official despatches, but, unless of some importance, that would not entitle me to any compensation for the service." The ~~vessel~~ French brig of war arrived ~~about~~ shortly ~~after~~ afterwards this letter was written, and after waiting a few days I ~~wrote~~ addressed a letter to Mr. McLane ~~mentioning the~~ alluding to the promise he had made and inquiring when the despatches ~~were~~ would be ready, in case any were to be sent ~~to France~~. In the mean time I ~~had~~ made my arrangements for my departure, ~~counting upon~~ with reference to the means I was to derive from ~~the~~ my compensation ~~I was to should receive~~ as special messenger. To my utter surprise I have this day received a letter from Mr Cambreleng informing me that he had got a note from Mr. McLane stating that he had been misunderstood, that he had "avoided constituting me a bearer of despatches properly so called, and entitled to the pay usual in such cases," that for a special messenger he has "been a long time committed with the consent and under an arrangement with the President," but that he would give me despatches *pro forma*. Mr. Cambreleng however is positive that he did not misunderstand Mr McLane, ~~but~~ and that in preferring my application he laid ~~due~~ a stress upon the compensation. It is indeed the only reason, as he ~~well~~ fully understood, and I ~~am sure would not~~ think could not have neglect to state ~~to Mr~~ why I asked ~~for the privilege of bearing the~~ to be made the bearer of despatches; and Mr McLane must know that I do not stand in need of the

little credit to be obtained by ~~being constituted the bearer~~ being employed to carry papers of no consequence. I certainly should both decline giving the government the trouble of preparing them, and myself the trouble of delivering them.

I have proceeded all along upon the ground that I was to be employed as the bearer of despatches to France in case the occasion should arise. I have in fact waited for that occasion, and on its arising have made my pecuniary arrangements with reference to the ~~pledge~~ promise which I understood to be given me, and which from the mode of transacting public business ~~introduced~~ adopted under your administration, I had a right to suppose would be ~~observed~~ rigidly observed in its *spirit*, and not ~~evaded by an put aside~~ evaded by a~~n evasive and~~ trivial construction. ~~Under these circumstances~~ Finding myself in this situation I have thought it my duty frankly to acquaint you with the manner in which I have been treated, ~~knowing that~~ relying ~~upon your sense~~ confidently upon ~~your~~ that strict sense of right which has ever governed your public and private conduct to do me such justice as circumstances may yet allow. ~~If my application had been at first answered in the negative I should have no cause of complaint, but~~

~~The letter of Mr C.~~

In order to put you more fully in possession of the facts I enclose you Mr Camberlengs two last letters relating to my application. The first letter communicating Mr McLane's answer at the time the application was mentioned to him in February I cannot at present lay my hand~~s~~ on. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect & consideration Your obedient Servant

Wm. C. Bryant

ALS draft, NN-Bryant-Godwin Collection (mAJs). William Cullen Bryant II and Thomas G. Voss, eds., *The Letters of William Cullen Bryant* 1 (New York, 1975): 404–6. Bryant (1794–1878) was a poet and co-owner and editor of the New York *Evening Post*, a leading administration paper. He sailed for France on June 24. Frederick G. Skinner was appointed despatch bearer to France. AJ wrote Livingston introducing him on June 21 (below).

From Richard Mathews Gaines

Washington June 12th. 1834

To the President of the United States

I recommend Col. R. M. Williamson of Madison County, Mississippi, as a gentleman of high character and standing, and as qualified for the office of Surveyor General of Public lands South of Tennessee, for the state of Mississippi, located at Jackson.

R. M. Gaines

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Gaines enclosed this letter within another to Roger Taney (below).

Richard Mathews Gaines to Roger Brooke Taney

June 12. 1834

Dear Sir

I promised the President to leave a recommendation of some gentleman for the office of Surveyor General which I now enclose to you. I did not know which was the most proper, to leave it with you, or the President himself, but I know you will excuse any irregularity in this respect. Very truly yr. friend

R. M. Gaines

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Gains—Recommends Mr. Williamson for Survayor Genl. M.—Fitz to be removed A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Removed this 1rst. july 1834 & R. M. Williamson appointed in his stead A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Gaines (1802–1871) was a Natchez lawyer and recent attorney general of Mississippi. AJ appointed him U.S. attorney for the state in 1836.

AJ had appointed Gideon Fitz (1778–1859) to the surveyorship of public lands south of Tennessee, which had then included Louisiana as well as Mississippi, in February 1831. The Senate had blocked his first nominee, Rachel Jackson's nephew Stockley Donelson Hays of Tennessee, by passing a resolution offered by Mississippi senator George Poindexter that it was "inexpedient" to appoint a resident of one state to office in another "without some evident necessity." In a compromise, Fitz, who was then register of the land office at Mount Salus or Clinton, Mississippi, was appointed surveyor and Hays was instead nominated and confirmed to succeed him at Mount Salus (*Jackson Papers*, 8:701–3; 9:82–83; *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:135, 150–51, 158, 161, 175). Russell McCord Williamson (1804–1845), late of Maury County, Tenn., had emigrated to Madison County, Miss., by 1832, when he represented it in a state constitutional convention. AJ gave him a recess appointment as surveyor, removing Fitz, on July 1, 1834, the day after Congress adjourned until December. Williamson's commission was sent on July 8 (DNA-RG 49, M27-5). AJ nominated him to the reconvened Senate on December 3. On February 2, 1835, the Senate passed, by 23 to 20, a resolution submitted by Poindexter asking AJ for "copies of the charges, if any," against Fitz's "official conduct" which had prompted his removal. On February 10 AJ refused the request as an unconstitutional "encroachment on the rights of the Executive." On March 3 the Senate rejected Williamson without a recorded vote. A year later, in March 1836, AJ again nominated Williamson, and on April 6 the Senate rejected him by 23 to 14 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447, 449–50, 465–66, 468–69, 481, 519, 528–29; Richardson, 3:132–34).

From George Washington Martin

June 12th 1834
Clinton Miss

Dear General

The Democratic State Convention adjourned on yesterday after a three days session, and permit me here to assure you that It was one of the most

zealous patriotic hart sturrings I have almost ever enjoyed; the meting was composed of some sixty to a hundred persons assembled at a short notic of a few weeks from the various parts of the ~~county~~ State; and I am induced to believ those not represented mostly was for want of a knowledge in time of the intended Convention &c. It is useless for me to say more as you will see from the resolutions the Democratic spirite which prevaded the Bosoms of those assembled, and what is more, permit me here to assure you that the administration neede have no apprehensions as to the support and warmest wishes of much the gratest part yess Three fourths If not four fifths of the population of this state, notwithstanding their voic is not told, but lost to the Administration in the Councils of the nation; and They will bare it no longer, they are alive and truly indignant at the wanton & corrupt course of their polititians, and have a rod in pickle for those who have ben so conspicuous in misrepresenting them in the Councils of the nation; their indignation against Black will be long & Loud They view him as a false polititian & a Base man, and in every way as reckless as George Poindexter, as far as his limited talents will permit. and as for that poore thing, Cage, he has been so handsomley nettled by the little yankey I doubt if his *Whigg Bankies*, will scearcly know him.[1]

I am thus farr on my way to the Augusta land office peparetory to a report of such of the reserves as are registerd & located prior to the late land sales, this would have been done ere this but from my being under the impression that it was only contemplated by the War Department that I should first complete the work of making a full register of all the claims under the Treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, and on completing such register and locations, to make a full & final return of the same, on my way to this place[2] I have seen for the first time, the report of the War Department on the call of the Senate of U Stats, soome of the documunts there published occasioned me much surprise, particularly those letters of Greenwood Leflore & Charles Laud; ~~this~~ I am compelld to call this an insiduous, dark & vile attempt to injure me & in part from a quarter I had not expected it, Charls Laud is a man of notorious bad character and is interested largely in the land alluded to in his letter, as for Greenwood Leflore I never heard of his disapprobation of my course generally or partially untill just as he was on his road to Washington City, but then I did not understand that he made or took acceptions to my course in any spacific manner, more than in a braging swagring tone that he was going to Washington to have all matters set strait &c And altho I had some cause going to raise scrupels in my mind as to his real character, still I made great allowances for his Indian prejudices education &c.—These men I am now inducd to believ have gone to Washington not to vindicate the claims of others and on principle but to promote thir own private interest and vent their malaice on me, for not suffing them to peculate in the mann and extent contemplated. I will here take occasion to request you If you please to enquire of Mr R. T. Archer (who visits Washington) respecting

the cause pursud by these men particularly—as well respecting my general cours on business at the offic[e.][3] I have the Hon to be truly

Geo W Martin

ALS, OClWHi (25-1325).

1. A Mississippi state Jackson Democratic convention had met in Jackson from June 9 to 11. It adopted resolutions that condemned nullification, secession, federal internal improvements, a protective tariff, and the Bank of the United States; upheld AJ's course in removing the deposits and denounced the Senate's censure; demanded the resignations of pro-censure Mississippi senators George Poindexter and John Black; charged congressman Harry Cage with betraying his constituents by opposing AJ; applauded congressman Franklin E. Plummer (c1795–1852) for opposing the Bank; and condemned the Senate's current investigation of Mississippi land sales as biased and illegitimate (Nashville *National Banner*, June 26, 1834). The "little yankey" was Plummer, born in Massachusetts. A "rod in pickle" is a future punishment.

2. Instructions to Martin for locating Choctaw reservations under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek had been sent by the War Department on June 26, 1833, but did not reach him until August. Delays in obtaining a roster of eligible Choctaw claimants and plats of the surveyed townships had left Martin without time to locate and record all the reservations before the first public sales opened at the Augusta, Chocchuma, and Columbus land offices in October 1833, forcing some tracts to be withheld from sale (*SDoc* 266, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 22–26, 46–48, Serial 240).

3. Lewis Cass's April 8 report to the Senate on the Choctaw reservations had included letters from Charles Laud and Choctaw chief Greenwood Leflore complaining that Martin had wrongly denied or relocated certain claims, and asking that "a competent person" be sent to re-examine them (*SDoc* 266, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 4–7, Serial 240). Richard Thompson Archer (1797–1867) was a Mississippi planter. In November 1833 Martin had forwarded a letter from him to AJ complaining that at the recent Columbus land sales a company of speculators had extorted settlers who were intending to purchase by threatening to bid against them (*HRRep* 194, 24th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 274–75, Serial 307).

To the United States Senate

[The post of U.S. minister to Britain had lain vacant since the return of Martin Van Buren after the Senate rejected his nomination in January 1832. Aaron Vail had handled diplomatic duties in the interim, first as secretary of legation and then as chargé d'affaires. Early in 1833 Jackson had contemplated sending a new minister to reopen negotiation of the disputed northeast boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. On March 2, 1833, five Maine congressmen recommended appointing Andrew Stevenson, then Speaker of the House. That day the Twenty-second Congress adjourned. On March 14 Jackson wrote Secretary of State Livingston to "confidentially notify" Stevenson of his pending appointment and to "hold himself in readiness" for a summer departure. Livingston wrote Stevenson the next day, March 15.

Stevenson did not reply but consulted his friend Thomas Ritchie, who, with his approval, warned Jackson through William B. Lewis not

*to affront the Senate by making a recess appointment after leaving the vacancy unfilled throughout the recent session. Jackson made no appointment, and the boundary negotiation soon resumed in Washington rather than London. Stevenson was reelected to his House seat and again elected Speaker when the new Congress convened in December 1833 (*Jackson Papers, *11:159–160, 229).*

*Jackson nominated Stevenson to be minister to Britain on May 20, 1834, and on June 2 Stevenson resigned his seat in Congress. Opponents of the nomination charged that Stevenson's secret foreknowledge of his appointment had made him beholden to Jackson and governed his conduct as Speaker of the House. On June 12, on Henry Clay's motion, the Senate requested a copy of the "first official communication" to Stevenson of Jackson's intention to appoint him (*Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:404, 420). Jackson responded with this message. The Senate rejected Stevenson by 23 to 22 on June 24. Jackson left the post unfilled until February 1836, when he again nominated Stevenson. The Senate confirmed him on March 16, 1836, by 26 to 19 (*Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:428–29, 509, 523).]*

Washington
June 13th. 1834

To the Senate

I have this day received a resolution of the Senate of the 12th. instant, requesting me to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication, which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as a Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary, to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark that I do not acknowledge such a right. But to avoid misrepresentation I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question, which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject.

This communication merely intimated the intention of the President, in a particular contingency, to offer to Mr. Stevenson the place of Minister to the court of St. James, and as the negotiations to which it refers were commenced early in April 1833, in this city, instead of London, and have been since conducted here, no further communication was made to him. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson—none is to be found in the Department of state, and none has been received by me.

Andrew Jackson

DS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 46 (25-1345). *Senate Executive Proceedings,* 4:421–22; Richardson, 3:53–54.

[Enclosure: Edward Livingston to Andrew Stevenson]

Copy.

Department of State,
Washington, 15th. March, 1833.

Sir:—

I am directed by the President to inform you, confidentially, that as soon as advices shall be received that the British Government consent to open negotiations with this, which are daily expected, it is his intention to offer you the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James; and he requests that, should this appointment be agreeable to you, you would hold yourself in readiness to embark in the course of the summer.

I congratulate you, Sir, on this mark of the President's confidence; and am, with great respect, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Edw: Livingston

Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-1348). Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M77-73). *Nat. Intelligencer*, June 26, 1834.

To Levi Woodbury

June 13th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, and having examined the amendments proposed by him by comparing them with the articles which they are intended to amend, approve the same, & return them, that he may lay it before the Committee on Naval affairs for their consideration.

AN, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). The amendments were apparently a list of modifications to the proposed new Navy regulations, drawn up in response to the objections raised by six junior Navy captains and two surgeons and the replies of Captain John Rodgers on behalf of the board of revision. AJ's June 13 date may be incorrect. On June 12, Woodbury forwarded the amendments representing "the opinion of the President and Navy Department," along with the "interesting correspondence" which had prompted them, to chairman Campbell P. White of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The crux of the captains' complaint had been article 40, which would require a captain to serve eight years in grade and four years as a captain at sea before becoming eligible to command a navy yard. Acknowledging that this would "probably exclude some for a longer time than was contemplated" and "might be productive of individual hardship," Rodgers had proposed reducing the eight years to six and the four years to three. Woodbury's amendment further reduced the three years of required sea command to two. It likewise reduced, in article 39, the time required as a captain at sea before commanding a ship of the line from three years to two (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 13, 75, 85, 105–7, Serial 254). Neither the new Navy regulations nor a parallel set of proposals to revise the laws governing the Navy were acted upon by Congress at this time.

To Lewis Cass

June 14th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War, and request him at as early a period as his convenience will permit, to come over & bring with him the instructions given to Mr Schemerhorn & others about the treaty &c &c, with the expences incurred in holding the treaty with the chikisaws in 1818 & the choctaws in 1820[1]—upon consideration it may be proper to make a communication to Congress on the subject

AN, MiU-C (25-1359). AJ wrote Cass again on June 16 (below). John F. Schermerhorn had participated in several treaty negotiations since his appointment as an Indian commissioner in 1832. The instructions AJ requested were likely those issued on July 15, 1833, to George B. Porter for him, Schermerhorn, and William Marshall to treat with the Miamis of Indiana. Noting that Congress had made no advance appropriation to fund their negotiation, the instructions enjoined them to make "as little expenditure of time and money, as may be practicable" (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). Despite failing to procure a treaty, Porter on December 23 had submitted an account to the War Department for $14,942.78 spent on secretaries, interpreters, clerks, commissaries, guards, bakers, ammunition, medicine, food, and presents (DNA-RG 75, M234-354). On November 16, Porter and Marshall had explained to the War Department that their "expenditure has been large" because of the high prices for supplies and labor at their isolated location and the "many visitors, whose stations entitled them to the courtesy of an invitation to the public table" (DNA-RG 75, M234-416). Writing separately, Schermerhorn on November 23 had blamed Porter for conducting "a public treaty, and not a private negotiation as I recommended, and as was contemplated in the private instructions to Governor Porter" (*SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4., p. 724, Serial 247).

On July 12, 1834, Cass instructed William Marshall to again try to secure a treaty with the Miamis, "but in such a manner as will avoid all expense to the United States." Marshall was to act alone, forgoing "the usual expensive preparations for a treaty" and making no expenditure for "provisions, presents, or for any other purpose whatever" (DNA-RG 75, M21-13). Marshall concluded a treaty on October 23 and transmitted it to Cass, who forwarded it to AJ on December 10 (DNA-RG 75, T494-3). AJ showed it to Hugh L. White, who then wrote AJ on December 15 (below).

1. AJ had conducted cession treaties with the Chickasaws in 1818 and Choctaws in 1820 (*Indian Treaties*, 2:174–77, 191–95).

To Andrew Jackson Donelson (1815–1861)

Private

Washington June 14th. 1834

Dear Andrew,

At length I have obtained a fowling peace for you, with its apparatus, which I have obtained the promise of Genl Sanders, to convay to you when he returns home—I was, after many fruitless attempts thro' my friend to purchase, compelled to have one made in Baltimore under the superintendence of a friend there—all is well made, the gun from the best materials as well as the accoutrements, and will last you, with proper

care, your life time—and which I ask you to accept as a memento of my affectionate regard. The accoutrements—a shot belt—a powder flask, and a bird bag—[1]

I have been very much oppressed with business during the present session of Congress—a good deal perplexed by the majority of the Senate, who have become reckless from disappointed ambition, and the prospect of being bereft of their golden *Calf*, which they all worship; I need not tell you that this golden calf is that great mamoth of corruption, the Bank of the United States, that this reckless majority of the Senate, conceived that by its power of corruption they could subvert our republican institutions, and in its stead establish a consolidated Bank government, by corrupting the morals of the people. They are mistaken, & the vote of the representative Branch yesterday, has sealed its fate forever—it never will be recharted.[2]

I write as usual in haste, for your own eye, & none other. Congress will adjourn the last day of this month, & I hope to be able to visit the Hermitage for a few days in its recess.

On the receipt of this let me hear from you, & how you progress, & when you have heard from yr friends in Tennessee. I anticipate that you will leave the university with high honors, and that you will become one of the enlightened luminaries of the west, in that profession which you may choose—

May you realize my best hopes, & that of your friends, which you are sure to accomplish by application & a proper rule of conduct. I am with the kindest feeling your affectionate uncle.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, T (25-1364).

1. Romulus Mitchell Saunders (1791–1867), a former congressman and now commissioner under the French treaty, was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, where Donelson was a student. On June 13 AJ had paid John S. Skinner of Baltimore $55, recorded in his bank book as payment for the gun and equipment and "expence of Negroes girls," the two slaves purchased on June 4 (DLC-78).

2. On May 28 Henry Clay had introduced two joint resolutions in the Senate, the first again declaring Taney's reasons for removing the deposits "insufficient and unsatisfactory," and the second directing all federal deposits starting July 1 to be made in the BUS in conformity with its charter (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1817–24). The Senate passed the first resolution on June 3 by 29 to 16 and the second on June 4 by 28 to 16 (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 291–95, 297, 299, Serial 237). On June 13 the House voted to table the first resolution by 114 to 101 and the second by 118 to 98 (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 746–51, Serial 253).

To Louis McLane

June 14th. 1834—

I have examined the enclosed account of Mr. Larnard

Where there is no law authori- the expenditure, the Executive Department being the agents ~~of~~ for executing the law, ~~are bound to reject~~ the claims ought not to be allowed—and ~~the~~ such claimants ought to be referred to congress, and ~~this is the only rule that ought to be adopted~~ particularly when Congress is in session. The precedent of Mr Brents being paid for translations in Portugal, not being fully stated, I cannot determine without a report of that case whether it forms a just rule for the allowance of Mr. Larned. As congress is in session Let Mr. Larned apply there for relief.

[Endorsed by AJ:] The case of Mr. Larnard—June 14th. 1834—decision sent to Dept of State A. J.

AD draft, DLC (44). Samuel Larned (1788–1846) had been U.S. chargé d'affaires in Chile and then Peru. On June 13 McLane had recommended approving three items of expense in Larned's account that the Treasury accounting officers had rejected, the first for lack of documentation and the others for lack of authorization in law. The first charge was $79.30 for postage. McLane said such expenses were usually allowed on the chargé's certification of their correctness, as obtaining vouchers could be difficult. The second was $52.50 for room rent, which McLane said had been necessary to store legation archives in Chile between Larned's departure and his successor's arrival. The third was $240 for clerk hire to copy and translate documents relating to American claims against the Peruvian government. McLane said the charge for translations was reasonable and had been allowed to other officers abroad, including chargé Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent (1784–1845) in Portugal (DNA-RG 59, 25-1331). AJ approved all three expenses on June 15 (25-1334).

From George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette

[Revered American Revolutionary hero the Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834) died in Paris on May 20. Word of his death reached New York on June 19 and Washington on June 21.]

paris June 15th 1834—

Sir

A great misfortune has given me more than one solemn and important duty to fulfill, and the ardent desire of accomplishing with fidelity, my father's last will, emboldens me to claim the patronage of the president of the united states, and his benevolent intervention, when I am obliged respectfully and mournfully to address the Senate, and representatives of a whole nation.

Our for ever beloved parent, possessed a copper plate, on which was inscribed the first engraved Copy of the american declaration of independence, and his last intention, in departing this world was that the precious plate should be presented to the Congress of the united States, to

be deposited in their library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love and affection for his adopted country.

will it be permitted to me, a faithful disciple of that american school, whose principles are so admirably exposed in that immortal declaration to hope that you, Sir, would do me the honour to communicate this letter to both houses of Congress, at the same time that in the name of his afflicted family, you would present to them, my venerated father's gift.

In craving such an important favour, Sir, the son of general Lafayette, the adopted grandson of Washington, knows and shall never forget, that he would become unworthy of it, if he was ever to cease to be a french and american patriot.

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir, your devoted and obedient servant.

George W. Lafayette

extrait d'une lettre adressèe par le Général Lafayette à ses enfans, et destinèe à n'être ouverte pas eux, qu'après sa mort.

en cas que je meure avant d'avoir fait un testament, je desire que la déclaration d'independance de ma chambre, la première qui ait été gravée, soit placée dans la bibliothèque du Congrés.

paris 10. février 1830.
(signé) Lafayette[1]

ALS, DNA-RG 233; Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-1378). Copy, DLC (44). *HRDoc* 7, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 271); Richardson, 3:123–24. AJ endorsed the DLC copy "Sent the original to congress Debr. 4th. 1834—A. J." George W. Lafayette (1779–1849) was Lafayette's son. On December 4 AJ forwarded this letter and the engraving to Congress, remarking his "mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man who through a long life, under many vicissitudes and in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable Declaration, and who from his youth to the last moment of his life cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment" (Richardson, 3:123).

1. The postscript translates as: "Extract from a letter addressed by General Lafayette to his children, and intended not to be opened by them, until after his death. In the event that I die before having made a will, I wish that the Declaration of Independence in my room, the first that was engraved, be placed in the Library of Congress. Paris 10 February 1830. (signed) Lafayette."

To William Taylor Barry

June 14th. The report of the majority of the committee on the post office, with the declaration of Mr. Ewing who presented it "that no appropriation would be made to aid it," makes it necessary that arrangements be made to reduce the routs, within its revenue Therefore by the way of precaution it is decided that the Postmaster General have arrangements made in his Department, for the reduction of the routs, least beneficial to

the publick, so that this arrangement go into operation on the first day of July next—a copy given to the P.M. Genl this 16th. of June 1834—

A. J.

ADS copy, DLC (64; 25-1386). Revelations in early 1834 of large deficits in postal operations and of unauthorized borrowing by the Post Office Department to cover them had prompted inquiry into its management. On March 29 the Senate approved a motion by Thomas Ewing (1789–1871) of Ohio for an investigation of the Department by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, of which he was a member (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 199, Serial 237). The committee reported on June 9. Ewing's majority report charged that Barry's annual reports to Congress had concealed the Department's true condition, that it was "largely insolvent" with its books in chaos and its affairs in "utter derangement," and that its contracts with mail carriers exhibited "almost every conceivable variety of abuse." Ewing submitted fourteen resolutions itemizing corrupt and illegal Department practices and calling for "radical reform." On May 1 Barry had stated to the committee that a $450,000 advance from Congress would enable the Department to meet its debts and sustain its operations. Ewing's report concluded that the money would likely accomplish nothing without a change in management, and therefore "your committee cannot recommend the appropriation of any money to relieve the wants of the department until there be some further guarantee for its proper and judicious application" (*SDoc* 422, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–33, 38, Serial 242). On June 10 Ewing said in the Senate regarding an appropriation that "I never did consent to it, and do not think I ever will, while the Department is under its present superintendence" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1935). The Senate ordered 30,000 extra copies of the committee's report, and on June 25 authorized it to continue investigating through the recess of Congress. On June 27 it unanimously approved Ewing's first resolution, declaring Barry's unauthorized bank borrowing to be "illegal and void" (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 312, 348, 363–65, Serial 237). Barry reported his retrenchments to AJ on August 28 (below).

To Lewis Cass

June 16th. 1834

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War—will be happy to see him this morning with the instructions given to Messhrs. Skemerhorn &c &c—the amount of expenditure at the Chickisaw & Chocktaw treaties in 1818 & 1820, may be dispensed with—

AN, MiU-C (25-1387).

From Lewis Cass

War Department
June 16th. 1834

Sir,
I have the honor to submit for your consideration, the propriety of issuing the necessary instructions to remove by military force, under the provi-

sions of the Act of Congress for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and for the preservation of peace upon the frontiers, passed March 30th. 1802, from that part of the Indian country in the State of Illinois and in the Territory of Michigan, lying between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, and South of the Fox and Ouisconsin river, all persons settled thereon contrary to the provisions of the said Act. Very respectfully Your Mo. Obt Servt.

Lew Cass

[Endorsed by AJ:] approved June 16th. 1834 Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by Cass:] ~~To be filed~~ Macomb to give the necessary orders L. C.

[Endorsed by Roger Jones:] Done—See circular to certain officers in command on the Lakes—R. J

LS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-93). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-13). *TPUS*, 12:776. The 1802 Indian Intercourse Act had authorized the president "to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands, belonging or secured by treaty" to the Indians, any "citizen, or other person" settling thereon (*Statutes*, 2:142). In September 1833, U.S. commissioners at Chicago had secured the cession of five million acres in northern Illinois and present Wisconsin from the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians. The treaty required the Indians to vacate the ceded Illinois lands upon ratification, but permitted them to "retain possession" in Wisconsin "for the term of three years, without molestation or interruption and under the protection of the laws of the United States." The Senate provisionally approved the treaty with amendments on May 22, 1834, and voted its final advice and consent on February 11, 1835 (*Indian Treaties*, 2:402–15; *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:339–40, 407–8, 469–70).

On April 29, 1834, Chicago Indian agent Thomas J. V. Owen reported that emigrants were "constantly Exploring the country" north of the Illinois line and some "actually making locations and improvements; the Indians begin to complain of this intrusion and violation of the Treaty, and have requested the interference of the Government. I have strongly remonstrated against this course, but such is the anxiety of settlers to make locations, with a view to the right of Pre-Emption that they seem to pay but little regard Either to the common principles of justice or to the authority of the Government itself." On May 30, Indian commissioner Herring directed Owen to require the intruders "to remove within such reasonable time as you may appoint, and that if they do not so remove, they will be driven off by military force." Owen was to "extend to the Settlers all the indulgence that can be shewn to them, consistently with the rights of the Indians and the obligations of the Government." Should they refuse removal, he was to apply to the officer commanding at Fort Dearborn in Chicago for the requisite force (DNA-RG 75, M234-132 and M21-12).

Pursuant to AJ's order, on June 18 Army adjutant general Roger Jones directed the commanding officers at Forts Dearborn and Armstrong in Illinois and at Forts Howard, Winnebago, and Crawford in Wisconsin to "remove all such persons as are improperly settled" on Indian lands at Owen's requisition. He added that "there will be no necessity to burn the houses of the settlers, or to injure their property, and as little violence will be exerted, as may be compatible with the due execution" of the 1802 law (DNA-RG 94, M565-8).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington 18th. june 1834.

My son,

Your letter of the 8th. post mark 12th. of june instant, is just recd., & has relieved me from the great anxiety I had about our dr. Sarahs health and her babes. I was sure from her silence, that she was sick & unable to write me. I rejoice to learn from your letter that she has recovered, and the child is well, & my dear little pet, Rachel, is in *[fine]* health & improving in sprigh[tli]ness & sise. Mr. Lacy has given me a pleasing account of her, & of you all, and I am pleased to learn that you are all doing well, & that the farm is in good condition, & the crop, considering the Frost, is promising, and the stock horses in good condition and the colts promising. I regret poor Adams death—he caught his complaint by his attention to our friend Mr. G. Breathitt—he has gone the way of all the earth and I trust & hope, he is in a hapier world than this.[1]

I am nearly worn out with the labour of this session of congress—it has consumed nearly seven months & done but little The majority of the Senate, that once dignified body, have turned it into a bear garden of blackguardism & foul slander of every one who will not fall down and worship the golden calf & sing halaujah to that monster of corruption, the Bank of the United States. But the reckless course of the Bank sustained as it is by a majority of the Senate *will* not avail—its fate is sealed, and die it must at the end of its charter 3rd. of March 1836.

Congress will adjourn on the last day of this present month and I shall endeavour to visit you as early thereafter as I can—but I am not certain that the Senate will leave me in a situation, with a Cabinet, that I can leave here for some time after Congress adjourns—however on this subject I will write in the latter end of this, or beginning of next week.

Judge Lacy gives me a fine description of the stockholder filly and the Bolivar stud &c if I can go out, I will be pleased to see they colts all in hand, & gentled to the bit.

deliver the inclosed to Sarah with a kiss—kiss the dear little ones for me—accept of the kind wishes of us all—presents us to all enquiring friends, & believe to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Lacy had written AJ on June 4 (above). George Breathitt (1807–1833), AJ's sometime private secretary and companion, had died on May 23, 1833.

Memorandum for James Knox Polk

*[On June 20, James K. Polk spoke in the House of Representatives in favor of a bill to regulate federal deposits in local banks, which he had reported from the Ways and Means Committee on April 22 pursuant to a House resolution of April 4 (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 4602–22). The bill passed the House on June 24 by 112 to 90, but was tabled in the Senate on June 30, the session's last day (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 551, 828, Serial 253).*

*A passage in Polk's June 20 speech reviewing early efforts to establish an American national bank (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 4604–5) closely mirrored this undated memorandum from Jackson to Polk. An earlier draft in Jackson's hand and a page of historical notes evidently used in its composition are in the Jackson Papers in the Library of Congress.]*

Under the confederated Congress in 1775 a Treasury established—a committee of Congress to superintend it—a Treasury office of accounts established in april 1776, this office with that of the Treasury to be kept where Congress holds its sessions, journals of Congress see, 1. vol, P. 302.[1] First Bank. A number of Patriotic citizens in june 1780 proposed to establish a Bank the object the Public service see journals 3rd. vol, P. 470—committee appointed to confer with them—accepted, funds deposited &c, & assurance given by congress if the Bank stands in need of occasional aid it will grant it.[2] The Bank of North america (national) incorporated by Congress Decbr. 31rst. 1781—and resolutions passed requesting the states to pass laws to carry it into effect.[3] The State of Pennsylvania in 1782—passed an act incorporating said Bank of North america agreable to the Resolves of Congress see 3rd vol, of her laws P. 27—in 1782. On the 13th of December 1785 the Legislature of Pennsylvania repeals the charter granted to the Bank of North america begining with the following preamble viz—"Whereas the Bank of north America established in the city of Philadelphia hath been found to be injurious to the welfare of this State, and in its tendency incompatible to the public safety be it enacted &c &c"—see 3rd. vol, of the laws of Pennsylvania page 633—A.D. 1785—on the 17th. of March 1787 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to revive the charter of the Bank of North america for 14 years.[4] This Bank, & one in Newyork & one in charleston So. Carolina are all the Banks that existed, as far as I am informed, at the adoption of our present constitution.[5] These were the places of Deposits with Strong Boxes kept by individuals, for the public revenue when the sages who composed the convention, ~~who~~ refused to grant to Congress the power to establish a national Bank or corporation of any kind believing in the language of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in their Preamble to their repealing act, "that

in its tendency it was incompatible to the public safety"—as the present U. States has proved—A. J.

[Addressed by AJ:] Memorandom for Col J. K. Polk—from A. J.

ADS, DLC-Polk Papers (37-0311). AD draft and Draft, DLC (43; 37-0315).

1. In July 1775 the Continental Congress appointed treasurers and began emitting bills of credit. A standing committee of five to superintend the treasury was appointed on February 17, 1776, and an office of accounts was established on April 1, 1776 (Worthington C. Ford et al., eds., *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789* [Washington, 1904–37], 2:194, 221; 4:156, 243–44). AJ's citations are to the *Journals of the American Congress: From 1774 to 1778*, published at Washington in four volumes by Way and Gideon in 1823.

2. On June 21, 1780, the Board of War reported to the Congress "that a number of patriotic persons have formed a plan for the establishment of a bank, whose object is the public service," and for which they sought congressional support. A committee met with the Philadelphia merchant projectors of the bank and reported their offer "on their own credit and by their own exertions, to supply and transport three millions of rations and 300 hogsheads of rum for the use of the army," employing a bank "for the sole purpose of obtaining and transporting the said supplies, with greater facility and despatch." Congress then resolved to support the new bank with deposits of public funds and to indemnify its subscribers for losses and expenses *(Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789*, 17:542, 548–50). The Pennsylvania Bank opened in July 1780 and operated into 1781.

3. On May 17, 1781, Superintendent of Finance Robert Morris proposed a Bank of North America with an initial capitalization of $400,000 in gold and silver and with its notes to be legal tender for all state and federal duties and taxes. On May 26, Congress approved the plan and recommended that the states prohibit all other banks for the duration of the war. On December 31, Congress formally incorporated the bank and recommended that the states pass laws to enable its operations *(Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789*, 20:545–48; 21:1187–90).

4. The Pennsylvania legislature granted the Bank of North America a state charter on April 1, 1782. A law of September 13, 1785, revoked the charter, its preamble declaring that "the bank established in the city of Philadelphia hath been found to be injurious to the welfare of this State, and in its tendency appears to be incompatible with the public safety." A law of March 17, 1787, revived the bank's state charter for 14 years, while placing its operations under "such limitation and restrictions as not to become an object of jealousy or apprehension to the good people of this state" (*The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1801* [Harrisburg, 1896–1915], 10:406–8; 12:57–58, 412–16).

5. The Bank of New York in New York City and the Massachusetts Bank in Boston opened in 1784. The Bank of South Carolina was not organized until 1792.

To Anthony Butler

private

Washington 21rst. june 1834

My dear Sir,

To the despatches sent, herewith, by special messenger, I refer you for your guide.

Finding from your private letter to Mr Van Buren, which was shewn to me; your great desire to return to your country, and from your public despatches, that there remains no hope of concluding the arrangement

with the Mexican government with which you were particularly charged, you will find from the public despatches, herewith sent, that your wishes have been consulted.[1]

I have to refer you for the current news to the public Journals, I have directed to be sent you herewith—from which you will discover the reckless & corrupt course of a majority of the Senate; The U. States Bank with all its power of corruption and all its corruptionists must go down, consolidation prevented, & our happy republican System preserved and perpetuated—with this end in view, I keep on in the even tenor of my ways regardless of all the blackgardism of Clay, Poindexter, Webster, Calhoun & Co, with other like associates, in the Senate heaped upon me; I remain unmoved & immovable in my purpose, relying in confidence, on the smiles of an allwise & overruling providence, & the support of a virtuous people

I hope soon to see, & welcome to your country again, until then, accept the assurance of my friendship & esteem

Andrew Jackson

ALS, TxU (25-1453).

1. The special messenger was Vital M. Garesché. His despatches for Butler included one from McLane of June 11, repeating his January 13 instruction (which Butler had not received) to secure a new treaty extending the deadline of the expired 1832 boundary treaty, see it ratified by Mexico, and return with it home (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 142–43, Serial 332). Before this reached Butler, he received the original January 13 instruction and wrote AJ about it on July 2 (below). He replied directly to this letter on October 20 (below).

To Edward Livingston

Washington
June 21st. 1834

My Dr. Sir,

I beg leave to recal to your recollection the bearer Mr. Fredrick Skinner, the son of our friend the Post Master at Baltimore, who has been entrusted with despatches to you from the Department of state. He is a very intelligent and promising young Gentleman and will be desirous of spending a short time at Paris: and I shall feel much obliged to you if he can do so under your friendly countenance. If, consistently with the public interest there should be any occasion for his employment, as it would render his sojourn abroad improving and useful, I should be gratified to hear that he was thus favored.

I refer you to him for information of passing events here: and remain with the most cordial regard for you & yours yr. friend and Sert

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, NjP-Livingston Papers (mAJs). Frederick Gustavus Skinner (1814–1894) was the son of Baltimore postmaster John S. Skinner. On June 27 he was officially

appointed to carry despatches to Livingston. Skinner sailed from New York on July 1, carrying among his papers AJ's June 27 letters to Livingston and to George Washington Lafayette (below). Skinner had been educated in France under the Marquis de Lafayette's tutelage.

General Orders on the Death of Lafayette

General Orders

Washington
June 21st. 1834.

Information having been received of the death of *General LaFayette*, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that lamented man to announce the event to the Army and Navy.

LaFayette was a citizen of France, but he was the ~~disinterested~~ distinguished friend of the United States. In early life, he embarked in that contest, which secured freedom and independence to our Country. His services and sacrifices constitute a part of our revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people. In his own country and in ours, he ~~has been~~ was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of rational liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an Act, which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach. Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events, which fixed the attention of the world, and ~~called~~ invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history, his political integrity and personal disinterestedness have not been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been ~~called~~ taken from the theatre of action, with faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unquestioned, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended. And mourning as we may and must his departure, let us rejoice, that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fullness of days and of honor.

He came in his youth to defend our country. He came in the maturity of his Age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity. And while witnessing these, he received those testimonials of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American people.[1]

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major General of the Revolutionary Army has died. Himself a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels ~~himself~~ called on as well by personal as public considerations to direct that appropriate honors

be paid to the memory of this distinguished patriot and Soldier. He therefore orders that the same honors be rendered upon this occasion at the different Military and Naval stations as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the father of his country and his contemporary in Arms.[2]

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so eminent in the field, so wise in Council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favorably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured, that he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American people.

Andrew Jackson

DS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-93). LC, DNA-RG 127; Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (25-1456). LC, DNA-RG 92 (mAJs). *SDoc* 466, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 243); *HRDoc* 495, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 259); Richardson, 3:94–95. Copies were delivered to both houses of Congress and printed by their order this same day. Those versions do not incorporate several word changes that were apparently made afterwards in this official signed text. Newspaper printings followed this finalized version, as does Richardson.

1. In 1824–1825, Lafayette had conducted an extended tour of the United States on which he was widely feted and which became a celebration of American nationality.

2. Orders to the Army and Navy were issued this same day. On the day after receiving notice, each military station was to perform a twenty-four gun salute at daybreak and one gun every half hour thereafter until sunset, and flags were to be at half-mast. Officers were to wear crepe on the left arm for six months (Richardson, 3:95–96; DNA-RG 80, M977-1).

To Elisha Whittlesey

Washington
June 21st. 1834

Sir,

Your letter of the 2d. instant with the petition of Jacob Smith enclosed has been received and duly considered.

I have no recollection of the petitioner or the facts stated by him. The arms and other ordnance stores ordered from Pittsburgh for New Orleans never reached me, except about nine hundred muskets without their equipments found by Genl Carroll in a boat at the mouth of Cumberland river on his descent to New Orleans with the Tennessee militia, until after the British Army had been defeated and retired to their shipping. I recollect that the arms with their equipments had been delivered to a Mr. Maples at Pittsburgh who was a travelling pedlar, and who halted at Louisville to grind his wheat into flour, in consequence of which the arms & &. did not reach us in time for the defence of N orleans. A steam boat was sent up the river after the battle of the 8th. of January with an order to seize the boat with the arms, and confine Maples who, from his not delivering the arms, was suspected of treachery. Maples was found, with his boat as I believe, above Natchez, was brought a prisoner to me and placed before a courtmartial. When on his defence he produced a written

contract with the agent at Pittsburgh authorizing him to barter his goods and grind his wheat at Louisville, because he had agreed to transport the arms at 50 cents per hundred when the steam boat asked 75 cents per hundred and offered to deliver them in 18 days at New Orleans. Maples was discharged.

I write from memory, but by examining the court martial proceedings on file in the War Department my dates if erroneous can be corrected. Unless the Petitioner belonged to the crew of the boats of Mr. Maples I have no recollection of the case he states. I am very respectfully yr. sert

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 233 (25-1485). Whittlesey (1783–1863) was an Ohio congressman and chairman of the House Committee of Claims. On June 21 he had asked AJ for his recollection of Jacob Smith, who on March 24 had submitted a claim for $578 for transporting military stores from Pittsburgh to Baton Rouge in 1814–1815. Smith stated that he and his boat had been seized en route, that he was taken to New Orleans and imprisoned by AJ for more than a month, and that he had never been paid because he had mislaid his receipts for the freight, which had now been found. On June 27 Whittlesey for the committee reported against Smith's claim as lacking sufficient proof (DNA-RG 233, 25-1483; *HRRep* 557, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 263).

On November 8, 1814, ordnance officer Abram R. Woolley had written AJ that 5,000 stands of arms with flints and cartridges were being sent from Pittsburgh and should reach Baton Rouge "in 20 or 23 days," with more to follow after (DLC-14; Bassett, 2:113). Contractors Smith and Thomas Maples left Pittsburgh with their boats in mid-November. Tennessee militia major general William Carroll (1788–1844), proceeding downriver with reinforcements for AJ at New Orleans, overcame a keelboat with arms and ammunition at Natchez on December 13 (*Jackson Papers*, 3:203–4). Smith and Maples with their boats reached Natchez on January 19, 1815, well after the January 8 battle. AJ had them arrested and court-martialed for "protecting the enemy and favouring his designs" by deliberately "loitering" on the river to delay delivery of the arms. Both were acquitted, though AJ disapproved the verdicts (Court-martial H-29, DNA-RG 153).

To the United States Senate

[On January 14, 1834, Cherokees William Hicks (b. 1769) and John McIntosh, claiming authority as principal chief and assistant principal chief of the Cherokee nation, had authorized a delegation headed by John Ross's brother Andrew Ross to go to Washington and join the John Ross delegation in concluding a general treaty on the basis of Lewis Cass's removal proposals; or, if that delegation refused its cooperation, to negotiate a separate agreement for the emigrating Cherokees (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). On March 3, Indian commissioner Herring invited Andrew Ross, already in Washington, to return and bring to Washington "a few of the Chiefs or respectable individuals of your tribe," promising to pay their expenses if a treaty resulted (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). The delegation arrived and presented itself to Cass on May 6 (DNA-RG 75, M234-

76). It now included prominent chief Major Ridge (c1770–1839) and former Cherokee Phoenix *editor Elias Boudinot (c1803–1839). Ridge and Boudinot, with Ridge's son John Ridge, were leaders of the "treaty party," Cherokees who saw continued resistance to removal as futile and favored concluding a treaty on the best terms they could get. On May 7, Cass at Jackson's behest appointed John H. Eaton to meet with them and with the western Cherokee delegation in town headed by John Rogers Jr. (DNA-RG 75, M21-12).*

*On May 24, John Ross and his official Cherokee delegation presented Cass with a protest signed by "about thirteen thousand" eastern Cherokees, charging that Hicks and McIntosh represented only a "club" of fifteen or twenty prospective emigrants and denying the right of western Cherokees and "unauthorized individuals" to negotiate on the eastern Nation's behalf. On May 26 Eaton invited John Ross to join his discussions, and on May 29 Ross replied that "I do hereby, in the face of heaven and earth, before God and man, most solemnly protest against any treaty whatever" concluded with unauthorized persons. On June 12 Cass dismissed the protest as "not entitled to any just consideration as representing the sentiments of the Cherokee people," citing a contention by Andrew Ross's delegation that many signatures on it were fraudulent (*SDoc *71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 3–7, Serial 268).]*

June 23rd. 1834—

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit for the consideration and action of the Senate, a treaty concluded with the Cherokees for the cession of their lands East of the Mississippi River.

It is known to the Senate, that for some years, great difficulties have been experienced in the relations of that tribe. Without further allusion to these, than as they furnish strong inducements to a final settlement of all the questions, involved in our intercourse with these Indians, it is obvious, from the existing state of things, that they cannot continue in their present position, with any hope of ultimate prosperity. I have been, therefore, desirous, that a just and satisfactory arrangement should be made for their removal, and propositions to that effect upon a liberal scale have been repeatedly made to them. These have, until now, been rejected, and their rejection, I have been induced to believe, has been owing more to the ascendency acquired by individuals who are unwilling to go, than to the deliberate[1] opinion of a majority of the Cherokee people. Some years since, a form of government was established among them, but since the extension of the laws of Georgia and Alabama over them, this government can have no binding effect upon a great majority of them. Its obligation is also denied by many of them, in consequence of the continuance of certain persons in power, contrary to the principles of their fundamental articles of association.[2] A delegation from the persons claiming to hold

their authority, under the former ~~and~~ existing state of things, is in this city, and have communicated with the War Department on the subject of their situation and removal. They deny the right of the persons, who have negociated this treaty to perform such an Act, and have remonstrated against it. Copies of their communications are herewith transmitted.

The delegation who have signed the present treaty, have produced an Authority from William Hicks, designating himself, as principal Chief, and others, signing the same in an official capacity. It is understood, from the report of Major Currie, the enrolling Agent, that public notice was given to all persons, desirous of emigrating, to attend upon a particular day and place, in order to appoint representatives to communicate with the Government, and to arrange the terms of cession and removal. In conformity with this notice, a meeting was held, and the authority, herein referred to, was the result.

In consequence of this application, John H. Eaton was appointed to meet and confer with them, and to report their views to the War Department. These are embodied in the treaty which is presented to your consideration.

Under these circumstances, I submit the matter to the decision of the Senate. The practice of the Government has not been very strict on the subject of the authority of the persons negociating treaties on the part of the Indians. Sometimes, it has been done by persons representing the tribe, and sometimes, by the individuals composing it. I am not aware that a case, similar in its features to the present, has ever before required the Action of the government. But independently of the considerations, which so forcibly urge a settlement of this matter, no injustice can be done to the Indians by the ratification of this treaty. It is expressly provided that it will not be binding upon them till a majority has assented to its stipulations. When that assent is given, no one can justly deny its obligation.

The Cherokees, East of the Mississippi occupy a portion of the territories of four States, to wit: Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. The treaty provides that the communities, inhabiting those divisions shall each be considered as Acting for themselves, independently of the others. We have, frequently, in our intercourse with the Indians, treated with different portions of the same tribe as separate communities. Nor is there any injustice in this, as long as they are separated into divisions, without any very strong bond of union, and frequently with different interests and views. By requiring the assent of a majority to any Act which will bind them, we insure the preservation of a principle, which will afford adequate security to their rights.

Andrew Jackson

DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1493). Senate Confidential Printing 23-1-8, pp. 1–2. *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:424–25; Richardson, 3:55–56.

1. The *Senate Executive Proceedings* and Richardson render this word as "deliberative."

2. In an appeal to the Senate to approve the treaty, the Andrew Ross delegation argued that the Cherokee government no longer held any authority. Its members' terms of office had all expired in 1832, "since which period all government of Indians, of a constitutional character, has been at an end," superseded by the states' "full exercise of jurisdiction over our territory" (*SDoc* 486, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243).

Articles of agreement entered into between John H Eaton, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Cherokee Delegation of Indians

That portion of the Cherokee People who reside east of the Mississippi River, through their Delegates, Andrew Ross, James Starr, Thomas J. Pack and John West, charged specially to enter into an arrangement, with the Government of the United States, from a settled conviction entertained by them, that it is not in the power of the Cherokee People, to reside longer within the limits of the States, of whose laws, usages and customs, they are ignorant, do hereby, by their said Delegates, enter into and agree to the following articles:—[1]

Art. 1st. Between the United States, and the Cherokee Nation of people, it is stipulated, that amity, and perpetual peace shall exist. Against no Nation, or Tribe of Indians, will the Cherokees make war, and if war be made against them, the Government of the United States, promises to them aid and assistance

Art. 2nd. The Cherokee Delegation, for themselves, and for their Nation, hereby cede to the United States, all the lands owned and possessed by them, lying and being, within the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and as consideration therefore, the United States, pledge themselves to the following covenants, and, undertakings:—

Firstly. An enrolling Agent or Agents, shall be appointed by the Government; and so soon as a majority of, the Cherokees who reside, within the limits of the State of Georgia, shall remove, or enroll for removal, the Country they occupy in said States, shall be considered as ceded to the United States; and so soon as a majority, shall remove, or enroll to remove from the State of Tennessee, then that portion of their country, shall be considered also to be ceded; and the same shall be understood in reference to the States of North Carolina and Alabama; or when a majority of the entire Cherokee People, shall remove, or enroll for removal, then the whole country, is to be considered, as having been surrendered and ceded; and the better to ascertain this fact, a census of their population shall be taken, in which shall be included those Cherokees who have removed beyond the Mississippi, since the date of the Treaty, made in, the year eighteen hundred and twenty eight; and to those who have removed within the last twelve months; all the priviledges secured by this agreement, shall equally belong to them.[2] And where any portion of the Cherokee Country shall become ceded, after the manner above prescribed, the same shall remain, and be considered, as a fund pledged for carrying out and meeting the provisions of this agreement; unless where

Congress by any act heretofore passed, may otherwise have disposed of, the right of soil.

Secondly. To grant to the Cherokee People, soon as by removing west of the Mississippi, this treaty takes effect, twenty five thousand dollars a year, for twenty four years, the same to be paid annually to the Chiefs, or the people thereof, as may be requested by the Nation in Council. But it is agreed, that the annuities thus secured, are to purtain exclusively, to those who have emegrated and who shall emegrate and reside west of the Mississippi; and so soon as a majority of them shall remove, then the annuities, shall be considered to be due and payable to the whole Cherokee People west, and to none others; and this shall be the case, in reference to all annuities, secured to the Cherokee People, under former treaties, entered into, and also in reference to their school funds.

Thirdly: An Agent shall continue with them, to watch over, and take care of them, and in his selection, and continuance in office, the Government of the United States, will always pay regard to the recommendation and wishes of the Cherokee People.

Fourthly: To cause emigrants to be carried to their homes, under the guidance of some faithful conductors, at the expense of the United States; and they are furthermore, to be furnished with the means of living for twelve months after their arrival.

Fifthly: To furnish to those who emigrate, rifles, mackanaw blankets and brass kettles, as are stipulated for in the eighth article of the "Treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty eight," concluded at the City of Washington, the same to be furnished west of the river, except the blankets.[3]

Sixthly. To secure to those Cherokees, who intend to emegrate, and to those who have emegrated, the territory which has been assigned to them west of the Mississippi by patent, agreeably to the authority, granted and permitted by the act of Congress, of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty; and to restrain from intrusions on the same, all persons, except such as the Cherokee People, or the laws of the United States, may authorise to go into, and reside within said limits; all others, the United States Government, on being applied to by the Nation, will cause to be removed, that the Cherokees may repose in peace, and enjoy quiet, free from unauthorised disturbances.[4]

Seventhly: To possess all the right and priviledge of being governed, by their own laws, usages and customs; without being interfered with, or disturbed by, any authority, except the councils of their own nation, or such laws as the Congress of the United States, rightfully, and for their peace and happiness may enact; and to this end, it is agreed, that the Cherokee People, shall no more be interfered with, by any State or Territorial laws, nor by any other, than what they, or they Congress of the United States, may declare.

Art. 3d. A desire is expressed, that the Cherokee People, may have a Delegate in the House of Representatives; it is laudable, and evinces a desire, for an onward march to improvement and civilization; but the Treaty making branch of the Government, is incompetent to grant such a priviledge, it being one, on which all the branches of the Government, are necessary to a decision; but it is agreed, that as soon as a majority of the Cherokee People, shall reach their western homes, the President will refer their application, to the two houses of Congress, for their consideration and decision.

Art. 4th. A wish is also expressed, that an Agent to represent the rights and interests of the Cherokees, may remain at the City of Washington, after a removal takes place. The request is admitted, and it is agreed, that he shall receive from the United States, an annual compensation, of twelve hundred dollars, for performing this trust; but after five years, the same shall be discontinued, if in the opinion of the President, the duties to be performed, by said agent, may be dispensed with, and no injury result thereupon, to the Cherokee People.

Art. 5th. Improvements which were authorised and admitted, under the provisions of the Treaties of, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and nineteen, are not to be prejudiced by any thing herein contained; but they are declared to be, protected and secured, so far as the claimants, or those legally and rightfully claiming from them, can assert a valid demand; and where any just and rightful claim, has not heretofore, been admitted and compensated for, to any person, the same shall be recognised, and paid for.[5]

Art. 6th. Persons who desire to become citizens of the states in which they reside, and who within Ten months from the date of this Treaty, shall signify that intention, and which intention, shall be recorded in the county where the party resides, shall be entitled to the section or fractional section of land, on which their dwelling or improved land, as they prefer may be situated; and to such as shall thus signify, a disposition to become citizens, a reservation as foresaid shall be granted; but no patent shall issue for the same, unless the person claiming shall reside thereon, for five years after, the time of recording his intention to become a citizen; and having done so, he shall thereafter, cease to be considered, as being entitled to any further priviledge, as a Cherokee, under the articles of this agreement, except so far as the Cherokee Nation west in council may resolve and determine. But any white man married to an Indian woman shall receive the right and patent in the name of his wife only and not his own.

Art. 7th. It is stipulated and agreed, that thirty months from the date of this Treaty, be allowed for a removal, and until then, no survey of the Cherokee land by the United States, shall take place, except under the circumstances of enrollment or removal, such as are stated in the first section, of the second article of this agreement; and as compensation and inducement to those, who may remove early, it is agreed, that Indian persons who shall emegrate, before the fifteenth of October, one thousand,

eight hundred and thirty five of whatever age or sex they may be, shall be entitled to on their arrival west, to be paid sixty dollars each; and twenty five dollars will be allowed to those who shall remove during the ensuing year thereafter; but after that period, to wit:—October eighteen hundred and thirty six, this compensation will not be allowed; except to those who may have emegrated previously to that time.

Art. 8th. That no delay be occasioned, to those who may desire to remove, it is consented, that an Agent or Agents, shall be sent into the Cherokee Country, as soon as notice of the intended removal is obtained, who shall receive all Indian personal property, which is not desired to be carried away; and the same shall be sold, and the nett proceeds, paid over to the owners respectively, who may be entitled to the same, or the same, at the discretion of the United States, may be valued, and the valuation thereof be paid by the United States.

Art. 9th. The Cherokees are rapidly improving; their people have yielded the chase, and are becoming agricultural. They desire still to progress, and to that end, it is consented, that on getting to their new homes, one thousand, dollars, shall be advanced to them, to procure materials for printing and publishing a news paper; that ten thousand dollars a year, for twenty years, shall be allowed for common schools, within the limits of the Nation, and for teachers, and the furnishing of blacksmiths shops, with iron and steel, and for erecting mills, as the nation may desire; and also the further sum of ten thousand dollars, for eighteen years, for the education of their children, within the States; the same to be disbursed, under the Superintendence of the Secretary of War. Also there shall be advanced to them twenty five thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting such school, and other houses, as the Nation may desire and for ploughs, hoes, axes, looms and wheels thirty thousand Dollars.

Art. 10th. The parties further agree, that such of the Cherokees as shall after this date remove to the west, shall be paid for the improvements which may be left, and which add real value to the land. And to this end, the President will appoint some discreet person or persons, to value the same, and make report to the Secretary of War, of all the improvements and their value, within the Cherokee Country, and it is agreed that, five hundred thousand dollars, shall be set apart, for that purpose, to be disbursed, to the different claimants, at their new homes, as their removal takes place. But as many of the Indians, may by the whites, be arrested on the eve of their departure, for debts, actually due, or feigned; and their emigration thereby be prevented, it is consented, that the United States, will pay all such claims, after the mode and manner, that the President may prescribe, as may be ascertained to be justly and fairly due, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; but no part or portion of this sum, shall be paid to any person, who shall cause an Indian to be arrested, for the debt claimed of him; nor on account of any Indian who does not emegrate, beyond the Mississippi.

The several items of payments secured, and promised to be paid, under the different provisions of this treaty, may be estimated beyond, and greater than, what the expenditure actually may be. And to avoid all difficulty and uncertainty in reference thereto, it is understood, that if, the several amounts herein pledged, be not expended, that the balances remaining, shall be added to, and form an increase to the Cherokee annuities; and further, it is agreed, that the annuities, now due and owing; and those which shall become due, shall be apportioned, and paid to the east and west Cherokees in proportion to their relative numbers, until a majority enroll to remove, or actually remove, and thereafter the whole annuities shall be paid to those, living west of the Mississippi River.

Art. 11th. It is furthermore agreed, that to satisfy fully the Cherokee People, who entertain and express doubts; if the country to the west, already possessed, and which is to be patented to them, be adequate to the wants, and probable necessities of the whole Nation, that the following territory, supposed to contain about, eight hundred thousand acres, shall be added to the large and extensive country, already secured to them, to wit:—all that territory which lies, east of the Osage reservation, and west of the western boundry of the state of Missouri, and should it be satisfactorily ascertained, after the removal of the Cherokees, to their western homes, that in extent and quality, the Country secured to them, for agricultural purposes, is inadequate to their wants and necessities, then the United States promise to use their endeavours to procure from, the Ossage Indians, along their southern boundry, a cession of such of their lands as may be sufficient to furnish a comfortable and satisfactory home for the Cherokee People; and if the United States, prove successful in the negotiation, the same is to be assigned, by patent to the Cherokees; and thereupon, if desired by the United States, the Cherokee Nation will surrender, all the claim they have to an equal quantity off their extreme western boundry; usually denominated the "Outlet" to the west.[6] But from the above cession, the lands granted heretofore, under former treaties to the Senecas, Shawnees & Quapaw Indians, are reserved and excepted: but said tribes, if consented to by them, and the Cherokees residing to the west, may become members of the Cherokee Nation, and possess~~ing~~ all the rights and priviledges of other Cherokees; and thereafter all their lands shall be considered, as being held in common.

Art. 12th. In their earnest desire, and efforts to remove, the Cherokees expect much interruption; and that means will be resorted to, to prevent their enrollment and removal, through threats to be made, and fears to be excited. The United States therefore, covenant and agree, to protect them from interruption, if any should be attempted or threatened; and furthermore will cause to be prosecuted, to the extent the laws will authorise, such persons as shall interfere, to disturb, or to prevent their removal. ~~Signed this 19 June 1834~~

13th. It is stipulated that the expences of the Cherokees who have come to the City of Washington and are here at this time shall be paid; & also their expences in returning home. Signed this 19 of June 1834[7]

Jno H. Eaton Commssr on the part of the U States
Andrew Ross
John West.
T J Pack
James Starr his X mark

Witness
Charles F. Little Sec to Com.
Rh. M: Johnson
Wm. Schley
W B Lewis.
Jno Coffee
C. C. Clay
James Standifer
Ben Reynolds Ind Agent
F W. Armstrong C. Agent
A. P. Chouteau[8]
Ben F: Currey

The undersigned being a Delegation from the Western Cherokees, representing fully the wishes of their Nation, have considered the several articles of this agreement, and they do hereby agree to, and approve of the same; and hereby give as far as we can, our assent to the same, and do invite our friends and brothers, who remain in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, where we well know, they cannot reside in peace, to come and participate with us in the blessings we enjoy. They will be received by our people, kindly and as brothers.

John Rogers
John Drew
James Rogers
Moses Smith X

Charles F. Little Sect. to Com.
Luke Lea
Saml. Bunch[9]

Suppliment, to a Treaty between the United States, by their Commissioner duly appointed, and the Cherokee Delegation; which was concluded at the City of Washington, on the nineteenth Day of June, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty four.

Whereas, by former Treaties entered into, it was stipulated, that a country should be set apart, for the residence of the Cherokee People; and in pursuance of this agreement and understanding, many have removed, and more propose to remove; now it is understood, that the country heretofore ceded, west of the Mississippi, being originally intended for the use, and occupancy, of the whole Cherokee People, the United States will secure and protect them, in the use, possession and enjoyment thereof, to the extent that others, heretofore, at any time, have enjoyed and possessed the same. But upon application of the Cherokees, that the country, assigned to their use, is insufficient, then the United States, influenced by the kindest feelings towards their Cherokee friends & brothers, will approve any arrangement, which the Cherokee Nation, by one or more persons to be appointed, shall arrange or cause to be arranged, with their neighbours, the Osage Indians, for an enlargment of their present limits, so as to run north, along the eastern Osage boundry, sixteen miles, and thence west to what is called, on the map hereto annexed, and signed, and dated this day, by the Commissioner and the Cherokee Delegation, "McCoys habitable line," and as consideration to effect this object, the United States consent, to a cession, to the Osage Indians, of an equal quantity of land, ceded by them, from the unoccupied territory possessed by the United States, along and with the northern boundry of the Osages, to the eastward, of said "habitable line."[10] And it is furthermore provided, and expressly understood, that the expenses of obtaining this territory, over and above the land agreed to be conceded by the United States in aid thereof, shall be chargable on the Cherokee funds, secured under the articles of the agreement, to which this is a suppliment, the same to be taken from any part, of the estimates and allowances, which are authorised under the ninth article, of the agreement to which this is a suppliment. But as an arrangement, may be made, before the Cherokees are authorised, to receive any thing from the Government, it is agreed, that the sum to be paid, shall be advanced by the United States, and be charged to the Cherokees, by them to be reimbursed.

The Tenth Article, is agreed to be so amended, that when the Cherokees remove, ferries owned by any of them, shall be taken into the estimate, as parts and portions, of the value of improvements, to be estimated and paid for. Said Article also requires that improvements, shall be paid for to the Cherokees, on reaching their western homes. It is agreed, that so much of any Indian improvement, as may be necessary to pay any debts, which shall be due and owing, and shall so appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, may and shall be paid for by said Secretary, to the creditor, after the debtor emegrates. But any demand thus to be allowed and paid, shall be subject and liable to the several restrictions and conditions, which are contained in said article, in reference to the paying of other Indian debts. And the amount for that purpose, limited in said article,

shall be applicable, first to those Indians whose improvements, are found insufficient to pay their debts.

Andrew Ross, it is understood, has made a turnpike road, which has cost, not less than one thousand Dollars, it is stipulated, that he shall be paid for the same.

It is requested, and agreed to, that the United States, will redeem the Osage reserves, of eight sections, within the Cherokee Territory, which heretofore have been reserved, and secured to them by previous Treaties, whenever the same can be effected, on fair and reasonable terms.[11]

It is stipulated, and understood, that an equal and just proportion, of the present Cherokee annuities, shall be given to each person, who shall enroll for emegration, and the same shall be paid when the parties are about to emegrate to the west; and so far as the Secretary of War can ascertain, he will cause their former annuity of ten thousand Dollars, to be proportioned from time to time, equally, to the East and West Cherokees, agreeably to their respective, and relative populations.[12]

Any Indian person who under the provisions of this agreement, may be entitled to subsistence for a year after removing to the west, may commute that subsistence for money, at the ration price, if the disbursing agent on the part of the Government, shall consider it advantageous to the party applying, and shall consent to the same; and whenever contracts are necessary to be made for procuring supplies for subsistence; and any Cherokee shall propose for the same; the contract shall be awarded to him, if the terms of the offer be liberal and low as those offered by others

The expenses, in coming to, returning from, and remaining at the City of Washington, of the western Cherokee Delegation, who have come here to aid and assist their Eastern Brothers, and to encourage them to go west, it is agreed shall be paid; and also their clerk Mr Shaw, who has accompanied them, and aided in this service.

The Cherokees propose that their rights may be regarded, and to this end ask, that the act of eighteen hundred, and thirty two, which prohibits ardent spirits, to be introduced into their country may be repealed. The authority of Congress, to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes" is not denied; but in that does not consist they think, a right to restrain and prevent them, to use and enjoy, and take into their country, on their own account, those articles which their white brothers, use and consider to be comforts and luxiries. The application offered is thought to be reasonable and just, and it is agreed that the Cherokees shall for their own family use, carry into the Nation wine and ardent spirits; but it is also agreed that no white trader, shall be permitted to introduce them; and the Cherokees agree, that they will not, for the purpose of speculation and gain, whereby to corrupt the temperate habits of their brothers and friends. Yet if the President and Senate, shall think proper to disapprove of this proposition, it is consented, that its rejection, is not in any wise, to effect this Treaty,

although they consider the request, just, reasonable and proper. The abuse, not the use of ardent spirits, makes the wrong; and upon this point, they respectfully submit, if their own councils instead of Congress, should not be at liberty to decide; and if this article be admitted, it is further agreed, that the Secretary of War, shall settle and pay, for such ardent spirits, of the Indians, as was seized, and confiscated, by Capt. Vashon & Major Armstrong the agents of the government in the year, eighteen hundred and thirty two.[13] Done at the City of Washington this the 23d day of June 1834[14]

Jno H Eaton Commssr on the part of the U States
Andrew Ross
John West
T J Pack
James Starr his X mark

Charles F. Little Sec to Com.
Rh. M: Johnson
Wm. Schley
Jno Coffee.
C. C. Clay.
James Standifer
Luke Lea.
Saml. Bunch
Jas. A. Whiteside[15]
Ben F: Currey
Wm D Shaw Sec. to Cherokees

DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1498). Senate Confidential Printing 23-1-8, pp. 2–10. *HRDoc* 286, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 133–40 (Serial 292). On June 24, the day after AJ tendered the treaty to the Senate, the John Ross delegation submitted a memorial against it, charging that the Andrew Ross delegation "have no authority, whatever, from the nation, to do what they have done," and declaring that "in the discharge of their duty to the nation, and the sacred rights of justice and humanity," they did "most solemnly protest, in the presence of God, and before the world," against the treaty's ratification (*SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 10–11, Serial 268). The Andrew Ross delegation countered with a memorial that challenged the John Ross delegation's "assumed authority" and defended their right to represent the eighteen hundred Cherokees who had sent them and any others who wanted to share in their treaty's "liberal terms." They appealed to the Senate "for aid in saving and preserving our people from impending and irretrievable ruin" by ratifying the treaty and thus rescuing "a suffering and misguided people . . . whose last hope rests on the magnanimity of the Government of the United States" (*SDoc* 486, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243).

The Senate referred the treaty and the John Ross delegation's protest to its Committee on Indian Affairs. Committee chair Hugh L. White first reported the treaty without amendment on June 27. On June 30, the session's last day, he submitted a resolution against ratification on grounds that the Andrew Ross delegation "were not authorized by the Cherokee Nation to negotiate any treaty with the United States." On motion of William C. Preston of South Carolina, the Senate tabled the treaty and White's resolution by 18 to 13 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425, 428, 434, 445–46).

Despite the Senate's inaction, Benjamin F. Currey at AJ's direction sent the treaty on October 13 to John Ross and the Cherokee General Council assembled at Red Clay, Tennessee, saying that "as these articles will be carried out and acted upon sooner or later, your aid in their promulgation is most Respectfully requested" (DNA-RG 75, Entry 1043). Ross and the Cherokee leadership replied on October 23, again rejecting the treaty and questioning Currey's authority to deal with them officially. On November 3, the Cherokee Council resolved formally "as an expression of their unalterable sentiments" that "they will never give their assent" to the treaty (*SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 14–17, Serial 268). Currey wrote AJ on November 10 (below).

1. Andrew Ross, James Starr (1796–1845), Thomas J. Pack, and John West had been appointed delegates by Hicks and McIntosh and were four of the six who had announced themselves to Cass on May 6. The other two, Major Ridge and Elias Boudinot, had withdrawn from the negotiation and did not sign the treaty, which Ridge's son John Ridge described to missionary David Greene on July 24 as "made at loose ends, & containing no substance of national priviledges, drawn just as exsecretary Eaton pleased." Ridge described his father and Boudinot as acting "in the middle path" between the extremes of Andrew and John Ross (ABCFM Papers, MH-H). The Ridges, Boudinot, and other treaty party leaders explained themselves in November to Benjamin F. Currey, who forwarded their letter to AJ on November 10 (below).

2. Under the 1828 Treaty of Washington, the western Cherokees exchanged lands in Arkansas Territory secured to them in 1817 and 1819 for a domain of seven million acres in present Oklahoma (*Indian Treaties*, 2:288–91).

3. Article 8 of the 1828 treaty promised to each eastern Cherokee family head who enrolled for emigration "a good Rifle, a Blanket, and Kettle, and five pounds of Tobacco: (and to each member of his family one Blanket)." It also promised compensation for property left behind, coverage of all removal costs, a cash payment upon arrival, and provisions for twelve months afterwards (*Indian Treaties*, 2:290).

4. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the president to secure and patent to the Indians lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for their ceded territory eastward (*Statutes*, 4:411–12).

5. The treaties of 1817 and 1819 obligated the U.S. to compensate emigrating Cherokees for improvements that added "real value" to their ceded lands, as determined by a commissioner appointed by the president (*Indian Treaties*, 2:143, 178).

6. The 1828 treaty guaranteed the western Cherokees "a perpetual outlet" beyond their western boundary, with "free and unmolested use of all the Country" reaching "as far West as the sovereignty of the United States, and their right of soil extend" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:289). The Osage domain lay north of the Cherokees, in present southern Kansas.

7. This paragraph is in Eaton's hand. An Indian appropriation law of June 28 included $5,600 for expenses of the two eastern Cherokee delegations and $2,600 for the western delegation (*Statutes*, 4:707).

8. William Schley (1786–1858) and John Coffee (1782–1836) were Georgia congressmen. Auguste Pierre Chouteau (1786–1838) was a prominent fur trader and brother of Osage agent Paul L. Chouteau.

9. Samuel Bunch (1786–1849) was a Tennessee congressman.

10. "McCoy's habitable line" was a north-south line near the 98th meridian, drawn in 1828 by surveyor Isaac McCoy (1784–1846) to demarcate the western limit of habitable country. A map of it was appended to a House Indian Affairs Committee report in May 1834 (*HRRep* 474, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 263).

11. In a June 1825 cession treaty with the Osages, the U.S. had granted a number of 640-acre reservations to individuals, eight of which fell within territory later ceded to the Cherokees in 1828 (*Indian Treaties*, 2:217–19; *SDoc* 512, 23d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 3, p. 450, Serial 246).

12. The congressional appropriation for the Cherokee annuity was $10,000 plus $2,000 for education in 1833, and $12,000 in 1834 (*Statutes*, 4:616, 683).

13. Article 1 of the constitution gave Congress authority to "regulate Commerce . . . with the Indian Tribes." George Vashon (1786–1836) was the Western Cherokee agent. A law of July 9, 1832, to codify the office of commissioner of Indian affairs stipulated "That no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretence, into the Indian country" (*Statutes*, 4:564). Pursuant to it, the War Department had instructed Vashon on August 16, 1832, to "seize the prohibited article, whenever and wherever found within your Agency" (*TPUS*, 21:909).

14. This last sentence is in Eaton's hand.

15. James Anderson Whiteside (1803–1861) was a Tennessee lawyer and later state legislator.

From Samuel Jackson Hays

Wood Lawn 23d. June '34

My Dr. Uncle,

An entire absence of any thing of interest to communicate has kept me silent till now. I have to thank you for the your kind letter of April and for the several documents sent me since. I have felt tremblingly alive to the result of the tremendous efforts that have been made for the last six months to destroy your usefulness to the country by the powerful combination arrayed against you—a coalition dangerous alike from its high talent and perfect destitution of principle. Distorted facts, measures of apparent doubtful expediency & false issues made up, have emboldened disappointed & corrupt politicians to assume ground against you. Notwithstanding I do not like appearances in certain quarters, yet I completely trust the mistifications of the opposition will be dissipated, and the people in due time brought to see their *true position*—that the Bank will be overthrown and the co-alition routed in confusion and dismay. Our poor district has been flooded with the speeches of Binney McDuffie Webster Archer &c &c &c &c. I hope however we will able to hitch upon some one who ~~will~~ can contest successfully the next election with Crockett and the Legislature freed forever from such a vile miscreant.[1]

Owing to the bligting effects of the spring frosts our cottons crops will necessarily be short—tho' with a good season from this out—with a late fall we may yet realize about two thirds of a crop.

Frances & children are all well as also our friends generally. Sister Rachel and four of the children are with us & we expect Col. Butler before a great while.[2] Frances unites with me in prayers for the ~~triuph~~ triumph of the Constitution and correct principles and for your continued usefulness & good health. You will please remember us to the inmates of your house and believe me with affct. consideration yr nephew

S. J. Hays

P.S. I herewith trouble you with the last of a series of papers connected with my late purchase of negroes to Gen Hamilton.[3] You promised me in your last to drop me a line relative to the success of the application of the chickesaw chiefs for reservations in fee simple.[4] I am fearful this is troubling you too much, but so soon as it is decided on, let me ask thro' you the favor of Maj. Donelson to drop me a line, as it can be communicated with perfect propriety

S. J. H.

[In Frances Hays's hand:]

Dear Uncle,

As my Husband is *silent* on the subject most interesting to *me*, I must say something to you about the little *Rachel* who is pronounced to be by those who have seen her, ~~to be~~ the *finest* looking and prettiest *Girl* in the West.

ALS, DLC (44). Hays (1800–1866) was AJ's nephew, the son of Rachel Jackson's sister Jane Donelson Hays.

1. Speeches opposing deposit removal and defending the BUS by Binney, McDuffie, Webster, and Virginia congressman William Segar Archer (1789–1855) had been circulated as pamphlets. Anti-Jackson Tennessee congressman David Crockett (1786–1836) was defeated for reelection in 1835 by Adam Huntsman.

2. Hays's wife was Frances Pinckney Middleton Hays (1811–1865). Their children were Andrew Jackson Hays (1830–1878), Mary Jane Hays (c1831–1849), and Rachel Jackson Hays (1833–1861). Rachel Hays Butler (1786–1852) was Samuel's sister. Her husband Robert Butler (1786–1860) was the surveyor of public lands in Florida.

3. Hamilton was likely former South Carolina governor James Hamilton Jr. (1786–1857), who had been Frances's guardian before her marriage to Hays. Hamilton had been made a brigadier general of militia during the nullification crisis in 1832.

4. The new Chickasaw cession treaty of May 24, 1834, replaced the temporary reserves in the 1832 Treaty of Pontotoc Creek with fee simple reservations for Chickasaw families and individuals. The Senate voted to ratify it on June 30.

From Edward Livingston

(Private)

Paris 23d. June 1834.

My Dear General.

I hurried from London three days after my arrival there, (during one of which, I had a severe return of my fever,) and hastened here in the expectation that I might have met some instructions in relation to our affairs with this Country. The packet of the 16th. May, arrived without any, and that of the 24th. is not yet in, but papers by the way of Liverpool of that date have been received which do not announce any message to Congress on the Subject—this leaves me apprehensive that even when the

expected packet shall arrive I may not be informed of your intentions. I hope however that I have not yet done any thing that may counter act them. I am not yet informed whether my despatches announcing the vote of the Chamber have been received; yet I took every precaution to have them speedily & safely delivered and if no accident happened to them, they ought to have been at the Department eight days before the packet of the 16th. sailed. Much anxiety was shown by influential people here some weeks ago to know how the refusal would be taken at Washington, and I learned from a source which I am inclined to believe correct that a gentleman who was immediately after the vote spoken of as Envoy Extraordinary to make explanations, had been requested to hold himself in readiness to depart for Washington in that capacity if the tone assumed in the measures proposed then should make it necessary. The manner however in which the affair is noticed in our papers and the very slight sensation it seems to have excited, has produced a bad effect—and the idea of new negociation to produce a smaller indemnity is gaining ground nothing will counter act it but the dread of restrictions on the admission of their silks and other articles of commerce. Yet the King whom I saw at the palace of Neuilly the night before last and one of the ministers spoke with the same assurances of fidelity to their engagements which they had before done. The result of the elections now going on will I have little doubt enable them to fulfill those engagements[1] But unfortunately no decision can be had in time to arrive before the end of the next session of Congress. It is therefore among other reasons why I have always been solicitous that a law should be passed suspending importations, until you should receive satisfactory Evidence that the treaty has been complied with, this can not injure us; for we take nothing from France that we can not do without—and whatever we send, is indispensable for their manufactures—they will not for their own sakes interdict our exports, or if they do they must get the articles from us circuitously at a higher price. The measure is not one of hostility, it will secure to us the whole manufacturing & mercantile and a great portion of the agricultural interests—and it will probably bring about an earlier meeting of the New Chambers than is now contemplated.

My despatch to the Department by the last packet will have informed you of the tone assumed in relation to the request of an exequatur for our Consul at Guadeloupe and of the manner in which I thought it proper that it should be met which I hope will receive your approbation.[2] I also very much wish your personal attention to some suggestions I have made in relation to the Messrs. Rotchilds in a Despatch dated about two months back.[3]

Every effort is making to discredit our institutions here and chiefly in the Governments calling themselves liberal where the progress to a really free form of Government is considered as the greatest of evils because the most imminent and the most destructive of the monopoly of power now possessed by the very few who have usurped it, and keep the great mass

of the nation without any share in the management of its affairs—this is particularly the case in France. Where there is little personal security—& no political influence for more than 30 millions of the 32 composing its population yet the Yoke is so firmly fixed that I see no probability of its being shaken off. Yet they fear our example and seize on every occasion to represent our Government as on the point of Dissolution—reprinting both in France and England, extracts from the nullifying and bank presses, to prove the fact. But they have not yet injured our credit and I was assured when lately at Amsterdam that if we wanted an hundred millions it could be procured at that place alone and in a day on lower terms than it would *[be furnished]* to any other nation.

Have you seen the speech of Lord Brougham on introducing Mr. Dupin to the Mechanics Society in which he speaks of France and England as ~~two of the~~ the two greatest nations in the world—*America excepted*.[4]

The election of Paris is just made known—every member is for the administration. I am my dear General, with the greatest respect Your Sincere Friend

Edw Livingston

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Elections for the new Chamber of Deputies had begun June 21.

2. William A. Magill was nominated in January and confirmed in February as U.S. consul at Martinique (not Guadeloupe). On March 6 McLane sent Livingston a certified copy of Magill's commission with instructions to request an exequatur for him from the French government (DNA-RG 59, M77-54). Livingston did so on April 23, and on May 20 French foreign minister Henri de Rigny refused to grant it on grounds that established usage required submission of Magill's original commission, not a copy. Livingston replied on June 13 reproving de Rigny's insulting tone, and wrote McLane on June 14 that if his "dictatorial style" were allowed "to pass unanswered it will daily become more offensive" (DNA-RG 59, M34-30). McLane's successor John Forsyth wrote Livingston on July 29 that his course was approved but, the matter being of "too little intrinsic importance" to quarrel about, original commissions would henceforth be sent (DNA-RG 59, M77-54).

3. Livingston wrote McLane on April 23 that James Mayer de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the family banking firm, had offered to meet American government drafts predicated on expected passage of the indemnity bill if it was then rejected in the Chamber of Deputies (DNA-RG 59, M34-30). On May 14, his brother Nathan Mayer Rothschild in London wrote Taney offering his House's services throughout Europe in general terms (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). On August 6, Forsyth circularized American diplomats abroad that beginning January 1, 1835, the Rothschilds would assume all the government's business in Europe, supplanting Baring Brothers (DNA-RG 59, M77-123).

4. On June 19 the London Mechanics' Institution admitted André Marie Jean Jacques Dupin (1783–1865), president of the French Chamber of Deputies, as an honorary member. In welcoming Dupin, British Lord Chancellor Henry Peter Brougham (1778–1868) celebrated such ceremonies as "calculated to draw more closely the ties of friendship between the two greatest and first nations, America only excepted, on the face of the earth" (London *Morning Post*, June 20, 1834).

From Roger Brooke Taney

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

SIR:

The Senate having yesterday refused to confirm my nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, I beg leave to resign the commission with which you honored me, during the last recess. It would expire, by its own limitation, at the end of the present session of Congress, which is now at hand. But after the appointment has been submitted to the Senate, and acted on by them, it is due to you and to myself, that I should conform to their decision, and retire at once from the office.

I cannot, however, take my final leave of the official relations which have connected me with your administration, without returning my cordial thanks for the many and continued proofs of kindness and confidence, which I have received at your hands. I shall always bear them in grateful recollection, and am, sir, with the highest respect, Your ob't serv't,

R. B. TANEY.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, June 27, 1834 (25-1539). AJ replied below. AJ had given Taney a recess appointment as Treasury secretary on September 23, 1833, under which he had been serving since. Under the constitution this appointment would automatically expire when the next Senate session concluded, which it was scheduled to do on June 30. AJ nominated Taney for a regular appointment on June 23, and the Senate rejected him on June 24 by 28 to 18 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:426–28).

To Roger Brooke Taney

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

Dear Sir:

Your resignation of the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, conferred upon you in the recess of the Senate, and now relinquished in consequence of the refusal of that body to confirm your nomination, has been received.

I cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, my profound regret at the necessity of your retirement from that important office, nor can I suffer the opportunity to pass, without paying a just tribute to the patriotism, firmness, and ability which you have uniformly exhibited since your introduction into my cabinet. Knowing that such a station was not desired by you, and was in opposition to your course of life, I could not but feel grateful to you, when, in compliance with my invitation, you exchanged the independence of your professional pursuits, for the labors and responsibilities of the office of Attorney General of the United States. This sentiment was greatly and deservedly increased, during the last year, when

upon becoming acquainted with the difficulties which surrounded me, and with my earnest desire to avail myself of your services in the Treasury Department, you generously abandoned the studies and avocations to which your life had been devoted, and encountered the responsibility of carrying into execution those great measures which the public interest, and the will of the People alike demanded at our hands. For the prompt and disinterested aid, thus afforded me at the risk of personal sacrifices, which were then probable, and which have now been realized, I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude and regard, which I have not the power to discharge. But, my dear sir, you have all along found support in a consciousness of right; and you already have a sure promise of reward in the approbation and applause which an intelligent and honest people always render to distinguished merit. The plan of financial policy which you have initiated by your acts, and developed in your official reports, and which has thus far received the full approbation of the Representatives of the People, will, ultimately, I trust, be carried into complete operation; and its beneficial effects on the currency of the country, and the best interests of society, will be, in all future time, more than an adequate compensation for the momentary injustice to which you have now been subjected. And as it is the martyrs in any cause, whose memory is held most sacred; so the victims in the great struggle to redeem our Republic from the corrupting domination of a great moneyed power, will be remembered and honored, in proportion to their services and their sacrifices. I am, very respectfully, and sincerely, your friend and ob't. servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, June 27, 1834 (25-1540). On June 27 AJ nominated Levi Woodbury to replace Taney as secretary of the Treasury. The Senate confirmed him the same day without a recorded vote.

To Levi Woodbury

June 25th. 1834

The President forgot to name to the Secretary of the Navy, that a Mrs. Miller of Baltimore waited upon the P. and solicited that he would bring to the view of the Secretary an orphan boy son of a Mr Goodman who belonged to the Navy & died shortly after the close of the late war—& who has been raised by her. Hamilton Godman (the name of the boy) has gone on board of the vessel fitting for sea at Norfolk, and is going out in her with some of his acquaintances. Mrs. M. says Mr Key is very much interested in the fate of this youth & will see you on the subject.[1] The Sec. will please to enquire into this matter, & if the boy is deserving & the orphan of a deceased seaman, if any thing can, with propriety, be done for

him, let it be done—such decendants, being poor have claims upon their country

AN, DLC-Woodbury Papers (25-1547). Envelope, DLC-Woodbury Papers (mAJs). Hamilton M. Godman or Goodman (c1820–1857) was later a Navy midshipman from 1837 to 1839 and an infantryman during the Mexican War.

1. Samuel Goodman (c1794–1820) had died in July 1820. His first cousin, the widow Alice Niles Miller (1768–1865), was named co-administrator of his estate. Two ships were fitting at Norfolk: the schooner *Enterprise*, which sailed to join the Brazilian squadron on July 17, and the sloop *John Adams*, which sailed for the Mediterranean on August 8. Mr. Key was Francis Scott Key.

From Benjamin Franklin Butler

Attorney Generals Office,
June 25th. 1834.

Sir,

In answer to the question submitted to me on the memorial of General Houston, who appears to have been indicted, convicted and fined in the criminal Court of this District, for an assault on the person of a member of the House of Representatives, after having been previously punished by that House, for the same act, as a contempt and breach of privilege, I have the honor to state, that, in my opinion, the proceedings of the House constituted no bar to the subsequent indictment and conviction. The fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no person "shall be subject, for the *same offence*, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," does not apply to cases of this sort.[1] Courts and other bodies which have the power of punishing for contempts, are invested with that power, and are supposed to employ it, for the purpose of protecting themselves in the due exercise of their appropriate functions, and not for the purpose of vindicating the general law of the land which may also have been violated by the same act. Technically, therefore, General Houston has not been twice tried for the *same offence*. The act committed by him was one and the same, and it constituted but one indictable offence, and he was therefore liable to only one conviction on *indictment*; but if this act was also a breach of the privileges of the House of Representatives, and a contempt of that House, they had the right to punish him for the contempt, independently of the action of the criminal Courts; and so *vice versa*. I am Sir, with high respect, your most obt. Servt.

B. F. Butler

(The paper is herewith returned)

[Endorsed by AJ:] Houston case

LS, DLC (44). *HRDoc* 123, 26th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 958–59 (Serial 387). AJ had queried Butler about Samuel Houston's April 20 memorial (above). He remitted Houston's fine on July 3 (below).

1. The language of the Fifth Amendment is: "nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb."

To Benjamin Franklin Butler

june 26th. 1834—

The President with his respects to B. F. Butler Esqr atto. Genl U. States, & requests to see him tomorrow morning at 9. oclock A.M. on business of importance.

AN, NjP (25-1550).

To George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette

Washington, June 27. 1834

To George Washington La Fayette and the other members of the family of the late General La Fayette

In compliance with the will of Congress I transmit to you the joint resolutions of the two houses unanimously expressing the sensibility with which they received the intelligence of the death of "General La Fayette, the friend of the United States, the friend of Washington, and the friend of ~~civil~~ liberty:" and I also assure you of the condolence of this whole nation in the irreparable bereavement which, by that event, you have sustained.

In complying with the request of Congress I cannot omit the occasion of offering you my own condolence in the great loss you have sustained, and of expressing my admiration of the eminent virtues of the distinguished Patriot whom it has pleased Providence to remove to his high reward.

I also pray you to be persuaded that your individual welfare and prosperity will always be with me objects of that solicitude which the illustrious services of the great friend and benefactor of my country are calculated to awaken. ~~I am with sincere respect and regard your friend~~

A. J.
President of the United States

Draft, DNA-RG 59 (25-1578). Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (25-1574). *HRDoc* 26, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:124. Crossed-out text in the draft was omitted in later versions.

The congressional resolutions on Lafayette's death, adopted June 26, voiced "condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services." They requested AJ to send this letter, ordered that the halls of Congress be dressed in mourning for the rest of the session, directed members to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, encouraged the public to do the same, and requested John Quincy Adams to deliver an oration on Lafayette's life and character at the next session. George W. Lafayette replied to AJ on October 21 (below). AJ conveyed the correspondence to Congress on December 10 (Richardson, 3:124–25).

To Edward Livingston

Washington june 27th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

I seize a moment *now* to acknowledge the receipt of your several friendly letters, since you reached Paris. The only apology I can offer for not answering them sooner are, the continued press of business with which I have been surrounded.

The reckless course pursued by the unprincipled majority of the Senate has embarrased me a good deal. You will find from the public journals that the Senate have rejected many of my most valuable nominations, because, forsooth, they will not resign their constitutional opinions and fall down & worship that great mamoth of corruption, the bank of the united states, & agree that it shall be rechartered. Amonghst those rejections you will find Mr. Stevenson as minister to England, and Mr. Taney for Secretary of the Treasury. I have however the great consolation in the support of the great body of the people, and the pleasure to know that this corrupt majority cannot be gratified in the recharter of the Bank—its days are numbered by its charter, & our republican form of Government will be perpetuated in its purity & forever hereafter be free from the immense corrupting power of a national Bank. Nicholas Biddle *now* rules the Senate, as a showman does his puppets.

The third of March terminates the term of seven members of the Senate who have violated their pledges, and are acting in open violation of the instructions of their constituents. The 4th. of March gives us a new Senate & I trust a virtuous majority.[1]

I was not prepared to hear the result of our treaty with France, I rested with great confidence on the assurance of the King. I am obliged to forbear for the present a communication to the present congress from the assurances of the French minister here, that the chambers will be called immediately after their elections by the King, and that the treaty will be carried into effect, and that their convocation will be in September or in due time that we can have the information to communicate to congress at the first of their next session. Should I be disappointed in this you will find me speaking to congress as I ought. I cannot recommend a war thro the custom Houses—this cannot protect our national character, & must at last lead to war. The only way to preserve our honor is to carry into

effect my maxim "ask nothing but what is right, and permit nothing that is wrong."

The despatches that will accompany this must be your guide in all your communications on this interesting subject with the French government—you must use candour with them & on all occasions assure them that the treaty, on their part, must be fulfilled, that on ours they have been & still are enjoying all benefit under it, that no new negotiation is admisable—our national character forbid this *in toto*[2]

I am happy to hear of your returning health, and that Mrs. Livingston enjoys that greatest of blessings; to whom and your whole family, in which Mrs. & Mr Barton are included, present me, with my whole houshold, affectionately.[3]

you will find from the despatches & the papers sent you, the respect we are paying to the memory of our departed friend Genl Lafayett which must be grateful to his family, as well as every true patriot, on the face of this Globe.

I write in great haste surrounded with the bustle that usually attend the close of Congress and particularly this, when I have to make up my Cabinett Mr. Mc.Lane having resigned, and Mr Taney rejected, you will therefore excuse all errors, and believe me as usual yr friend[4]

Andrew Jackson

P.S. The Senate has poured out their abuse of you & particularly me for *your contract with Peter Force & Clark* for the printing of the revolutionary documents. This contract is calculated to amount to a million of Dollars—A. J[5]

ALS, NjP-Livingston Papers (mAJs; 25-1582).

1. AJ's April 15 protest against the Senate's censure had charged senators Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Peleg Sprague of Maine, and Theodore Frelinghuysen and Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey with defying explicit state legislative instructions to support deposit removal and oppose BUS recharter. The New Hampshire legislature had since demanded that senator Samuel Bell resign for opposing AJ's policy. The terms of Sprague, Frelinghuysen, and Bell would expire with the conclusion of the Twenty-third Congress on March 3, 1835, as would those of Nehemiah Knight of Rhode Island, George Poindexter of Mississippi, Benjamin Leigh of Virginia, and George Waggaman of Louisiana—all of whom, the *Globe* had opined on April 24, would have voted against censure if their states "had been truly represented."

2. AJ's first annual message to Congress in December 1829 had announced that in foreign relations "it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong" (Richardson, 2:443). AJ had been preparing a message to Congress on the indemnity (below, pp. 336–37), but did not deliver it. A June 27 instruction from McLane, accompanying this letter, explained that Sérurier's June 5 assurances of the King's good faith in pledging all means to procure swift passage of the indemnity appropriation were "so strong" that they could not be spurned, and AJ had accordingly withheld action. However, McLane instructed Livingston to stress the necessity of convening the new Chamber of Deputies early, in time for its decision to reach AJ before Congress reconvened in December, as AJ "cannot, and will not, under any circumstances," forbear beyond then from requesting Congress's "definitive and energetic action upon the subject." The French should

also understand that "the President's determination is fixed, and is not to be changed by any circumstances whatever," against any new negotiation or modification of the treaty. He was determined "to cause the treaty to stand as it is, and to be carried into effect to the letter" (*HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 15–17, Serial 272).

3. Livingston's wife was Louise D'Avezac Moreau de Lassy Livingston (c1781–1860). His daughter Cora Livingston Barton (1806–1873) was married to Thomas Pennant Barton (1803–1869), whom AJ had appointed as Livingston's secretary of legation.

4. Louis McLane had resigned as secretary of state on June 16, to take effect on selection of his successor. The *Globe* announced his resignation on June 19, stressing that it was on friendly terms. AJ nominated John Forsyth on June 27, and the Senate confirmed him the same day (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432–33).

5. On March 2, 1833, Congress had authorized the secretary of state to contract with then House clerk Matthew St. Clair Clarke (1791–1852) and printer Peter Force (1790–1868) to publish a documentary history of the American Revolution from colonial origins to 1789, at a rate of expense not to exceed the actual cost per volume of the previously authorized *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States* from 1783 to 1789. Livingston had contracted with Force and Clarke on March 19 to publish fifteen hundred copies of the new series at a price of 1.7¢ per printed page (*Statutes*, 4:654–55; *HRDoc* 36, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 272). The number of volumes and of pages per volume was not specified.

The general appropriations bill passed by the House in May 1834 included $35,000 as a first installment for the work. In Senate debate on June 21, John Forsyth charged that Livingston "had far exceeded his authority in entering into this contract, and had not only mistaken the law, but had not the slightest idea of the expense to be incurred under it." Forsyth thought the work as contracted might cost $1 to $2 million. John P. King of Georgia, saying that "the contract was erroneously and unconstitutionally entered into" and that Livingston "had been taken in," put its cost at $3 to $4 million. Forsyth proposed suspending the project and settling with Force and Clarke for their expenses so far, but the Senate on June 23 instead amended the bill by reducing the appropriation to $20,000 and requiring the secretary of state to examine the contract and report on the scope and likely cost of the work (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2044–54; *Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 334, 339, Serial 237). The bill as amended passed Congress on June 27 (*Statutes*, 4:689).

Forsyth, now secretary of state, reported to Congress on December 22, 1834. He stated that the plan for the series was "vague and general" and disturbingly expansive, that Force and Clarke had pledged "if possible" to limit it to twenty volumes of 800 pages each, and that at that length it would cost $408,000. Forsyth called the contract "uncertain and defective" but said that under it Congress's only means of reining in the work was to withhold appropriations. He recommended instead negotiating with Force and Clarke to limit the series' scope, size, cost, and duration (*HRDoc* 36, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–4, Serial 272). Force eventually published nine volumes from 1837 to 1853 under the title *American Archives*.

To the United States Congress

Washington June 30th. 1834

The bill entitled "an act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river" has been presented to me, at so late a period of the session with so many others that call for immediate action that I have not been able to give to it the full consideration which its importance merits. I have strong doubts whether I can ~~give my approbation to~~ approve this bill consistently with the opinions I entertain as to the powers of this Government over subjects of this description.[1] But my respect for the decision of the two houses of

Congress and for the large body of my fellow citizens who are interested in this improvement, induces me to hold the bill for the present that I may, during the period allowed to me by the constitution for that purpose give to it the most careful and deliberate consideration

[Endorsed:] President respecting the Bill for the improvement of the river Wabash This message was delivered to the Ho. by the Joint Come. appointed to notify the President of the proposed adjournment of Congress—to whom it was delivered by the President with request to lay the same before the House June 30. 1834 Read.

D in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 233 (26-0012). *House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 930 (Serial 253). A bill appropriating $20,000 to improve navigation of the Wabash had passed the Senate on June 26 and the House on June 28. On June 30 AJ delivered this message to a joint committee that had called to notify him of the pending end of the session. It was read in the House before adjournment (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 146, 182, 357–58, Serial 237; *House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 888, 930, Serial 253). AJ pocket-vetoed the bill and explained his reasons in his annual message to the reconvened Congress on December 1 (Richardson, 3:118–23).

1. The substitution of "approve" is in AJ's hand.

To the United States Congress (not sent)

[In his annual message at the opening of Congress on December 3, 1833, Jackson had reviewed the failure of France to pay the first installments of the spoliation indemnity due under the convention of July 4, 1831, and said that if not satisfactorily resolved "the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require" (Richardson, 3:22). This draft of an unsent followup message was likely composed between June 5, when Louis Sérurier delivered his government's explanations about the delay, and June 27, when Jackson wrote Livingston of his decision not to address Congress at present (above). On the reverse side Jackson listed by name the 50 warships in the U.S. Navy, grouped by readiness status: one ship of the line, 3 frigates, 8 sloops, and 6 schooners in commission; 6 ships, 6 frigates, and 7 sloops in ordinary; and 5 ships and 8 frigates on the stocks, most of them launchable in 60 to 90 days. Jackson had asked Woodbury for this information on June 6 (above).]

In my message at the commencement of your session, (speaking of the affairs of Fran[ce)] I said to you that should I be disappointed in the hope then entertained that I would again bring to your notice the subject in such manner as the occasion might require. The continued assurance of the King & his ministers that all their power & influence under their charter shall be employed to ~~have~~ carried~~y~~ into effect the treaty with us, gives us room still to hope, that the treaty will ~~still~~ be executed in good faith.

But should we be disappointed in this, ~~then~~ I will then bring this subject before you at your next session,—in such manner as the occasion may require, and the honor and dignity of our national character, ~~& Justice to our Citizens and~~ the faith of treaties, ~~may demand~~ and justice to our citizens may demand.

AD draft, THi (25-1209). AJ addressed the French controversy in his annual message to the reconvened Congress on December 1 (Richardson, 3:100–107).

Memorandum on Roger Brooke Taney

names of Senators who volunteered their declarations that they would vote for Mr Taney for any other office (the State Department exceptd) This to be carefully kept on file A J

ANS, ICHi (25-1217). This undated and unattached slip probably dates from the time of the Cabinet changes in late June. On June 25, the day after Taney's rejection as Treasury secretary, attorney general Butler wrote his wife Harriet that "some of the Senators who voted against him have said they would vote for him for any other office, & if he would consent, the Prest would nominate him as Secy. of state; but he says he will not receive a favor at their hands. This is a secret" (Butler Papers, N).

July

To William J. Crans

Washington
July 1st. 1834

Sir,

I have received your polite note of the 20th. ulto. on behalf of the Democratic citizens of the first congressional District of Pennsylvania, inviting me to participate with them in the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. It being out of my power to unite with you on this occasion except in the indulgence of those sentiments of joy and gratitude which it is so well calculated to inspire, I can only tender you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation.

In compliance with your request I offer the following toast

The State of Pennsylvania—she has been called the Key stone of the Union. Well has she proved herself to be so. yr. obt. sert.

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, Sotheby's, January 27, 2020, sale, lot 2120 (mAJs). Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, July 18, 1834. Pennsylvania's first congressional district was in southern Philadelphia County, now part of Philadelphia. On July 4 a "Great Democratic Celebration" was held in Southwark (*Pennsylvanian*, July 14). For reading at the event, AJ's letter was altered in pencil by changing the salutation from "Sir" to "Gentlemen" and replacing the committee's secretary Crans (c1809–1867) as addressee with "Thos D Grover Esqr, Col J Thompson & others." The *Pennsylvanian* printed the amended text. Thomas Davis Grover (1788–1849) and John Thompson (c1774–1840) were Southwark politicians. Thompson presided at the event, and congressman Joel B. Sutherland spoke. Guests included senators Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, John Tipton of Indiana, Thomas Hart Benton, and Felix Grundy. Letters of regret were read from Donelson, Kendall, Blair, Van Buren, Taney, Cabinet officers Forsyth, Woodbury, and Cass, and others.

To Henry Simpson et al.

Washington, July 1, 1834.

Gentlemen:

I feel honored by the kind invitation to unite with my fellow citizens of the 2d Congressional District, in the next anniversary of our National

Independence, which you have been pleased to convey to me—but am prevented from accepting it, by my public engagements here.

It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, for a sentiment on the occasion, and am Very respectfully, Your ob't. servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The memory of General La Fayette: Second only to the Father of our Country, in the grateful and enduring affections of its citizens.

Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, July 8, 1834 (mAJs). Pennsylvania's second congressional district covered central Philadelphia, including the BUS headquarters on Chestnut Street. Henry Simpson (1790–1868) chaired the six-man Committee of Invitation for a grand "Democratic Festival" on July 4. George M. Dallas presided and Henry D. Gilpin gave an oration excoriating the Bank. Guests included senators Hill, Tipton, Benton, and Grundy. Van Buren, Taney, Andrew Stevenson, Pennsylvania governor George Wolf, and Cabinet officers Forsyth, Woodbury, Cass, and Butler were among those who sent toasts and regrets (*Pennsylvanian*, July 7 and 8, 1834; *Speech of Henry D. Gilpin, July 4th. 1834* [Philadelphia: Mifflin & Parry, 1834], in Van Buren Papers, DLC).

From Anthony Butler

Mexico 2 July 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have but just received despatch No. 58 from the Department of State, by which I am instructed to conclude a New Convention with the Mexican Government on the question of boundary—and that after that Convention shall be ratified here, I am directed to return with it to the United States. This despatch is accompanied by a letter addressed to the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs in which Mr. McLane says that I return home "*on leave granted*." And in the concluding paragraph of the official despatch addressed to myself I am told to say the following "In your audience of leave you will state to the Mexican Authorities that the President has been induced by *imperative considerations connected with the public service* to *require* your presence in the United States"[1] I have made the quotation as well from the letter addressed to the Secretary here, as from the communication addressed to myself, in order that you may perceive the discrepancy. In the letter to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he is told that "the President *has thought proper to grant me leave* to return home" In the letter to myself I am instructed to say—"that *imperious considerations* connected with the public service *has induced the President to <u>require</u>* my presence in the United States" In the first it would seem that I return upon my own solicitation to which the President *consents*. By the last it would seem that I am *required* (in other words *ordered*) to return on account of some matter in which the public service is interested—which of these statements are the Mexican authorities to believe? The latter

order to return, might seem to indicate, that there had been some neglect of duty—or the commission of some act unworthy the character & station of a public functionary—it is true there is nothing positive—all is left to conjecture, in forming which malice will draw one conclusion—justice and fair dealing a very different one: Be it so; I shall be glad to return to the U. States on any terms and under any circumstances. I was placed here as you know, without any solicitation on my part—unexpectedly, without my knowledge, and certainly contrary to my inclination, had I been permitted to exercise a discretion. In the first letter I wrote you after being informed of my appointment I earnestly solicited my recal, and requested Mr. Poinsett the bearer to add whatever he could to produce your concurrence with my request—he afterwards wrote me that he had used his efforts in seconding my wishes to return. Notwithstanding I was however continued here, and where I have remained nearly five years faithfully laboring for the benefit of my Country, and at great pecuniary sacrafices, which at my time of Life are not to be repaired. My only reward is a proud consciousness that my labors have been successful, and that although I have not done all which was desirable to have done, yet that my exertions have not ~~been unprofitable~~ only been beneficial to my Country, but honorable to myself—Honorable in the estimation of every man capable of Judging, and impartial enough to determine justly—how far it has been useful to my Country may be tested by what I have done and remaining on record—and by the estimation in which my Country & Government have been held since 1830 and ~~for~~ compared with that of the three years previous.[2] How far it has been honorable to myself I have abundant testimonials of undeniable character, and might multiply these testimonials *ad libitum* if I pleased to do so. You may ask why I have entered upon this Topic? For the most cogent reasons. 1st In the character of the communication requiring my return, there are indications of its having originated in unfavorable impressions towards me, without the frankness to communicate what these impressions were, or the source from whence derived. I know that I have enemies here and elsewhere—who is without them? Who in this world's wide range has been so fortunate as to escape the assaults of Envy, malice and detraction? For myself I have never at any time shunned investigation—or feared any thing from calumny and malignancy. I have been sometimes ~~been~~ grossly misrepresented, and basely slandered and it has happened that for a short time I have suffered under the malignant imputations—but thank heaven it has never happened to me, to be unable to put the slander down and the slanderer to shame whenever I could grapple with it—or with him; and such is my position yet. I knew that I had enemies in Mexico, a few amongst my own Countrymen; Men destitute alike of Honor and of shame, and who would employ any means no matter how vile and low to gratify their malice—one of these very men—the most active amongst my slanderers a philadelphian the brother in Law of Josiah Randall of that City become my bitter enemy because I *compelled him* to be silent on one occasion when he was reviling you. I

afterwards had to shake my Cane over his head. He had previously borne the reputation of a bully but I unmasked him, and he has ever since been my deadly and unrelenting enemy and slanderer.[3] What of that. I rested myself on the knowledge you had of me for 25 years past, during the greater part of which time our intercourse was of the most friendly intimate, and to all appearance the most confidential and unreserved character; on my part most certainly so. I repeat that I rested on all this as my protection against any attack which malice might make upon me. Yes Sir, my protection was sought in the personal knowledge you had of me in peace and in War—in 25 years intimate intercourse and Correspondence verbal and in Writing on all sorts of subjects that could occur, in which you had occasions to witness my frankness and independence of Character.[4] A frankness that sought no concealment to advance a selfish purpose. An Independence that would court no man to obtain his favor; nor stoop to an unworthy action to obtain the greatest earthly good. All this I was sure you knew, and relied upon your own Candor & Justice to give it its due weight. I confess that when the Secretary of State forwarded me a Copy of the charges exhibited against me, by that most degraded and contemptible of all contemptible Men Mr. James S. Wilcocks and told me that the "President directed him to say, that "he hoped I would be able to explain them"—when I heard this, let me confess that my confidence in your good feelings towards me was greatly shaken—to think such charges, merited notice—and then the expression of *a hope* that I might be able to explain them. charges the most absurd and inconsistent ~~that were~~ ever concocted by a moonstruck wretch—charges one single reading of which was enough to shew their inconsistency and in that their want of truth—charges moreover the *falsehood of one of which* rested in your own personal knowledge and from whence you might have fairly presumed the falsehood of all—but nevertheless you entertained them, considered them worthy of notice, and meriting a reply. Well Sir, I did not shrink from the task. A reply was sent, and so far as it was practicable to obtain proof, the charges were repelled & refuted by proof.[5] I have yet more proof in possession which is reserved untill my return will enable me to lay it before you. In all that is past, I cast no blame on you—but it serves to shew how much easier a lodgment is made against me in your mind than I believed it possible to be—and knowing the unwearied industry of two or three men in this place to injure me, I cannot ~~fail~~ hesitate to suppose that my return to the U. States, which my own urgent requests failed to obtain for me—has been effected by their slander. Let me assure you however Sir that you will find me ever ready to confront my accusers, and meet any charge exhibited against me at five minutes notice. Innocence is not only fearless but it needs no preparation. And my motto has ever been *Semper paratus*.[6]

I hope to see you in the course of a few months when it will be in my power to say more than a letter will permit me to do. My letter to the Department of State will give you the news of the Country.[7] and I remain with great respect & regard your Most obedt. Servt.

A. Butler

ALS, DLC (44). Secretary of State Forsyth in Washington forwarded this to AJ in Tennessee on August 11 (below).

1. Butler quoted from McLane's January 13 instructions, which had miscarried and just arrived (Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, 8:26–28, 284). Francisco María Lombardo (1799–1855) was Mexico's foreign secretary.

2. Butler's predecessor Joel Poinsett had been appointed minister to Mexico in 1825. He was recalled by AJ in October 1829 at the request of the Mexican government. Butler had arrived to replace him in December, with the rank of chargé d'affaires.

3. Josiah Randall (c1788–1866) was a Philadelphia lawyer.

4. Butler had known AJ since 1807. He had been an Army colonel during the War of 1812.

5. U.S. consul at Mexico City James Smith Wilcocks (c1777–1838) had written the State Department on February 15, 1833, that Butler was "totally unfit," charging him with "tyrannical disposition," "insatiable" avarice, and "a mean and despicable character." He cited eleven instances of Butler's scandalous conduct, from usurious lending and cheating in trade to fighting in the street and openly propositioning respectable Mexican women. Secretary of State McLane had forwarded the charges to Butler on October 12, requiring at AJ's direction "such explanations as may be in your power . . . refuting or explaining the charges in question, which he trusts you will be able to do with success." Butler had already written McLane on June 21, 1833, to complain about Wilcocks and urge his removal as consul. AJ removed Wilcocks in October. On March 12, 1834, Butler wrote McLane, repelling Wilcocks's charges in detail and calling him "utterly depraved as well as malicious and unworthy of credit of any kind." McLane replied on May 26 that AJ found Butler's explanations "entirely satisfactory." In reply to this letter from Butler, Forsyth explained further on August 27 that in requiring a response to the charges AJ had "considered you as an official personage merely, against whom formal accusations and complaints were made by another officer of the Government," and that the result had gratifyingly "justified the favorable judgment of your character he had formed on a personal knowledge" (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 109–11, 141–42, 149–50, Serial 332; DNA-RG 59, M97-7).

6. Latin for "always prepared."

7. Butler's July 1 despatch to the State Department described the ongoing unrest in Mexico and reported the receipt of his miscarried January 13 instructions to procure a treaty extending the deadline for running the boundary, see it ratified by Mexico, and return home with it. Butler proposed instead returning without waiting for ratification, as that would take at least until January 1835 and he wished to meet sooner in person with AJ or the secretary of state, where "certain communications may be made, and opinions freely exchanged and compared which it is impracticable to do by any other mode" (DNA-RG 59, M97-7). Forsyth wrote AJ about it on August 11 (below).

To William McKendree Gwin

Private—

Washington
July 3rd. 1834—

Dr. Sir,

you will find from [the] enclosed vote, that after being *[hung]* up before the senate to the *[final]* hour of its session, & until *[after]* the vice President had left *[his]* chair, you were rejected as *[marshal]* by a tie vote of 17—as I am told *[. . .]* to the great gratification of M[r] Poindexter. On the resolution of your rejection being presented I nominated Genl Thomas

Hinds who was instantly confirmed. Col King of Alabama believing that Genl Hinds would not accept and informing Mr Calhoun of the false statement of Poindexter that had caused him to vo[te] against you—Mr. Calhou[n mov]ed a reconsideration of the [vote] of approval in the case of [the] Genl.—on hearing this I withdrew his nomination *[and]* ~~being thus informed~~ renominated you, and to the great shagrin *[of]* Poindexter you were confirmed by Mr Calhoun voting [for] you. The conduct of your [fri]end Black in this, *your*, case [is] unacountable—he permitted you to be hung up before the Senate for months to gratify Poindexter and if he durst, from his uniform opposition to the administration displayed in all his votes this session, he would have voted against you. Mr Blank I have not seen since his vote against my protest, and his voting for Clays resolutions—he also vo[ted] against Mr Taney. This *[was]* the most unprincipled and *[. . .]* vote ever given by a corrupt majority. Mr. Black *[has]* sold himself to the B[ank] and as many others wi*[ll be obli]*ged to do its bidden.[1]

I do hope the State w[ill] soon rid itself from s[uch] false representation, *[and]* select those who will [be] Governed by principl*[e.]* your commission *[is sent]* to you by the mail which carries this[2] In haste, yrs respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, CU-BANC (26-0109). The manuscript is mutilated. Gwin (1805–1885), later a Mississippi congressman and California senator, was a physician in Clinton, Mississippi. He was the son of AJ's Tennessee friend James Gwin and the younger brother of Samuel Gwin (c1794–1838). Between December 1831 and February 1833, AJ had several times nominated Samuel for register of the Mount Salus (Clinton) land office. Led by Poindexter, the Senate each time rejected him, while AJ kept him in office through interim commissions. Samuel was finally nominated and confirmed as register of the new Chocchuma land office in March 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:141).

AJ had given William Gwin a recess appointment as marshal in Mississippi in October 1833. He sent his nomination to the Senate on January 20, 1834. It was considered in committee and on the floor until June 30, the last day of the session. The Senate then rejected Gwin by 17 to 17, with Calhoun voting nay. Vice president Van Buren, who presided over the Senate with the right to vote in case of a tie, had departed on June 28, and the Senate had elected Poindexter to preside as president pro tempore. After Gwin's rejection on June 30, AJ nominated former Mississippi congressman Thomas Hinds to replace him. The Senate confirmed Hinds, but afterwards voted to reconsider on motion of William Rufus de Vane King of Alabama. AJ then withdrew Hinds's nomination and again nominated Gwin. At the end of the day the Senate confirmed him by 17 to 15, with Calhoun and Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina switching their votes from nay to yea (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 3:345, 412, 423, 436, 441–44, 446).

1. Mississippi senator John Black had voted for Clay's censure resolution on March 28, against receiving AJ's protest on May 7, and against Taney for Treasury secretary on June 24.

2. Forsyth issued Gwin's commission this same day (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). Gwin replied to AJ on August 9 (below).

To Levi Woodbury

July 3rd. 1834

My Dr Sir,

The importance of a circulating gold coin at as early a day as possible to society & particularly the labouring classes, in the present crisis, is so obvious, that I cannot omit pressing it upon your recollection.

The late law making foreign silver coin current relieves the mint in a great degree free from the coinage of silver and all the power of the mint ought to be employed in coining gold. The superintendant of the mint ought to be instructed to have all his force & machinery in a perfect state for the coinage of gold so that the bullion may be coined as early as possible after delivery, and placed in the deposit Banks, part to be paid in discharge of the public debts—particularly to the revolutionary & other pensioners in the interior & western country.[1] This will give to the gold coin a general circulation and will be soon seen and felt and convince the people how ideal & falacious has been all the noise made by the bank men of the necessity of a national Bank to regulate the currency and being necessary as a fiscal agent of the government.

you know my anxiety on this subject in the present crisis of our affairs, and I draw your particular attention to it[.] I am very respectfully yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0132). Woodbury had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury on June 27. Congress in June had passed three laws governing coinage. Acts of June 25 and 28 made the silver coins of Mexico, Peru, Chile, Central America, Brazil, and France and the gold coins of Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Spain, Mexico, and Colombia legal tender in the United States. The Coinage Act of June 28 reduced the gold content of American minted $10 eagle, $5 half eagle, and $2.50 quarter eagle coins from the previous standard set in 1792. Since the metal in $1 silver coins remained unchanged, the law altered the silver-to-gold value ratio from 15:1 to 16:1, in effect overvaluing gold with the object of drawing more of it to the mint for conversion to coin. The change was to go into effect on July 31 (*Statutes*, 1:248, 4:681–82, 699–701).

1. Former Pennsylvania congressman Samuel Moore (1774–1861) was director of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Woodbury sent his instructions this same day (DNA-RG 104, Entry 1) and wrote AJ on July 18 (below). Moore wrote AJ on August 1 (below).

Memorandum on Gold Coinage

July 3rd. wrote to the secretary of the Treasury to give directions to the superintendant of the mint to put all his machinery in order to extend the coinage of Gold at the mint, that all the Bullion that is deposited may be coined as soon thereafter as possible & deposited in the deposit Banks & paid out in the public dues & thereby put *in circula[tion]*

AN, DLC (64; 26-0134).

From Robert Mayo

Washington—July 3rd. 1834.

Dr. Mayo feels himself in duty bound to submit to the President the inclosed letter from Dr. Craig. At the same time, Dr. M. cannot refrain from remarking how utterly he was astounded at so uncalled for an attempt to wound his feelings and his honor at the moment of his induction into office, to which he had been appointed by the Secretary of State with the avowed approbation and confidence of the President.

Dr. M. would most respectfully submit to the consideration of the President whether it be not a reasonable request, either that an investigation of these charges be instituted or that the letter of Dr. Craig be ordered to be expunged from the files of the office.

It is but too manifest that to accept office under such dark imputations of dishonor, accompanied too, with a querulous detail of other specifications of office so novel & I might say unexampled would be to take part in fixing the stamp of that dishonor, and loading the wounded spirit with such oppression, as would drive his soul in disgust from his body. Your very respectful & obedient servant

Ro. Mayo

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-15). LC, DSI-AC (mAJs).

[Enclosure: John D. Craig to Mayo]

Patent Office July 3rd. 1834.

Sir,

As you are now appointed a Clerk in this Office I think it necessary, candidly to inform you, of what character I understand you bear in washington; and I have it from the President, that he has had similar information on the subject, though he is not inclined to believe it true, & I sincerely hope it is not.

You are represented, as a man of disagreeable temper, and constantly endeavouring, to undermine and supplant others in the offices in which you have been; you are also stated, to be a very inferior clerk, such are the common reports in this City, and I have it in charge from the President to inform him minutely how far such character or any part of it shall prove to be true, and he has assured me, that your stay in the office, will depend upon your conduct, contradicting said reports.

With regard to the duties of the Office they are both important and laborious, and require both talents and attention, the hours of attendance throughout the year are from 9 to 3 o'clock and no encouragement to visitors except on the business of the office, is to be given to any person, or any conversation permitted with visitors, except on subjects of the

same kind, and it is an invariable rule, that no one belonging to the office, shall absent himself or leave the Office, during Office hours, without permission.

Thus with perfect candour & good feelings to avoid future misunderstanding, have I made this communication. I am your Humble Servt.

John D. Craig

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-15). LC, DSI-AC (mAJs). Mayo (1784–1864) was a physician and journalist. He had held clerkships under AJ in the Post Office Department and the War Department pension office, and had repeatedly complained to AJ about corruption and malfeasance in government offices (*Jackson Papers*, 9:283–86; 11:870, 874). In an exposé Mayo later published against AJ, he charged that his dismissal from the pension office in 1833 was in retaliation for exposing fraudulent practices by government clerks. He related that afterwards he had also uncovered and reported abuses in the General Land Office, and that in March 1834 he refused a position there after AJ in recommending him for it had falsely said that he had pledged to be on good behavior, which Mayo found insulting (Robert Mayo, *The Affidavit of Andrew Jackson*, 3d ed. [Washington, 1840], pp. 36–40).

On June 2, 1834, Mayo applied for a position in the Patent Office and was told there were no vacancies. But on July 1, Forsyth dismissed clerk Alexander McIntyre. Mayo was offered his place and began work July 3 (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). He remained until January 31, 1835, when both he and Craig were dismissed.

Remission of Samuel Houston's Fine

Genl. Houston's Case

Whether the House of Representatives had, or had not, the power to arrest Genl Houston (he being a citizen) and to punish him for a contempt because of his assault upon one of its members in the streets, the House not being in session, is not necessary *now* to consider. The House of Representatives, it appears, did arrest and bring Genl Houston before them and after great delay and expense condemned him to be reprimanded. It appears that for the same act he was indicted and fined $500. Under the circumstances of the case I regard this fine as excessive and therefore remit it

Andrew Jackson

DS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 59 (26-0128).

Andrew Jackson President of the United States of America.
To the Marshal of the District of Columbia, greeting:

Whereas at a session of the Circuit Court of the United States, held in and for the County of Washington and District of Columbia in the year 1832, a certain Samuel Houston was convicted of an Assault and Battery and sentenced to pay a Fine of $500 and the Costs of prosecution;

Now be it known that, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, have remitted, and do hereby remit unto him, the said Samuel Houston, the Fine aforesaid, and order that he be forthwith discharged from imprisonment.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, this 3d. day of July A.D. 1834, and of the Independence of the United States the 58th.

Andrew Jackson

By the President,

John Forsyth
Secretary of State

LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0127; T967-1). Alexander Hunter (1791–1849) was marshal of the District of Columbia.

To Levi Woodbury

July 8th. 1834—

I have considered the subject of employing an agent for the Deposit Banks and have come to the conclusion—that if the Banks employ an agent to communicate with the secretary of the Treasury they have a right to do so, but we have no legal right to appoint & pay such agent.

It might be well, should the secretary of the Treasury find a necessity, to ~~find employ~~ enquire for a man well qualified and appoint him a permanant clerk in his Department, and in addition to his duty as clerk impose this duty upon him

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by Woodbury:] Whitneys case Gen Jackson's letter

ANS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0197). Reuben Miles Whitney (1788–1845) had been a BUS director from 1822 to 1824 and was later an informant against it, an opponent of recharter, and a would-be confidant of AJ. On April 30, 1833, he had written AJ to urge the removal of deposits to state banks and appointment of a government agent to "organize the whole system" and "controul and direct the circulating medium of the United States, as the Engineer does the Steam power which puts the Engine in motion" (Van Buren Papers, DLC; 22-1222). On June 15, 1833, Whitney had written then Treasury secretary William J. Duane, claiming "the confidence of the President to a great degree" and offering himself as supervising agent in the certain event of deposit removal. In October 1833, after the removal, Whitney had gotten the directors of six deposit banks to recommend him to Taney as head of a new Treasury bureau to oversee the system (*HRRep* 193, 24th Cong., 2d sess., part 1, pp. 21–26, Serial 307). Whitney wrote AJ on October 6 (below).

From Roley McIntosh et al.

Washington July 8th. 1834

General Andrew Jackson President of the U States

Moast respected Father your Creek Children has waited untill this time and they now find them selves disapointed in not being able to settle there buisness with the government, after waiting some Three Months with asuarance there buisness would be attended to and settled to there sattisfaction; your red children dose not mean to complain They have allways listened to the counsels of there greait Father, and have allways obaid the direction given by him

They are unhapily situated a long distance from home with out the means to pay there Justs debts, there anuity not being adquit to meet all the demands against them and to leave them sufficiant to place them at there Homes. They intreat there greait Father to take there case in to consideration and direct that our expences may be allowed we wish to leave imeadeatly, as the most of our Red brothers are on the eave of departure for there Homes in the fare west, may you enjoy health and Hapiness is the prare of your Red Children had the agent you sent us attended to our buisness we Shoud not have been compeld to have left our homes, your Red Children,

Rowly McIntosh his X mark
Foshutchee Micco his X mark
Chilly Mc.Intosh
Kendal Lewis

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for his reply—we cannot apply money without appropriations. A. J.

DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-236). The Western Creek delegates had arrived in Washington about April 10. AJ had written Cass about them on May 7 (above). On April 21 they had presented Cass with various claims against the government and asked its aid in discharging debts they had incurred in purchases for their people (DNA-RG 75, M234-236). John Campbell (1777–1858) was the Western Creek agent.

From Robert Mills

City Washington July 8th. 1834

His Excellency Genl. Jackson President of the U Sts.

I would respectfully request of the President his recommendation of my professional services to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has to carry into effect several public buildings, the designs for which were furnished on a former occasion by me, and which being of an important character requires the supervision of the architect.

I would make this request as much for the advantage of the government as my own, for I can satisfy the president or the Secy. that the employment of my services will be the saving of thousands of dollars, in the cost of these buildings. I would briefly advert to facts in confirmation.

1st. In the case of the Marine Hospital building erected in Charleston S.C I was employed by the department to furnish the design &c, proposals were recd. from the mechanics of that City to execute the same, & the bid amounted to $*20.000*. I told the Secy this sum was far beyond the value of the work, that *13.000*$ were sufficient, he directed me to procure other offers, which I did, after going into a minute calculation with one of our best mechanics, and a contract was made which has since been executed for *12100*$ a saving of $7900. to the govt.[1]

2d. When proposals were rendered for the Custom houses (now about to be built) upon my designs, the offers generally went much beyond my estimates, & I was directed by the departt. to proceed to the sites of these buildings and determine their value: I did so, and entering into the proper investigation of the work with the several mechanics I reduced the amount of proposals offered from 44. 42. & 23 thousand dollars to 20. 16. & 23.000$.[2]

Satisfied therefore that I could render important services to the government in my professional capacity, I would respectfully solicit employment. With sentiments of high consideration and respect I have the honor to salute you Sir

Robt. Mills
Architect—

P.S. I am at present not professionally employed.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the secretary of the Treasury A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 56, Entry 103 (mAJs). *The Papers of Robert Mills* microfilm edition (Scholarly Resources, 1990), reel 7. Mills (1781–1855) was a noted architect whose subsequent designs in Washington included the Treasury Building, the Patent Office, and the Washington Monument. He had just resigned as a draftsman in the General Land Office.

In 1833 Mills had designed custom houses for Newburyport and New Bedford, Mass., and Middletown and New London, Conn., whose construction he now hoped to oversee. He delivered this letter with AJ's referral to Woodbury, who replied on July 9 that the customs collectors were "now deemed competent" to superintend the work. On July 23 Mills wrote Woodbury that the collector's plan for the Middletown custom house omitted essential fireproofing features to hold down costs. "Concerned with my own reputation as the architect," Mills proposed to consult with the collector to "secure a more fire proof building" while keeping within budget and charging the Department only for his travel. Woodbury declined the next day to reduce the limited construction funds available by incurring even that expense. On July 28, Woodbury relented so far as countenancing a trip by Mills to contrive improvements to the four custom house plans to reduce costs and enhance fireproofing, with any recompense to him to come solely from arrangements he might make with the contractors (DNA-RG 56; *The Papers of Robert Mills* microfilm, reel 7). Mills made the trip in August.

1. Mills had designed the marine hospital at Charleston, S.C., in 1831.

2. Pursuant to a proposal from Mills, then Treasury secretary Duane had directed him on September 16, 1833, to visit the four custom house sites and revise construction plans to limit costs and enhance fireproofing (DNA-RG 56; *The Papers of Robert Mills* microfilm, reel 6).

To William Berkeley Lewis

[Jackson left Washington for the Hermitage on July 8.]

Fairfax courthouse
July 9th. 1834—

My Dr Sir,

we reached here last evening in good time, & without accident,

upon enquiry I find that George has forgot in the hurry of business to put up the two cameos intended for my little Rachel, & my name sake, your grandson. I wish you to enclose them to me under cover to Abington Virginia, to remain there until my arrival, unless you meet with some safe hand by whom you can send them. Should Major Armstrong be still in Washington send them by him. You will find them in a small box in the lower drawer of my cloathes press in my sleeping room. Eliza, or Ann, has the key—please to attend to this for me. We are awaiting Major Donelsons arrival to proceed on our Journey—say to Mr Earle god bless him, & believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNPM (26-0205). Copy, NN (26-0207).

From Thomas Hart Benton

Washington, June 11th. 1834.[1]

Dear Sir,

I have just got back from Philadelphia, and have the satisfaction to report the most favorable state of things in that City. Our friends are completely re-animated, full of hope and confidence, and determined to make the greatest exertions from this til October. They count certainly on carrying Watmoughs district, and have a strong hope that they will carry Binneys also, which is the very citadel of the Bank.[2] Throughout the state the same spirit prevails, and a change of from *four* to *six* members is counted on in our favour. I am truly gratified that I went, for besides having reason to be personally pleased with the reception that was given me, I find it to be the universal opinion of our friends there that my visit, and the *four* speeches which I made to *four* different assemblages, have contributed to rouse and excite the spirits of our friends.[3] The gold currency

is all the rage, and our friends were making all exertions to procure it, & distribute it among the people. From Philadelphia it is to be distributed all over the state of Pennsylvania, and into *Delaware* & *New Jersey*. In a word, I only repeat what was said to me on all hands, that your administration will be triumphantly supported, and that your friends were never more numerous, more united, or more enthusiastic, than at this time. The sham committee, sent on by the Senate, was spoken of with the highest degree of contempt & derision. They have left to Philadelphia, to meet again in two months.[4] While I was there, Mc.Allister stopped payment.[5] The immediate cause of the stoppage was the refusal of the bank to discount a note of $2,500, having only 40 days to run, and every way secure, and the same day, or the day before, a note of $50,000 in favour of some Virginia *politician* was discounted upon irresponsible security. His name I did not learn, but it will be out. Gilpin told it at a dinner table at Gnrl. Patterson's in presence of Ellmaker, ~~a~~ our director, who would not tell particulars, but admitted the fact. Old Poins, Crockett, and others of that stamp were seen daily hanging about the bank, and doubtless got money, whether in their own names or not, is not known.[6] yours truly,

Thomas H. Benton

ALS, DLC-Donelson Papers (25-1313).

1. Benton misdated the letter, written July 11.

2. John Goddard Watmough (1793–1861) was a Philadelphia congressman. Horace Binney's second district downtown included the BUS main office on Chestnut Street. In October, Democrat Michael W. Ash defeated Watmough, and Binney did not stand for reelection.

3. Benton had spoken at the second district "Democratic Festival" on July 4 and to Democrats from the first (Joel Sutherland's) district on July 7 (Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, July 17 and 24, 1834).

4. On June 30, the Senate had authorized its Committee on Finance to sit in the recess to investigate matters pertaining to the BUS, including the reasons for deposit removal, the causes of commercial distress, the condition of the deposit banks, alleged BUS violations of its charter, and its recent "general conduct and management" (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 128, 245, 391, Serial 237). Chairman Daniel Webster, John Tyler of Virginia, Thomas Ewing of Ohio, and Willie Mangum of North Carolina made up the committee. On July 7 they wrote Biddle from Philadelphia requesting certain BUS records and access to its books. Biddle's July 8 reply (privately drafted by Webster) welcomed the committee and pledged full cooperation with its inquiry (*Richmond Whig*, July 14, 1834; *Papers of Daniel Webster: Correspondence, Volume 3, 1830–1834*, pp. 352–57). The committee visited Philadelphia again in September. On December 18 it submitted a report to the Senate, written by Tyler, that largely vindicated the Bank (*SDoc* 17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 267).

5. Philadelphia merchant Charles Macalester had been appointed a government BUS director by AJ in May.

6. On June 27 AJ had nominated Levi Ellmaker (c1789–1835) to be a government BUS director in place of Roberts Vaux, who had declined his appointment. The Senate confirmed Ellmaker on June 30. Robert Patterson (1792–1881) was a Philadelphia merchant and Pennsylvania militia general. George Poindexter and David Crockett had attended Whig dinners in Philadelphia on July 4.

From John Forsyth

Department of State
Washington July 11th 1834

Sir

I have the honor to transmit for your Signature, the Articles of Agreement and Convention with the Choctaw Nation of Indians. It would have been presented to you for that purpose, previously to your departure from the city, but it could not be obtained in time from the Printer[.] I am Sir Very respectfully Your Obedt Servt.

John Forsyth

[Endorsed by AJ:] recd July 26th. 1834. Mr. Forsyth encloses the chickesaw Treaty for signature—signed this 27th of July mailed at Abingdon for the city of Washington A. J.

LS, DLC (44). LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). The State Department's letterbook copy of this letter says "Chickasaw" instead of "Choctaw." The enclosure was the Chickasaw treaty that had been signed on May 24, approved by the Senate on June 30, and officially ratified on July 1.

From Levi Woodbury

[Under the claims convention of 1831, the first payment of 4,856,666.66 francs from France had been due to the U.S. on February 2, 1833, payable in Paris. As a means to collect it, on February 7 Treasury secretary Louis McLane had sold the Bank of the United States a bill of exchange upon the French government for that amount, for which the Bank paid the Treasury at 5.375 francs per dollar, or $903,565.89. When presented with the bill, the French ministry refused payment, no appropriation having been made to cover it. On April 26, BUS cashier Samuel Jaudon wrote McLane that the bill had been protested in Paris on March 22 and that "the bank holds you responsible for the principal, interest, cost, damages, and exchange." On May 13 Jaudon presented a bill to the Treasury for $1,062,408.66, representing the price of the bill, costs of protest, interest since the day of protest, and a 15% charge for damages. On May 16 McLane wrote Biddle that the principal of $903,565.89, which the government had never actually drawn from the Bank, would be immediately returned and that the other charges, totaling $158,842.77, were "under consideration" for decision "in a few days." On June 19 Biddle pressed McLane's successor, William J. Duane, for an answer, and on June 21 Duane sent him a May 24 opinion from then attorney general Roger Taney approving the account with the exception of the claim for damages, which Taney said "in my opinion, has no foundation in law or in equity, and ought not to be paid

*by the Government. The bank is entitled to indemnity, and to nothing more." On June 24 and again on August 12, Biddle pressed Duane for an explanation of Taney's reasons, which on August 16 Taney flatly refused to furnish him (*SDoc *17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 263–79, Serial 267).*

*Ten months later, on June 25, 1834, the BUS presented the Treasury with an updated bill for $169,379.33, covering the still unpaid costs and damages and $10,536.56 in additional accrued interest. On July 2 Woodbury replied that nothing had happened to change the government's opinion of the illegitimacy of the damages charge (*SDoc *2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 48–49, Serial 266).*

*The next day, July 3, Woodbury wrote Biddle requesting payment of the regular semi-annual dividend that the BUS owed the government on its ownership of $7 million in BUS capital stock, which it held under a provision of the 1816 charter. On July 8 Biddle replied that, by direction of the BUS board, "from the dividend payable on the 17th of this month, there will be deducted the amount due to the bank for damages, costs, and interest upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government." Biddle said that the Bank took this course "not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only mode, of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tribunals." At the same time he invited Woodbury to suggest "any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals, more acceptable to you." Biddle wrote a second letter the same day, adding that "in thus enforcing their right in this particular case," the BUS directors did "not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds" (*SDoc *2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 49–50, Serial 266).]*

Washington. 11th. July 1834

Dear Sir,

I received yesterday two communications from the Bank of the United States, declining to pay to the Treasury any of the late dividends due, except the balance after deducting the damages claimed on the French Bill of Exchange. They further intimated, that they did not thereby waive a farther claim on the United States for damages for the removal of the Deposits.

I have consulted the Secretaries of State and War with Mr. Taney & Major Lewis & intend to see Mr Van Buren, if practicable, having once called unsuccessfully.

I shall then make such a brief reply as may seem now most adviseable— the purport of which I will communicate. I intend to be explicit and firm in opposition to their course. Hereafter I can, if desired, go farther into the subject, & should like your views as to using the amount they may pass to our credit. Perhaps there can be no objection to use it, if we claim

the residue & dissent from their course. They probably wish us to leave them in the use of it & to commence an action for the whole; but your friends here generally think it better not to indulge them at present with an opportunity to let the Judges whitewash them.

Every thing else goes on smoothly since your departure. There has been a change in the British Cabinet, rendering it more liberal. Mr. Stanley & Sir J. Graham go out on the question of Church property holding it cannot be taken away &c.[1]

Mr. Forsyth thinks this a good occasion to change his foreign agents, as the old ones should have taken up the French Bill for the sole credit of the government—the drawer.[2] With my best respects to your family I remain with great Respect & Regard Your Ob Ser.

Levi Woodbury

P.S. All think here this last movement of the Bank will drive another nail in its coffin.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Woodbury: recd. 25th. answered 26th. of July 1834—A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Woodbury wrote again on July 17, and AJ replied on July 26 (below).

1. Colonial secretary Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley (1799–1869) and First Lord of the Admiralty James Robert George Graham (1792–1861) had resigned from the Cabinet of Whig prime minister Earl Grey on May 27 in protest against measures to reform the funding and finances of the established Church of Ireland. The Grey ministry was dissolved on July 9.

2. AJ and his ministers blamed the government's agents in France and Britain, Hottinguer & Co. and the Barings, for not themselves taking up the bill of exchange on the government's behalf, rather than returning it under protest to the BUS and thus creating a basis for the BUS to claim damages (*HRDoc* 3, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 6–7, Serial 271).

From John Forsyth

Washington
July 12. 1834

My dear Sir

The papers from France for the use of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Indemnity have arrived at New York. I had a letter from Mr Sedgewick who brings them, this morning.[1]

Mr Charles Howard of Baltimore declines his appointment as Director of the Bank of the U. States. I have mentioned the fact to Mr Woodbury that he may recommend to you a successor.[2] He has no doubt apprised you of the refusal of the Bank to pay over the dividends of the Govt. Stock a part being detained to pay the damages on the bill drawn on the Govt. of France.

I have despatches from Mr Vail—nothing important to us communicated. There have been some changes in the English Ministry arising from

disagreements among the ministers on the subject of Church property & church rights. The immediate subject of dispute was the reform proposed in the Established Church in Ireland.[3]

The act of the Bank in taking the law into their own hands must have a salutary Effect on publick opinion especially as it is coupled with a pretty distinct intimation that they mean to claim damages for the removal of the Deposits.

I hope the slight interruptions at the beginning of your journey have not been succeeded by any accidents—trifling or serious

Mr Van Buren complains of dispepsia & will not be well until he takes to the road, which he will do next week. I am my dear Sir truly yours,

John Forsyth

[Endorsed by AJ:] recd July 26th. Mr. Forsythe—July 12th. 1834—papers from France—arrived at N. york—Col Howard declines *[accepting]*—B. director—the Bank, U. S. refuses to pay the dividend—on U. S. Stock—This, if anything can, arouse the people still more against this institution—A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Theodore Sedgwick III (1811–1859) was an attorney and writer who had served as an attaché in Edward Livingston's legation at Paris. He arrived at New York on July 10. He brought records and documents concerning French spoliations on American shipping during the Napoleonic Wars, for the use of the commission that had been appointed pursuant to a law of July 13, 1832, to apportion French indemnity payments under the 1831 claims convention among the various claimants.

2. Charles Howard (1802–1869) of Baltimore had been nominated for BUS government director on June 27 and confirmed by the Senate on June 30. He wrote Forsyth declining the office on July 10 (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). The seat remained vacant for the rest of the year.

3. Chargé at London Aaron Vail had written on May 30, reporting on growing political turmoil over demands to curb the privileges and revenues of the church establishment in both Ireland and England (DNA-RG 59, M30-38).

From Edward Livingston

(Private)

Paris 14 July 1834

My Dear General

Accounts which just been received here from England and from Spain render the occurrence of a general war in Europe almost certain. It is certain that Don Carlos has sailed from England with supplies of money arms & ammunition for his party, and it is reported and believed that he has actually arrived and been received with Enthusiasm by his adherents in Biscay and Navarre their force before his arrival was Estimated at 30,000 men, and it will be greatly increased when he puts himself at their

head. The troops of the queen will find it difficult to cope with this force without foreign assistance, this will make a call on France indispensible and if she complies with the stipulations of the Quadruple alliance the northern powers must make an attack on Belgium and the war will become general. France however may not find it convenient to comply with her engagement, or a vigorous attack on the insurgents by Genl Rodil may render the call upon the french Government unnecessary.[1] But on the whole I think the aspect of affairs renders a war extremely probable. In this case what is our policy? clearly to avoid being involved in it; but to this End we must demonstrate to all the contending powers not only that we have the Spirit but the means of defending our Commerce and of throwing a decisive weight in the scale opposed to any Nation that may be inclined to interfere with our neutral rights all the means within the power of the Executive should be used to fit out our finest ships and they should be kept cruising on the European coasts, should from time to time enter their ports and show what a valueable ally, or formidable enemy we should make I have mentioned this in several of my Despatches and I take the liberty of repeating it to you in this confidential manner, because I every Day become more convinced of its importance much solicitude is expressed, on the subject by the parties most interested in the attitude, which we may assume. Should it be an imposing one the first fruits will be the execution of our treaty. the next and most important, the uninterrupted carrying trade for all the belligerents accompanied by a reputation that will ensure us from future attacks.

I will keep this letter open for the Estefette to morrow until by visits to my diplomatic friend I get more information than I now possess, on this interesting subject. In the mean time suffer me to repeat to you personally what I have stated in my Despatch of this morning to the Secy of State, that I do not understand that the direction given me to examine the records of the proceeding in the french Courts in relation to the condemned american vessels and to select the parts that ought to be copied— that I do not understand this direction, as intended to make it a duty on me personally to perform this Office which I could not Do without passing the greater part of my time in an undignified attendance in the clerks offices of the Different Courts. Not thinking it probable that such a duty would be devolved upon me I had before I receved the Despatch made other arrangements which I have no Doubt will Effect the Object by the instrumentality of the agent for Claims, but under my special Direction. During the nine months that elapsed before Mr Brents arrival I performed all the Duties of agent of Claims—on his arrival I made the arrangements I speak of, and my solicitude to prove ~~that~~ both to you and to the Department that I have to the best of my ability complied with my instructions and will continue to Do so has induced me to trouble you with this explanation[2]

15th.

no additional information has yet been obtained the Departure from England seems certain but as none of the gazettes give the Date of that Departure we can not judge of the probability of the arrival in Spain— which may be a contrivance to depress the funds.

I am waiting with great solicitude to know in what tone I shall be authorised to speak to the French Government on the subject of their breach of faith the packet of the 16. June brought me nothing from which I could infer what would be the measures proposed[3] If it should be decided to do nothing, altho I should regret it very much yet, if I knew it we might at least claim the merit of moderation and forbearance My health is not reestablished, but my Physicians speak so confidently of the Effects of the waters of Aix that as soon as I can visit them without injury to the public service I shall on the Permission you were kind enough to give me for a short absence.[4] I congratulate you on the relief which you must find from business by the adjournment of Congress which I see was to have taken place on the last of June. Receive my Dear General my sincere & earnest wishes for your health & happiness & the success of your disinterested endeavours to support the honor & prosperity of the Country[.] very respectfully & faithfully Your Friend & Hbl Sr

Edw Livingston

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Don Carlos (1788–1855), uncle of Queen Isabella II of Spain and claimant to the Spanish throne in her stead, had taken refuge in England in June. He sailed for France on July 2 and joined his partisans in northern Spain on July 11. Carlos failed to overthrow Isabella in the ensuing civil war, and no general European conflict erupted. The April 22 Quadruple Alliance treaty between Spain, Portugal, France, and England, intended to secure the thrones of the young queens of Spain and Portugal, provided that "If the co-operation of France should be deemed necessary by the High Contracting Parties, for the complete attainment of the object of this Treaty, His Majesty the King of the French engages to do, in this respect, whatever might be settled by common consent between himself and his 3 August Allies" (Clive Parry, ed., *The Consolidated Treaty Series*, 84:184). Don José Ramón Rodil y Campillo (1789–1853) was a general under Isabella II.

2. The *Estafette* was a packet ship. On May 31 McLane had sent Livingston a request from the claims commissioners for copies of documents in the French archives necessary for their work (DNA-RG 59, M77-54). Livingston's July 14 despatch to McLane asked who was expected to locate and select them, he or the new consul at Paris, Daniel Carroll Brent (1774–1841), who had also been appointed on April 16 as claims agent under the 1831 treaty. Livingston said that his own labors as acting claims agent before Brent's arrival on June 5 had caused "great inconvenience & fatigue" and that he had arranged with the French foreign ministry for Brent to do the work, since if required to perform it himself "the other duties of my mission *must* be neglected" (DNA-RG 59, M34-30).

3. The June 16 packet had brought instructions of June 10 and 13 from McLane, neither touching on the unpaid French indemnity (DNA-RG 59, M77-54).

4. Aix-la-Chapelle, now Aachen, was renowned for its healing waters. On June 5, 1833, McLane had conveyed AJ's personal permission for Livingston to leave Paris whenever he could do so without injury to the public service (DNA-RG 59, M77-54).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Greensville Agusta County virginia
July 15th. 1834—

My son,

I left the city on the evening of the 8th. instant. The extreme heat [of the] weather with some little acci*[dents . . .]* carriage springs & injured horse *[. . .]* the excessive heat delayed us. *[. . .]* last Mrs. Donelson finding *[. . .]* so oppressive to her baby tha[t she] determined to remain during the sickly season at the Warrenton mineral springs, Miss Elisabeth Martin remains with her—we left them at Mr. Rives yesterday 14 miles from charlottsville all in good health Major Donelson & Jackson is with me—give your Aunt Mary and the connections this information.[1]

We are now fairly on our way and I hope to reach home on the third or fifth of next month, when trust in a kind providence I shall find you all in good health. I shall have but a few days to remain with you as I am obli[ged] to be in Washington the [first] of September next.

The weather is very warm, and [our jo]urney has, & will be a very fatigueing one to me, but my anxiety to see you all and my sweet home once more urged me to undertake it. The intense labour for seventh months was as much as I could bear, and I found I could get no rest in the city—present me to Sarah and the dear little ones with a kiss—give my kind regards to all my connections & enquiring friends and believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44). The manuscript is torn.

1. The springs, later known as Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, was a celebrated resort near Warrenton in Fauquier County. Aunt Mary was Mary Purnell Donelson (1763–1848), Elizabeth Martin's grandmother and the widow of John Donelson (1755–1830), AJ Jr.'s late uncle and Rachel Jackson's brother.

To William Berkeley Lewis

Greensburgh, v.a.
July 15th. 1834—

Dr. Major,

We arrived here this evening having from the intense heat of the weather left Mrs. Donelson and the three youngest children at Mr. Rives to return to the Warrenton springs to spend the sickly months there—we have now, after various little incidents & delay got fairly under way & I hope will experience no more detention from accidents until we reach the Hermitage.

I had a sight of Mr Poindexter at Gordonsville—he saw me in the Porch, & did not come in but remained in the stage until the horses were

changed & the passengers took breakfast—he stopped at Mrs. Clarks to get his breakfast & the stage drove off & left him. I wish I had time to give this & some other anecdotes of him for the Globe, but I have not supper is announced and I am hungry—but I cannot forego saying to you that all things appear well in virginia—the Gold bill and a specie currency are doing wonders.[1]

Present me to Mr & Mrs. Kendall[2]—to Mr & Mrs. Blair, and to my friend Mr. Taney & his amiable family & believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNPM; Copy, NN (26-0223).

1. The incident at Gordonsville took place on July 13. Lewis copied AJ's account of it to Van Buren on July 19 (Van Buren Papers, DLC). On July 29 The *Louisville Advertiser* reported Poindexter saying that he had seen AJ at Gordonsville looking "very feeble." The *Richmond Enquirer* on August 12 and the *Globe* on August 14 retorted with detailed anonymous accounts of the incident which ridiculed Poindexter's cowardice in avoiding AJ. On August 30 the *Baltimore Patriot* published a report that AJ, upon seeing that Poindexter was outside the Gordonsville tavern and would not come in, had "said to the landlord, I will indemnify you for the loss and pay you better than he has done his wife, whom he induced to marry him by a promise of twenty thousand dollars, and her dower has been stripes." Hugh Goodwin of Louisa County, Va., who claimed to have been present, replied in the September 23 *Richmond Enquirer* with a flat denial that AJ had said any such thing, relating that throughout the episode "the President acted with the discretion of a philosopher."

Poindexter himself answered the *Baltimore Patriot* account with a letter to the *Patriot*, written September 26 and published October 23. He acknowledged staying in the stage at Gordonsville, "but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. It may have flattered the vanity of President Jackson, and doubtless did, to imagine himself so bold a lion, that a feeble mortal like myself would tremble in his majesty's presence." As for AJ's "personal slanders against myself and family on his own 'responsibility,' I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wantonly assailed. If the assertion made by Mr. Jackson, was as true as it is ridiculously false, that I induced my wife to marry me by a promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower—I have at least the consolation to know that I did not *steal her from the lawful owner!!* perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion . . . . This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication. Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me, not in his character as President of the United States, but as plain Andrew Jackson—robes off, and hands unfettered." AJ Donelson wrote William C. Rives about the matter on November 7 (below).

2. Amos Kendall's wife was Jane Kyle Kendall (1807–1864).

To Levi Woodbury

Greenville, Agusta County v.a.

Dr. Sir,

I have just received the letter from Col Dibble which I now inclose you.[1]

I have only time to remark, that you will recollect we told Col Dibble that he should have the contract for building the bridge under the former law which is now repealed, and the materials really furnished by him, and such as come within his agreement, should now be received by the government, and a fair price paid him for the same so far as an appropriation is made to meet his demand against the government. To assertain this justly, a disinterested and faithful person ought to be selected—he has objections to Lt. Hughes; I would draw your attention to Mr Brown who was employed by Col Kearney to superintend the work on the bridge, he is now employed by Major Nolen, and I have great confidence in his honesty, capacity & experience and from his general character Col Dibble can have no objections to him, and his examination, valuation & report, I do suppose, would give satisfaction to all honest men.[2]

Whilst we do justice to Col Dibble we must do justice to the Government, and in doing both, care must be taken that no materials procured for the bridge by Coll Dibble but such as come within his contract for building the Bridge and would have, upon inspection, been receeived ought now to be estimated & paid for. with these hasty remarks, referring you to the late law, I leave the subject entirely to your own judgment and decision.[3]

We have been detained by various little accidents, and the extreme heat of the weather—we had to leave Mrs. Donelson & the three younger children, who will, with Miss Martin, spend their time at the Warrenton springs & return to the city about the first of September.

Mr. Sulivan who left Washington the 12th. instant informed me that the U. States Bank had refused to pay the instalment due on the Government stock—¿is this possible—please inform me & the reasons assigned.[4]

Present me respectfully to all the heads of Departments and believe me very respectfully yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0228).

1. An Act that passed on June 30 had repealed laws authorizing a new bridge across the Potomac and instead ordered reconstruction of the old wooden bridge. It directed the Treasury secretary to ascertain builder Orange H. Dibble's expenses on the suspended new bridge and report them to Congress, and in the mean time to reimburse his actual losses up to $20,000 (*Statutes*, 4:727). Dibble had written to AJ at Charlottesville on July 10, asking him to instruct Woodbury about valuing and disposing of his materials (Woodbury Papers, DLC; 26-0209).

2. Robert Brown, the superintendent of masonry for public buildings in Washington, had written AJ in February to defend Dibble's design for the new bridge. William Noland (1775–1855) was the commissioner of public buildings in Washington. Civil engineer George Wurtz Hughes (1806–1870) had just been appointed to superintend rebuilding the old bridge. Dibble's July 10 letter to AJ said that as he and Hughes were "not on '*speaking terms*'" he could "of course get no information of him on the subject." Woodbury appointed Hughes and Treasury Department chief clerk McClintock Young to evaluate Dibble's materials and claims.

3. On December 29 Woodbury reported to the House of Representatives that the government had paid Dibble $13,854.70 for verified expenses but denied additional claims of $18,319.10 for lack of proof (*HRDoc* 51, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 272). Dibble unsuccessfully pursued his remaining claims before Congress into the 1840s.

4. Sulivan was former government BUS director John T. Sullivan.

From James Buchanan

Lancaster, 15 July 1834.

Dear General,

The decease of our lamented friend General Porter leaves a vacancy for which you will no doubt have many applicants. Amongst others, General Simon Cameron of this State is desirous of obtaining the appointment. He is an intelligent, shrewd and enterprising man, and so far as I am capable of judging would be as well ~~calculated~~ qualified to conduct the administration of a territory as any person within my knowledge. His ~~friends are numerous~~ influence is extensive & powerful throughout this State, and to my knowledge many of the Democratic members of our last Legislature were ~~warmly attached to him~~ among his warmest friends. ~~His~~ I need scarcely add that his politicks are sound in every respect. ~~Upon the whole I should be very much gratified with his appointment~~ If, consistently with your ~~idea~~ views of public duty, you can confer this appointment upon General Cameron, it would be very gratifying to his numerous friends in Pennsylvania & to no~~ne~~ one more than myself.[1]

General McKean has I think been taught by the 4th of July toasts that ~~it was not the~~ he did not obey the will of his constituents ~~he should~~ in voting for the restor~~ing~~ation of the deposits.[2] I am just about setting out for the Western part of ~~our~~ this State to visit a sick sister. I may probably trouble you with a letter before my return. In the mean time believe me to be your ever faithful & devoted friend

James Buchanan

ALS draft, PHi (26-0222). *Works of James Buchanan*, 2:399.

1. Michigan Territory governor George B. Porter had died on July 6. Harrisburg businessman and editor Simon Cameron (1799–1889) was later a U.S. senator and Abraham Lincoln's first secretary of war.

2. Samuel McKean (1787–1841) had been elected Senator from Pennsylvania as a Jacksonian in December 1833. On June 4 he had voted for Henry Clay's resolution directing the resumption of deposits in the BUS, explaining that "he intended to vote for this resolution, not because he believed it would produce essential relief, but because a vast majority of his constituents who had spoken on the subject, had complained of deep distress, and express a confident belief that a restoration of the deposites will grant relief" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1895). For this he was excoriated at Pennsylvania Democratic Fourth of July celebrations, including one at Lancaster attended by Buchanan where toasts decried his "ignorance and stupidity" and called him "mean and despicable" and a "traitor to the party who elected him" (*Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*, July 11, 1834).

From John Forsyth

Washington
July 17. 1834.

My dear Sir

I have just received the enclosed from Philadelphia & transmit it for your consideration.

The Bank of the U.S. refuses to receive at the board of Directors those persons who were appointed by Govt. who were not *when appointed* stockholders in the Institution. Mr Ellmaker & Mr Tibbits are both in this condition & perhaps Mr Ingraham. I have mentioned the subject to Mr Woodbury. Should it be desirable to have these Gentlemen at the Board the Technical difficulty may be obviated by their resignations & by new appts. to the vacancies. The new commissions will then be dated when they are stockholders. The Secy of the Treasury does not seem to think it important at present that we should have any one in the Board. As it may be, however of consequence that there should be some witnesses of the course adopted by the institution when the Senatorial investigation is made I have thought it best to make the suggestion that you may reflect upon it before the time for acting arrives.[1]

The publick papers will have informed you that the Bank has very kindly resolved to do what Congress would not do, relieve the publick distresses. This excessive kindness & modesty of the bank would excite laughter if the profligacy of their conduct was not too shocking to be amusing.[2]

The papers from France have been received at the Dept. & delivered in part to the Comms under the French Treaty—a portion of them relate to the transactions under a former Treaty.[3] I am my Dear Sir sincerely Yrs

John Forsyth

I shall leave the City this Evening & be absent until Monday or Tuesday.

ALS, DLC (52).

1. The BUS charter required its directors, including the five presidential appointees, to be stockholders in the Bank. The Senate had confirmed AJ's nomination of Levi Ellmaker on June 30. Forsyth sent Ellmaker his commission on July 3 and informed Biddle of his appointment on July 5 (DNA-RG 59, M40-24). Ellmaker attended the next board meeting at Philadelphia on July 11 but was refused a seat, the directors resolving that he was "not entitled to a seat at this Board, not having been a stockholder at the time of his appointment" (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). Biddle wrote Forsyth that day that Ellmaker's "only mode" of obtaining his seat would be "by a new Commission dated since he became a Stockholder" (Biddle Papers, DLC). Forsyth's enclosure to AJ was probably Biddle's letter.

On July 15 Ellmaker protested to the board that he had in fact acquired two shares of stock on June 28, and on that day and again on June 30 had presented proofs of ownership at the Bank and attempted to have the transfer recorded on its books, as the Bank's rules required; but he had been refused because the books were then closed. On July 22 the board again voted not to seat Ellmaker, government directors Charles Macalester and Edward D. Ingraham dissenting, on the grounds that the transfer of stock had not been fully effected

by the time of Ellmaker's Senate confirmation on June 30 (*SDoc* 17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 291–96, Serial 267).

On July 29 Ellmaker resigned his directorship and returned his commission. On August 1 Forsyth asked whether he would accept a new appointment, and Ellmaker replied on August 2 that he would (DNA-RG 59, M179-78 and M40-24). AJ nominated Ellmaker to be a government director for 1835 on December 23, 1834, and the Senate confirmed him on February 2, 1835.

The Senate had confirmed AJ's nominations of Edward Duffield Ingraham (1793–1854) and Elisha Tibbits to be government directors on June 24 and 30 respectively. Ingraham, a BUS stockholder at the time of his confirmation, was seated on the board. Tibbits had written Forsyth on July 9 that, although he had purchased stock following his appointment, he had been warned to expect a challenge to his eligibility. On July 19 he sent Forsyth a notice from the Bank confirming that as a non-stockholder at the time of his appointment he would be refused a seat on the board (DNA-RG 59, M179-78). AJ did not nominate Tibbits for 1835.

2. On July 10, a committee appointed by a New York City merchants' meeting had written Nicholas Biddle "that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank, the last Autumn, should now be *entirely abandoned*, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargement of its loans should be substituted, to the extent of five to ten millions of dollars," this course to be "publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in, for twelve months at least." The committee acknowledged that the Bank's restrictive policy, although ruinous to commerce, had been endurable as long as there was "just ground" to think it would provoke "measures of relief" from Congress, but with that hope now disappointed there was no reason for the Bank, itself "in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant, and increasing beyond all example," not to resume "its former beneficial influence." Biddle replied on July 11, agreeing that Congress's adjournment "without adopting any measures, either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community," had put the country and the Bank in a "new relation" which created "an extraordinary demand for its assistance." Accordingly, he said, the BUS board had decided that day to immediately end its curtailment of present loans and to begin a prudent expansion of its lending. The *New-York American* and other papers published the exchange on July 14.

3. The former treaty was an April 30, 1803, convention addressing American claims against France for spoliations on commerce committed before 1800.

From Levi Woodbury

*[On July 11 Woodbury had written Jackson about Nicholas Biddle's two July 8 letters announcing the Bank of the United States's intent to deduct costs and damages on the protested bill upon France from the government's regular dividend on its Bank stock (above). Woodbury replied to Biddle on July 14. He voiced "much surprise," pointing out that the Bank had paid two previous regular dividends since the government's rejection of the damage charge in June 1833. In that time the Bank had also not laid its claim before Congress as was customary in such disputes, leading the Treasury to presume that the claim had been abandoned. Woodbury denied the Bank's right to withhold the dividend under its charter and repelled Biddle's suggestion to arrange a settlement by lawsuit or to do anything that would recognize the claim's legitimacy. Instead he pledged to report the facts to Congress at its ensuing session (*SDoc *2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 50–51, Serial 266).]*

Washington 17th July [1834]

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of two letters from the President of the Bank U.S. and my reply thereto in relation to the damages on the bill of Exchange on France[.] I remain with great respect Your mo. obt. Servt.

Levi Woodbury

LS, NjP (26-0233). The manuscript is torn. Woodbury wrote again on July 18 (below). The copies he enclosed of his correspondence with Biddle were mislaid on arrival at the Hermitage. Blair wrote AJ about them on August 26, and AJ replied to him on September 6 (below).

From Roger Brooke Taney

Washington July 18: 1834

My Dear Sir

I received a letter from Mr. Gilpin today saying that he would be glad to receive the appointment of Governor of Michigan now vacant, if you should think it proper to bestow it on him. You know him so well that I need say nothing to recommend him. He appears to me to be eminently qualified for the station. And unless there is some other person who in your judgment ought to be preferred to him I confess I should feel gratified at seeing him receive such a mark of your favour. He was singled out for peculiar persecution by the Bank & its adherents—& his services & the firmness with which he has sustained himself in the most trying times have impressed me most favourably towards him. During the severest time of the struggle I was in constant correspondence with him and he never wavered for a moment. I submit his name to your better judgment.

I accompanied Mr. Van Buren to Harpers Ferry on Tuesday last—& took my family with me. We spent Wednesday there & on Thursday (yesterday) we seperated at the Point of Rocks—he taking the Rail road to Baltimore, which he expected to leave this morning. He was well received by our friends at Harpers Ferry. He was saluted according to his rank—and in the evening a volunteer band of music of young mechanics waited on him & played many patriotic airs. I am satisfied he will gain more and more favour as he mixes more and more with the people.

I go to Baltimore on Monday. My friends there are making preparations to meet me at the City line, & are to have a Barouche and four horses to ~~escort~~ convey me into the City, escorted by a number of my friends—and then I am to meet our friends generally. You know this is my first trial in this way—& I am not sure that I am very well fitted for such scenes—& under any other circumstances would excuse myself. But at present it seems to be a matter of duty—& is moreover I acknowledge not

a little gratifying. Some day in the next week they are to give me a dinner & I suppose I must make a speech. Although I have no desire to become a *table orator*, yet I am quite willing to make a speech at this time.[1]

I write you about these small matters because I suppose it would not be disagreeable to you to know what your friends are about. And as the heads of Departments will of course inform you of public matters it is unnecessary for me to trouble you about them. You see what the Bank & its friends are about in the public papers. Their correspondence with the New York committee—and with the Senate's committee of finance appear to me to be extraordinary acts of folly. Their admission that they continued the curtailment until they found that Congress would do nothing for them—is perfectly true. But as they do not mind the truth when it stands in their way I wonder they should have taken pains to publish what ought to ruin & disgrace them if there was no other proof on the subject. Their agreement to open every thing to the Senates committee composed as it is is if possible still worse after the ground taken with the committee of the House.[2]

I trust that this letter will find you safe at the Hermitage & improved in health. You will I know have so much to do, that I cannot wish you to take the trouble of replying to my letters. And with earnest prayers for your health and happiness—I am Dr. Sir most respectfully & truly your friend and obt. St.

R. B. Taney

[Endorsed by AJ:] Messhr Taney & Forsyth—to be attended to—A J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Baltimore Jacksonians gave Taney a hero's welcome. He was met on Monday, July 21, at the city line and escorted to a public meeting, which he briefly addressed. On July 24 he was given a massive public dinner, where he made a speech assailing the BUS as a threat to republican liberty (*Baltimore Republican & Commercial Advertiser*, July 21, 26, and 29, 1834).

2. Biddle's July 8 letter promising full cooperation with the Senate Finance Committee's investigation had been published in the *Richmond Whig* on July 14 and in the Washington *National Intelligencer* and *US Telegraph* on July 18.

From Levi Woodbury

(Confidential)

Treasury Department. 18th July 1834

Dear Sir,

I forwarded yesterday copies of my correspondence with Mr. Biddle about the refusal to pay over all the dividends.

Nothing new has occurred in relation to that subject. He has gone East to arrange about his new loans of five or six million, which the Stockholders have forced him to make rather than have their money

lie two years idle and with which he will speculate largely in Bills of Exchange drawn by the Bank on the Barings, where it has a deposit now of over three millions. The rest of it will go to favourites & speculations in Stocks & state loans. I trust our friends & the selected banks will be on their guard, as the Bank will contract its issues & collect again, whenever it can thus have a chance of producing political effect. These subjects will be well looked after in the Globe this Summer. The indignation is great at the course pursued by the Bank about the dividends and no apologies or vindications have yet appeared. The balance is, I am told, in the Branch here to the credit of the Un. States. Is it best to use it?[1] Mr. Forsyth promised to inform you about the course pursued in refusing Mr. Elmaker a seat as the Government Director. I think he had better not resign or take a new commission; but keep up his claim as now valid & hold the Bank in the wrong.

There is a vacancy by Mr. Howards resignation, which you can at any time fill. In relation to the mint I have every thing in a proper train and have taken precautions to prevent delays or favouritism in the new coinage.

Some of the selected Banks have answered my circular as to providing themselves with gold for the Pensioners &c. One states it has now in hand over $100,000 in gold.[2]

I am proceeding rapidly as can be with safety in selecting more banks at the proper points & in effecting arrangements & facilities for business among them all. The Deposit bill, which passed the House of Reptivs. will be considered my general guide on this subject, though in some places I shall have to make temporary modifications, where the money collected is smaller amount and the transfers required, nothing.[3]

The returns from all the selected banks look well—& the country seems prosperous in spite of Mr. Biddle & Co.

I find, that all the Appropriations for the year will probably amount to about	$20,000,000
At the end of last year old & outstanding ones to be paid this year existed of about	$05,000,000
	$25,000,000
The outstanding Debt due the 1st. of next January—& which I intend to pay this year is about with interest	$5,000,000
Making in all about	$30,000,000
To meet this we had on hand in the Treasury 1st. Jany. 1834 about	$9,000,000
Of the Appropriations this year, at least they were made so late—there will be not called for—about	08,000,000
Our Revenue to the 1st. of July has been about	10,000,000
Notwithstanding the seizure of the deposits &c. the next half year it will probably equal	10,000,000
	$37,000,000

This will leave us a surplus on hand next Jany. of at least seven millions. I feel very confident that our condition will be better rather than worse than this exhibit.

I am satisfied, also, that the selected banks will meet promptly all our calls on them and that very small transfers, creating any expence to the Banks or the public, will be required—certainly not over a million in amount in all & that chiefly from Mobile and Natchez.

Some of the debt has been redeemed since you left & more is expected daily.

The affair of the new Bridge will go on to appearance without delay or much difficulty & the other old cause of trouble here—Mr. Bruin's case—I have examined & decided to report back to Congress unless he chooses to renew the larger offers, which he made before the Act of Congress passed & on the faith of which it passed.[4]

This I think he will do, though he has taken time to consider & has returned to New York. If he remains there, what do you advise as to the acceptance of them?

Gen. Cass leaves today—& Mr. Forsyth for a few days to Philadelphia & I have agreed to take the War Dptmt. a few weeks, if it becomes necessary.

The Vice President started for Harpers Ferry last Tuesday & is today at Baltimore. Mr. Taney accompanied him and returned here last evening—in good health—

I have thus, Sir, given you a very long & it is feared tedious letter and hope you will not trouble yourself as to a reply any further than any useful hint on public matters may occur to you as worth communicating, but that you will divert your mind & body both from labour & enjoy the society of your old neighbours & friends.

With my best regards to all your family I remain, Sir, very Respectfully Yours

Levi Woodbury

ALS, DLC (73).

1. On July 16, BUS cashier Samuel Jaudon wrote Woodbury that the government's stock dividend came to $233,422.00. Subtracting $170,041.18 in charges on the French bill, including accumulating interest, left a balance of $63,380.82 placed to the government's credit at the BUS Washington branch (*SDoc* 17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 281, Serial 267).

2. On July 7 Woodbury had circularized the state deposit banks to adopt "early measures to have on hand, if not now in your possession, a sufficient supply of current coin, and especially of Gold, for the purpose of paying some of it to the creditors of the United States, and in a particular manner, to revolutionary pensioners, when they may desire to receive it in part payment of their dues" (DNA-RG 56, M735-2). On July 16 the Bank of America in New York reported that it held $100,000 in gold bars and old coins to be reminted (DNA-RG 56, Entry 59; DNA-RG 104, Entry 1).

3. H.R. 443, "A Bill Regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks," had passed the House on June 24 but not the Senate. It required state depository banks to report regularly on their condition, open their books to Treasury inspection,

credit and pay out government deposits and their own notes and bills in specie, transfer and disburse government funds without charging commission, and provide security for their public deposits when required. Woodbury selected five new deposit banks from July through October, for a total of 26 (*HRDoc* 27, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 47–48, Serial 272).

4. The New York City China trading firm of Thomas H. Smith & Son had failed in July 1828, owing about $700,000 in back customs duties. Smith died in September. The U.S. filed suit and won judgments against the firm's sureties, including Smith's son-in-law and surviving partner George Wheeler Bruen (1795–1849) and Bruen's father Matthias Bruen (1766–1846). In 1829 and 1830 the Bruens made proposals to compromise the debt by conveying a combination of securities and real estate, including town lots in New York City and Brooklyn. Doubting their authority to compromise a legal debt, Treasury officers declined the offers. Matthias Bruen petitioned Congress for relief, and an Act of June 15, 1832, authorized the secretary of the Treasury to settle "upon such terms as he may deem most conducive to the best interest of the United States" (*HRDoc* 134, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 274; *Statutes*, 6:495). Bruen afterwards made several sharply reduced settlement offers, the most recent on March 15, 1834. Woodbury rejected it on July 15, writing Bruen that Congress's authorization to settle had been made with a clear expectation "that the compromise would be made substantially on some of the terms which had already been proposed," not new ones "apparently much less favorable to the Government." Woodbury told Bruen he would lay the matter before Congress in December, and until then "nothing further can be done, unless you deem it proper to renew, substantially, the propositions for a compromise which had been made before the act passed." On December 8 Woodbury submitted the correspondence to the House of Representatives (*HRDoc* 13, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 271). James A. Hamilton wrote AJ about the case on August 1 (below).

From Amos Kendall

Washington 19th July 1834

Dear Sir,

It is some days since the death of Gov. Porter of Michigan reached this City, and you will undoubtedly have been apprized of it before you receive this letter.

As usual, you will be overwhelmed with applications for this situation; yet I cannot resist the inclination to call your attention to Mr. Gilpin of Philadelphia. Of his qualifications and the excellence of his character there can be no doubt, and to all who know him, of whatever political party, his appointment cannot be otherwise than unexceptionable. Independent of these considerations, something seems to be due to those ~~men~~ who have been martyrs in the cause of the country against the Bank; and by promoting them when opportunity offers, the justice of the administration will be exhibited and encouragement held out to others not to shrink from duty through fear of neglect in this arduous struggle. From these considerations, I ardently hope it may be found consistent with the public interest, to give Mr. Gilpin this appointment.

You will have heard of the conduct of the Bank in seizing on the public dividends and its determination again to extend its business. While the former presents it to the country as little better than a public robber, the

latter is a direct confession of the entire falsehood of all the pretences for oppressing the country heretofore set up by it and of all the declamation of its panic-makers, in Congress and out. While I look upon the corrupt establishment with detestation and loathing, I cannot but feel some degree of exultation in seeing it compelled so soon to acknowledge its own dishonesty and confirm the aggravated charges of duplicity and fraud on the people which have been made against it. And, Sir, I most heartily congratulate you on the success which has followed your firmness, and feel happy myself that I have not been mistaken in the opinions I have expressed generally in relation to the effect of the removal of the deposites, and that our countrymen have yet purity and courage enough to enable them to resist the allurements of Bank facilities and the terrors of Bank power.

I see that a large sum of money is about to accrue to the Chickasaws (I believe) for the sale of certain lands, and it is said they have selected you as their agent to invest them in productive stocks. I know nothing of the extent of that business; but it has occurred to me, that you must necessarily employ a sub-agent to attend to that matter. If so and if it be compatible with your views and my station, I would gladly undertake that subagency; and if the inducement be sufficient, would resign the place I now hold. A more active life is essential to my health, and if I do not change my habits, probably my days will be cut short materially.[1]

Excuse me for making this suggestion, and do not on this account change in the least degree any plan you may have matured. I wish it to be considered only in the event of your not having digested any plan for the performance of that service.

My family are quite well. With the exception of two evenings this week, my health has been excellent for near a month. With the highest respect your friend &c

Amos Kendall

ALS, DLC (73). AJ replied on August 8 (below).

1. The May 24 Chickasaw treaty provided that the net proceeds from public sales of the Chickasaws' ceded lands "shall from time to time be invested in some secure stocks" for their benefit (*Indian Treaties*, 2:422). It did not say by whom.

From John Henry Eaton

Washington 22 July 34

Dear Genl

You will be surprised, & I fear vexed a little to find me still absent from the trust you confided to me in Florida.[1] You must excuse it, for various causes have occasioned it. To go temporalily from home is an undertaking of some difficulty; but to break up—to pack up—to send affairs to auction; & to gather in funds to pay off debts are anchors, which cannot be

weighed in a hurry, & at a short notice. Beside I could not persuade myself but that a sickening attack of Billious fever most probably would attend upon a visit so far to the South at this heated Season of the year. This I feel you would not desire me to risk; & yet I should have risked it, most surely, but from letters recvd. from there advising against it; & assuring me that there was nothing that required attention at Tallahassee If in this there be any thing displeasurable in your view I shall much regret it. I can only assure you, I have been, & am yet laboring to get off; & in two days shall be off; but then I have concluded to come by Nashville & Franklin for the double purpose of seeing you & other friends; & to see about my affairs. Having done this & a few days will suffice, I shall be ready at your order to take up the line of march where you shall direct me. Every thing is packed and is nailing up to day and in two days I shall be off by the way of Wheeling & Louisville

We have nothing new, good or bad. Your Cabinet are all off save Woodbury & Barry Butler departs to night. Indeed there is nothing doing. The City looks lonely & dreary. The Sun pores its heated beams down, & scarcely any save the lonely Hack men are to be seen parading the streets. How much better off you are, or will be, on reaching the Hermitage. There you should rest, & visit no one, the better to recover yourself.

Maj. Lewis wrote you about the NoWest vacancy.[2] others have urged me here and from NY to the same end. I have given but one answer that if you think proper to give matters that direction, it will not be disagreeable to me. But I will see you on this subject on reaching Tennessee, and, then such arrangements as will be agreeable to you can be made[.] With sincere respects

J. H Eaton

I have to day paid to Major Lewis Eight hundred Dollars for you.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Eaton to be attended to—A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. AJ had nominated Eaton to succeed William P. Duval as governor of Florida Territory on March 28. The Senate confirmed him on April 24 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:380, 392).

2. Lewis wrote AJ again about the Michigan governorship on July 25 (below).

From Martin Van Buren

Nyork July 22d 1834

My dear Sir

As the enclosed may possibly miss you on your travels I think it safest to ~~enclose~~ send it to you. I hope you will think well of the views which it takes of the subject. They have given great satisfaction in this quarter, &

cannot fail of effect. The ground, that this is in truth a question between Aristocracy & Democracy, cannot be too often or too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people.[1] It requires constant vigilance to keep the former under any thing like subjection. You have done more to cripple its spirit than any, not to say all your predecssors, & the Tories, as I have before told you will not forgive you for it neither now nor hereafter. Their hatred is ~~at once~~ the best evidence of your orthodoxy, & the highest compliment that can be paid to your patriotism. President Monroe came into his second term all but unanimously. ~~& as~~ my friend Gov Yates ~~said of himself~~ when complimented upon a similar incident in his life replied, yes, & by Gd. I went out unanimously.[2] Every community that enjoys the least semblance of freedom is kept in contention by these antagonist principle, & no man please both without sacrafizing principle to expediency. The course you have taken will draw down upon you present hatred from the enemies of freedom, but what is of more value, it will secure you the heartfelt devotions of its sincere friends now, & the admiration of posterity in all time to come.

I never witnessed so fine a spirit as I have found amongst our real friends every where, & particularly in Philadelphia. Their kindness to me was truly without stint. The last correspondence between Biddle & the Merchants, in which he promises them liberal indulgences in future, has produced a wonderfull effect here—even in the ranks of the Banks. Its conformity to the advice you gave them, *to apply to Biddle*, is in every bodies mouth, & the affair makes us many friends.[3] The opposition labor hard to shake off the Bank, but we are determined to hold them to it. A fitter union was never formed.

We were for a long time kept in painful suspence about you, until we rcd. an extract from your letter to Major Lewis. It was very cruel in you to deprive poor Poins of his breakfast. Conscience makes cowards of us all.[4] I leave here the day after tomorrow for Albany where I hope to find a letter from you. Taney has had a splendid reception, & is to have a public dinner on Thursday. I have sent them a whole-Hog toast.[5] I shall write you as often as I have any thing to say & sometimes perhaps, when I have not. Remember me kindly to the Major your son & daughter & the young folks & believe me to be yours truly

M Van Buren

ALS, DLC (73). AJ replied on August 8 (below).

1. Van Buren enclosed the June 30 "Address of the Republican Members of Congress from the State of New York to their Constituents," published on July 14 in the New York *Evening Post* and on July 19 in the *Globe*. The address called a national bank "the great lever of the American Aristocracy" and likened the BUS recharter campaign to former frontal assaults on American liberty, terming it "emphatically a question between the Democracy and Aristocracy of the country." An initial draft of the address is in Van Buren's handwriting (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

2. James Monroe (1758–1831) won every electoral vote but one in his 1820 election to a second term. Joseph Christopher Yates (1768–1837) was elected governor of New York in 1822 by a nearly unanimous vote. He was not nominated for reelection in 1824.

3. Multiple accounts, including one in the February 17 *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer,* related that AJ had told out-of-town mercantile delegations who called on him seeking relief from economic distress "to apply to *Nicholas Biddle*."

4. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, Act 3, Scene 1. On July 19 William B. Lewis had sent Van Buren a copy of AJ's July 15 description (above) of his encounter with Poindexter at Gordonsville, Virginia (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

5. Van Buren, with other Cabinet members, had been invited to the July 24 Baltimore dinner for Taney. He sent regrets and this toast: "Roger B. Taney. He has in his last best brilliant official career, passed through the severest ordeal to which a public officer can be subjected, and he has come out with imperishable claims upon the favor and confidence of his countrymen" (*Globe*, July 31, 1834).

From Eli Simpson Davis

Abbeville So. Ca.
July 23rd. 1834.

Dr. Sir,

In a conversation with you on the subject of the Bank of the of U. States, you remarked that W. R. Davis laid protested in that Bank with Daniels of Kentucky as indorser.[1]

I intend to prefer this with other charges against the nullifiers here who between you, & me, are secretly favoring the Bank by franking circulars and other trash issued by the agents of that institution. Not wishing to drag your name into the party contests here you will please give me such referrence as will enable me to establish the facts without involving your name. We shall be able to elect three Union members to the next congress in October. Georgia where they vote by general ticket will send a full representation of Union members, all of whom are administration such as can be relied upon.

While writing permit me to explain why I gave you the letter written to me by John C. Calhoun in relation to the propriety of seizing upon the posts in Florida.[2]

In the controversy between you and that gentleman I discovered that he censured you for having occupied the country by virtue of authority while he commended another for having suggested the expediency of taking by force & without any authority. I mentioned the fact of such a letter to Major Lewis who in a letter of the 13 of June 1831 says "can you not send me a certified copy? I think it very important and am sure it would be highly acceptable to the President."

In consequence of this request & the belief that this modern Cateline meditated your destruction I gave you the letter.[3] With this explanation you can account for my motives in furnishing you with what I conceived

to be one among the many proofs of the tortuous windings of John C. Calhoun.

Be pleased to present my kind recollections to Col: Earl, and accept for yourself my first and best wishes.

E. S. Davis.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. In a private memorandum of "Charges against the Bank" written around March 1833, AJ had accused the BUS of buying support for recharter from congressmen Warren Ransom Davis (1793–1835) of South Carolina and Henry Daniel (1786–1873) of Kentucky by issuing them loans totaling $7,500 on each other's security, though both were insolvent. Daniel had spoken against recharter in House debate in March 1832 but then voted for it in July (*Jackson Papers*, 11:218–20). On January 9, 1833, Biddle wrote Davis that notes cosigned by him and Daniel for $5,000 and $1,500 were overdue and liable to protest if not renewed. On March 31, Daniel wrote Biddle that he planned to deny "without any further explanation" a public report that he and Davis owed the Bank $7,000, as the real sum was only $6,500 (Biddle Papers, DLC).

2. AJ and his then vice president Calhoun had publicly quarreled in 1830–31 over whether the Monroe administration, including Calhoun as secretary of war, had sanctioned AJ's seizure of St. Marks and Pensacola during his 1818 campaign against the Florida Seminoles. AJ charged that Calhoun had treacherously condemned his capture of the Spanish posts in Monroe's Cabinet while privately signaling to AJ that he had supported him.

3. Lucius Sergius Catilina (108–62 BC), or Catiline, had led a famous conspiracy to overthrow the Roman republic.

From Roger Brooke Taney

Baltimore July 23. 1834

My Dear Sir

I beg leave to introduce to you my friend Wm. Frick Esquire of Baltimore who is about [to] visit Nashville on some business.

Mr. Frick is one of your earliest and steadie[st] friends. He is among the most respectable men [of] the Bar in Baltimore—and was one of the Jack[son el]ectors of President and Vice President from this city [at] the last Presidential election. He is a gentleman of unsullied integrity & honor, & I have long had the pleasure of numbering him among my intimate & confidential friends. I am Dr. Sir with the highest respect most truly yr. friend & obt. st.

R. B. Taney

ALS, NjP-Benjamin F. Butler Papers (mAJs). The manuscript is frayed. AJ appointed William Frick (1790–1855) customs collector at Baltimore in 1836.

From William Berkeley Lewis

Washington 25th. July 1834

My D. Genl.

By the time this letter gets to Nashville, you will have reached, in all probability, the Hermitage—in good health, I hope, and without the occurence of any accident to yourself or traveling companions. Yes, my dear Sir, in a very few days from this date you will once more repose in the bosom of your own family and breathe the fresh and *pure* air of your own "*sweet Home*"; and, to the other delights of the Hermitage, you will have the happiness, I trust, to find your son & daughter and their sweet *little ones* enjoying good health. In the cool & refreshing shades of your own lawns, and the domestic quiet of your own hospitable mansion, you will be enabled to forget, for a while at least I hope, the trouble and toil of your official station, as well as the detraction and political intrigues of this City. How happy should I be were I also at Fairfield; but I fear my absence from that delightful spot, will necessarily be prolonged far beyond my wishes.[1]

I have written you two letters since you left here—one addressed to you at Abingdon, and the other at Knoxville It did not occur to me at the time that you would not, probably, pass thro' Knoxville; but if you should not, the Post master will, of course, ~~will~~ send it to you.[2] In one of my letters I informed you, I believe, that Mr. Van Buren left here about a week after you did. He felt and expressed much anxiety about you, on account of the great distance you had to travel and the intese hot weather. Before he left he insisted on my communicating to him the first inteligence I might receive of your movements, and to inform him how you got on. On the receipt of your letter from Greenville, V.a. I sent him extracts from it—particularly that part relating to the *Honorable* Geo. Poindexter, as I thought it would be amusing to him. The anecdote has got out here and is a source of much amusement to our friends.

There is nothing new, or interesting here, since my last, that is not to be found in the public Journals. Washington is uncommonly quiet and *dull*, since the departur of the *panic* makers. It has quite a lonely and *solitary* appearance; but this is the *season* for *labour* in the offices, as it is in the recess of Congress only that the ordinary and current business can be kept up. The Heads of Bureau therefore, should avail themselves of the opportunity of bringing up their back business, and I have no doubt the most of them will. Altho laterly, I have very little to do with Judge Hayward, and never expect to have much to do with him again, yet it gives me pleasure to say to you that I believe he attends more closely to business than heretofore he has done; but how long he will continue to go regularly to his office I know not—for his own sake however I should hope as long as he continues to hold it.[3]

I wrote to you a few days ago in relation to the appointment of Gov. of Michigan Territory. Mr. Eaton it is probable, has written to you himself upon the subject. He told me he would prefer living at Detroit, to a residence in Florida. My only solicitude in relation to the matter is on *his* account. I should always like to see *him* gratified, when it can be done with propriety, and without injury to you, the Administration, or the Party; And, I am sure, it is only upon such terms he would desire it. I recd. a letter from Mr. Toland also upon this subject, requesting me to write you in behalf of Major Barker, Collector of Philadelphia, who, he said, would be willing to exchange his office for that. I suppose Toland and others have written to you in favour of his appointment; and as you know the Major as well as I do, it is unnecessary, I presume, for *me* to recommend him to you.[4] I have recd. letters, also, from Harrisburg, recommending Genl. Simon Cameron for the same situation, whose appointment, it is said, would be popular with the Democratic party of Penna. Genl. Cameron is an inteligent man, and no doubt would make an efficient officer; but he, too, is as well known to you as he is to me. It is proper, however, that I should say that Mr. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Rep. called on me a day or two ago, and expressed himself very warmly in favour of Genl Cameron and said heis appointment would be very acceptable to our friends in his state, & was particularly desirous that I should say so to you.[5]

Mr. Franklin had just returned from Harrisburg, and after he had disposed of the Michigan Affair, I enquired of him, with regard to the appearance of things in Penna. and he gave me a very satisfactory, indeed *flattering* account of the prospects of the democratic party. He thinks we are acquiring strength in that great state every day, and that our numbers, in the House of Representatives, next Congress, will be nearly doubled. The best feeling, he says, exist and the greatest exertions are every where making by our friends. Indeed the political Horizon brightens, whether we look to the North the West, or the South. Col. Hamilton, who is in the Niagara Country, in a letter recd. here a few days ago, says he has taken much pains to make himself well acquainted with public sentiment in the Western part of New York, and ~~has~~ is satisfied ~~himself~~ that, so far from the Administration having lost any of its strength, in that part of ~~New York~~ the state, ~~he believes~~ it is stronger than it ever has been.[6] He feels confident that the November elections will corroborate this opinion, by giving to the Republican ticket increased majorities.

The same thing may be said, I have no doubt, of Ohio. From the best & most authentic information, I believe the democracy stand as firmly and are as united in that great Western state as in either Penna. or New York. Virginia too, I think, is beginning to open her eyes, and a few months more will enable her to see and understand how grossly she has been deceived and imposed on. The clouds of dust which the Bank Orators succeeded, to some extent, in getting up to blind the people with, have now almost

entirely passed away, and the whole nation is convinced that their clamour about *hard* times, *distress* &c. was mere fiction, as the Country was never in a more happy and prosperous condition than ~~it is~~ at this time.

I saw Mr. Thomas, last evening, of the Metropolis Bank, and he requested me, when next I wrote to you, to present his best respects, and say to you that ~~the~~ his Bank (Metropolis) is sound and safe; and that in future he has nothing to fear from the U.S. Bank—the last week's business, he says, has enabled him to get back a part of his specie ($25,000), and he expects to make another haul on Saturday, as the balance of trade, so far *this* week, has been in his favour.[7]

A vacancy has taken place in the Post Office at Buffalo, and as it is an office of some importance there are, I presume, many applicants for it. Among that number is Col. Dibble, who I understand is strongly recommended by the citizens of the place.[8] Major Barry does not wish, for particular reasons, to make the appointment himself, & will, therefore, refer the whole matter to you. I have not understood that Mr. Van Buren, or his personal friends, feels any solicitude about the matter. I think Major Barry's preferences are decidedly for Dibble; but, as stated before, he will ~~neither~~ not appoint, ~~or recommend~~ him—unless upon your decision. I suppose his delicacy arises from the circumstance of its once having been reported that he had loaned him money. That affair has been, I think, satisfactorily explained, and, if there be no other objection, should have no weight. It is not improbable but Mr. Van Buren's friends may be impressed with the belief that Col. Dibble is opposed to him. If such an impression *has* been ~~taken up~~ made upon their minds, I feel confident there is no foundation whatever for it. He was once opposed to Mr. Van Buren, because he belonged to what was called the Clinton party, as was the case with all the Canal contractors without an exception; but after the death of that great man and the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the Senate, his opposition ~~ceased to Mr. Van Buren~~ ceased, and he zealously supported him for the Vice Presidency.[9] I am told he was in favour of, and supported your election in 1828; and, ever since I have known him, he has been a uniform and decided supporter of your Administration. I am confident his appointment can be injurious, neither to the Administration, or to Mr. Van Buren—on the contrary I think it will be beneficial to him Mr. Van B. Col. Dibble has much popularity with, and influence over, the labouring part of the community ~~and~~ particularly that portion of it on the canals & rail roads. Besides, the injury and losses he has sustained by having his contract for building a bridge across the Potomac annuled and set aside, gives him some claims certainly upon this Administration. He has his heart set upon ~~it~~ this matter, and says he would be much gratified to receive the appointment, if it were only to show his enemies that he ~~had~~ has not lost the confidence of the President and his friends. I must beg pardon for dwelling so long upon this subject, but in justice to my own feelings, as well as to Col. Dibble, I could not have said less.

Since writing the above I have understood that a gentleman, by the name of Mc.Pherson, is Col. Dibbles principle opponant. I am told he is quite a respectable and clever man, but that he does and always has belonged to the Opposition. Of this I am told there is no doubt. It seems to me then that there should be no competition between the two. Col. Mc.Gee a former member of Congress I believe, & a true friend, speaks in high terms of Col. Dibble, and evidently thinks he ought to receive the appointment. He lives in the Western part of New York. I should really like this appointment to be given to Col D. if on an examination of the papers it can be done with any sort of propriety. I am told Mc.Pherson does not live in Buffaloe—if therefore an objection should be made to any of the other applicants, on that account, it will be equally applicable to him.[10]

I have not yet been able to pay my young friend Hutchings his money. I shall send out a note to Nashville for the amount, and if possible get it discounted at one of the Nashville Banks; it is hard if out of two new state Banks, I cannot get a note for $1200, or 1400$ discounted. I am, my dear Genl., determined to get out of debt if I have to sell half of my property. My negroes are of no benefit to me and I am pretty much inclined to sell at least one half of them.[11]

I enclose herewith a letter from Eaton—he says he *must* get off this evg or tomorrow morng.

Present me kindly to your son & daughter, and believe me to be truly and sincerely yours

W B Lewis

P.S. Major Van Buren is setting by me, and desires to be kindly remembered to you. His health is still feeble~~, and~~. He will, tomorrow or the next day, leave this for the White Sulphur Springs.[12]

ALS, DLC (73).

1. Fairfield was Lewis's estate near Nashville.

2. AJ passed through Knoxville, Tenn., on July 30.

3. Elijah Hayward (1786–1864) was commissioner of the General Land Office.

4. James Nelson Barker (1784–1858) was the Philadelphia customs collector, appointed by AJ in 1829.

5. Walter Simonds Franklin (1799–1838) of Pennsylvania had been elected clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives in December 1833.

6. James A. Hamilton wrote AJ on July 28 (below).

7. George Thomas (c1791–1858) was cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis in Washington. In October 1833 it had been selected as a federal deposit bank and AJ had begun shifting his private business to it from the Washington branch of the BUS, where he finally closed his account on July 7, 1834.

8. Buffalo postmaster Samuel Russell had died on July 2. Orange H. Dibble was appointed to succeed him on August 28.

9. As governor of New York in 1817–22 and again in 1825–28, De Witt Clinton (1769–1828) had spearheaded construction of the Erie Canal. Van Buren's Bucktail faction had opposed him in state politics. Dibble had been a contractor on the canal in 1824–25 and had devised a mechanical scoop to speed its excavation. The Senate had rejected AJ's nomination of Van Buren to be minister to Britain on January 25, 1832.

10. Erie County judge Robert McPherson (1790–1860) lived in Black Rock, now part of Buffalo. John Magee (1794–1868) had been a New York congressman from 1827 to 1831.
11. AJ wrote Hutchings about the debt on August 14 (below).
12. The major was Abraham Van Buren (1807–1873), Martin's eldest son. White Sulphur Springs was a popular resort in present West Virginia.

From Martin Van Buren

Albany July 25. 1834

My dear Sir

I enclose you a letter from Judge S. by which you will see how very sensitive he is for fear of disappointment.[1] I also enclose you two letters I have rcd. in regard to Genl Cameron. I cannot but think that it will be a great relief to you to dispose of the question as soon as possible. Our friends here are in the highest spirits & full of confidence. our friend Vaux ~~is~~ of Philadelphia is *[with]* & goes also to Saratoga.[2] Webster is I understand to spend some time there. They mean to make this State the battle ground but we shall beat them gloriously I trust. You can have no conception how general the opposition to the Bank has become. The politicians on the other side are satisfied that it is a dead weight upon him and desire to be relieved from it; but we do not mean to let them off. The danger, if any, now is, not from *the* Bank, but from *a* Bank. But the crimes of the former will I trust destroy the prospects of the latter. John wishes to be remembered to you. Smith writes that he will be hear on the 5th. of August.[3] Write me as often as you have leisure[. Remember] me kindly to your House[hold and] believe me to be very truly y[ours]

M. Van Bu[ren]

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0241). The manuscript is torn.
1. Jacob Sutherland had been aggrieved at his failure to be appointed U.S. district attorney in New York. He had written Van Buren on February 4 that he was "mortified & disappointed" that Van Buren, whom he had trusted to procure his appointment, had instead betrayed him by standing neutral among the applicants (Van Buren Papers, DLC).
2. Roberts Vaux (1786–1836) was a Philadelphia lawyer and philanthropist.
3. Smith Thompson Van Buren (1817–1876), Van Buren's youngest son, had sailed to France with Edward Livingston in August 1833.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Abingdon july 26th. 1834

Dr Andrew.

After much detention on the road by heavy rains, and unsual hot weather & bad roads, & lastly by a severe attack of sickness I reached here last night, have been detained this morning answering the despatches

from Washington but will leave here in an hour on our journey, and hope to reach home on the 5th. or 6th. proximo—kiss Sarah & the sweet little ones for me & believe me yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. have plenty of thrashed oats for my poor horses. A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Abingdon July 26th. 1834—

My dear Sarah,

I reached here last evening where I recd. your kind letter of the 29th. of june and most sincerely do I regret your continued indisposition but trust to a kind overruling providence that he has ere this restored you to health

I have been detained much on the way by incessant rains & bad roads, & lastly by a severe attack of sickness which detained me three days, I am so far recovered as to be able to progress on my journey and if no further detenti[on] should take place on my journey hope to reach you on the 5th. or 6th. proximo—kiss the dear little ones for me give my Love to Andrew & believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THer (26-0249).

To Levi Woodbury

Abingtdon V.a.
July 26th. 1834—

Dear Sir,

I arrived here last evening after much detention on the road by heavy rains, bad roads, and a severe attack of sickness, from which, I am so far recovered as to continue on my Journey. On my arrival here last night I recd. your letter of the 11th. instant, with several from my other friends in the city. I cannot say that I am much surprised at the conduct of the Bank directors in witholding from the Government the dividends due upon our Stock. They directors are reckless, & care not what they do—we must be firm, yield nothing to them, and keep them in the wrong. My rule is to act upon the defensive, give them no real ground of complaint against the Government I will bring into review, in my next communication to congress, their whole unauthorised *course*, and *conduct*, and surely congress will take such a stand as the honor of the Government may

require, & cut assunder all connection with this monster of corruption and of power.

I cannot foresee any impropriety in using any amount that the Bank may pass to our credit, in any of the deposit Banks, but care must be taken to do no act that will exonerate the Bank from damages, & violation of her charter, by witholding from the government the dividends as they become due upon the Stock. The mere pretext of damages on the French bill will not do, if any damages has accrued, congress is the only power to appropriate for remuneration, & not having applied to congress, for allowance of damages & an appropriation to meet it, the Bank will find no power in her charter to retain the dividends on our Stock for any alledged pretext of damages—advise with the atto. Genl and Mr Taney on this subject—I repeat, *keep them in the wrong*.

I am quite feeble have not altogether recovered from a severe attack of billious collic, which gave me much pain.

I have written to Mr. Forsythe to change our agents & Bankers in Europe—it is a proper time to seperate all connections with all agents of the Bank of the U. S. and particularly the Bearings whose duty it was to have taken up the French bill for the honor of the Government.[1]

It will be well, at as early a day as the necessary arrangements can be made, to select the farmers Bank at Nashville as our deposit Bank—the connection with the broken Bank of Baltimore by the *Nashville Union Bank*, may hazzard its solvency, and to continue it as the deposit Bank when large sums are obliged to be placed in the hands of the agents of the War Department, for disbursment under the Indian Department, might be hazzardous. Speak to the Secretary of War upon this subject as I am too feeble to write him[2]

I will be happy to hear from you the result of your correspondence with the Bank on the subject of witholding the dividend—with my respect to the heads of the Depts. & all other friends I am very respectfully yours

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I proceed in an hour on my way to the Hermitage, where I hope to reach in ten days.

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0263).

1. On August 6, Forsyth issued a circular announcing Nathan Mayer Rothschild in London as the government's new European banker, effective January 1, 1835 (DNA-RG 59, M77-123).

2. The Union Bank of the State of Tennessee was chartered in 1832 and selected as a federal depository in October 1833. It remained for the present the state's only deposit bank. The Planters Bank of Tennessee was incorporated by the Tennessee legislature in November 1833 and opened for business early in 1834. The broken bank in Baltimore was the Bank of Maryland, which had failed on March 24. Woodbury replied to AJ about them on August 2 (below).

To William Berkeley Lewis

Abingdon July 26th. 1834—

My Dr. Sir,

I arrived here last evening after great detention on the road owing to heavy falls of rain & intolerable bad roads and lastly by a severe attack of billious collick that detained me three days at Doctor Johnstons near Salem. I am now on the road again & hope to reach home by the 5th. proximo.[1]

I have just heard from home and Sarah is still unwell, the rest of the family in good health.

I have recd. here yours of the 12th. with one from Sarah which you inclosed me. I have read yours with attention, and have written Mr Woodbury on the subject of making the farmers Bank of Nashville the Bank of deposit and notifying Govr. Cass of the same. I have nothing new to inform you—every thing appears to being going on well & if the people below the blue ridge give Mr. Rives a tolerable support he will be elected, if not some one will be selected to beat Mr. Leigh, who is very unpopular in the west. Strange to tell the apathy of the friends of the administration & the great exertion of the opposition—all the papers are bought up by them that can be—the paper at Wythe & here, and a Globe is rare to be found thro virginia on the road—still the common people remain firm & unshaken.[2]

give my kind respects to Mr. Kendall & family & to Mr. Blair & his, to Col Campbell, & in a particular manner to Mr Taney & his—say to Mr Tanney & Mr Kendall that I would be happy to hear from them both at Nashville.[3] I would like to have Mr Taney's opinion on the subject of the U.S. Bank witholding the dividends on our stock, & whether it is not a positive violation of its charter. I have wrote Mr Woodbury on this subject, & expect to hear from him at Nashville.

I have recd. a very pleasant account from Col Benton of his visit to Philadelphia, I would reply to it, but I do not know where to address him—if in the city give my kind regards to him & family, with my thanks for his letter & say to him the people soon will vote him a golden medal for his conduct in the Senate. say to Mr & Mrs. Blair that Sarah returns to Mrs. Blair her kind regards for the present of the Book, & as soon as she can write, will acknowledge it.

Mr. Blair must by some means introduce his Globe, thro western v.a. In haste yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS and Copy, NN (26-0252).

1. AJ had paused from July 18 to July 21 at the Salem, Va., home of physician John Johnston (1761–1845), where he was treated by Salem physician John Hook Griffin. AJ Donelson wrote Blair on July 26 that AJ had been "full of bile, and to tell you the truth was

in a good deal of danger for 5 or 6 hours, when the cholic gave way to the force of calomel, oil, & spirits of turpentine" (Blair-Lee Papers, NjP).

2. On January 29, 1835, the Virginia legislature reelected Benjamin Watkins Leigh (1781–1849) as U.S. senator over William C. Rives by a vote of 85 to 81. Wytheville's newspaper was the *Western Virginia Argus*, and Abingdon's was the *Virginia Republican*.

3. John Campbell (c1788–1866) was Treasurer of the United States. His brother David, later governor of Virginia, lived in Abingdon.

From John Forsyth

Washington
July 27. 1834

My dear Sir

I regret to learn that you have been detained by indisposition on your road to Tennessee. As the last advices shew that you are persuing the journey I hope there will be no return of your disorder. The recent events in Portugal have induced Mr Torlade to retire. He has written his last communication to the Dept. & has received a kind reply. He solicited a passage in one of our ships of war to Lisbon. As the John Adams is about to sail to the Mediterranian with orders to touch at Madeira, I have offered Mr Torlade a passage to that Island, on the usual terms—he to find his own stores, so that this Govt. will be at no expense. I do not know that he will accept this offer, but think it probable he will.[1] The Government of the Queen Dona Maria seems to be firmly established & every thing promises tranquillity both to Portugal & Spain. Miguel & Carlos are both in England. As our claims on Portugal will require looking after & our position towards the new Govt. is some what equivocal from our recognition of Don Miguel's authority, it may be necessary to pay early attention to our diplomatic relations with the Queen. Mr Brent is yet in Lisbon has no official intercourse with the Govt. & has no authority to hold it. He has I find had conversations occasionally, with the Queen's Minister of Finance. Will it be proper to continue to employ Mr B. as Charge D'affaires? if not, who is to be selected & when? are questions to which I would ask your attention[2]

As I am acting for Govr Cass in his absence I find my time fully occupied in this oppressive weather. With great respect & regard I have the honor to be my Dear Sir Sincerely Your friend & svt

John Forsyth

Several recommendations have been received at the Dept. of persons to succeed Porter as Govr of Michigan. The person chiefly pressed is Genl Cameron of Pensylvania

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Jacob Frederico Torlade Pereira d'Azambuja (1788–1847) was the Portuguese chargé d'affaires at Washington. He had been credentialed in 1828 by an interim regency govern-

ment and then under Dom Miguel as King in 1829. Torlade had written Forsyth on July 15 and 16 that the settlement of the succession conflict with the establishment of Maria II and expulsion of Miguel had voided his credentials and compelled his return home. He requested passage on an American warship (DNA-RG 59, M57-3). Queried by Forsyth, on July 26 the Navy Department offered Torlade passage at his own expense on the sloop *John Adams*, already under sailing orders at Norfolk (DNA-RG 45, M209-8). The *John Adams* sailed on August 8. Torlade embarked from New York on a private vessel some days later.

2. On October 4 Forsyth instructed the chargé at Lisbon, Thomas L. L. Brent, to conclude his mission while informally assuring the Portuguese government of AJ's friendly sentiments and his readiness to renew diplomatic relations whenever the Queen wished (DNA-RG 59, M77-134). Brent's despatches of April 26, May 3, and May 10 had described his conversations and correspondence with José da Silva Carvalho (1782–1856), the Portuguese minister of finance (DNA-RG 59, M43-11). Edward Kavanagh succeeded Brent as chargé in 1835.

From James Alexander Hamilton

New York July 28th 1834

My dear Sir.

I had the pleasure a few days past to return from a tour to Niagra diverging from time to time in different directions and I am most happy to inform you that I found the Public mind in a most healthy condition. The Western counties I mean those south & west of *Oneida* are as we could wish them, the People feel confident of success, and will give a good account of the Bank Party. That instition has by its malpractices become diservedly obnoxious. In *Oneida* County we have had some dissensions that will be felt in the fall and may prevent Beardsleys reelection our friends are in good spirits & nothing will be left undone in any quarter.[1] Mr Van Buren passed through the City spending with us three days, he left here on ~~Friday~~ Thursday morning. And his son Smith arrived from Liverpool on Saturday The lad is in good health and much improved in appearance and manners, He left France about three months before he sailed traveling with Mr Livingston in Belgium, Holland, & part of England. Mr Ls' health was improved but not very good. Our latest account from France are to the 26th June The Elections there had resulted most favorably to the present ministry being 270 out of 320 with the defeat of several of the most important of the opposition. I fear this does not augur well for us, or ~~the~~ for ~~the~~ liberal principles in that Country. The affairs of Portugal and Spain are settled by the retreat from the former country of both Dom Miguel and Don Carlos The rule of nonintervention which has heretofore been so much talked of and so little observed appears to have been entirely abandoned in regard to these States for there was a treaty formed between them, France & England by which the latter was to ~~assist them~~ engage in the contest ~~by~~ with a *fleet*[2] The only other event of consequence & I look upon it as vastly so is the suppression in Portugal of all convents & monastries & the confiscation of all their lands & properties to the use of the State It is an example that must have a salutary

effect. Those drones always the supporters of arbitrary power may well be destroyed or reformed.[3] I will close this already too extended letter by informing you that Barry is getting on better & better—his financial affairs are becoming more manageable & his present measures must lead to order & complete success. with the truest attachment I remain your friend & sert

James A Hamilton

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Congressman Samuel Beardsley (1790–1860) was reelected in November. He had gained notoriety for saying in a January 16 House speech: "if it must come to the worst; if the credit and commerce of the country, if the existence of the local institutions, depend upon this bank; if its efforts cannot be counteracted with success by the Government and the people united: I, for one, say, perish credit; perish commerce; perish the State institutions; give us a broken, a deranged, and a worthless currency, rather than the ignoble and corrupting tyranny of an irresponsible corporation" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 2450).

2. Britain had pledged in the April 22 Quadruple Alliance treaty "to co-operate, by the employment of a Naval Force, in aid of the operations" by Spanish and Portuguese troops (Clive Parry, ed., *The Consolidated Treaty Series*, 84:184).

3. A Portuguese government decree of May 28 had dissolved male religious orders and nationalized their lands and property.

From Samuel Jarvis Peters

New Orleans, July 28th, 1834.

Sir:

In the execution of the duty that devolved on me as a chairman of a large meeting of the citizens of New Orleans convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent decision of the Post Office Department, by which the Eastern mail is to arrive here but three times a week, and by a new route that it is believed will increase the time of communication between this city and the Atlantic States, I have the honor to address you, and to enclose certain resolutions adopted with great unanimity, to which I respectfully solicit your attention.

Your fellow-citizens of New Orleans indulge the hope that upon due examination you will be convinced that the new arrangement proposed is fraught with injury to the most important interests of all the States bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and they with confidence rely, sir, on your sense of Justice, for a remedy to evils of such magnitude, and so much to be apprehended.

The meeting over which I had the honor to preside, was well aware that the more regular course in such cases is to address the Postmaster General. In explanation of the course adopted, I deem it proper to state, that a few months only have elapsed since Mr. Barry was most respectfully called upon, by a large meeting of our citizens, to remedy the great

irregularity in the arrival and departure of the daily mail: that call was not satisfactorily responded to; and that so soon after, the daily mail should be abolished and a tri-weekly mail be deemed sufficient, indicated clearly, in the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that no redress could reasonably be expected from any further application to the Postmaster General.

With the assurance, sir, of my high consideration, I am, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. PETERS.

Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, November 12, 1834 (mAJs; 26-0269). Peters (1801–1855) was a New Orleans businessman. A July 25 public meeting at New Orleans, chaired by Peters, had voiced its "decided disapprobation" of the Post Office Department's recent decision to replace the daily steamboat mail between New Orleans and Mobile with a tri-weekly service over a slower and less reliable land and water route. Resolutions of the meeting declared that New Orleans' status as a hub of western, national, and international commerce demanded daily communication northward via Mobile, and deputed Peters to transmit its proceedings to AJ (New Orleans *Bee*, July 30, 1834). AJ replied on October 7 (below).

From Levi Woodbury

Treasury Department.
28 July. 1834.

Dear Sir,

I am happy to hear from Mr. Blair, that your health was at the last advices improving.

Beside their troubles at Portland concerning their Postmaster, they have much difficulty in respect to the officers in the Customs. The number is deemed too large by some & the incumbents in some cases are regarded as not trust worthy in politics & in other cases as not so deserving of patronage as others are. I am investigating these last complaints and with your approbation will carry into effect whatever the result of the enquiry may satisfy me is most judicious—under all the circumstances.

We have no news Your friends in the City are in usual health although the warmth of the weather the past week has been excessive. My respects to Mr. Donaldson and to your son & his family. With great regard Your Ob. Ser.

Levi Woodbury

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Woodbury—recd august 9th 1834—answer—investigate the subjects well & decide—we must have honest & confidential men in the offices of the customs, and have none else—remove all who you find unworthy which I will approve A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

Nathaniel Mitchell (1782–1871) was the postmaster at Portland, Maine. On February 4, Maine congressman Francis O. J. Smith had sent William T. Barry a sheaf of appeals from Maine politicians and officeholders for Mitchell's dismissal. They accused Mitchell of having "shown himself *recreant* to the principles" he had professed when appointed in 1829, and recommended Thomas Todd to take his place (Portland *Evening Advertiser*, June 17, 1834). On July 8, Smith wrote Woodbury that the administration's Portland friends were "exceedingly disappointed" that Mitchell had not been removed at the close of the congressional session. Woodbury forwarded his letter to Barry, who replied on July 24 that "No further determination in the case of the Portland Post Office . . . can be made till the Presidents return" (Woodbury Papers, DLC). A meeting at Portland on October 14 and 15 demanded Mitchell's removal, and on October 30 Barry wrote Mitchell that despite his own "decided approbation" of Mitchell's official conduct, expressions there and elsewhere made it "obvious that the public sentiment in Maine demands a change," and that he had accordingly appointed Todd to replace him on January 1, 1835 (Portland *Jeffersonian*, November 10 and December 8, 1834).

Former U.S. senator John Chandler had been appointed customs collector at Portland by AJ in 1829. On March 27, 1834, Treasury secretary Taney had written Chandler regarding reports that his custom house was overstaffed (DNA-RG 56, M175-4). Chandler replied on April 4 that he had "not an Inspector to spare." He said he had hired two new weighers in 1833, making six in all, with Treasury approval and at no expense to the government, since they were paid through fees. Chandler charged that the "prime movers" in the complaint were likely congressman Smith and the four incumbent weighers, who were disgruntled at having to divide their high fees with two newcomers. Still he offered, if necessary, to reduce staff by dismissing a weigher of his own choosing (DNA-RG 56, M174-11).

In his July 8 complaint to Woodbury about postmaster Mitchell, Francis Smith also said that Taney had personally promised him to dismiss at the adjournment of Congress "certain supernumerary officers in the Custom House" who had been "appointed with a view to injure the original weighers" and part-time inspectors by diluting their compensation. On July 24 Smith recommended dismissing Henry Ilsley, an original weigher but one who "has ever been opposed to the present administration" (Woodbury Papers, DLC). Through July and August Woodbury pressed Chandler to reduce staff, and Chandler resisted. On August 20, Smith and others petitioned Woodbury to replace weigher Caleb S. Carter, who was "obnoxious to the citizens of this section of our State," with William S. Davis, and to cut back to four weighers. Woodbury forwarded the petition to Chandler on September 1. Still protesting the reduction as unwise and instigated by the self-serving present officers, Chandler on September 8 agreed to remove Ilsley, "he having been many years longest in office," and to replace Carter with Davis, or, if absolutely required, to simply dismiss him and return to four weighers. On September 15 Woodbury approved dismissing Ilsley and, for now, replacing Carter with Davis. On December 10 Woodbury ordered Chandler to reduce to four weighers by dismissing Zenas Libby, one of the 1833 appointees (DNA-RG 56, M175-4 and M174-11).

From James Park et al.

Knoxville, July 30, 1834.

Sir:

The citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, are at all times gratified to see you; but especially, after you have been the subject of so much undeserved abuse and unmerited obloquy.

We have seen with pain, the combinations of heterogeneous partisans in the Senate, against you—their object your destruction, their ambition

their own self-elevation. Without principle for their guide, looking not to the public good, they assailed you with unqualified abuse, and the most unfounded and exaggerated calumnies. But they were unable to deprive you of your well earned fame, or, even to tarnish your reputation. Your character has brightened under the corrosion of envy, and has emerged from these clouds of aspersion, not only unstained and pure, but with a more brilliant lustre. Your integrity is superior to all their attacks, and we rejoice to find the powerful array of talents, which, in the Senate, had combined to pollute the public mind and destroy you, after laborious and long continued efforts, failed to produce any effect but disgust for their own vindictive violence, and to show their destitution of principle. They could not impair your standing among the great body of the American People. Under their operations, the hypocrites, who, for selfish ends, pretended to be your friends threw off the mask. Those who had hitherto been silent, now spoke out. The discontented became clamorous; and old as well as secret enemies, openly proclaimed their hostility.

But, with us, who have long known your character, with whose name are associated so many brilliant recollections, there never has been but one opinion. We never doubted the purity of your purpose. We never doubted the legality of your measures, or that they were well calculated to achieve the great object of your wishes, and to bring to a termination, the depredations of that moneyed monster, who openly grasps at supreme and unlimited power, and whose course is as audacious and corrupting as its ambition for despotic rule is unbounded and unprincipled.

Sir, every effort you have made for the destruction of this narrow-minded, bigotted aristocracy, has lowered it in public esteem, and meets our cordial approbation. We rejoice that amid the conflict, your firmness was unmoved; that neither flattery nor denunciation, neither falsehood nor threats, had any influence upon you. We rejoice that you never relaxed your grasp, or changed or halted in your course, and that you manifested so exalted a regard to principle, so devoted an attachment to your country, that, amid vituperation and calumnies the most unblushing and odious, you persevered in your purpose, and preserved the republic; and we rejoice that the same arm which saved New Orleans, was again made bare for the security of our liberties and the salvation of our country.

Continue your efforts; the democracy of the country is with you. Any compromise with this moneyed monster will not only be degradation, but ruin; not only will it produce the destruction of all republican purity and principle, but the establishment of a merciless despotism, to which all must bow.

Already had you stayed the progress of usurpation, and prevented the dissipation of the public treasure in endless schemes of Internal Improvement. Already had you succeeded in a modification of an oppressive protective Tariff, in removing the ground of southern discontent, and hindering their clamors from maturing into insurrectionary movements,

threatening the destruction of the empire. It remained for you to crown all your exertions of patriotism by saying to the Bank of the Union, which, like the giant of old, smites the nation as with a hundred hands, the days of thy power are numbered; thou hast been weighed in the scales of patriotism and public opinion, and art found wanting; thy high looks, thy pomp and menaces, shall be brought down; thou shalt no longer destroy the People by multitudes, consume their property, and expose them to want and misery; thou shalt no longer be as a pestilence unto the States, desolate cities, or shake the Union or threaten its dissolution. You have said it, and it is done—Its fate is sealed.

Under a sense of your manifold services, and your devoted patriotism, the undersigned, committee on behalf of the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, request that you will remain with us a few days, and partake of a public dinner among your old and long tried friends and well wishers, as an expression of their approbation of your administration, and especially of your policy in regard to the Bank of the United States, and as a testimony, not only of our undiminished, but increased, confidence in your firmness, wisdom, and integrity.

JAMES PARK,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
JOSEPH C. STRONG,
WILLIAM S. HOWELL,
DAVID CAMPBELL,

[Twelve more names follow.]

Printed, Washington *Globe*, August 18, 1834 (mAJs). AJ replied below. Merchant James Park (1770–1853) and physician Joseph Churchill Strong (1775–1844) were former Knoxville mayors. Samuel Roberts was a tailor, William S. Howell (d. 1838) a hatter, and David Campbell a Knoxville alderman.

To James Park et al.

Knoxville, July 30, 1834.

Gentlemen:

I receive, with deep sensibility, the cordial terms in which the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, notice my arrival amongst them; and beg you to assure them in return, that I reciprocate, most sincerely, the sentiments of friendship and respect which you have been pleased to express in their behalf.

It would afford me the highest satisfaction to have it in my power to dine with them on this occasion, but I trust they will excuse me for declining to do so, when informed that such has been my delay from bad roads and ill health, that I shall not have more than time to visit my residence before it will be necessary to hasten my return to the seat of my public

duties. During the two or three hours which I shall spend here to-day, I will be happy to shake by the hand, my old acquaintances, and such others of my friends, as may be pleased to afford me the opportunity.

In the course which I have pursued towards the Bank, I have been governed by a solemn sense of duty, and have never doubted that when the People came to reflect upon the conduct of the institution, they would concur with me in denouncing it as dangerous to the purity of our free institutions. Under this conviction, the abuse and obloquy which have been thrown upon me, have had no other effect than to increase my vigilance as a public officer. The judgment which you pronounce on the subject, cannot, therefore, but be gratifying, and in connexion with former manifestations of your respect and favor, which I have received, will be gratefully remembered.

I pray you, gentlemen, to tender to the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, and to accept for yourselves, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Washington *Globe*, August 18, 1834 (mAJs).

August

From James Alexander Hamilton

confidential

New York Augt 1st 1834

My dear Sir.

I go a little beyond what is called for, or perhaps proper, when I interfere in matters that formerly belonged to my official duties, and yet my ~~duty of~~ friendship to you and a sense of what is in itself right commands me to say that there is *a most unaccountable* delay on the part of the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the suit against the Bruens which must work a serious injury to the Government. Shortly before or after I left office which was on the 14 april last I wrote to Mr Maxcy an official letter to inform him that as Mr Price my successor (as the latter had announced to me) had been employed as Counsel in that Cause by the Bruens he could not attend to it on the part of the United States That it was therefore ~~un~~necessary to employ some other Solicitor & I named a very faithful one Mr Murray Hoffman who had been engaged incidentally in the Cause on the part of the U.S. Since that I learn *to day* from my brother who is Mr Prices assistant that no solicitor has been appointed and that nothing further has been done in the matter; and I further learn that the Judges with whom the Cause has been for more than a year past have not given their decision because they are told ~~that~~ by Mr Bruens counsel that a negotiation is now pending for a settlement & that unless they are called upon on the part of the Government to decide with notice that a negotiation is not pending they will not give a decision.[1] It will readily be seen that if the Bruens could dictate the condition in which that suit should be placed they could not place it more favorably to themselves Mr Price cannot act—no other person after a delay of three months & a half is appointed to act for the Government, & the court will not decide unless the Solicitor of the Government gives notice that no negotiation is pending. The offers as stated to me by Mr Maxcy which were recently made by the Bruens for a settlement were such as in my Judgement were wholly inadmissable They however did not so strike the mind of the Solicitor. I write this to you in the strictest confidence because I know my pertinacity in ~~resisting the~~ prosecuting these people notwithstanding their hints of ~~threats~~ injuries & *rewards* has rendered me personally obnoxious

to them & they have endeavoured to inculcate the belief that I was *persecuting* unfortunate debtors—and now I am out of office if it was known that I was interferring perhaps not without reason should I be considered as doing something seemingly indelicate if not decidedly wrong

I do not doubt that you will appreciate my motives[.] with sincere affection your friend

James A Hamilton

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0272). AJ sent Hamilton's letter to Levi Woodbury on August 15, and Woodbury replied on August 29 (both below).

In October 1828, shortly after Thomas H. Smith's death, his surviving partner and son-in-law George W. Bruen had assigned the firm's China trading ship *Maria* and its cargo in trust to Bruen's father, Matthias Bruen, to secure its obligations to him. On its arrival at New York in April 1829, the *Maria* and its cargo of silks and teas, valued altogether at $366,000, were impounded by U.S. authorities for the firm's unpaid customs duties. In court the U.S. maintained that the assignment to Bruen had been fraudulent, part of a larger scheme to put the Smith firm's assets beyond the reach of creditors. Matthias Bruen filed suit in replevin for return of the ship and cargo, claiming that they were wholly his property, not Smith & Son's.

These reciprocating actions were still pending in 1834. In May 1832, district attorney Hamilton had recommended to Solicitor of the Treasury Virgil Maxcy (1785–1844) that the government accept a compromise with Bruen on the terms he was then offering, as it would likely be impossible to prove the fraudulence of the *Maria*'s conveyance and thereby defend its seizure. On April 15, 1834, Hamilton's successor William M. Price notified Maxcy of his recusal from the case. On April 29 Maxcy reviewed the case for then Treasury secretary Taney. He observed that the likely failure of the U.S. suit against Bruen would leave it no defense against his replevin suit. While the *Maria* and its cargo had since been returned and sold, Bruen could claim damages from the U.S. that Maxcy calculated at $225,133.69. Seeing no prospect of recovering that or any sum in return, Maxcy recommended accepting Bruen's latest March 15 offer, by which he would surrender $80,000 to $90,000 in debenture certificates and grant full release from his damage claims, but make no other payment of cash or property. This was the offer that Woodbury on July 15 had declined to accept without congressional approval (*HRDoc* 134, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 2–22, 25–40, 294–95, 303, Serial 274).

1. David Murray Hoffman (1791–1878) was a New York attorney. Hamilton's brother Philip Hamilton (1802–1884) was an assistant U.S. attorney under Price.

From Samuel Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. 1st. Aug. 1834

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that the coinage of gold, under the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced at an early hour this day. Two half Eagles a specimen of this coinage are herewith enclosed, the execution of which I persuade myself will be approved. The peculiarities by which the new coins may be distinguished from those of former issues have been ~~communicated~~ recited in a letter to the Department which will probably be published for general information. The changes made ~~and which will not escape your notice,~~ have been a subject of correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him.[1]

Permit me to express the sense I feel of the unceasing assiduity ~~and watchful care~~ and mechanical skill of Mr. Eckfeldt the chief Coiner of the Mint by whom the requisite preparations for this new coinage have been accomplished within the period of one month in addition to the other cares of his very busy department.[2]

To the Engraver of the Mint Mr. Kneass is due also great credit for having executed so well a pair of new dies of the half Eagle within the same period while the series of dies for the silver coinage has been regularly maintained.[3] I have the honour to be with great respect Your obnt sert

Saml Moore
Director of the Mint

LS draft, DNA-RG 104 (26-0276). Moore enclosed the letter to Woodbury, who forwarded it to AJ the next day, August 2 (below).

1. Moore summarized the changed features of the new gold coinage in an August 1 letter to Woodbury, published in the *Globe* on August 4 and widely thereafter. On July 9 he had written Woodbury to explain and justify the two most visible alterations, omitting the dress-cap on the head of Liberty on the coin's face and also the motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the reverse, in order to better conform with the requirements of law and the rules of taste and "classic authority" (DNA-RG 104, Entry 216). The *Globe* excerpted that letter on August 20.
2. Adam Eckfeldt (1769–1852) had been chief coiner at the Mint since 1814.
3. William Kneass (c1781–1840) had been engraver at the Mint since 1824.

From Levi Woodbury

Washington 2d Aug 1834

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure last night of receiving your letter of the 26th ulto.

Nothing of any consequence has occurred since I last wrote to you.

I received this morning from the Mint some specimens of the new half eagles and a letter for you which is herewith forwarded.[1] The Director informs me that will be able to coin about $20,000 per day.

All our friends here are well & political prospects are flattering. I remain very respectfully & truly yours

Levi Woodbury

P.S. The President of the new Bank at Nashville has been here & I have consulted him as well as written to the Bank at N. for the purpose of selecting it. But he talks somewhat hesitatingly on the subject. I wish it may be convenient for you to converse with some of your friends connected with the new Bank; & it is also very desireable, that the agent sent by the Union Bank of Maryland to adjust with the Union Bk at N. & your State authorities about the Tennessee bonds &c. should be successful in his mission.[2] I will lay your letter before the acting Secretary of War as

requested. You will find at Nashville all my correspondence as yet with the Bank about dividends.[3]

I have made a thorough examination of the present & comparative condition of all the selected Banks & find them strong & prosperous. Their circulation the 1st. of Jany. last was over 7 m.—it is now only a little over 5 m. They had then 2 m. & a fraction of Specie. They have now 4 m. & a fraction In other respects they continue much the same.

Our friends are in excellent spirits & rejoice much to hear of your improved health.

I have selected the Moyamensing Bank in Philad—& the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Detroit in addition to former ones & am in progress of negotiating with some others.[4]

My respects to your family, Again Respectfully & Truly Yours

L. Woodbury

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Woodbury 2nd. of august 1834—

ALS, DLC (44). The text preceding Woodbury's first signature is in another hand. AJ replied on August 15 (below).

1. Woodbury enclosed Samuel Moore's August 1 letter to AJ (above).

2. On July 17 Woodbury had written Edward Brinley Littlefield (1787–1836), president of the Planters Bank of Tennessee, for information about its condition (DNA-RG 56, Entry 59). Littlefield replied on August 26, describing the Planters Bank's small but ample supply of specie and asking for more details about the contractual requirement to make the bank a government pension agent (DNA-RG 56, Entry 120). It became a deposit bank in 1836. In 1833 the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee had sold $500,000 of Tennessee state bonds to the Bank of Maryland, which then sold them to the Union Bank of Maryland. The Bank of Maryland failed in March 1834 while still owing $75,000 for the bonds. To secure that debt, Union Bank of the State of Tennessee president George Washington Gibbs (1785–1870) traveled to Baltimore as its agent and, in company with other creditors, sought an injunction in June 1834 to prevent the Bank of Maryland's trustees from depleting its assets by receiving its own notes or deposit certificates in payment of debts due (*Baltimore Gazette*, June 6 and 30, 1834). After failing in that effort, on July 18 Gibbs published a notice in Baltimore and Washington warning that the Bank of Maryland had not completed its purchase of the Tennessee bonds, and therefore any subsequent sale or disposition of them was either "wholly void" or subject to his bank's lien (*Globe*, July 22, 1834). The Union Bank of Maryland, purchaser from the Bank of Maryland, responded by suing Gibbs for $500,000 in damages for his "groundless and wanton attack on the credit of the institution." It claimed that the Bank of Maryland's purchase contract had given it "*clear right to dispose of the bonds as she might think best for her interests*" and indeed had anticipated their subsequent resale in order to make up the purchase price (*Globe*, July 30, 1834). Gibbs was jailed and held overnight before making bail (*Nat. Intelligencer*, July 24, 1834). He shortly resigned as president. Reports of an undisclosed settlement surfaced in September 1835, and on December 4 the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee announced that its demands had been "satisfactorily adjusted," that its lien on the bonds was released, and that it regarded their current holders' title "as absolute and indefeasible" (*Globe*, December 18, 1835).

3. John Forsyth was acting secretary of war in Lewis Cass's absence. Woodbury had directed his July 17 and 18 letters (above) to AJ at Nashville.

4. Woodbury had selected the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan on July 7 and the Moyamensing Bank in Philadelphia on July 22 to receive federal deposits. He was in negotiation with the Girard Bank for it to resume as a depository. In August he added it and banks in Louisville, Cincinnati, and Augusta (*HRDoc* 27, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 48, Serial 272).

From Samuel Hogg et al.

NASHVILLE, August 6th, 1834

Sir:—

The undersigned have been requested by a numerous meeting of the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity, to visit and congratulate you, in their behalf, on your safe arrival at the Hermitage, and to present to you the accompanying resolutions, expressive of their continued confidence in the firmness and fidelity with which you have discharged all your public duties, and the undiminished high regard they have ever entertained for you as a friend and neighbor.

They have also been requested by many of your personal friends, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, at such time and place as may suit your convenience; or to meet your fellow-citizens in such manner as may be most agreeable to you.

Permit us, sir, in conclusion to tender to you our friendly salutations.

SAMUEL HOGG,
F. ROBERTSON,
JOHN SHELBY,
GEO. CROCKETT,
ROBT. WOODS,

[Seven more names follow.]

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 9, 1834 (26-0279). Samuel Hogg (1783–1842), Felix Robertson (1781–1865), and John Shelby (1785–1859) were Nashville physicians. George Crockett (c1788–1862) and Robert Woods (1786–1843) were merchants. Hogg had chaired a meeting at the Nashville courthouse on July 22 to plan AJ's reception. It named a committee of fifty to supervise arrangements and adopted eight resolutions welcoming AJ and applauding his course (*Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, July 24, 1834). AJ replied below.

To Samuel Hogg et al.

HERMITAGE, August 6th, 1834.

Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, communicating the resolutions which the citizens of Nashville and its neighborhood have been pleased to adopt, in anticipation of my present visit to the Hermitage.

For the warm and affectionate terms in which my old acquaintances have again welcomed my arrival amongst them, and for the lively manner in which they manifest their approbation of my public conduct, I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept and to convey to them, my sincere thanks.

It is amongst the most pleasing reflections of my life, amidst the difficulties which I have encountered in the service of my country, that those who have had the best means of judging of my motives have ever been ready to vindicate their propriety and justice, whilst they have generally concured in the support of the measures which I have pursued. On the present occasion allow me to assure you that this testimonial is highly valued and will be remembered with gratitude.

In order that I may have a public opportunity of evincing the satisfaction which I derive from this renewal of my personal relations to the citizens of Nashville and its neighborhood, I accept with great pleasure the kind invitation to partake with them of a public dinner; and for this purpose beg leave to name Wednesday 13th inst as the day when I can most conveniently meet them.

With best wishes, gentlemen, for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and of those you represent on this occasion.

I remain your very obedient and humble serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 9, 1834 (26-0280). The dinner was held in Nashville on August 13. AJ described it to Woodbury on August 15 and to Van Buren on August 16 (below).

Address of the Tennessee State Convention

[In August 1833, Tennessee voters had authorized a convention to revise the state's 1796 constitution. Delegates were elected in March 1834, and the convention opened in Nashville on May 19.]

6th. August. 1834

The members of the Convention of the State of Tennessee assembled in the town of Nashville met, in pursuance to notice given, in their Hall, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July, 1834, when, the Hon'ble Willie Blount, ex-Governor of the State, being called to the chair, and the object of the meeting being made known, by Colonel Allen, of Smith County—the following preamble and resolution were submitted by him;

Whereas, the members of this Convention have heard with pleasure that their fellow citizen, the President of the United States, is expected soon to arrive at the Hermitage on a visit to his family and friends; and whereas, the organized and systematic attempts which have been lately made, to degrade his character and destroy the usefulness of his administration, have been well calculated to render the high station to which he has been twice called by the American people, one, of peculiar and painful anxiety to his friends, and, one, of no ordinary responsibility to

himself; and whereas, the people of Tennessee on this, as on all other, occasions of his eventful and patriotic life have entire confidence as well in the integrity of his purposes, as ~~in~~ the propriety of his measures; and whereas, the members of this Convention are desirous, so far as they can do so, by an expression of opinion, to encourage him in the policy of his administration, and to shew to the world, that, at home, among those who have known him longest, and known him best, that Andrew Jackson has a character, for patriotism and virtue, which faction, however violent, or party spirit, however, malignant, will find it in vain to calumniate;

Therefore Resolved, that a Committee, to consist of twenty two members, be appointed to ~~inquire into~~ consider of and report the most suitable manner of testifying their respect for the chief magistrate of the United States; and in pursuance thereof, the chair appointed, Mr. Walton, chairman, J. A. McKinny, R. J. McKinny, Mr. Senter, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Smith, Mr. Weakly, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Childress, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Robertson, Mr Huntsman, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Allen, Mr. Carter, Mr. Nelson, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Kincannon, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Webster, said Committee; who, reported to another meeting, the following Address, and Resolutions,

To Andrew Jackson President of the United States;

Sir,

Your fellow citizens, of the State of Tennessee, assembled in Convention, at Nashville, informed of your arrival, at the Hermitage, for themselves, and in behalf of their Constituents, tender to you their warm and respectful salutations.

They remember, that you are one of the few survivers of that band of patriots by whose exertions our Independence was achieved, and that you are one of the surviving members of that Convention which framed the existing Constitution of the State, under which, the people have prospered and lived happy for almost forty years.[1]

They remember, with gratitude, the many meritorious services which you have rendered to our Country, in peace, and in war, in the Councils of the Nation, and on the battle field; and they feel an honest pride in claiming to be citizens of the same State with one who has done so much to establish and preserve the Independence, promote the happiness, and exalt the character of the American people.

They have not been unconcerned spectators of the bold, systematic, and reckless efforts of your enemies to weaken and destroy that confidence which your countrymen have reposed in you, and they but speak the sentiments of those whom they represent when they assure you, that the measures of your administration have received their decided approbation, and that they have always retained unshaken and undiminished confidence in your republican principles and firm determination, in all your measures,

to endeavor to protect the interests of the people, and defend their rights as secured by the Constitution.

They will not attempt to designate, with a seperate approval, all the prominent measures of your administration.

Your official conduct, during your first term of service, has been sanctioned, at the ballot-box; to this decision, the people of the State of Tennessee contributed with great unanimity.

A knowledge of public opinion enables them to declare, that the people of the State of Tennessee approve your course in opposing a powerful moneyed institution whose existence is not recognized in the Constitution; that they approve the Veto upon the bill rechartering the bank of the United States; and that they also approve of the removal of the public deposits from that institution—they are warranted in believing, that, that ~~said~~ bank hath interfered in the election, by the people, of their public servants—that it hath expended its means, in controlling the Press; that it hath aimed at the exercise of political power over the government and people of these United States; and that it has refused to disclose its transactions, to the Representatives of the Nation, when legally required so to do, according to the provisions of its charter.

Sir: In testimony of the high respect they bear for your character and distinguished services, they have adopted the following resolution, and with their ~~warmest~~ ardent wishes that the evening of your life may be as peaceful and happy as has its meridian been useful and brilliant, they tender you assurances of their high consideration and esteem.

Resolved that the Convention will adjourn its ordinary business for the purpose of inviting and receiving in the Hall of the Convention the President of the United States, and that the President of the Convention be requested to carry this resolution into effect. The sense of the meeting being thereon had, the said report was concurred with.

Wherefore, upon motion, the chair appointed Messrs. Allen, Alexander, and John A. McKinny a Committee to wait upon and inform the President of the United States of these proceedings.[2]

Willie Blount, Chairman of the meeting.
Wm K Hill Secy.[3]

ADS by Blount and Copy, DLC (44). Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 12, 1834. AJ endorsed the copy "address of the convention Tennessee." The committee presented the address to AJ on August 9, and he replied on August 10 (below). Meeting chair Willie Blount was a delegate from Montgomery County.

1. AJ had been a delegate to Tennessee's first constitutional convention in 1796.

2. Robert Allen (1778–1844) and Adam Rankin Alexander (1781–1848) were former congressmen, and John Augustine McKinney (1781–1845) was a lawyer. They addressed AJ on August 9 (below). Other drafting committee members were Isaac Walton, Robert J. McKinney, William Tandy Senter, James Gillespy, James Webb Smith, Robert Weakley, Richard Cheatham, William G. Childress, James Fulton, Julius Caesar Nichols Robertson,

Adam Huntsman, William Blount Carter, Richard Nelson, Abraham McClellan, Matthew Stephenson, Andrew A. Kincannon, John Montgomery, Richard Bradshaw, and Jonathan Webster.

3. William Kenan Hill (c1794–1841) was secretary of the convention and clerk of the state senate.

From Zachary Taylor

Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien
August 6th. 1834.

Sir,

Having understood that Mr Addison Garland, (the Bearer of this) wished to enter the Marine Corps, I have taken the liberty of recommending him for an appointment in the same.

I have known Mr Garland for more than five years, during which time his gentlemanly deportment, correct habits, as well as intelligence, warrants me in saying that, (should he receive the desired appointment), he will discharge the duties appertaining to it, with credit to himself as well as to the interest of Government and satisfaction of all concerned. Most restfully, Sir, your obt. Servt.

Z Taylor. Col. 1st. Regt. U.S. Infy.

LS, DNA-RG 127 (26-0281). Taylor (1784–1850), an Army colonel and later U.S. president, commanded at Fort Crawford in present Wisconsin. Addison Garland (1808–1864) was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in October.

To Francis Preston Blair

—*Private*—

Hermitage august 7th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

Since closing my letter to Major Lewis this morning I have recd. yours of the 24th. ulto.

I arrived here on the evening of the 5th. instant worn down with ill health, bad roads & heat of weather, and my horses worn down scarcely able to get into Port. I have had no rest yet—yesterday a committee from Nashville waited upon me to present the resolutions of a large meeting, and to invite me to partake of a dinner. To this I was compelled to yield, as I was confidentially advised it was the sincere wishes of all, that an opportunity might be given to promulgate the sentiments of the people (by toasts) around the board—next wednesday I am to meet them.

I have been labouring from the moment of my arrival opening and reading letters, & now, have not got half throug—and at present I have but a moment for an acknowledgement of your letter

I have complied with yours & Mrs. B. request. I have kissed my pet for you both presented your salutations to Sarah & Andrew who requests me in the kindest manner to reciprocate them I found all my family well a few of my negroes excepted, little Rachel as sprightly as a little fairy & as wild as a little patridge. I brought her a little doll which was the only thing that induced her to come to me. She is not as heavy as the son, who is a very large fat boy well fed by the spoon as well as the breast. Sarah has just recovered her health is still a little thin—so much for domestic affairs—now a moment to the political part of your letter. The Governor of Michigan is a puzling matter Southerland—Gilpin, Cameron, Eaton and Col Mack, and charles Biddle with many others—Gilpin by Taney Forsythe Kendall &c &c &c on the ground of his being made the victom of the Bank &c &c &c. I will decide on this matter with great deliberation and perhaps not before my return to Washington.[1] I have duly noted the other matter contained in your letter and will only here remark that you are at liberty to use the report to me by the Secretary of the Senate & Clerk of the House as the basis of the your remarks you may make on the extravagance & waste of the public treasure on printing—but as I intend to bring this to the view of the nation in my next annual Message you are not to publish them as official documents, but if necessary you can say you have been permitted to see them & vouch for the correctness of your statement.[2]

I have always given the Editor of the ministerial paper a view of the Bank reports—they are not confidential they are for the information of the Government & the people—it shews the general state of the Bank and nothing more, a knowledge of which belongs to the people.

I enclose a letter from Govr. Duval, which I wish you to hand to Major Lewis with a request that he procure the documents and enclose them under his Frank to the Governor at Louisville.[3]

From the city to this plaice every thing is going on prosperous & well notwithstanding the opposition has bought up the paper at Wythe & Abington & not one Globe is to be seen in the public Houses.

With my kind regards to all friends & your amiable Lady believe me your friend. Say to Major Barry to be industrious & the people will sustain him—say to him he must procure for me the whole amount of the free letters, & the whole abuse of the Franking priviledge by the last of September or the first of November—if he can, this, with the extravagance & waste of the public money in useless printing will be a good [extra] on the expose yrs.[4]

Andrew Jackson

P.S. If health permits I will be with you the last of Sep next. A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Blair replied on August 18 (below).

1. Joel Barlow Sutherland (1792–1861) was a Philadelphia congressman. Andrew Mack (1780–1854) was the customs collector at Detroit. Charles Biddle (1787–1836) was a Nashville lawyer and brother of BUS president Nicholas Biddle.

2. On August 1 the *Globe* had condemned the "alarming increase" in congressional spending, charging that Clay, Calhoun, and Webster aimed "*to get rid* of the public money" in order to sustain a high tariff and also to enrich Senate printer Duff Green by ordering superfluous copies of documents, including attacks on the Post Office and defenses of the BUS. It cited figures on Senate printing expenses and promised further exposure of deliberately wasteful expenditure.

3. William Pope Duval (1784–1854), governor of Florida Territory from April 1822 to April 1834, had returned home to Kentucky to practice law.

4. An Act of March 2, 1833, had expanded the franking privilege for members of Congress to run from sixty days before first taking their seats through to the end of their terms, recesses included (*Statutes*, 4:629). Charging overuse of the frank, Barry circularized postmasters in September 1834 to report on abusive and illegal use of the privilege and on its effect in magnifying the weight and expense of the mail while shrinking postal receipts (*Globe*, September 5, 1834). In his November 29 annual report, Barry estimated that expansion of the frank had cost the Post Office Department $250,000 the last two years, and that overall the Department carried $1 million worth of mail annually for free (*SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42–43, Serial 266). In his December 1 annual message, AJ recommended revising the franking law to curb abuses and reduce postal deficits, which would facilitate the resumption of recently curtailed mail services (Richardson, 3:116).

From Martin Van Buren

Saratoga Springs
August ~~6~~7th. 1834

My dear Sir

I have now been here several days ~~and~~ have seen persons from almost every part of the State, and have no doubt, that our success is as certain as any future event, that is dependent upon the voice of the people, can possibly be. The adversary is suffering under the pangs of anticipated defeat, & carry on their countenances the simptoms of the pain ~~under~~ which they so justly suffer. Webster is to meet a congregation of them here on the 13th. instant, but if they give ~~th~~eim any assurances of anticipated success, he would, if he had the sense and observation in such matters of which he is destitute, detect the falsity of their representation, in the woe-begone countenances which they carry about.

~~Judge John~~ We will give a few more last words about the removal of the Deposits in our *state address*, which I will send you. They are already prepared, & will I trust, make the propriety, ~~&~~ success, efficcacy, & indispensable necessity of that step, so plain, that he who runs may read, & understand it.[1]

Judge Johnson is dead & you will of course be greatly pressed about his successor.[2] Allow me to make a suggestion for your consideration. Six of the Western & South Western States are now without regular Circuit Courts. This is great injustice, & the wonder is that they have submitted to it so quietly. Neither party has hitherto been willing to incur the respon-

sibility of increasing the number of Judges, ~~nor~~ or are both unwilling to leave to its adversary the appointment of new ones. It is to one, or both of these causes that this un-equal & unjust State of things has been allowed to continue.

It strikes me that a fair opportunity is now offered to remedy the evil, by holding up the appointment until Congress can have an opportunity to divide the U. S. into *Seven* Circuits, including all the new States in ~~some~~ them. The old circuits in the old States are too small, & the whole business can be easily done by seven judges. It would be much better for them to be more employed, & if there are any of them, who, through age, or infirmities are rendered incapable of rendering reasonable service, it is to be hoped they will have patriotism enough to retire, & make room for others who are both able & willing to do so. I believe that it can be made very plain that the present circuits can with the greatest propriety be enlarged, & the whole subject can be placed in such a way before Congress, as force a proper action upon them, & render essential service to the Country.[3] Remember me affectionately to ~~the~~ your Household & believe me to be very truly yours

M. Van Buren

[Endorsed by AJ:] Vanburen to be preserved on private files A. J

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0288).

1. The New York Republican State Convention met at Herkimer on September 10. It nominated incumbent governor William L. Marcy and lieutenant governor John Tracy for reelection and adopted resolutions and a public address. The resolutions applauded AJ and Van Buren, championed deposit removal, excoriated the BUS as tyrannical and corrupt, urged supplanting banknotes with "the true constitutional currency" of gold and silver coin, and condemned the Senate for rejecting Taney. The public address reviewed the history of the banking controversy, charging the BUS with wantonly attacking the prosperity of the country and especially of New York state. The last third of the address identified National Republicans and Whigs with revolutionary Tories and traitorous Federalists as sworn enemies of popular rule, and warned egalitarian adherents of New York's Anti-Masonic Party not to be gulled into aiding them in enthroning "the Bank of the United States—an institution by nature, habit and design, the deadliest foe to liberty—under its broad panoply battling against the rights of the people—using this great lever of aristocracy to subvert the government of the People, and establish on its ruins the government of the Bank" (*Albany Argus*, September 16, 1834). Van Buren wrote this section. His original draft is in the Van Buren Papers, DLC.

2. Supreme Court justice William Johnson (1771–1834) of South Carolina had died on August 4. AJ nominated Georgia congressman James M. Wayne to replace him on January 6, 1835, and the Senate confirmed him on January 9.

3. Each Supreme Court justice also presided over a regional circuit court. An 1807 Act had added a seventh justice and a circuit covering Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The newer states of Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri were not yet incorporated in the circuit system, and AJ had called for their inclusion in his 1829, 1831, and 1832 annual messages to Congress. His December 1, 1834, annual message urged Congress to place the new states on an equal footing by either adding new judges or enlarging the existing circuits. An Act passed on March 3, 1837, AJ's last day as president, added two new circuits and Supreme Court justices to cover every state (*Statutes*, 5:176–78; Richardson, 2:461, 558, 605; 3:117).

To Amos Kendall

[This letter is extant only in a later printed version. Its correct date is August 8.]

[Private.]

Hermitage July 8th, 1834.

My Dear Sir:

I reached home on the evening of the 5th inst. much worn down by sickness, bad roads, incessant rain & unusual hot weather, where I met with a mass of matter from the heads of Dpts. and other sources, and your letter of the 19th ulto which I have read with attention and duly noted its contents. There are a number of candidates recommended from Pennsylvania, Gen Cameron and Southerland amongst the number; but I agree with you, Mr. Taney and Forsythe, that Mr. Gilpin is not only well qualified, but from his fearless course, and rejection by the Senate, he merits anything that can be bestowed upon him. Had I received his application before the others I would not have hesitated to have made the appointment at once, but as the elections in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio are near at hand, & many applicants from each I have determined to postpone the appointment until after these elections are over at least; it might have in some sections an injurious effect. I have duly noted the other suggestion in your letter, and in reply thereto add that there is nothing that I can do with propriety to promote your individual interest that will not give me pleasure to do; but the Chickasaw Treaty not being published before I left the city for the want of time to prepare it for my approval, was sent after me to Abingdon, Virginia, where I approved & returned [it] to the Secretary of State. So soon as I receive a copy I will turn my attention to the subject, and if any place under it shall present a suitable place for you, it will afford me pleasure to bestow it.[1]

I have seen the disgraceful attitude in which the Bank has placed itself; it realizes the adage "that whomsoever god wills for destruction he first makes mad," and it has roused the whole public against it. And whilst we look back at all the calumnies with which we were loaded, it is & ought to be, a great consolation to us, that we met the monster of corruption & fraud with a continued fierceness which truth & justice inspired, and the highest duty we owed to our Government & the perpetuity of the liberty of our country demanded from us. Providence has smiled upon our endeavors, and a grateful people sustain us.

Company and weakness compells me for the present to stop. With my regards to your amiable family, and assurances of my high regards & best wishes for your health & prosperity truly yrs,

Andrew Jackson.

P.S. Everywhere I have traveled, our prospects brightens & the fate of the Bank & a Bank is sealed forever A. J.

Printed, *Cincinnati Commercial*, February 4, 1879 (DLC-44). Kendall replied on August 21 (below).

1. Forsyth had sent AJ the Chickasaw treaty for signing on July 11 (above).

To Martin Van Buren

Hermitage August 8th. 1834

My dear Sir,

I reached home on the evening of the 5th. worn down with bad health, hot weather & intolerable roads—found my family in good health except Sarah who has just recovered & has now the promise of heath. I found on my whole journey every thing to cheer us, prosperity every where, and all gratified & happy on the prospects of a circulating and stable metalic currency, and particularly the gold coin which, many had not for years seen a piece, before we presented them in payment of our bills. I had taken the precaution to lay in as many half Eagles as paid our bills on our passage.

I have been met here by so many communications that I have not had time to get thro' reading them and I have been constantly crouded with company that as yet I have not been able to see my farm, but the crops are abundant every where I have passed, & as far as I have seen mine is a medium crop.

I have been waited on by a committee representing a large meeting at Nashville & invited to pertake of a dinner at Nashville on the 13th instant. This I have accepted being advised that around the board it was the wish of my friends to give to the whole union the real sentiments of Tennessee. Tennessee is against the Bank, & a Bank, of any kind or description created by the U. States.

Our friend Bell has found what I told him in Washington to be true that his silence had ~~destroyed~~ injured him at home—he must come out boldly against a Bank as well as the Bank or he is politically gone. I am told his friends, will compell him to come out boldly and take his stand openly against the Bank & a Bank & in favour of you. This will save him & nothing short of it.[1] having thus far written I am handed your letter of the 22nd. of July Newyork with its inclosure for which I thank you. I had not seen the address before—for all thro' virginia at the public Houses I had not seen a Globe or a newyork paper. I am happy to hear the cheering news from the north and its not less so in the south & west as far as I have travelled or have heard from. Mr. Rives will receive a united vote in western V.a. & Eastern & middle are changing very fast and all the signs of the times are flattering.

My dear Sir, do not complain of my not writing you before I was scarcely able to write the notes I did to Major Lewis, the incessant rains, bad roads, and ill health gave me no time to write and in truth I did not wish to write until I had something worthy to communicate. So soon as the *dinner* on the 13th. is over I will write & give you the particulars.

My son & daughter & Major Donelson join me in kind salutations to you—poor little jackson is very sick with the chills & fever, but I hope they will soon leave him. I shall be in Washington, if health permits the last of Septbr. I think we will have good materials for my communication to Congress next fall. I am trouble with my old complaint & must close. I am yrs truly

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I am sorry you were not with me—many regrets have been made that you were not—the state will be found with you when the day of trial comes The influence of the Bank and all its satelites to the contrary notwithstanding A. J.

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0295). Van Buren replied around August 20 (below).

1. On June 2, congressman John Bell (1796–1869) of Nashville had been elected over rival candidate James K. Polk to succeed Andrew Stevenson as Speaker of the House. Bell's candidacy received some support from administration opponents; and although he had voted for the anti-BUS House resolutions on April 4, he was suspected—rightly, as it turned out—of being in sympathy with the Bank (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 483–89, 690, Serial 253). On July 30, Bell had declined a public dinner in Nashville, explaining that he would take a later occasion to publicly refute "misrepresentations" of his course in Congress, including the false charge "that I wavered in my support of the administration" (Nashville *National Banner*, July 31, 1834).

To Levi Woodbury

Hermitage August 8th. 1834

Dr. Sir,

Your letter of the 15th. transmitting the note from Mr. Lourie asking the consent of the Department to the deposit of a portion of the funds disbursed by him in the Patriotic Bank of Washington, was received soon after my arrival here.

The time and circumstances under which the Patriotic Bank suspended specie payments made it apparent that that step was taken to further the views of the U S Bank and give its friends in congress a pretext for denying the adequacy of the local banks to perform the fiscal operations of the Government. Altho, therefore, I have great confidence in Mr. Lourie, and would with pleasure gratify any proper request of his, I cannot recommend this measure, and must leave the Secretary to his own discretion in relation to it[.] I am very respectfully yr obt sert

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by Woodbury:] Communicate to Mr. Lowrie the result when he calls—or write to him if it is expected by him. W

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 56 (26-0301). Secretary of the Senate Walter Lowrie was a director of the Patriotic Bank in Washington, which had suspended payments in specie on April 14 following runs on it and other local banks. It resumed specie payment on July 10. Woodbury had forwarded Lowrie's request to AJ on July 15 (DNA-RG 56, M415-1; 26-0232).

From William McKendree Gwin

Natchez 8th August 1834

My Dear Sir

Col Wilkins President of the Planters Bank has just shewn me a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the Cashier of this Bank to pay to the Union Bank of Tennessee fifty thousand dollars. A few days previous to the reception of this letter another was recd. from the Secretary requesting this, as one of the Deposit Banks, to make arrangements at the north to draw bills & issue post notes that will greatly tend towards equalising the currency & placing the Deposit Banks in a more favorable position before the public.

In accordance with this last letter the President & Directors of this Bank are making arrangements with Banks in the north to issue post notes ~~payable there~~ & are also placing funds *there* to meet these notes. If the Union Bank of Tennessee will receive these post notes for the $50.000. to be paid to that Bank on the first of Sept. it will greatly facilitate this arrangement~~s~~. The Planters Bank ha~~ves~~ *now* the funds in Philadelphia to meet these post notes should they go on immediately & be presented for payment. But the most probable course they will take will be to come into the Land offices at the Land sales this fall in this & the adjoining states & become a part of the circulating medium of the country & hence forward these notes will be taken by traders from the northern states instead of the specie as has heretofore been the case You cannot imagine the great benefit it will be not only to this Bank but for this part of the Country for it will enable the Bank to extend accomodations to the community which they have heretofore been unable to do from the constant drain of specie taken to the north from its vaults It will be one link in an important chain that *should* be established by the Deposit Banks to equalise the currency. If they will take the Post notes of each other particularly when drawn on Banks where they have funds to meet every dollar it will soon be as it was with the U.S. Bank & its Branches.

You will my dear Sir greatly benefit Mississippi by requesting the directors of the Union Bank (through a friend) to receive these notes. It will enable this Bank to carry out the plan they have commenced & also give a credit to its notes which will have an important effect throughout the ensuing trading season. There is not a more solvent & substantial Bank

in the union at this time. The recent management of the institution under the Presidency of Col Wilkins is deserving of all praise & if aided in this matter by the Government it will be a credit to the state institutions all over the Union.

This is written in great haste as the mail is just closing. The Cashier of this Bank is now writing to the cashier of the Union Bank proposing to him to take these notes, & therefore at a moments warning I have written you, knowing & feeling the importance of the arrangement. I will write you more fully in a few days & I hope communicate *good news*[.] With great respect Your obt svt

Wm M Gwin

[Endorsed by AJ:] Dr Gwinn to be preserved A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). James Campbell Wilkins (1787–1849) was president of the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi in Natchez, which had been selected as a U.S. deposit bank in October 1833. Sturges Sprague (c1799–1838) was its cashier. On July 11, Woodbury had written Sprague proposing that his bank pay over its surplus government funds when required by transferring them to deposit banks at a distance, and asked which would be most convenient. On July 16 he had directed the Planters' Bank to furnish funds to meet government drafts on it in September for $200,000 at two New Orleans banks and for $50,000 at the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee (DNA-RG 56, Entry 59).

To Mary Ann Eastin Polk

Hermitage August 9th. 1834—

My dear Mary,

I reached sweet home on the evening of the 5th. instant worn down with ill health on my journey, bad roads, hot weather & incessant rains—found all my family in the enjoyment of health & convalessent—where I recd your kind & affectionate letter which would have been replied to sooner had it not have been for the attention to the various communications from the heads of the Departments at Washington, and the committees, & other visitants here.

I am gratified to know that I will have the pleasure of seeing you & Mr Polk here with your sweet little daughter who I am anxious to see, & present with my blessing, as I will not be able to visit Mrs. Coffee & her dear family, and have the pleasure of seeing you at your own house—my stay will be short, as my duty calls me to Washington the last of September, & will compell me to leave here between the first & 8th of that month. My health is improveing, but far from being perfect—still I am thankful to an overruling providence for sustaining me, under the constant press of business which I have to meet, and labour I have constantly to endure. I am almost weary of life, and have a great desire to see you whilst I am now here, as I may not live to return to my sweet home again after I leave it.

I am delighted with my little Rachel here—she is spritely, but as wild as a little Patridge, & a little petted & spoiled and about the size of a little puppit—the son is a fine stout fellow as heavy as Rachel & shews he is well fed. Your uncle Andrew & Jackson is with me—Jackson in bad health—has chills & fevers—we were obliged to leave Emily & her three little ones on the way the heat of the weather, bad roads, and the delicate health of Mary & John, and danger of the babes health from the extreme heat, determined Emily to spend the summer at the Warrenton Springs to which she would return from Mr Rives where we left her.

I shall expect the pleasure of seeing you & Mr Polk before I leave the Hermitage—present me to Mr. Polk, and accept the assurance of my continued respect and esteem and kiss the sweet daughter for me and believe my your affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Present me kindly to your sister Rachel & Elisa—both of whom I am anxious to see.[1]

ALS, KyLoF-Brown-Ewell Papers (mAJs). AJ enclosed this letter to Lucius Polk (below). Mary Polk (1810–1847), née Eastin, was AJ's grandniece. Her grandfather John Donelson (1755–1830) was Rachel Jackson's brother, and Emily Donelson and John Coffee's widow Mary were her maternal aunts. In 1832 at the White House she had married Lucius Junius Polk (1802–1870) of Maury County, Tennessee. Their daughter was Sarah Rachel Polk (1833–1905).

1. Mary's sisters were Rachel Jackson Eastin (1822–1865) and Elizabeth Donelson Eastin (1817–1839).

To Lucius Junius Polk

Hermitage—

The President of the U. States with his kind regard to Major Lucius Polk requet him to hand the enclosed to Mrs. Mary Polk, and to accept of his best wishes for their health & happiness, august 9th. 1834—

AN, KyLoF-Brown-Ewell Papers (mAJs).

From Robert Allen, Adam Rankin Alexander, and John Augustine McKinney

August 9th. 1834

Sir,

Your fellow citizens of the State of Tennessee assembled in convention at Nashville, have appointed us a committee for the purpose of presenting

to you the accompanying resolutions and address, which they have adopted.

In performing the duty assigned us, we beg leave to tender you our warmest wishes, that you may enjoy many happy years in the evening of a life, devoted to the service of your Country.

We have the honor to remain with the highest respect, sir, your most Obt. Servants

Robert Allen
Adam. R. Alexander
John A McKinney

[Endorsed by AJ:] Letter & address of committee & convention—answered & handed to the committee A. J. ~~July~~ August—9th. 1834—

LS, DLC (44). Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 12, 1834. The committee presented the state convention's August 6 resolutions and address (above). AJ replied on August 10 (below).

From William McKendree Gwin

Natchez 9th. August 1834

My Dear Sir

Your letter of the 3rd. of July with its enclosure has just been recd. The news of my rejection was expected by me. After seeing some of the best & most distinguished men in the nation ostracised by a corrupt & unholy coalition I had no other expectation but I would be sacrifised to satiate the vengeance of Poindexter. *His* support or vote I never expected or desired. I should consider myself disgraced by his good opinion. *He* knew that I had taken as solemn an oath as ever Hannibal did against the Romans ~~of~~ to wage a war of extermination against him which no thing but the death of one of us shall ever abate.[1]

But from Black I did expect better things. He for weeks was with us at Chocchuma; slept with me talked of all subjects was your friend as he represented himself *to all*. He *knew* that every charge made against my brother at the sales was false basely false but he sat in the Senate & heard Poindexter brand him with fraud without attempting his defence. He solemnly & voluntarily pledged himself to me in the presence of Governor Runnels to use every exertion in my behalf should there be any opposition to my appointment.[2] Still he permitted me to be held in suspense for seven months without once calling up my nomination or notifying me of any objection ~~to me~~ that I might defend myself against false charges

But this is the smallest of his sins. He went to Washington, to every outward appearance your devoted friend, was elected two months after the removal of the Deposites was never known to breathe an objection to their

removal, but no sooner did he take his seat but he became as vindictive in his votes as Poindexter who I have heard him ever & after denounced in the most bitter terms. ~~But~~ Again this man reminds me of the adage that God maketh the wicked foolish that he may thereby destroy them. It may appear incredible to you but is an indisputable fact that while he was acting this traitorous part towards his Government & private friendship I was in possession of circumstances connected with his private affairs that would if divulged ruin him forever in the estimation of the *whole world*, & what is more that this information came into my possession without being at all confidential & I was & am justified in divulging it at any time. I will state to you the circumstances & let you draw your own conclusions. Judge Black was one of the securities of the late G. B. Dameron Receiver at Clinton. At his death he (Black) went to the Receivers office counted all the money took possession of it & placed it in the hands of the Register for safe keeping. Mr. Dameron's son was acting Receiver at the time & was soon after appointed Administrator on the estate. Afterwards Judge Black was busy reporting Mr. Damiron a *defaulter*, saying he would be injured by him greatly impugning his motives and aspersing his character & he was going to have summary process issued from the Department against his estate. *Two months* after this Judge Black still retained possession of the money & about the 1st. of December last *broke open the packages & took therefrom three thousand dollars & bought land with it for himself* & this with out the knowledge or consent of G. C. Dameron the Administrator of G. C. Dameron & *not one dollar of that money has been paid into the Treasury or to Mr. Dameron yet*. To young Mr. Dameron he never said one word *[how]* he took the money nor has he written one word This was public money belonging to a dead man his friend whom he was representing to the world as a Defaulter thus violating every principle of honor swindling the Government & aspersing the character of an honest man for the almighty never made a better or more honest man than George C. Dameron[3] You will ask me how I came in the possession of these facts. *I was applied to to pay the money for him* first by a friend & secondly by himself in a letter to me from Washington: urging me to make the payment if I possibly could as he expected soon to make some monied arrangements "to the north" (I should like to know *where*?) &c &c. Now Sir what think you of this man. Was there ever such concentrated villany audacity & folly displayed by any mortal before

He shall be exposed not because he has violated private friendship but because he has deserted his Country in her greatest struggle for liberty and that I fear for a more paltry sum than did the traitor Arnold.[4] As to Poindexters charges of frauds at the Chocchuma Land Sales, you may rest perfectly satisfied. A more triumpant refutation never was made than will soon appear before the public on that subject. Rows affidavit is certainly the most false & infamous document that ever was printed.[5] I am truly glad it is published. *Every opposition Editor* in this state has to acknowledge

he has perjured himself. R. J. Walker Esqr. has collected testimony proving every *charge false* & he has taken the deposition of none but *Anti Jackson* men & those of the highest respectability. Mr. Walkers address to the People of the United States is one of the best productions of the kind I have read. It is in print & I will send you a copy so soon as it is printed.[6] This is the most fatal step Poindexter ever has taken. His best friends are abandoning him He will be beat by a majority of two to one either by Mr. Walker or my brother, for these two men he has attempted to destroy & one or the other it is determined shall displace him. Mr. Walker I am confident will be the opposing candidate as I am entirely opposed to my brother running from his short residence in the state Walker is one of the most talented men in the south. He wavered a little on the Deposite Question as did some of your best friends. They could not anticipate from the wise & timely attack of the 23rd. the Glorious Victory of the 8th.[7] But Mr. Walker is now one of your most devoted friends & is stimulated by a hatred for Poindexter of a character more intense than I have ever witnessed before in my life. He is a fine speaker intends to visit every county in the state address the people & denounce Poindexter. If any unfavorable impressions have been conveyed to you of Mr. Walker dont believe it. He is a man of different calibre to Black & Cage. He differed with you as did Forsyth & King of Georgia but if I am your friend and ardent supporter he is. If he is elected to the Senate (& he will certainly be if he runs) he will make that moon eyed Black quail before him whenever he dares oppose yr. administration.[8] I am confident Black will be nearly unanimously recalled by the *very Legislature* that elected him. Mr. Walker never would have been thought of for the Senate had it not been for Poindexters attack upon him. This shews the Spirit of our party. He that hates Poindexter worse & whom he has attempted to injure most is the strong man with us. I assure you you need never fear his return to the Senate, if elected he will have to walk over the dead bodies of *three* persons before he takes his seat. Mr. Walker my brother & myself he has used every effort to destroy. If we can not disgrace him by beating him he shall atone for his attacks upon us by his blood.

I fear I have wearied you with this long letter but our state is so miserably represented abroad that I must speak out & to whom sooner than ~~to~~ you who has been next to our country the most treacherously betrayed If Poindexter is not beat Black instructed to resign & a true Jackson man elected by our *next* Legislature, I will resign my office & quit the state I would almost pledge my head on it & yet the Coalition have the audacity to say that Mississippi for what you have done so much is against you. The next elections will tell.

I hope you will excuse me in thus troubling you knowing as you do my peculiar situation & excited feelings. The charges against Black named here shall all be brought forth in due time, & I would rather they would not be known except to tried friends until they appear here

I hope you will act on the subject contained in my letter by the last mail. It is important to our state & will shew the Bank & the opposition Junto here that they have nothing to gain but every thing to lose by their opposition to your system. Your cause is gaining daily here. There is scarcely a man in Mississippi who *dares* to support the Bank The recent seizure of the public funds to pay damages on the French bill, for which they never paid one dollar of their own money has sealed the fate—no *honest* man can or will justify it[.] With the Greatest respect your obt svt

Wm. M Gwin

I it possible Colo Bell is going over to the coalition I have been so informed I hope it is not true

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Gwinn—to be carefully kept on file—A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

1. In his youth, Hannibal of Carthage (247–c182 BC) reportedly swore to his father that he would never be a friend of Rome.

2. Hiram George Runnels (1796–1857) was the governor of Mississippi. John Black had attended the October 1833 land sales at Chocchuma, where Samuel Gwin was register. Poindexter was chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands. On his motion, the Senate on March 5 had directed the committee to investigate alleged "fraudulent practices" at recent sales of Creek and Choctaw cession lands in Alabama and Mississippi, including collusion and suppressed competition among buyers at the auction and bribes to land office registers and receivers for favored treatment (*Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 169–70, Serial 237). Much of the testimony collected and published by the committee charged misconduct by Samuel Gwin as register at Chocchuma and previously at Mount Salus/Clinton (*SDoc* 461, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243; *SDoc* 22, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 267).

3. George C. Dameron (1810–1841) was the son and administrator of the estate of the late Mount Salus receiver George B. Dameron. Dameron wrote AJ about Black and his father's accounts on September 2 (below).

4. American general Benedict Arnold (1741–1801) had infamously defected to the British in the Revolutionary War.

5. On April 29, Edmund Row or Rowe (c1783–c1854) of Virginia had testified to the Senate Public Lands Committee that a company of Mississippi and out-of-state speculators led by Robert J. Walker had monopolized the October 1833 Chocchuma land sales. They colluded to buy in lands at the minimum price at the auction for subsequent resale to settlers, coerced other purchasers into buying through them, and drove out those who tried to purchase independently by bidding up the price against them. Row said that register Samuel Gwin had collaborated with the speculators and shared in their profits from resales (*SDoc* 461, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 22–26, Serial 243). Poindexter reported Row's affidavit to the Senate on June 20 (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2042–44).

6. Pennsylvania-born Robert John Walker (1801–1869) was a prominent Natchez attorney, politician, and land speculator. On August 4 he issued a public address repelling Row's charges as utterly false. Walker claimed that his company's purpose at Chocchuma was not to extort settlers but to protect them by enabling their purchase at the government minimum price, and that no one was suppressed or deterred from making additional purchases on their own. Rather than exploiting settlers, the company had aided them by securing them an effective preemption on their lands. Walker appended depositions and vindicatory statements from prominent Mississippians including state supreme court justice William L. Sharkey

(*ASP Public Lands*, 8:739–45; *Address of Robert J. Walker, Esq., to the People of the United States* [Natchez, 1834]).

7. Walker had written John Black on March 1, supporting restoration of the deposits and a new national bank (*Niles' Weekly Register*, October 10, 1835). On December 23, 1814, AJ had launched a surprise night attack on newly landed British troops below New Orleans, forcing a halt to their advance. His victory at New Orleans followed on January 8, 1815.

8. The Mississippi legislature elected Walker to succeed Poindexter in the Senate on January 9, 1836, with 44 votes for Walker on the fifth ballot to 18 for Franklin E. Plummer, 12 for Poindexter, and 8 for James C. Wilkins. John Pendleton King (1799–1888) was a U.S. senator from Georgia.

From Eli Shortridge et al.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 9, 1834.

Sir:

Our citizens have learned, with much gratification, that your Excellency designs, in a few weeks, to visit the Northern section of this State; and they cherish the hope, that it may suit your convenience to extend your visit as far as Tuscaloosa. They believe that a review of the place which a few years since formed a portion of the extensive wilderness which was the theatre of your valor, now converted into a prosperous city, the seat of government of a populous and rapidly growing State, cannot but be a source to you o[f] happy contemplation.[1] And their feelings assure them, that a personal acquaintance and social intercourse with one whose known bravery in the field is equalled and surpassed by his moral courage, his unyielding integrity and practical wisdom in the Cabinet, will excite within their bosoms the liveliest emotions.

They have instructed us to invite you to partake with them a dinner, at such time as may best suit your convenience.

We embrace this occasion to assure you that your devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty; your vigilance in detecting and firmness in resisting whatever has a tendency to sever the Union, or to undermine the institutions of our country, have excited in us, individually, feelings of profound veneration.

E. SHORTRIDGE,
P. MARTIN,
W. MOODY,
J. WISER,
J. GUILD.} *Committee.*

Printed, Huntsville *Democrat*, October 1, 1834 (mAJs). AJ replied on August 19 (below). Eli Shortridge (d. 1843) was a lawyer and state legislator. Peter Martin (1797–1862) was the Alabama attorney general. Washington Moody (1807–1879) was a lawyer, Jacob Wyser (1787–1844) a coachmaker, and James Guild (1799–1884) a physician.

1. AJ had campaigned against the Creeks in central and north Alabama in 1813–14.

To Robert Allen, Adam Rankin Alexander, and John Augustine McKinney

Hermitage, August 10, 1834.

Gentlemen—

The feelings awakened by the proceedings you have just communicated to me, leave me without words to convey an adequate sense of the honor they confer. I can only say that I receive them with the sensibility which is natural to one, who, with a just diffidence of his claims to the public sympathy and favor, of which he has enjoyed so great a share, has ever cherished the most sacred respect for the opinion of his countrymen, and for the distinction which flows from their approbation and regard. Emanating as they do, from a Convention, representing the people in their highest sovereign capacity, establishing the fundamental laws of their government—a people with whose destiny mine was at an early period connected, and who, as familiar spectators or companions, have had a close and intimate connection with my private and public conduct through life, I should be more or less than human if I could receive them without the deepest emotion and the most profound sense of gratitude.

I can declare with truth, gentlemen, that I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold with reluctance and distrust; and I may add with despair of discharging its arduous duties, but for the co-operation and aid which I anticipated from the other co-ordinate branches of the government, and the indulgence and liberality of my fellow citizens generally. In this anticipation, particularly as it regarded the people, I have not been disappointed. If I have, therefore, in any moderate degree, in the conflicts which have grown out of the measures of my administration, contributed to advance the prosperity of the country and stregthen the means of its future preservation and union, my success is mainly attributable to my good fortune in being accessable to the public sentiment, and in being able to follow the admonition and instruction which it reflected. Under such circumstances I regard the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of the leading acts of the administration as justly applicable to the discernment, intelligence and virtue of the people, in whose hands every day furnishes additional proof that the principles of free government are alone safe.

It is against the great truth that the people are the governing power in a free republic, that much of the violence and asperity which have characterised the conduct of those advocating the bank monopoly has been directed—not against me, a mere instrument of the laws, whose place is but temporary and will soon be supplied by some one more able to insure to them a just and wholesome administration. Whatever of detraction, therefore, may have been for the moment aimed at me by this monied power, can have no other effect than to satisfy me that my exertions

against its corrupting and baneful influence have been beneficially felt on the side of the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose hands I shall ever feel safe.

I shall, gentlemen, avail myself of the earliest occasion to visit Nashville for the purpose of paying my personal respects to the members of the convention, and to manifesting more fully than I can now do the high sense I entertain of the distinguished honor they have conferred upon me.

Accept for yourselves the assurances of the great respect with which I am very sincerly, your fellow citizen and friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Nashville *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, August 14, 1834 (mAJs; 26-0304). AJ attended the state convention at Nashville on August 13 and was addressed there by its president William Blount Carter (below).

From John Forsyth

Washington Aug 11. 1834.

My dear Sir

I forward to you a letter from Mr Butler & an extract from his last official communication to the Dept of State. Probably no evil consequence will result from his leaving Mexico *after*, he has negociated the new convention with Mexico respecting Boundary &c. *Before* the ratification of it by the authority of the Mexican Congress. Whenever you have decided upon his request, I will hasten to let him know the decision that he may act in conformity to it.[1]

The death of Justice Johnson of So. Ca. produces an important vacancy on the bench of the Sup. Ct. The Judicial Dist. comprises Georgia & So. Ca. if your choice should be limited to the District, I would offer to your consideration the names of Judge Crawford, Cheves, Huger in addition to those that may have occurred to you or been suggested by others.[2]

The weather is oppressively hot here & I congratulate you on your escape from this place, to, what, I hope you will have found, a cooler Region. With great respect & regard I am my dear Sir sincerely yrs

John Forsyth

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Forsyth enclosed Anthony Butler's July 2 letter to AJ (above) and also a copied extract from his July 1 despatch to the State Department, requesting permission to return for a private consultation with either AJ or Forsyth immediately upon concluding a new Mexican boundary treaty without waiting for its ratification by Mexico (DLC-44). Butler wrote AJ again on October 20 (below).

2. Former Treasury secretary and presidential candidate William H. Crawford was now a Georgia state judge. Langdon Cheves (1776–1857) of South Carolina had been a congressman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Nicholas Biddle's predecessor as presi-

dent of the Bank of the United States. Charleston lawyer Daniel Elliott Huger (1779–1854) had been a state legislator and judge.

Address by William Blount Carter

[On August 13, Jackson attended the state constitutional convention, meeting in Nashville. Carter, the convention president, delivered this address.]

The Assembly before which you stand, representing the People of the State of Tennessee in their highest political attitude, rise, Sir, to receive you within the hall of their sitting, and in behalf of themselves and their constituents, to express their undiminished confidence in your patriotism, and their profound respect for your public and private character.

It has been your lot, Sir, first at the head of an army, and subsequently as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to be engaged in service, more arduous and critical, than has fallen to the duty of any citizen, save one, since the auspicious act of Confederation and Independence. Alike vigorous, decisive, honest and patriotic, in the Cabinet as in the Camp, it is your good fortune to have achieved a name commensurate with the existence of the Republic, and dear to a large majority of its citizens. That you may long live in the enjoyment of this enviable distinction, participating in the blessings of the Government which you fought for in youth and so nobly sustained in a late hour of peril, is, Sir, the ardent hope of this Assembly, and of the multitude who crowd around you.

In reviewing the many and important events, which have given renown to your career, we will not so offend against your own convictions of the fallibility of all human wisdom as to say, that you have not possibly erred in administering the many high and solemn functions, that have been submitted to your care by a confiding Country; that you have not done so (if at all) from improper or impure motives, is a declaration due to the acknowledged patriotism, that guides and directs your course in life. And though the bitterness of party may endeavor to detract from your merits and impeach your motives, the deliberate judgment of another generation, uninfluenced by the feelings of those who differ from and condemn you, will enrol your name with the long list of patriots, consecrated to fame and to the veneration of posterity.

In the mixed multitude before you and around, you can readily distinguish the companions and associates of your early life—men who have stood forth at your side, in the past hours of your perils and your triumphs, and their children who have grown up into life beneath your own eyes and observation—with one heart they now meet you, and tender the homage of affection, confidence and regard.

Printed, *Journal of the Convention of the State of Tennessee, Convened for the Purpose of Revising and Amending the Constitution Thereof* (Nashville, 1834), pp. 274–75 (mAJs). Copy endorsed by AJ, DLC (44). Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 14, 1834. Carter (1792–1848) was a former Tennessee legislator and later congressman. AJ replied below.

Reply to William Blount Carter

Sir:—

I receive the greeting which you have been pleased to tender me on this occasion, with feelings too strongly excited, by the imposing character of the body in whose behalf it is offered and by the various associations which it recalls to my mind, to enable me, I fear, to make an adequate acknowledgment.

I meet you, Sir, and the august body over which you preside, as the representatives of the people whose partiality and confidence, far exceeding my claims, first brought me into public notice, and who have, since, in every visissitude of fortune, uniformly sustained me with an ardor of friendship and generosity of fellow feeling that never can be requited. To you and to them let me say, that in no situation in which I have ever been placed, have I lost sight of the responsibility which was due to them. I have ever been mindful that it was on the faith of their character that mine rested, in a great degree, to do whatever good or evil was to be the result of my labors in the service of our common country. When assured then, by you, that these labors, notwithstanding the defect of judgment which they doubtless too often manifest, are yet worthy of the public approbation, I feel that I have been fortunate, and that the reward as well as the stewardship which was too generously conferred, is disproportionate to my merit.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to express the hope, that your acts in the Convention, may be crowned with success, and that, in all time to come, the free people of Tennessee, whilst enjoying the prosperity and happiness which are the reward of wise and equal laws and a steady and virtuous administration of them, may remember each and all of you as their benefactors.

Printed, *Journal of the Convention of the State of Tennessee, Convened for the Purpose of Revising and Amending the Constitution Thereof* (Nashville, 1834), pp. 275–76 (mAJs). Draft by AJ Donelson, DLC (73). Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 14, 1834.

From Donelson Caffery

Franklin Louisiana. August 13th 1834

My dear Uncle.

A long time has elapsed since I have written to you; The arduous and multifarious duties and engagements of your high station, have prevented

me from troubling you; but my heart prompts me ~~now~~ to address you a few lines, now that you are at the place that recalls to my mind so many recollections of the past; a place where I have spent some of the most happy hours of my youth: But perhaps I am giving you pain; I could not have said less, but my own feelings will not permit me to say more. I hope your health is good and that you will enjoy some repose after the past stormy session of Congress. My bosom has often swelled with indignation at the fiend like spirit, displayed by your enemies, especially in the Senate.

I must confess, that I at one time, did have my doubts, as to the expediency of removing the public Treasure from the U. States Bank. But I am now firmly convinced, that the measure was absolutely necessary, for the preservation and perpetuation of the Democracy of the Country. We were fast degenerating under the baneful influence of this paralising institution into aristocratic propensities. If the people abandon you, and those Patriots who are with you in this contest, then they will forsake those, who are warning them against the Idol, that is prepared to crush their liberties under its golden wheels.

I am surrounded here by a majority that is opposed to the Administration. Judge Porter lives part of his time in my neighborhood, but is not yet at home. My old friend the Judge, has shown by his Votes in the Senate, that he is entirely ultra in his politics.[1] I visited Missouri last Summer with my family, and spent some time with my Sister Sally. Mr. Walker is Treasurer of the State but as poor as ever, his salary $1000. a year, is barely sufficient to support his large family. My Sister is a good deal afflicted with Reumatism and one of her Daughters, was most of the time confined, with a nervous affection Mr. Walker writes me, that he shall return to his Farm in Howard County when his appointment terminates, I believe next winter He is highly loved and esteemed in his County & I believe one of the most disinterested Patriots I ever knew.[2]

I purchased a small Tract of Land near St. Louis, with the intention of settling but was a little afraid of the winters, and returned here. But I am making my calculations of finally removing into a higher Region. I have a thought of visiting the Choctaw & Chickasaw Country this fall, as I can do nothing in the Live Oak business untill the approach of winter on account of muskittoes. I should like however to settle near my dear Sister Sally—Sister Jenkins has two daughters married, one well, the other not. She managers her concerns with great prudence Poor Catharine has left her, & has not been heard from for some time. If she was prepared I should pray, that God would relieve her.[3] I wish very much that it was in my power, to visit you whilst at the Hermitage I am thinking of it daily, but I fear I cannot leave home soon enough. May God bless you[.] I am dear Sir your friend sincerely

Donelson Caffery

My health is not good, nor has it been for years, from a derangement of the stomach. D. C.

ALS, DLC (44). Caffery (1786–1835) was Rachel Jackson's nephew, the son of her sister Mary Donelson Caffery.

1. Alexander Porter (1785–1844) had been a Louisiana supreme court judge before entering the Senate to succeed the late Josiah S. Johnston in January 1834. He voted with the Clay opposition to censure AJ, restore the deposits to the BUS, and reject nominees including Roger Taney and Andrew Stevenson.

2. Sally was Caffery's sister Sarah Caffery Walker (1781–1849). Her husband John Walker (1772–1838) was the Missouri state treasurer from 1833 until his death.

3. In February 1834, Levi Woodbury had appointed Caffery a temporary agent to survey live oak timber in southern Louisiana (DNA-RG 45, M209-8). Sister Jenkins was Caffery's sister Nancy Caffery Jenkins (1789–1858). Catherine may have been another sister, the widow Catherine Caffery Walker.

To Andrew Jackson Hutchings

Nashville August 14th. 1834—

Dr. Andrew,

I have just been informed by Mr. Thomas Crutcher that ~~it~~ he has been instructed by Major Lewis to pay you the debt due your fathers estate, & now you, as his legal Representative and has requested me to ~~request~~ inform you to come in and bring the note, or send it in for payment. The best rule is, if you want your business well done, come yourself, & do not trust it to an agent.

I have wrote Mrs. Coffee that it will be out of my power to go out—my health is not good, and I have to return to Washington in all the month of September, & I hope it may be both convenient & agreable for her to visit her friends here, and you & Mary can accompany her. I write her by this days mail. I shall expect you to come in and receive your money, & see me, & bring Mary with you—present me kindly to Mary & Mrs. Coffee and all her amiable family, and say to Mrs. Coffee that I hope she may find it convenient to visit us. I am your affectionate Uncle

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Coffee Family Papers (26-0311). AJ wrote again on August 27 (below).

From William Smith et al.

Huntsville, Alabama, August 14th, 1834.

Sir,

At a public meeting of the people of Huntsville and its vicinity, we were appointed a committee to present you their congratulations on your return to the West, and to invite you to visit their town, and partake with them of a public dinner before your return to the seat of Government.

We tender you this tribute of respect, not only as a testimony of the continued regard we bear for you as a citizen and a gentleman, but as

a testimony of our highest approbation of that inflexible firmness and undeviating consistency which have marked your administration, and especially that firmness and consistency which you maintained throughout the long and boisterous session of the last Congress, against a combined majority of the Senate; who lost sight of all that dignity in debate, which had so long characterised the American Senate, that they might lavish upon you the unchastened abuse of an infuriated party, to compel you to yield an important constitutional question, or to destroy your moral influence with the republican party who placed you in power, and secure to the Bank a triumph over the Constitution, the laws, the civil liberty of the people, and the democracy of the Union.

We believe the concurrent events which placed you in the presidential chair, if not providential, was at least one of those occurrences in the course of human affairs, which is destined to save our Republic from a state of despotism. Because all your competitors for the presidency have gone over to the Bank; not only with the pliancy of partisans, but are its devoted advocates. Had one of those competitors succeeded against you, and become the President, when you were elected, the Bank would have been rechartered at the time you put your veto upon it; and would have given it another twenty years to run, after the old charter expired. The Bank, before it had been chartered eighteen years, has laid the whole commerce of the United States prostrate at its feet; has violated its charter; has embarked in all the political corruptions of the age; has squandered away the people's money; and when the House of Representatives sent a committee to examine into its abuses, as they had the right to do, the bank directors shut their doors in the face of that committee, and bid defiance to the government and all its agents.

You had the vigilance to trace out these abuses and corruptions, and interposed your constitutional power and checked their progress.

You have put to the test the greatest political controversy that has ever agitated the Union, whether the people shall rule this government according to the principles laid down in the constitution, or shall the Bank hold the government in leading-strings, and rule the constitution and the people with it. Be the result of this controversy what it may, you have done your duty; you have bound this political monster hand and foot, and laid it on the altar of your offended country, and it now remains with the people to make the sacrifice.

We tender you our most respectful considerations,

WM. SMITH,
JAMES W. McCLUNG,
DAVID MOORE,
JAMES B. CRAIGHEAD,
E. PICKETT,

[Seven more names follow.]

Printed, Huntsville *Southern Advocate*, September 2, 1834 (mAJs). *Globe*, September 9, 1834 (26-0314). William Smith (c1762–1840), a former U.S. senator from South Carolina, chaired an August 12 Huntsville meeting that authorized this invitation. Lawyer James White McClung (1798-1848) and physician David Moore (1787–1845) were sometime state legislators. Tennessee native James Brown Craighead (c1795–1859) was a lawyer and Edward Pickett was a physician. AJ replied on August 19 (below).

To Levi Woodbury

Hermitage August 15th. 1834—

My Dr Sir,

I have just returned from meeting my friends, agreable to their invitation, at Nashville where I sat down surrounded by more than fifteen hundred of ~~my friends~~ them to a well dressed & truly republican dinner, and around the festive board was every member of the convention and, *it appeared*, but one sentiment animated the whole—all things appears well here—the gold bill is doing wonders; the general sentiment, a metalic currency to cover the labour of our country, *& no national Bank to corrupt the morals of the people*. I am a good deal worn down, my health improving but my body wanting rest.

I have recd. yours of the 2nd. instant, and by the same mail one from Dr Moor Superintendant of the mint with two half Eagles of the first coinage as a specimen of the work. And a letter from Governor Findly presenting to me from Adam Eckfeeldt Esqr. chief coiner, the first half Eagle that has been coined at the mint under the act of the 28th. of june 1834.[1] This piece I will keep as a memento of the donors respect as well as the triumph of the metalic currency over the corrupt paper & Banking system, that has done much injury to the morals of the people, and was likely to destroy our republican institutions, and would have entirely subverted them, if it had not have been arrested in its career.

I am informed that the plan of the U. States Bank is to obtain possession of the coin as fast as it issues from the mint to prevent its circulation amonghst the people as far as their power can extend by which the bankites expect to prevent the influence that the circulation of a gold coin must have with the people—it is our duty to the country to prevent this injurious intention as far as we can. I therefore draw your attention to the subject, that all the means in the legitimate power of the secretary of the Treasury may be employed to prevent the Bank from carrying into effect ~~this~~ their wicked intention, and I know, with great vigilence and pleasure, you will attend to it.

I enclose you a letter just received from Col Hamilton and beg leave to draw your immediate attention to the subject.[2] I had cautioned Mr. Taney and drew his attention to it, before he left the office. I draw yours to it and have to add, beware of Mr. Bruen and his agents, or the government will be injured greatly in this transaction

I have received several complaints of the absence of judge Hayward from his office alledging intemperence as the cause. I enclose you a letter I have addressed to him, which you will please read, seal & send to him, and if you think it necessary, enter into a special enquiry into the alledged charge of intemperence. I hope that there are no truth in the allegations—I would be pained to learn that there were from the friendship I have for him, and the admonitions I have given him on this subject before I left the city—but we must now investigate.

I ask you to present my kind regards to each & all of the heads of Departments and say to Major Forsythe & Major Barry that I shall reply to their communications at as early a day as my health will permit—to Major Barry say, go on and retrench with caution & circumspection, bring the expenditures down to the revenue of the Department, and the people will sustain & protect him from the slanders attempted to be fixed upon him by the majority of the Senates committee. I am so afflicted this morning with headache that I must close. Present me to Major Lewis, Mr. Kendall & his family—and to my friend Mr Taney & his amiable family & to Mr F. P. Blair & his, to all whom I will write in a few days—say to Major Lewis that Mr and Mrs. Pagoet & son are all in good health. Major A. J. Donelson is absent from me, & will be for a few days, on his return I will have his aid in bringing up my correspondence. accept the assurance of my high respect friendship & Esteem

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0317). Woodbury replied on August 29 (below).

1. Former Pennsylvania governor and U.S. senator William Findlay (1768–1846) was now treasurer of the U.S. Mint. AJ wrote him on August 20 (below).

2. AJ enclosed James A. Hamilton's August 1 letter (above).

From William Wilkins

Philadelphia, Augt. 16. 1834.[1]

My dear Sir;

I have but a moment left me to drop you a line. I shall leave this City to-day for New York, and will embark tomorrow for Liverpool in the packet ship "North America" commanded by Capt. Charles Dixey.[2]

I shall not attempt to express to you the sentiments of affectionate & high regard, and grateful attachment, which I so sincerely entertain towards you. My last words upon my native shores are in prayers for God to bless and protect you.

I have left the whole of my family behind me. The loss of my son, a few days before my departure, rendered my seperation from my family much more trying and severe than I had anticipated.[3] However, I submit to the will of Providence, and proceed upon my mission with entire satisfaction.

You must not forget me in my absence. The belief that I have a place in your recollection will cheer me in my absence.

Having just travelled over Pensa. I can assure you there is an active and noble spirit abroad. I have never seen a stronger manifestation of united & patriotic sentiments. All is safe in this state. Ever & faithfully your friend

Wm Wilkins

[Endorsed by AJ:] Judge Wilkins friendly to be preserved on file A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Wilkins apparently misdated by one day. The *North America*, with him aboard, sailed from New York as scheduled on August 16.

2. Wilkins had been appointed minister to Russia on June 30. He reached St. Petersburg in October. Charles Dixey (c1788–1839) of Philadelphia was a veteran sea captain.

3. Wilkins's son Alexander James Dallas Wilkins (c1821–1834) had died July 29. Wilkins left his home in Pittsburgh on August 7.

To Martin Van Buren

Hermitage August 16th. 1834.

My Dr. Sir,

As you know, I am a bad corrispondent & since I have been at home company & impaired health has prevented me from writing to any one unless on public business.

I am just returned from Nashville where I was invited to meet my friends, by a committee of the citizens of Nashville & its vicinity and, also by a committee from the convention, and where I sat down surrounded by upwards of fifteen hundred of my friends, and from appearences, all animated by one voice. The members of convention entirely united approving of the course of the administration, and all united in harmony & feeling on the prospect of a stable metalic currency instead of rags, & hailing the event as the precursor of putting down all national Banks and thereby to preserve the morals of our people & our free institutions.

To the great disappointment of the members of convention—there were no toasts permitted but two—1rst. The health of the President, & in return I was called upon for a sentiment—you will see it, and it came upon the ears of the Bank arristocracy with as much surprise as the toast I gave at the jefferson dinner in Washington—all my friends applaud the sentiment as appropriate for the occasion.[1] Grundy & Carroll & Col Polk delighted with it—but I am told Mr. Bells friends received it as a death blow to *the Bank & a Bank*, & are trying to secretely impress the people that it was intended as a death blow to Mr. Bell. This is entirely political & gratuitous. I am Bells personal friend, he is mine, I believe; I am also his political, if he will adopt what I believe the true policy for the safety and interest of

the country—but I am for a stable metalic currency, and against *the bank* & a bank; for if we burn the old Phenix, and foster a young one from its ashes, the young will grow as hateful & injurious, as the old one, I can see no differrence between them, and if Mr Bell does not come out clearly and distinctly against all nationals Banks he is politically destroyed ~~and~~—my toast was to undeceive & preserve all from such delusions, & to convince *all* that with my approbation no national Bank could be chartered.

I fear the Bank influence will destroy Bell—his constituents are fearful of him from his silence last congress and unless he comes out against *all national Banks* he will have opposition of the strongest kind—and I fear the bank influence will prevail over him, all his Nashville friends are in favour of *a Bank* & for Mr McClain Mr. Ephraim Foster at the head—whilst his father, the Govr., Grundy, &c &c &c are deadly hostile to both.[2] Grundy told me the other day he would go the whole *hog* for you, and this openly & boldly when ever it became necessary. The silence of Bell last congress has demolished his popularity in the state with all republicans they believe he is in favor of the Bank, & he has no alternative left but to come out openly to relieve himself. The Bank junto will endeavour to keep him with them I hope he will have more sense than to be destroyed by them

If Newyork, Pennsylvania, & Ohio does their duty at the Polls in october next, all is safe. One thing your state ought to aid the government in. The U. States Bank has formed the plan (so says Govr. Findly) to take in *all the gold* as it is coined at the mint, and thereby prevent its circulation amonghst the people, thereby preventing the people from seeing & benefitting by the metalic currency, whilst their hired pressess are crying out, the gold & metalic bills are a hoax upon the people, and all done for political effect, that these bills are an injury instead of a benefit to the people. This must be counterted, as far as it can be, by the administration, the states and the people. The State of Newyork and her Banks can do much in athwarting this wicked attempt of the U.S. Bank in this ~~wicked attempt at the~~ plan ~~to~~ of monopoly of the gold—*attend to this*. I have wrote Mr Woodbury on this subject—your Banks can aid much in purchasing the bullion as well dug from our soil as imported and have it coined, & circulated thro your State—it will soon again makes it way thro the hands of the people, gladen their hearts & return in part to the Banks & be in the country to sustain the Banks in time of need against the runs made upon them. The mint is strikeing $20,000 in half Eagles pr day, when the die for the Eagle is ready it will issue $40.000—or 4 millions every hundred days—this will if well managed put an end to the evil of the paper system on the labour of our country—and leave commerce & the Banks to regulate their affairs in their own way, without affecting the vallue of labour, or of the property of the country by over issues and sudden withdrawalls, as is now, & has been heretofore the case ~~and~~; will give peace to our country & perfect security to its labour.

Major A. J. Donelson has been unexpectedly called away from me to meet Emily and the three children who is on their way hither contrary to all our expectations—when he returns, he will aid me in getting up my business with which I am daily overwhelmed. My body weak & wants rest, and I am to day labouring under one of my severe head aches. Sarah & Andrew presents their kind salutions as would my two very interesting grand daughter & son, were they able to speak.

I intend returning to the city the last of September where I shall expect to find your ideas upon the bill I have held up, as well as any facts that have come to yr knowledge relative to the course & conduct of the Bank you may think necessary to be the subject of comment in my next message.[3] Their late act of *robery*, by witholding the dividends I mean to bring into view in bold relief connected with my last message & shew it to be *a real act* of *robery*. I must stop. I shall leave here from the 1rst. to 10th proximo. Therefore do not write me here unless it will reach by the 10th. In haste & great pain in my head, yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0323).

1. The dinner was held on August 13 at Nashville's Vauxhall Garden, following AJ's ceremonial visit to the state convention. To preserve its nonpolitical character, no regular toasts were given except one to AJ's health by Harry R. W. Hill, a vice president of the proceedings. Invited to reply, AJ offered: "*The true Constitutional currency, gold and silver coin.* It can cover and protect the labor of our country without the aid of a National Bank, an institution which can never be otherwise than hostile to the liberties of the people, because its tendency is to associate wealth with an undue power over the public interests" (Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, August 14, 1834). At a public dinner in Washington on April 13, 1830, to honor Thomas Jefferson's birthday, AJ had famously toasted "Our *Federal* Union—*It must be preserved*" (*Jackson Papers*, 8:190). The toast was widely understood as a rebuke to John C. Calhoun and the nullifiers.

2. John McLean (1785–1861) of Ohio was a U.S. Supreme Court justice and a presidential hopeful for 1836. Ephraim Hubbard Foster (1794–1854) of Nashville was a former state house speaker and later a U.S. senator. His father, Robert Coleman Foster (1769–1844), had been speaker of both state house and senate. William Carroll was Tennessee's governor.

3. The held-up measure was the Wabash River improvement bill, which AJ had pocket-vetoed on June 30 (above). Van Buren sent AJ a draft on internal improvements for the annual message on November 5 (below).

From William Hall et al.

Gallatin, August 16th, 1834.

Dear Sir—

The undersigned, representing the feelings of many of the citizens of Sumner county, congratulate you on your return to the Hermitage, and are deputed to invite you to partake of a public dinner, at such early time as may best suit your own convenience.

We are permitted to add, that the intended festivity is offered as a compliment to the talented, firm, and upright course which you have never failed to pursue in the discharge of every public office which your countrymen have chose to confer upon you.

We have the honor, sir, to be your friends,

WILLIAM HALL,
CHARLES WATKINS,
H. M. CRYER,
JESSE CAGE,
ELI ODOM,
LEWIS GREEN

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, September 5, 1834 (26-0322). William Hall (1775–1856) was a former Tennessee legislator, governor, and congressman, and Charles Watkins (1774–1863) was a former state legislator. AJ replied on August 18 (below).

To William Hall et al.

HERMITAGE, August 18th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN—

I have had the honor to receive your note of the 16th instant, enclosing the proceedings of a late meeting of a number of my fellow citizens of Sumner county, at the town of Gallatin, in which they are pleased to express their approbation of the leading acts of my administration, and, as a mark of their respect, invite me to partake with them of a public dinner at such time as will best suit my convenience.

I receive this manifestation of the kindness and support of the people of Sumner with feelings not easily expressed. That county was the scene of much of my early life, and contains many of the citizens who encountered with me the hardships incident to a frontier settlement. It also contains a great number of those brave sons whose promptness and valor, during the last war, contributed to give the finishing blow to the enemy, and achieved for their country benefits that must ever reflect honor upon their character. From such a people, I would be insensible indeed, if I could receive, without the deepest emotions, the testimonial of public and private regard which they have tendered on this occasion.

It would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet my friends at a public dinner, but feel constrained to decline it at this time. Besides the inconvenience of doing so, growing out of the season of the year, my private affairs will demand all my attention during the short period which I am to remain at home. I must leave you, therefore, as I have done other portions of my friends in the State, with no other return for their kindness but a very inadequate expression of my thanks, which I beg you to accept and convey to them.

Allow me to add that I feel much satisfaction at finding that my course in relation to the U. S Bank is in accordance with the sentiments of my old friends in Sumner. Regarding the institution as they do, I was constrained by every consideration of patriotism to expose its enormous pretentions to power, and diminish by all lawful means its capacity to injure the country. In thus performing my duty I foresaw that my motives would be questioned, and that the opposition of my administration, stimulated by this reckless monster, would assail my character with every weapon that calumny and detraction could wield. But my reliance was on the people, and I shall be content to leave the issue which has been formed on this subject to their decision.

I am too sensible, gentlemen, of my liability to err, to venture the hope that I have met the public expectation in the discharge of all the arduous duties assigned me: but, neither flattered by the prospect of success nor intimidated by the dread of defeat, I shall endeavor to advance the measures to which you have referred with approbation, and to deserve the continuance of your confidence and regard.

With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for that of the people of Sumner, I am very respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, September 5, 1834 (26-0331).

To Charles McAllister Nichol

Hermitage August 18. 1834

Dr. Sir,

My son informs me that he remains in your debt three hundred dollars for supplies for the House & farm and informs me that you will buy a check on the Girrard Bank Philadelphia for one thousand dollars at one & a half percent. My son will hand you the check, you will apply three hundred dollars to his credit and the ballance hold subject to my order. I am very respectfully yrs.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

From Francis Preston Blair

Washington Aug 18: 1834

My Dear Genl.

I received your letter, (which was extremely welcome) this Evening.[1] We had a new report of a still more dangerous illness with which your

enemies thought fit to visit you, but your letter has come in good time to assure us, that in this instance, it was not affliction from Heaven, but from another quarter, which you endure admirably—from *the adversary*, as the preacher would say.

Eliza & myself are exceedingly gratified to hear that your partridge is so sprightly—and that the young Hero of the Hermitage, promises to be a Hercules. You will have to ~~give~~ bequeath him your ring. It was with *a ring* that Alexander disposed of his Empire—if you can transfer with yours, the qualities which have won for its wearer, the affections of the Country, it will be worth more as an inheritance, than if it transmitted a Kingdom.[2]

I have just left Barry & Lewis at the White House. I had gone up to visit Mrs. Cass with Lewis, after persuading Eliza in vain to go with us. She said she was too unwell—& we had not been sitting with Mrs. Cass more than 15. minutes, when just as we were starting back, we met Eliza walking as active as Emily on the Race Course, & smirking with your letter in her hand, which she had just got from the Post office.[3] She had traveled a half a mile to spread the good news, which your hand writing on the back indicated. We came back together to your house—read over the letter—drank your health in glasses of Ice Sangree, notwithstanding the Cholera—and with one accord wished that you might not come back again, to take possession of our *"high life above stairs"* until the ice formed as thick in Van Nesse's ditch as it was in our Sangree—which might be a quarter of an inch.[4]

The Postmaster General has been quite sick, but is getting to be himself again. He says he will have the facts prepared for your communication & as in the course of the Session, they will also be authenticated by the committee of the House, it will bring the abuses home to the great author of abuses in our day; the Bank. Rives made a calculation for me, showing that largely upwards of an hundred thousand dollars have been filched from the Department in the fraud of giving the Bank the benefit of franking privilege for upwards of a million of Speeches it published to destroy you—& this, together with what Duff Green & Gales, got for printing them & the Congressional pensions given them, would have paid off the Post office Debt & continued the advantage of the mail to many thousands to whom it must now be denied, to satisfy the economical scruples of the Bankites.[5]

I ~~like~~ am glad of your suggestion of putting off the decision of the Governorship, until you see the whole ground. For my part, I had rather see Eaton gratified, than any of the others named—but I doubt whether the Senate would pass him *again*, & I doubt whether it would be his interest to be passed—for Michigan will be a state, in a year or so, and Florida will not. Besides the Northern or middle section people who have populated Michigan, may feel, that they ought to have a man of their own region, to rule over them.

A still more important appointment has devolved on you by the death of Judge Johnson. The aristocracy ~~has~~ made a formidable lodgment in the *Judicial life Department*, in Washingtons & Adams' time. Thus Mr. Jefferson could not reach it although he did the midnight batch of Judges.[6] You ~~could~~ might have completely reformed it & put an end to the power which rivetted the chains of the Bank on the states, if you had found men of your own principles in Baldwin & Mc.Lean. Johnsons death—and the probable resignation of Duval & the chief justice ~~will~~ before the end of your term, will probably enable you, to impose a strong Republican control over this bench of Lords—especially if you have the making of a Chief Justice, who is something like a president of a Bank, all in all sufficient & prevailing in their privy councils. Crawford & Cummins & King have been talked of here. I think none of them will do—the two last are Bank men—Crawford, although he has got right on that subject—is too old—drinks—sleeps on the bench—is shattered in his faculties—For my part I know ~~nothing~~ but few of the Georgians & those I do know are not much suited to the high calling. Forsythe could recommend well, but thrown in the great issue to which parties are brought at last, he is on the Bank side of the *constitutional principle*, which I take to be altogether the wrong side for a Judge. I think it would be well to have Gov Lumpkins' history of nominees, if you do not know them yourself.[7] yr friend

F. P. Blair

P.S. I write postscript to my long epistle to give my own & my wife's kindest regards to Andrew & his most excellent wife. And to Mrs. Donelson if she is with you as we learn she has followed in your rear. Tell Major Donelson I will write to him in a few days. I send Mrs. Donelson, you & daughter, a new publication, which may amuse the novel reading inmates of the Hermitage during a vacant hour, if you have any. With our affectionate & grateful feelings to you as a whole family I again sign my self yrs.

F. P. Blair

I would like to know that you receive this letter but would not however ask you to worry yourself writing a reply much as I like to read a letter from you. Let majr. Donelson say you have recd. it. I have, as you will see in Tomorrows Globe taken some notice of Everetts Speech in which he drags you to the scaffold. I did not like to make a Roman Catholic question of it, or I would have directly charged the mob spirit which they got up & which burnt down the convent to these fellows & their figure head fury. Fenwick the bishop & the Lady Superior are your devoted friends. The last from new orleans.[8]

ALS, DLC (44). AJ replied on August 30 (below).

1. AJ had written on August 7 (above).

2. Reportedly, Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) of Macedonia on his deathbed signaled cavalry commander Perdiccas as his successor by handing him his signet ring.

3. Lewis Cass's wife was Elizabeth Spencer Cass (1786–1853). Emily was a racehorse owned by AJ Donelson.

4. *Bon Ton; or, High Life Above Stairs* was a farce by David Garrick, first performed in London in 1775. As mayor of Washington, John P. Van Ness had headed the commission overseeing new construction on the city-owned Washington Canal.

5. John Cook Rives (1795–1864) was Blair's manager and soon to be his partner at the *Globe*. *US Telegraph* editor Duff Green was official printer for the Senate, and Joseph Gales Jr. (1786–1860) and his partner William W. Seaton, publishers of the opposition *National Intelligencer* and the congressional *Register of Debates*, were printers for the House of Representatives. On August 6 the *Globe* had charged the BUS, which did not have legal franking privileges, with exercising "a new and extraordinary power of franking by proxy." In "the most flagrant abuse of the franking privilege ever witnessed," it had induced friendly congressmen to send on its behalf "at least two millions of pamphlets over the country, free of postage!!"

6. Thomas Jefferson defeated Federalist incumbent John Adams for president in the election of 1800. In February 1801, after the election, the outgoing Federalist Congress passed a Judiciary Act that broadened federal court jurisdiction and created six new circuit courts with 16 new judges. Adams's last-minute appointments to these and other judicial positions were derisively dubbed "midnight judges." President Jefferson refused to deliver commissions for some Adams-appointed justices of the peace, leading to the Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison*. The Judiciary Act was repealed in 1802, dissolving the new courts.

7. AJ had appointed John McLean to the Supreme Court in 1829 and Henry Baldwin (1780–1844) of Pennsylvania in 1830. Gabriel Duvall (1752–1844) of Maryland, appointed in 1811, resigned from the Court in 1835. Chief Justice John Marshall (1755–1835) of Virginia had been appointed by Adams in 1801 and remained until his death. AJ appointed Taney to replace him. Cummins was Georgia lawyer William C. Cumming. Wilson Lumpkin (1783–1870) was the governor of Georgia.

8. On the night of August 11, a mob had sacked and burned an Ursuline convent and school in Charlestown (now Somerville), Massachusetts. The Superior was Mother Mary Edmond St. George, née Mary Anne Ursula Moffatt, from Quebec. Benedict Joseph Fenwick (1782–1846) was the Catholic bishop of Boston. Weeks before, on the night of July 2, someone (later identified as Samuel W. Dewey) had sawed off the head of the wooden figurehead of AJ on the frigate *Constitution* at the Charlestown navy yard.

On August 18, the *National Intelligencer* printed a speech delivered by Massachusetts congressman Edward Everett (1794–1865) to a Whig festival at Salem, Mass., on August 7. Warning that Americans were "living under a monarchy," he charged AJ with wielding his popularity and party discipline to overawe resistance and erect "his own will into a law, repealing or transcending all other law," thus eviscerating the substance of constitutional government while preserving its form. Everett opined that an English monarch behaving as AJ did "would be dragged from his palace to the tower: from the tower to the scaffold." He summoned young Whigs to save the country: "The spirit is awakened—the people are aroused—the hosts of liberty are rushing to the fields against the hosts of place and power; and they now call on you to take the post of honor and of danger, on the front of the line, and to say who shall lead you to the battle and to triumph." Blair's *Globe* responded on August 19 by blasting Everett's speech as part of an incendiary Bank-led conspiracy to "engender some phrensied revolutionary feeling" with which to distract and delude the popular majority, to the end of overthrowing the administration and restoring the BUS to power. Blair blamed "the spirit of violence in the Bank party" for inciting "forcible and illegal aggressions," including mutilating the *Constitution* figurehead and "tearing down private houses and giving public edifices to the flames."

From William Berkeley Lewis

Washington 18 Augt 1834

D. Genl,

We have heard nothing of you since you left Abingdon, only thro' the medium of the newspapers. I see from the Knoxville Register you passed thro' that Village on the 30th. Ultimo, and were in pretty good health. Nashville papers have been recd. as late as the 7th. Instant, but they contain no announcement of your arrival at the Hermitage.[1] We have been expecting, every day for the last four or five days, to hear from you at home. It cannot now be more than a day or two before we do.

I have not written to you for the last two or three weeks, because I had nothing new or interesting to communicate. Every thing looks well politically, and the public business here progresses as rapidly as could be expected in such very bad weather as has been experienced for the last three weeks. The day after you left this city it was uncommonly hot, and the *thermometer* rose to 86°. but last Tuesday it rose, (the one in the Presidents House) to 90°—being three or four degrees higher than I ever saw it. It is not only hot, but very dry—indeed vegetation is entirely burnt up, and the crops of corn, in this vicinity, entirely destroyed. The city, considering the intese heat, has been tolerably healthy until now. I am told there is much sickness among the children particularly; & from the papers you will perceive there have been a few cases of cholery. The Inteligencer, is rather disposed to deny the existence of the *real Asiatic* Cholera, but the fact is so, and admits of no doubt.[2] The citizens general, however, do not appear to be the least alarmed as they do not believe it epidemic.

Your friends here are generally well. Governors Forsyth and Woodbury are in very good health; but Major Barry has been quite unwell, and is still feeble, but is convalescent and will soon again, I hope, be restored to health. Kendall has also been complaining, but told me yesterday he was better. For the last two weeks I have been quite unwell myself—indeed nearly all last week I was confined to the House—but, having taken medicine, I am much better and able again, to day, to be at my office. The Steward and all the servants about the House are well—none but Mr. Oneal having been sick since you left, and he, I believe, was taken ~~sick~~ the evening you started.[3]

You will see from the papers that a great and most diabolical outrage has been committed at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the Ursuline Convent of that place. History, modern or ancient, does not, it is believed, furnish a parallel! Even *Vandalism*, would blush at such atrocities. Who could have imagined, that an Institution erected for the sole purpose of instructing female youth, and superintended by harmless, inoffensive women, would have been *razed* to the very ground, in a Country like this, and its inmates driven into the streets, at the hour of midnight, half naked! It is a disgrace to the whole nation. It is a blot upon the national char-

acter that time itself will never efface. Altho the infamy of this damnable act should attach alone to Charlestown and Boston, yet at a distance, and in foreign Countries, it will be considered as characteristic of the people of the *United States*. I have good reason to believe that political and party feeling had much to do in this matter. It is the 2d. act of the Drama of which the Figure Head was the first. It is stated in the Boston papers that the mob, having collected in great numbers in front of the Convent, repeatedly demanded the "Figure Head"—meaning, doubtless, the Lady Abbess who, I understand is a warm and decided friend of yours. The Charlestown Convent is a branch of the Ursuline Convent at New Orleans, and the Lady Abbess was one of the Ladies of that Institution at the time it paid you honors on account of the victory obtained over the British the 8th. of January 1815. Bishop Fenwick is also known as a firm and unflinching friend of yours. Taking, therefore, these circumstances together, I am constrained to believe that this wicked and destestable deed is the work of political *fiends* decorated, it is said, in *appropriate costumes*.[4]

You will also have seen from the papers that Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court, is dead. Many applications will, of course, be made for the vacant situation, and I fear you will have some difficulty in supplying the place of the deceased. Some of your friends are disposed to *press* W. H. Crawford; but from a conversation with Governor Forsyth I inferred that he would not be in favour of his appointment. I think myself that there are several reasons that might be urged, with some force, against it. In the first place I think he is getting too old to be put on that Bench, being as I am told about 65 years of age. In the next place I doubt whether his mind ever has, or will entirely recover from the paralytic stroke he received some ten years ago; and in the next place I am confident his appointment would not be acceptable to the Union party in that circuit. There is an irreconcilable hostility between him and Governor Lumpkin, and the latter would doubtless be dissatisfied if the situation should be given to him. I mention these things merely for your consideration, for personally I feel no solicitude in relation to the matter. I do not know enough of the men of legal talents to make even a *suggestion* as to who would be a proper person to fill the vacancy. I have heard several spoken of besides Crawford; among others Judge Huger, Mr. Cheves, and Col. Drayton, but as the latter gentleman has left the State, he, perhaps, would not be seriously thought of.[5] The most talented man in the district, I am inclined to think, is Col. Cummins, but I know nothing of his legal attainments. I should think it would be an important consideration in making the appointment, to steer clear of Bank men, as Bank *questions* may soon come before the Seprume court involing principles of vital interest to the Country. If the thing could be done I would rather see Mr. Taney appointed than any other person. His qualifications and fitness no one doubts, and, in every other respect, he is the very man above all others, at this time, for the place. I do not

know that Gov. Forsyth has any wish himself to be appointed: possibly he may, but he has intimated nothing of the kind to me.

I have recd. not letter from Gov Cass since he left; but I understand he will be back about the first of next month. The Secretary of the Navy is at Boston—I have no information as to the time he will probably return.[6] I recd. a letter from Col Earle, a few days ago, by which I learn he is in good health; and, at this time, is in Albany or at the Saratoga Springs. He has been as far *down* East as Portland. He says as your health would not admit of your visiting that city last summer, he felt bound to go there *himself* this summer, so that the good people of Main should not be altogether disappointed! He took his friend Major Downing by surprise. Not having notified him of his intention, the Major did not meet him. The latest accounts left ~~Major Jack,~~ the gallant Major at Downingville, drilling his militia, preparitory to marching them to Charlestown to protect the Nuns against all the *decency* of that very *refined* and *civilized place*![7]

Mr. Vaughan called to see me the other evening, and enquired very particularly after you. He expressed some uneasiness in consequence of the many reports of your being sick and in bad health. He was very pleasant and appeared to be in fine spirits. He had a pretty severe attack with some thing very like the cholera, about a week ago, but is in good health again, and desires to be kindly remembered to you. I recd. a letter from Mr. Serurier, about ten days ago, from New York, also enquiring after your health, and desiring me to present his and Madam Seruriers kindest regards to you.[8] The elections in France have terminated very favourably to the Govermt, and the King will be much stronger in the present than in the former Chamber of Deputies. From the Paris papers, recd. by the last Packet, it seems the Chamber was to convene in this month, giving as a reason for their being called together so early, that the King is desirous of taking a tour thro' the South of France this fall, and that he wanted the chamber to meet and organize before he set out. That may be the *ostensible* cause, but if he be desirous of fulfilling his engagements with this country, I should think the *real* ~~cause~~ object is to get an appropriation for the pay ment of the instalments due to the U. States under Rives Treaty. At least I hope this is *one* of the reasons for thus early convening the Deputies.

Please present my best respects to your son and daughter, and Mr. Donelson, and believe me to be, truly yours

W B Lewis

ALS, DLC (44).

1. AJ's arrival at the Hermitage on August 5 was first announced in the August 6 Nashville *National Banner*.

2. Downplaying a warning from the Washington Board of Health about an apparent resurgence of the cholera, the *National Intelligencer* reported on August 18 that "respectable medical gentlemen" believed the city was "not less healthy than usual at this season, and that the few cases reported as Cholera are sporadic cases, such as ought not to excite any alarm whatever as to Asiatic Cholera."

3. Joseph Boulanger (c1788–1862) had been the White House steward since May 1833.

4. The report of the mob calling out "give us the Figure Head" came from the August 13 *Boston Morning Post*. Mother St. George had come to the Charlestown convent from Quebec, not New Orleans. On December 18, 1814, William DuBourg, the apostolic administrator of the Louisiana diocese, had directed New Orleans Catholics to pray for the success of AJ's army. The Ursuline sisters at New Orleans held vigil during the battle and participated in celebratory events afterwards. A Mass of Thanksgiving was held at the Cathedral on January 23, 1815 (*Niles' Weekly Register*, February 11 and April 29, 1815). The Charlestown rioters had reportedly worn masks and disguises.

5. Former South Carolina congressman William Drayton (1776–1846) had moved to Philadelphia in the summer of 1833.

6. Navy secretary Mahlon Dickerson (1770–1853), confirmed on June 30 to replace Woodbury, was on an inspection tour of navy yards. He and Cass returned in September.

7. In 1830, humorist Seba Smith had introduced the character Jack Downing, a fictional confidant of AJ whose insider's letters delivered satirical political and social commentary in a homespun Yankee dialect. A compilation of Smith's newspaper pieces, *The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing, of Downingville, Away Down East in the State of Maine*, appeared in 1833. Ill health had forced AJ to abandon his 1833 northern tour after reaching Concord, N.H., in June.

8. French minister Louis Sérurier's wife was Louise Pageot des Noutières Sérurier (1795–1876).

From Levi Woodbury

Treasury Department.
18th. Aug. 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have been happy to hear this morning of your arrival at the hermitage—and your improved health.

The papers you have returned and the memoranda on them will receive prompt attention.

All things are moving on smoothly in this Deptmnt.

Our money on hand this day is only a small fraction short of ten millions of dollars. We have already bought in over $150,000 of the public debt—and our prospects as to revenue the residue of the year are flattering.

The gold coinage has advanced efficiently, as you will see by the Globe this morning—having exceeded $25,000 a day and quite equalled the demand as contemplated in the Act of Congress.[1]

The Bank is daily becoming more odious to the north—but our friends in Kentucky & Indiana do not appear to have become redeemed from its influence.

Your particular acquaintances here are in good health—except Major Barry, who is evidently better. I do not believe the Cholera will spread in this City and do not mean to quit, unless necessary on account of my children.

Mr. Vaughan, who has been very ill since his return, has now become quite well.

Please to tender my respects to your family and believe me With great regard & respect Your Ob. Ser.

Levi Woodbury

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Woodbury—The Finance flourishing, & the political Horison bright A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. On August 19, the *Globe* printed an August 16 report from Samuel Moore to Woodbury, showing that the Mint had coined $310,000 in gold between August 1 and 9 and that all demands for gold coins for circulation were being promptly met.

To Eli Shortridge et al.

Hermitage, August 19, 1834.

Gentlemen:

I have received your letter of the 9th instant, inviting me, in the event of my visiting the northern section of Alabama, to extend my visit to Tuscaloosa, and partake with its citizens of a public dinner.

It was my wish to have gone as far south as Florence before my return to the seat of government, but found after reaching home, that I should not have the time. I can, therefore, only thank you for the honor which has been conferred upon me by the kind invitation of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, and by the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express their approbation of my public conduct.

I should certainly much enjoy a visit to the place which is now the seat of government of your large and growing State, and was but a short period since, the hunting ground of the savage. To the interest presented by the contemplation of its present and past condition, would be added many reminiscences of the war which opened it to the settlement and improvement of our citizens, that I should be glad to talk over with my old companions, many of whom are no doubt in the town or its vicinity.

Allow me, gentlemen, to tender through you to the citizens of Tuscaloosa, my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and believe me with great respect, Your very obedient and humble servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Huntsville *Democrat*, October 1, 1834 (mAJs).

To William Smith et al.

HERMITAGE, August 19, 1834.

Gentlemen:

I have had the honor to receive your address of the 14th instant, presenting the congratulations of the people of Huntsville and its vicinity on my return to the West, and inviting me to visit and partake with them of a public dinner before I set out again for the seat of Government.

I receive this mark of the respect of the people of Huntsville and its vicinity, with a high sense of its value, and with unfeigned thanks for the warm terms in which it has been offered: and nothing, I assure you, Gentlemen, can fill me with more sincere regret than to be compelled, as I am, by circumstances demanding my attention here, to deny myself the pleasure of visiting them.

The view you have taken of the events of the last Congress, concurring, as it does, with indications of public sentiment, in other sections of the Union, satisfies me that the great body of the people understand the true nature of the assault which has been made upon the country.[1] I never doubted that such would be the case; and felt, therefore, no other uneasiness on account of the efforts which have been made to tarnish and blacken my reputation, than that I should be able to meet the public expectation in such a crisis. That I have been able to do so, so far as to gain the approbation of the citizens in whose behalf you have addressed me, is a reward which I shall cherish with pride.

Taking principle for my guide, and the public good as my end, you may count with confidence, Gentlemen, upon my steady adherence to the line of conduct you have approved. We never can yield to the pretentions which are now set up for *the National Bank*, or *a National Bank*, without engrafting upon the Constitution and laws, a principle of irresponsible power, hostile to liberty and poisonous to the public morals.

With best wishes for your happiness and that of the people you represent, I am very respectfully, Your fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Huntsville *Southern Advocate*, September 2, 1834 (mAJs). *Globe*, September 9, 1834. *Niles' Weekly Register*, September 13, 1834 (26-0337).

1. The *Globe* and *Niles* printings expanded this phrase to "the assault which has been made upon the honor of the Government and the character of the country."

From Granville Smith Crockett et al.

SIR:—

The citizens of Rutherford county greet your return to the Hermitage, with a cordial welcome, and tender to you the homage of their affections.

At no period of your eventful life, has your fellow countrymen felt a deeper interest in all that concerns you. They have not been inattentive observers of the untiring efforts of your enemies, to destroy that confidence, which your fellow citizens have reposed in you; and to arrest the benefits that should follow the measures of your administration. We speak the opinions of a large portion of our fellow citizens, when we assure you, that the measures of your administration receive their approbation. We have witnessed with mingled sensations of pain and mortification, the reckless spirit which urged on the Senate of the United States, in their assaults upon your public and private character. With these embarrassments, multiplied from other sources, your administration has still held the even tenor of its way, directed by the same patriotism and love of country which has ever distinguished your course. In the interchange of opinion with our fellow citizens, we hesitate not to say that your course in opposing the Bank of the United States, meets their approval. The Veto upon the Bill re-chartering that institution was a measure founded in sound policy, and recent developements, the refusal of the Bank to admit a scrutiny and full disclosure of its transactions to the representatives of the people, demands our approval of the removal of the deposites. That it has squandered its substance in controlling the press, and sought the exercise of political power. That it has secured the silence and corrupted the representatives of the people, polluted the elective franchise, and would prostrate at its feet the liberties of the country.

In testimony of the respect we bear for your character and distinguished services the undersigned, by the direction and on behalf of their fellow citizens of the county of Rutherford and the town of Murfreesborough, invite you to partake of a public dinner at such time as shall suit your convenience.

We tender to you assurances of our consideration and esteem.

G. S. CROCKETT,
WM. R. RUCKER,
RUSSELL DANCE,
CHARLES READY,
WILLIAM BRADY.

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, September 6, 1834 (26-0335). Crockett was the Rutherford County sheriff. William Reade Rucker (1792–1861) was a physician, Russell Dance (d. 1838) a merchant, Charles Ready (1802–1878) a lawyer and later congressman, and William Brady (d. 1835) a lawyer and former state representative. AJ replied on August 23 (below).

To William Findlay

Hermitage August 20th. 1834—

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 1rst. instant just received, inclosing ~~to~~ me the first half Eagle coined at the mint in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 28th. of June last, and which thro' you is presented by the chief coiner Adam Eckfeeldt Esqr ~~chief coiner and presented thro' you,~~ for my acceptance. Assure Mr. Eckfeeldt that I receive this memento of his regard with much pleasure, and that I will treasure it up with others ~~mementoes of the regard of~~ presented by my fellow citizens ~~which have been presented and~~ with your kind letter which shall be handed down for the benefit of the future historian, whose pen ~~will~~ may be employed in recording the ~~history~~ events of the present day—or as the opposition say, "*the revolution*."[1] It is a revolution from ~~the~~ a destructive ~~paper &~~ corrupting & demoralising paper system that makes the rich richer, & the poor poorer to that of a metalic currency, which will give prosperity to our country, ~~and~~ by giving to labour a ~~stable &~~ fair & stable reward, & in keeping pauperism from our doors; and ~~will~~ must be hailed by posterity, *as a glorious revolution.*

The officers of the mint deserve great praise for their skill ~~&~~, energy & industry in so promptly carrying into effect the ~~law~~ act of congress, & in preparing the mind so ~~expeditiously~~ ~~promptly~~ expeditiously for coining all the bullion it may receive.

I have duly noted your information with regard to ~~T~~the intention of the conductors of the u. states Bank, to buy up all the gold coin as it is Issued from the mint to prevent its circulation amonghst the people This is, ~~what I~~ from their former reckless & corrupt course, precisely what was to be expected—this they well know is the only scheme that its circulation amonghst the people can be prevented and the paper kept in circulation—but it is the duty of the Executive Government & it will perform it to adopt all legitimate means, to prevent this wicked machination of the Bank ~~to be~~ from being carried into effect which has & must operate~~d~~ so injuriously to the great interest of the labour of our country—every true patriot & friend to his country will unite with the Government in resisting this wicked ~~machination~~ scheme of the Bank ~~to perpetuate the paper system~~ so destructive to the best interests of our beloved country, ~~&~~ so destructive to the morals & the ~~morals~~ virtue of the people ~~upon~~ on which the perpetuity of our republican institutions rests.

The vast importations of bullion expected from foreign countries with that produced from our own soil I hope will keep the mint well employed, and from a coinage of 4 millions ~~if not six, that at least~~ this year, two millions at least will find its way to the hands of the people. This will put forth two million of tongues against the destructive & corrupting paper system

and secure ~~to us~~ forever our happy republican form of Government. I never have despaired of our republic—my hopes rest upon the virtue of the people, the source of all sovereign power in republics. The Gold bill, & the other metalic bills has done more for the prosperity of the union by rousing the people to a sense of their own prosperity than all other legislation by congress since the adoption of our present constitution—and for its success, Mr. Taney Benton; & Polk, deserve not only golden medals, but the gratitude of their country.[2]

I have presented you to my son & daughter, to Mr & Mrs. Donelson which was with much pleasure recd. & sincerely & kindly reciprocated. Mr Donelson & ~~the~~ his son has been indisposed, Mr. D. with a violent attack of fever the son teething, both of whom are fast recovering, ~~and~~— Mr & Mrs. Donelson begs me to ask you to present to their mother their kind & affectionate regards in which my son daughter & self unite.

accept the assurance of my continued respect & esteem with my best wishes for your happiness

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC (44).

1. Introducing his censure resolutions against AJ on December 26, 1833, Henry Clay had warned that "we are in the midst of a revolution, hitherto bloodless, but rapidly tending towards a total change of the pure republican character of the Government, and to the concentration of all power in the hands of one man" *(Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 59).

2. In an April 15 report to the House Ways and Means Committee, Treasury secretary Taney had argued that a banknote currency was inherently unsound and unstable, subject to fluctuation, manipulation, and sudden collapse. To begin supplanting it with specie in everyday transactions, he proposed revaluing gold, making foreign coins legal tender, and curtailing circulation of small-denomination notes. An April 22 report of the committee by chairman James K. Polk endorsed all of Taney's proposals (*HRRep* 422, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 262). Thomas Hart Benton had previously promoted them in a March 21–22 Senate speech extolling a metallic currency (*Register of Debates*, 22d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1073–1107).

From William Berkeley Lewis

Washington 20th. Augt. 1834

D. Genl.

Yours of the 7th. Inst. informing me of your arrival at the Hermitage on the evening of the 5th. was recd. yesterday morning. I am sorry to hear that your health was not *good*; but as it was *improving* I have no doubt a little repose, and the society of your son and daughter, and your quondam friends and neighbours, will soon restore you to your usual health again. This must have a most salutary effect upon both mind and body. Indeed, I think it is matter of astonishment that you got home with any health at all, considering the length of your journey and the exceedingly hot weather during the whole of the time you were on the road.

You will have understood, before you receive this, that your friend and former companion in arms, Col. William Piatt, is no more. He was a brave soldier, a *true friend*, and a good man! He was buried on the morning of the 18th. Inst. with military honors. He died, it seems from Macalisters letter, herewith enclosed, with a cancer of the stomach, and suffered the most excruciating pains. I also enclose you a letter I have this morning recd. from Mr. Toland, which, among other things, speaks of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Piatt. I have not a single suggestion to make in relation to the matter.

We have nothing interesting here since my last. Your friends generally continue to enjoy good health. Major Barry still continues to improve. His son Armstead left here this morning for Lexington, on a visit to his mother.[1] The Major says he is progressing with his curtailments, & thinks he will be able to bring down, pretty soon, his expenditures to the receipts of the Department. He expects to be fully prepared for the committees by the time they are to meet to commence operations.[2] You have probably recd. before this the proceedings of a public meeting of the Merchants and others at New Orleans. The original paper, containing the preamble and resolutions, adopted at that meeting, was addressed to you and forwarded to this City; but, supposing that a duplicate, or copy, had also been forwarded to you at Nashville, as it must have been known, at the time of holding the meeting you had left Washington, I did not think it necessary to send the original. I have, however, furnished Major Barry with a copy, and he says, by the time he hears from you upon the subject, he will be prepared with a suitable answer. As the proceedings have not been sent to him, and as they will of course reach him thro' you, his answer will in like manner be addressed to you.[3]

In the Globe of the 16th. was an editorial article in reply to a letter of Genl. Tipton, which I think puts the Senator in rather an unpleasant situation, and at the same time does justice to you, in withholding your signature from the Bill. I recollect you remarked to me, just after Congress adjourned, that Genl. Tipton was *seeking* a pretext to abandon the administration, and that you supposed the Wabash appropriation would be seized on for that purpose. If that article in the Globe could have an extensive circulation in Indiana, it would have a good effect among the people, & completely nullify the efforts of the Hon. Senator. I have written to Genl. Howard upon the subject, and will again write him, and urge the necessity of extensively circulating the explanation in the Globe.[4]

By the last Liverpool Packet information has been recd. of the *dissolution* of the Grey ministry. In organizing a new one an attempt was made to bring in the Tories, and place Wellington at its head as Premier; but it failed. The Duke, knowing the temper of the House of Commons would not risk it. The King, it is stated in the London papers, was in favour of this project; but *liberal principles*, and the *spirit* of *reform* still predominate in England, and a ministry formed upon any other bases, it is

believed, could not exist a week. The next Packet, I suppose, will bring us the names of the new Cabinet.[5]

In my letter the other day I said the French Chamber of Deputies was to meet in this month. In this I was mistaken; the Paris papers stated that they would convene on the *20th. July*. If this information be correct, we may expect now very shortly to hear what they are likely to do in relation to our affairs. It is said that not more than *one fourth* of the members are opposed to the king and ministry.

My health has considerably improved since my last. I shall soon I hope, be quite well again.

A part of your coal has been recd. and the balance is expected on shortly.[6] Mr. Boulanger says he has made a contract for wood at, I think he said, four dollars per cord. The expenses of the House proper was some little upwards of $600, last month, and I suppose it will not exceed five hundred this month, if it be as much as that. Major Noland is getting on very well with his improvements front of the House, and will have them all completed before you return, with the exception perhaps, of the flagging on the left hand side of the portico. This, too, could be easily finished if the stone could be had. Mr. Brown has gone up the river to see about it, and if it be possible will have as many ~~stones~~ sent down as will complete that side walk by the first of October. I am exceedingly anxious that all the work shall be completed and the workmen *out of the way* before you come. Noland has had an excellent stable put up—it is not yet finished but will be by the middle, or last of next month.

Please remember me kindly to all friends, and believe me truly and sincerely, yours,

W B Lewis

P.S. I believe I informed you in my last that Earle would not be back before the ~~next~~ first of next month. He informed me he was quite well and had spent a very pleasant time of it among the Yankees.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Catherine Armistead Mason Barry (1793–1873), William T. Barry's wife, was in frail health at their home in Kentucky. Their son was Armistead Mason Barry (d. 1845).

2. Barry wrote AJ on August 28 (below). Senate and House committees investigating the Post Office were scheduled to convene at Washington on September 19 and 22 respectively.

3. Samuel J. Peters had written AJ on July 28 (above). Barry wrote AJ on October 3, and AJ replied to Peters on October 7 (below).

4. John Tipton was a senator from Indiana. On June 30 he issued a circular to his constituents reviewing the just-concluded congressional session. In it he complained of AJ's pocket veto of the Wabash River improvement bill as an "extraordinary procedure" and "irreconcileable" with his previous approval of bills to improve the Cumberland and the Hudson. Tipton said Indianans "would do well upon all future occasions to pause before they lend a blind support to men of doubtful politics; for if we give up Internal Improvements, a protective Tariff, and the regulation of the currency what is left us worth contending for? . . . We have commenced and have a right to look for aid from the General Government; and the opposition of no one individual, however elevated he may be, can

long resist the will of the freemen of the West, when expressed through the ballot boxes" (*The John Tipton Papers* [Indianapolis, 1942], 3:61–64). On August 16 the *Globe* charged Tipton with misrepresenting the veto, whose principle it said was perfectly consistent with AJ's previously announced policy of opposing federal funding for improvements on rivers which were not navigable and did not lead to ports of entry. AJ had curbed internal improvement spending "to save the principles of the constitution—the nation from the corruption of this log-rolling system," and "would Senator Tipton now have his State, for the paltry sum of *twenty thousand dollars*, abandon the *President*, the *party*, and the *principle*, to which she has hitherto adhered?" Deprecating "invidious comparisons" between states, the *Globe* recited proof of AJ's devotion to Indiana, including his seizing "every opportunity of ridding that State of its Indian population." Tilghman Ashurst Howard (1797–1844) was the U.S. attorney in Indiana.

5. Whig prime minister Charles Grey (1764–1845), Earl Grey, had resigned on July 9 after his Cabinet fractured over Irish policy. After Tory leader Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852), Duke of Wellington, declined to attempt to form a government, William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, became prime minister on July 16. The news reached New York by August 18 and Washington by August 20.

6. On September 26, Henry Toland billed AJ for $300 for 60 tons of coal from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (DLC-45).

[Enclosure: Henry Toland to Lewis]

Philada. Aug 16th 1834

My Dear Major,

Col. Piatt died this day at 1 o'Clock. His situation as Pay master becomes of course vacant. It is one, which under present circumstances would suit our friend Macalester, if the location could be the same as Col. Piatts. Macalester is an old and particular friend of the Colonels and has rendered him many services. Is this appointment in the gift of the Secy of War? If it be, could you not write to Gov. Cass, and reccommend Macalester to him. It is more my idea, that Macalester should be appointed, than his own, and certainly there is no man more competent than him to fulfil all the duties of that or any other situation. Please see what can be done in the matter, and write me about it.[1] I return Major Lee's letter. The Book has not yet arrived. When do you expect it? When it comes, you can give bonds to pay the duties without calling on the bookseller for an advance on this a/c. I think the book will sell very well, but the whole of the work should be received before it is offered for sale.

He says nothing about the 2nd or other volumes, do you know when they may be expected. The best course would be, when those expected arrive, to bond them, put them in the hands of a binder, and perhaps the remainder may arrive by the time they are finished. Binding is very cheap here, and I would have them brought immediately to this City. I can arrange to have them bonded for you.[2]

Lewis the Cashier has Just returned, very much pleased with yourself, and Gov Woodbury, and how could it be otherwise? I hope all matters will be settled on Monday, and that the Gov will then give the Bank as much money as he can. Gov. W. wrote me some time ago about the Comml Bank of Cincinnati. I wish you would ask him if he had contemplated

making it a depository, and if so, that I wish he would do it.[3] When would a letter reach Gov: Cass? I am glad to hear the Prest had got safe to the Hermitage, and I shall be still more so, when I hear that he is safe back in Washington sincerely your friend

H Toland

ALS, DLC (44).

1. William Piatt (1773–1834), AJ's quartermaster general at New Orleans, had been appointed an Army paymaster in 1830 and was most recently stationed at Philadelphia. He died on August 16. On October 3 AJ appointed former BUS director John T. Sullivan to replace him, but the Senate rejected his nomination in January 1835. AJ then nominated Peter Muhlenberg of Philadelphia, who was confirmed (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448, 460–61, 464, 466).

2. The first volume of Henry Lee's *Life of the Emperor Napoleon* was advertised for sale in the U.S. early in 1835. Lee died in 1837 and the work was left unfinished.

3. William David Lewis (1792–1881) was cashier of the Girard Bank. Its president James Schott and Woodbury had been in negotiation over a new contract for it to again receive federal deposits. On Monday, August 18, the Girard Bank executed a contract meeting Woodbury's conditions, and on August 20 Woodbury deemed it satisfactory. On August 25 the Girard board issued a statement, signed by Lewis as cashier, avowing that a larger majority of stockholders had approved the bank's resumption as a depository than had directed its withdrawal on March 17. Woodbury designated the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati a federal depository on August 18 (Woodbury to Schott, August 11, 12, and 20, 1834, DNA-RG 56, Entries 59 and 120; New York *Evening Post*, August 27, 1834).

[Enclosure: Charles Macalester to Lewis]

Philada August. 18. 1834

My dear Sir,

Our friend Toland in the plenitude of his goodness informs me he has written to you, recommending me as the successor of Col. Piatt. I beg you to give yourself no trouble about the matter, for I learn that Col. Biddle will probably be appointed (in case he does not obtain the Governship of Michigan) & he wants it much more than myself. But if Col. Biddle should not be appointed, I presume there are many others equally deserving, who are on the list of applicants, & who have far far better claims than myself, for I have none.[1] The Colonel was buried this morning, with military honours. I was with him during his last illness. He suffered the most agonising torments. His disease was a cancer of the stomach, the same which destroyed Napoleon.

The Girard Bank send on a contract by the mail. I hope it may be satisfactory[.] Yours always,

C Macalester

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Col. Biddle is Charles Biddle. Henry Toland wrote William B. Lewis about him on October 2 (below, p. 504).

From Martin Van Buren

Lebanon Springs August 2_th 1834

my dear Sir,

I was made happy by the receipt of your kind letter of the 8th. Instant. The length of time during which we had no authentic accounts of you, & the rumours comeing from the adversary, (false as they generally are,) had nevertheless created not a little uneasiness with many of your friends—an uneasiness in which I freely participated. Your hand writing, (an unerring test of mine) shews me that you enjoy your usual health, & that it may long continue so is my sincere prayer. Although I was disappointed in not receiving a letter from you on your journey, I knew you too well, & have heretofore participated too largely in your kindness not to be satisfied, that your omission to write was not without reason. I am nevertheless not sorry that you have thought proper to make so feeling an explanation of it; as it gives me an excuse for saying, what, with my habitual ~~and~~ aversion to professions, I could not other wise have brought myself to do. once for all then permit me to assure you, that so conscious am I of the inflexible justice which marks the ~~friendly~~ relations between yourself and those who have the good fortune to ~~stand in that light to you~~ rank amongst your personal friends—of the, as I firmly believe, unparallel~~l~~ed constancy of your regards; and so deeply am I penetrated by the evidences of it which, at a critical period of my life, as well as at all other times, I have myself recd, that it is not in the power of circumstances to modify, much less to change the feelings and opinions which I cherish upon those points, & which, happen what may, will go with me to my grave. It is only when distance seperates us that I have an opportunity to give full vent to those feelings, & then they come upon me with irresistable force. When we are together at Washington the cares & vexations of the public service leave no moments for the indulgence of personal feelings. ~~With a r~~ Believe me that whatever you do, that can by possibility bear upon me, I always take it for granted (although I may not be able to comprehend it at the time) is intended for my benefit, and sincerely entertaining the conviction that your foresight & judgment in such matters is superior to my own, I am quiet, & content. Asking that this may stand as a perpetual record of my faith, I will neither now, nor hereafter, say any thing more upon the subject.

I am rejoiced to hear that Tennessee is agt. *a* Bank as well as *the* Bank. That is the only position worth occupying. If a national Bank of any description were established, the stock would inevitably go into similar hands—whatever restraints were allowed in the first charter, for effect, would soon by given up by Congress under some plausible pretence or other and the great struggle through which the country has passed, would be rendered altogether unavailing. Indeed I have not a doubt that, if for

no other purpose than to make the victory over the people more conspicuous, Nicholas Biddle would be appointed President of the New Bank, & installed in ~~the~~ full plenitude of the powers he has so greatly abused. By a course like this, the stand which has been taken by the people, & which would have done honor to the brightest period of this or any other Republic, would but furnish a topic for the jeers, & revilings, of the enemies of Republican principles. On you my dear Sir more, vastly more than on any other man, or set of men, it depends, under the Providence of God, to save our Country from such burning shame. You have commenced the good work, & you must carry it through. You will not therefore I hope fail upon all proper occasions to frown upon this fraudulent, & dangerous, & heretical, distinction, between *the* Bank & *a* Bank—a distinction which must be rendered odious & inoperative, or what has been done, will have been done in vain.

I was attacked whilst at Saratoga with the Erisypelas; & have come to these waters to wash & be clean.[1] I am nearly so already, & will then go into the western part of this State. The opposition struggle hard but die they must. The current of public opinion is strongly with us, & we have nothing to apprehend except what can be done by the positive corruption of the Bank.

I enclose you a letter from Forsyth with its enclosure, which will explain themselves. When I spoke to you at the instance of Forsyth you informed me, & authorized me so to say to him, that if the appropriation was made, or when it was made, you would cheerfully appoint his friend. It was at a period of great excitement, & I presume the circumstance had escaped your recollection. If you can set it right I know it will give you pleasure to do so, & if not Mr Sanford must be reasonable.

The opposition papers ~~have~~ are waxing warm upon the subject of the vacant seat on the Bench & swear, in substance, that it shall be filled by none but a friend of the Bank. I shall endeavour to obtain an article from the Albany Argus shewing the ground taken upon the subject here, & send it to you.[2]

Remember me kindly to Major Donelson & all your House Hold & friends & believe me truly yours

M. Van Buren

P.S. Our friend Vaux has been with me for several days & desires to be kindly remembered to you as do~~es~~ John & Smith.

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0339). Van Buren left a space to complete the letter's date. It was presumably sent between August 20 and 29. AJ replied on September 14 (below).

1. Erysipelas is an infection of the skin. The Lebanon Springs are in Columbia County, N.Y., some twenty miles from Van Buren's home in Kinderhook.

2. Calling the Supreme Court vacancy the most important event to "the friends of the Constitution" since AJ's "usurpation," the August 7 *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer* summoned the Senate to reject nomination of any "ambitious partizans" like the "supple sycophant" Taney. The *Albany Argus* responded on August 12 by blasting

the *Courier* as "a corrupt and purchased minion of the Bank," an "insolent and corrupt Moneyed Corporation" that sought to control the judiciary as it did the Senate. The *Argus* attack continued on August 22.

From Amos Kendall

(Private)

Washington 21st August 1834

Dear Sir,

I have your kind letter of the 8th and highly value your assurance of readiness to render me a personal favor. Be assured, that I shall feel satisfied whether the occasion may arise in which your kindness can be made effective or not; and I beg you not to think of me for any place when you believe another would better perform the service or give more strength to your administration. That you should close your eventful career with success and honor, is a consideration more dear to me than any personal gain or convenience.

Yet, if the opportunity present itself in which, without injury to yourself or injustice to others, you can render me a service, it will increase my obligations to you. Such a fatality has attended all my private affairs in the West, that I find it will require all my exertions to free myself from debt and stand even with the world at the close of your administration. It is natural that I should feel concerned for my numerous little family should any revolution of fortune's wheel deprive me of my present employment or I should be bereft of life or health so as to render me unable to provide for their daily subsistence. From the history of your life and administration, if I shall be able to execute it with success, I look for some relief; but beyond that I have no views nor objects.

The Globe of the 4th August contains the Chickasaw Treaty. It is not very explicit as to the *manner* in which or by whom the moneys are to be invested, whether by an agent appointed by themselves or one appointed by the United States. The impression under which my letter was written was, that *they* had appointed *you* as their agent to attend to that service, and that you would need a sub-agent. If that be the fact, my view of the case remains the same. If it be not, yet there must be an agent of necessity to attend to that business; and if it be of such extent as I suppose it will be, it would afford, at a moderate commission, a valuable situation; and I think I could render those people much service in the management of their pecuniary concerns. But nothing need be done until soon before the first sales of the Chickasaw Lands. The Agent ought to be appointed long enough before the sales to make inquiry and arrangements for investing the money immediately after, that no interest may be lost to the nation.[1]

I congratulate you, sir, on the triumph of your policy in relation to the Bank and the currency, which every day tends to confirm. To me it is the

more gratifying because of the opinions I so freely expressed before the decisive step was taken, and because the result will, as I always believed it would, give you a new hold on the affections of your country. But had I believed the issue doubtful, I should yet have been in favor of the measure, for the same reason that I would hazard a doubtful battle when it became the only means of saving my country from subjugation. But the benefits of the late conflict are likely to be more deep and lasting than was anticipated. It has at once given us a *sound currency* and will lead to the correction of abuses in the paper system or its extinction.

But I have not time to write and I know you have not to read, mere speculations.

I am not well—myself and three of my children have been troubled with bowel complaints, but none of us very sick.

Give my best regards to your son and daughter and to Major Donelson. With the highest respect your friend &c.

Amos Kendall

ALS, DLC (44).

1. On November 4, 1835, Lewis Cass submitted and AJ approved regulations that assigned responsibility for investing the net proceeds of Chickasaw land sales to the Secretary of the Treasury "under such special directions as may be hereafter given by the President of the U. States" (DNA-RG 56; 29-0438). On December 23, Woodbury submitted and AJ conveyed to the Senate a proposal to invest the fund in state stocks or bonds yielding at least 4.5% or, failing that, in bank stocks yielding at least 5%. The Senate approved it on January 20, 1836 (DNA-RG 56, 29-1328; Richardson, 3:187; *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:502, 507).

To Granville Smith Crockett et al.

Hermitage, August 23, 1834.

Gentlemen:—

I have had the honor to receive your letter in behalf of the citizens of Rutherford in which you are pleased to express the approbation of the leading measures of my administration, and to invite me to partake with them of a public dinner at such time as may suit my convenience.

For this mark of the respect and confidence of my fellow citizens of Rutherford, I pray you to tender them in return my sincere thanks. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to avail myself of so favorable an occasion to meet them at the social table, but regret that it will not be in my power to do so. The period which limits my visit has become so short that it will keep me quite busy to attend to my private concerns and return in due season to the seat of my public duties.

In the course which I pursued relative to the Bank of the United States, it was to be expected that I should become the object of the most bitter assault, and that no means would be left unemployed to deprive me of

public confidence. It was impossible for those who were identified with the designs of that great moneyed corporation to do justice to the virtue and intelligence of the people and wait patiently their investigation of the principle involved in the claim for its re-charter. They were conscious of power and believe that it could be so exercised as to mould the public mind into an acquiescence with its continuance, no matter how inconsistent it was with the spirit of the Constitution or with the honor and safety of the Government. In resisting such pretensions I felt that I was vindicating the right of the people to dispose of this as of all other questions of power as they pleased; and whether my own views of the system which may take the place of a National Bank shall be deemed sound or not, I cannot doubt that I have done my duty in attempting to restore the subject to the unbiassed consideration and discretion of those who have the Constitutional right to settle it.

The flattering assurances of your approbation and support under these circumstances, Gentlemen, are received with a high sense of their value, and will be cherished with pride.

I am very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Nashville *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*, September 6, 1834 (26-0347).

From Levett Harris

Paris 23rd. August 1834

dear Sir:

A short time prior to my departure from the United States, I took occasion, after adverting to the state of things abroad, to make known to you my design of returning for a few months near my friends here, in order to be a more immediate observer of those passing and prospective scenes which each day acquire deeper interest—scenes which had already filled the world with solicitude and alarm. In the midst of those cares and anxieties which your high public charge and your constant devotion to it impose on you, I am not the less aware of the deep concern you take in the condition of Europe, and especially in that of our relations with this Country—and in recalling myself thus to your kind remembrance, I feel it a duty to entertain you for a moment with some of those incidents which have already signalized my renewed intercourse with the parisian world.

My arrival here happened unfortunately at too late a period to see, previously to his departure from Paris, our minister Mr. Livingston. Before I reached this Capital, he had, through the advice of his physicians (as I understand from the Secretary of the Legation) been urged a second time to seek a change of air and situation, as the only hope of staying from further progress a malady, which all agree in representing as devastating.

and altho. I reached Paris thirty six hours before he left for the waters of Savoy, he, notwithstanding, was too ill to see me; and excused himself through a verbal message expressive of all his regrets on the Occasion.[1] hopes are still entertained that his life will yet be preserved for the further consolation of his family and friends and the benefit of his country. It is deeply to be lamented that this distemper should have visted our representative at a moment when his active services were of such importance to us. The Chamber of Deputies, which had been convened chiefly for the purpose of a verification of the powers conferred through the recent elections, and altho. since prorogued to the 29. Decemr., had nevertheless been more than two weeks in session and a personal acquaintance with its chief members was hence to have been desired.

Admiral de Rigny, Minister of foreign affairs, has not failed to express to me on two occasions, his concern at the state of Mr. Livingstons physical infirmities, and the threatened loss of cooperation, so necessary in the great work to be performed thro. the *personnel* of the Chamber.[2]

The King, with whom I had a conversation of an hour on Wednesday Evening the 20. inst. at the Tuileries, chiefly on the subject of the Treaty, still *hopes for the best*. He also adverted to Mr. Livingstons declining health, but said little about it. In reference to the decision of the late Chamber of Deputies he said, that while he lamented what had occurred, it could not be disguised that the example was calculated to awaken apprehension for the future:—that organized as the popular assembly was, and composed of elements so difficult to reduce to measure and to system, his Government was left almost without settled and certain action:—that notwithstanding the defeat of his ministers, he had been anxious to retain the Duke de Broglie and had even thought of bringing Mr. Livingston and Lord Granville conjointly to his aid in order, thro. the instrumentality of the representives of America and of England, to overrule the decision of a chief minister of his Cabinet on whose intelligence and exertions, especially in our cause, he had the fullest reliance: but the duke de Broglie, after the unlooked for vote, insisted on retiring—and—as under the existing Charter, it was impossible in the same session to submit for reconsideration a question already disposed of, the misfortune was without immediate remedy.[3] The King next adverted, and in a tone marked with much feeling, to the odious and injurious insinuations which had found currency ~~he said~~ and had reached him thro. the channel of the debates, the Journals and society, on the *special* merits of the Treaty—merits which he said had been utterly perverted. It had been asserted that management, bribery and other foul manouvres had presided in the negotiations, that eighteen millions had been declared as being more than sufficient to cover all just claims:—that the ministry of Louis XVIII and Charles X had both stated their ability to come on terms with our representatives for some such or even a smaller sum, and insinuated that his, the Kings, personal honor both in and out of the Legislature had

been called in question.[4] Here I sought to say a word or two in answer, but the King continued by observing that he was aware of what I was prepared to remark on the occasion:—that he well understood the whole subject—had already discussed it with me and that the award made and the sum liquidated were founded in equity, and as such possessed titles to his highest support.[5] Yet he was not the less anxious to expose the chief features which, since we had seen each other, the question had been made to assume:—that the discussions between the two Governments had been animated, yet he had been precise in his instructions to his minister in the United States and would persevere and still cherish hope for the best—but closed by saying *"Mr. Harris I cannot however answer for the result."*

I now asked the Kings permission to make a short reply. I told him that while I was deeply sensible to this new proof of his continued kindness, I felt equal regret at witnessing the apprehension he seemed to evince as to the issue before the Chambers, and his sensibility to the injurious rumors which had been circulated:—that knowing, as he and every body did, the purity of the whole proceeding involved in the negotiation, it was, to be sure, matter of regret that any speculation had gone forth of a nature to disturb his equanimity:—that such reports were unhappily too common in communities constituted as were those of France and the United States and directly affiliated with popular authority; but that their effect here, and especially in the mind of his majesty, could not fail to be similar to that with us, where all rumors of such character were invariably disregarded, or, if noticed at all, it was with the exclusive design of assuring to the cause of truth and justice new and signal triumphs: that but one sentiment as to the issue of this business, I believed I could safely add, existed in the U.S. both with the Government and the public, and that altho. I was now addressing the King as a private citizen, yet with the lights of experience and the personal knowledge I possessed, I could not disguise from him the fact, that it was not possible to regard it in any other light than a *settled question*, and as such both the President and the nation would be prepared to treat it. My official duty, when honored with the charge of political agent at his Court, had dictated these candid confessions to the Kings ministers; and the Legislature of France would doubtless honor the act of its Sovereign.

It is thought to be due to you, as I have said, to lay without delay this statement before you; and altho. I am aware that the official communications from hence can have left you little to desire, yet considering the absence of Mr. Livingston—his loss of health and his consequent inability to watch the daily movement of events, I have considered that it might alike enter into your dispositions and decisions to appoint a coajutor qualified to protect and represent all our interests at such a crisis.

I flatter myself that Mr. Livingston has been himself sufficiently alive to the importance of the step suggested and of his peculiar situation, to have already communicated to his Government his views on the subject.

But in any event, I beg the President will do me the justice fairly to estimate the motive of a communication dictated, I need hardly add, by feelings of the purest patriotism. Altho. familiar with the subject I ought at such a moment to feel little desire, whatever might be the Presidents dispositions on the occasion, to renew my agency here. Deep and heavy responsibility eminently attaches itself to our relations with France, and the question now pending must, in our joint hopes of settlement, ~~must~~ be led thro. the various channels of Legislative and Executive action;—and as it will appear clear to you from what has passed between the King and me, that he is neither sanguine of success before the Chamber of Deputies, nor as ready, as he formerly professed to be, to support his act by courageous interference, preparation on our part will have to be made for every contingency.

While to a judgment and a decision of Character like those which happily preside over our destinies, perils such as these present themselves—to direct their current and deprive them of the power to affect our national honor or interests, will engage not less your sage deliberation than your prompt and independent action.

I beg my dear Sir, you will accept on this occasion all my renewed sentiments of the most devoted and respectful consideration.

L. Harris.

ALS, DLC (44). Harris (d. 1839) had been the U.S. chargé d'affaires at Paris from April 1833 until Livingston's arrival as minister in September.

1. Livingston had left Paris for Savoy in mid-August and returned on October 12.

2. Henri Daniel Gauthier (1782–1835), Comte de Rigny, had become French foreign minister in April 1834.

3. Duke Victor de Broglie (1785–1870) had preceded de Rigny as foreign minister, resigning in April 1834 after the Chamber of Deputies had failed to authorize the indemnity payment. Granville Leveson-Gower (1773–1846), Earl Granville, was the British ambassador at Paris.

4. Louis XVIII (1755–1824) had been King from 1814 to 1824, followed by his brother Charles X (1757–1836), who reigned from 1824 to his overthrow in 1830.

5. Harris, while chargé, had held two detailed discussions with Louis Philippe over French delays in implementing the treaty, which he reported to Livingston on June 6 and 22, 1833 (DNA-RG 59, M34-29).

From James Knox Polk

Columbia Augt. 23rd. 1834—

Dear Sir

I have caused *Mr Gilpin's* speech to be republished in the Columbia paper, and now return to you, as you requested, the original in pamphlet form. It is an admirable speech and ought to have extensive circulation. It has not as yet, I believe been republished in either of the Nashville papers.[1]

Public sentiment in this part of the state upon the subject of *a Bank* as well as *the Bank* is sound, ~~to the core~~, and the intelligent men here

are delighted with your sentiment at the Nashville Dinner. I see from an Editorial article in the Banner since the dinner that the Editor professes a concurrence in opinion with you and a willingness to sustain you in your opposition to the incorporation of *a Bank* as well as the recharter of *the Bank*. The Republican so far as I have observed has been silent, except the mere publication of the proceedings on the day of your reception at Nashville. Perhaps he may yet speak.[2]

The people every where are becoming satisfied that an *incorporated National Bank* under any modifications or restrictions which can be imposed, can afford to the public no security against its corruptions and its abuses. Indeed it may well be doubted whether it be in the power of human legislation to impose restrictions or forge chains strong enough, to confine a power such as that which may be wielded by thirty five millions of money, with the ability to extend its discounts and bring the country indebted to it, to double that amount. The restrictions of any charter which can be framed will be disregarded, as they have been by the present Bank. Its money may be used for corrupt and other purposes than the legitimate business of Banking; as has been done by the present Bank, and still it will have, as this Bank has, purchased advocates, and aspirants to high public station to sustain it, however grossly it may abuse its power, and however corruptly it may use its money. Any new concern, if not immediately, would very soon pass into the hands of the owners of the present Bank, for the most obvious of reasons—that they are possessed of the wealth and constitute the aristocracy of the country; and in less than three years—Mr Biddle would be at the head of the new as he is of the ~~new~~ old concern. Our past observation proves too, that any incorporated Bank will probably become an engine of political party. The old Bank of the U. States was in the hands of *foreigners and of the Federal party*, and the whole weight of its power and influence, it is known, was thrown into the scale, against the administrations of Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison, in their measures of restriction, which preceeded the war, adopted for the national defence and to protect the national honour, ~~which preceded the war~~. That Bank was owned in great part by forigners and that portion of our own citizens, who afterwards thought it—"unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in our victories over our enemies."[3] The present Bank is owned and controlled by the same persons—or by their descendants entertaining the same political tenets. Any new Bank would go ultimately into their hands; and be wielded as a political engine, for corrupt and base purposes.

But rely upon it, the great contest in which your administration has been engaged is not yet over. The indications are I think unerring. The letter of *Webster* to *Biddle* and the response, amounts to an invitation to the latter to make out and prepare the Report for the Senate's committee and send it to the chairman at Boston. Such whitewashing as this, will not satisfy the public. The annunciation of the Bank since the adjournment, to

extend its discounts and bring the country indebted to it from five to ten millions; was necessary to enable it to perform another screwing operation—whereby it could oppress its debtors, and produce more panic. But the country are already familiar with this operation and it must fail of its effect. The greatest outrage of which it has been guilty is the withholding from the Treasury the dividend upon the Government Stock, under the false pretence that it is retained for damages, upon the French Bill—when it is demonstrable—that the Bank is entitled to no damages either in law or equity. But all these movements go to prove that the managers of the Bank and their political allies are resolved to make another desperate—and I trust—last & expiring struggle for the perpetuity of their power.

They may dispair and I think will, of success, in obtaining the recharter of *this Bank*, and I should not be surprized, if the opposition rally next winter upon the more specious proposition to charter *a new Bank*, and that that, ~~should~~ will be the battle we will have to fight. I mistake the signs or the question of *a new Bank*, will be the next test of the opposition to your administration, and if I mistake not that is to a question[4] even in Tennessee, and it is to be regretted that the public press in the state do not take bolder and stronger ground than has yet been taken. For myself I think there is no substantial difference between the two propositions—*a Bank* or *the Bank*, and for one I am ready to meet the question in either form. I have no fears of the result in either form it may present itself. We have but to be vigilent and victory is certain. My reliance is not so much upon the politicians, as upon the great body of the people, who are every where sound to the core. I am Very Respectfully yr. obt. & Very Hul. Set.

James K Polk

[Endorsed by AJ:] The Honble J. K. Polk—private A J

ALS, DLC (44). Copy, DLC-Polk Papers (26-0348). *Polk Correspondence*, 2:455–58.

1. Henry D. Gilpin's July 4 speech at Philadelphia against the BUS had been issued as a pamphlet by Mifflin & Parry (Van Buren Papers, DLC). The Nashville *National Banner* printed an extract on August 19, and the *Nashville Republican* published the full text on August 26.

2. Samuel Hervey Laughlin (1796–1850) edited the *National Banner, and Daily Advertiser*. His August 19 editorial proclaimed eternal hostility to a national bank, and cited the large and harmonious turnout at AJ's dinner as proof of broad support for his unbending stance against one. Allen A. Hall (c1803–1867) edited the *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*. On August 14 it reported the proceedings at AJ's convention visit and public dinner the day before, without comment on the Bank. On August 26 it introduced its report of Gilpin's speech with an editorial that condemned the entire banking system and called for "a zealous, unflinching support" of AJ's fight for a purely metallic currency.

3. Polk paraphrased a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts senate on June 15, 1813, "that, in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, and prosecuted in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea-coast and soil" (*Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 17, 1813). Previous to declaring war on Britain in 1812, the U.S. under Jefferson and

Madison had tried to win redress of American maritime grievances against Britain and France through a series of commercial restrictions, beginning with Jefferson's Embargo in 1807.

4. The copy in Polk's papers reads "that is to be a question."

From Return Jonathan Meigs

Jacksonville Alabama
August 24, 1834.

Sir:

Having come into this Country, by your appointment, charged with the duty of making general enquiries into the present mode of locating the Creek reservations, and certifying contracts for the sale of them, with a view to the prevention of frauds upon the Indians, I am constrained by the situation in which I find affairs, to communicate to you directly, in a brief manner, what I have made known to the secretary of War more at large. I am duly sensible ~~of the impropriety of obtruding upon you~~ how desirable a short respite from the perplexities of business, must be to you, but I cannot feel that I have discharged my duty as I ought, till I have taken measures to call into action on these affairs, that strong sense of injustice and abhorrence of wrong by which you have been honorably distinguished in private and public life.[1]

The Government has already been at much expense in executing the treaty with the Creeks, but it will have to be at much more, before it will have discharged its whole duty to these ignorant wretches. A settled system of imposition has been practised upon them in the purchase of their reservations. This system consists in first wheedling them by means of that deceptive friendship which gratifies their taste, without stint, for whiskey and baubles, and then preparing creatures among the white people to value their lands at prices excessively inadequate; thus imposing on and deceiving both the Indians and the agents of the Government, whose duty is it made to see that ~~the Indians get~~ the value of thise land is paid by the purchaser. The value of land, these people say, depends upon the use that is made of it. An Indian makes little or no use of it, and it is therefore of little or no value. When it becomes the property of a white man, its value rises in proportion to the superior industry and skill of its owner. The certifying agent derives his information of the value of the lands presented for his action from those who entertain these opinions, and thus contracts have been certified for 500 dollars, which have been sold immediately for 5000. Eight hundred dollars have been given for a tract, which has been sold for 3000; and these things are common. The least circumstance of imposition, or undue influence of the purchaser on the Indian connected with such shocking inadequacy of price, would induce a court of Equity to *set aside* the contract; and the inequality and unreasonableness of the

consideration would make it promptly withhold its *active interference* in behalf of the purchaser were he to present himself asking for a specific execution of the contract. He stands in the same attitude when he asks the President for his approval of the deed, which ought to be denied for any of the causes which would justify a court of conscience in protecting the Indian. It would sound very strangely were a deed to be knowingly certified for one tenth of the value of the land, much more so, if such a deed were approved by the President.

I therefore suggest that agents be appointed to visit this Country and value the ~~lands~~ reservations *sold* and *unsold* after an actual inspection of them, as the only measure by which the semblance of justice can be done the Indians. This the Government can do without transcending the authority conferred upon it by the treaty. The *fair* value of the land is to be given, and the government is to superintend the sales to enforce this provision. The contract is *in fieri*[2] till the President approves, and he has a right to ~~take use all reasonable means to~~ to be fully informed of every thing before he acts. By refusing to approve when the price given by the purchaser is excessively inadequate, no injustice is done; for it can never be unjust to prevent one set of men from wresting from another ~~his own~~ their property almost for nothing. The purchaser can be placed in *statu quo* on a second sale, by directing the agent to pay to him the money advanced by him. On this principle, unconscionable deeds are often set aside in Equity, the court doing justice completely by directing the land to stand as a security for the consideration therein mentioned, or actually proved to have been paid.

Should this suggestion be acted on by the Government, I respectfully further suggest, that the agents appointed should come from a state or states not ~~concerned~~ interested in the questions depending here, and that they should be persons rather beyond than under the middle age, and practically acquainted with the value of real property.

I beg leave to add a few words on the subject of the emigration of the Indians. The 8th article of the treaty provides that—"All the annuities due to the Creeks shall be paid in such manner as the tribe may direct."[3] Having had an opportunity since here of seing a large number of the Chiefs together, I explained to them that after the expiration of the 5 years, the Creeks who remained would not be recognized by the Government as constituting any part of "the tribe"; that they would not be allowed to direct how the annuities should be paid, and consequently, that no part of them would, after that period be paid to them unless "the tribe" West should so direct. This seemed to produce much effect upon them; and I feel confident that if you, Sir, would address a letter under your own signature to Neah Mico head chief of the Lower Towns, Tuskenah, head chief of the Upper Towns and Opoeth le yoholo, enforcing this idea, and giving them a guaranty from the violence of the McIntosh party, which they appehend, those chiefs would very shortly agree to emigrate, and

that their influence is sufficient to determine the will of the whole tribe.[4] Should this suggestion be approved, and the letter to the Chiefs addressed to my care, I shall take much pleasure in having it very carefully explained to them. Most respectfully yr. obt. Servt.

R. J. Meigs.

ALS draft, DLC-Meigs Papers (26-0355).

1. In his April 11 instructions to Meigs to investigate Cherokee emigration agent Benjamin F. Currey, Cass had also directed him to look into and report on the current practice of locating and selling Creek reservations. Cass said it was "extremely desirable to prevent frauds upon the Indians" and that all of the War Department's regulations had been intended to that end. "But I cannot promise myself that they have been successful," and "there is reason to fear that the Indians [have] been and will be imposed upon" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). On August 20, Meigs reported to Cass on pervasive irregularities and frauds in the location, valuation, and sale of Creek reservations under the March 1832 Treaty of Washington and on his proposals to correct them (*SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 157–71, Serial 284). On September 3 he again wrote Cass, insisting that it was the government's "bounden duty to act decisively" to overturn the fraudulent contracts by which Creeks were being tricked into surrendering their reservations for a fraction of their worth. Cass submitted his letter to AJ, and on October 31 Cass replied to Meigs that "to prevent all frauds and impositions, would be morally impossible." Procedures to ensure fair dealing had been put in place, but the Indians had a right to sell under the treaty and to waste the proceeds if they wished; their "improvident habits" were beyond regulatory control. Except in specific instances of provable fraud, then, government intercession would be groundless and fruitless. "These are the views entertained by the President, and I am instructed to communicate them to you" (*SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 172–74, 22–23, Serial 284).

2. Latin for pending or in progress.

3. Meigs quoted the 1832 Treaty of Washington (*Indian Treaties*, 2:342).

4. As he reported to Cass on August 20, Meigs had met between August 9 and 13 with Creek chiefs Eneah Micco (d. 1836) of the Lower Towns and Tuskeneah and Opothle Yoholo (c1798–1863) of the Upper Towns. Urging them to remove westward, he explained that under the treaty, those who remained and received patent on their reservations in five years would lose their Creek nationality and with it their share in the annuities without becoming equal citizens of Alabama; they "would become drunkards and paupers, and would be treated like dogs" (*SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 167–71, Serial 284). In 1825 the Creek National Council had executed William McIntosh for signing the fraudulent Treaty of Indian Springs in violation of its ban on further land cessions. A new treaty signed at Washington in 1826 had voided the Treaty of Indian Springs and provided for the McIntosh faction's emigration across the Mississippi. The 1832 Treaty of Washington urged the eastern Creeks to remove and "join their countrymen there" (*Indian Treaties*, 2:342).

From William Brown Hodgson

Alexandria in Egypt
August 25 1834.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you this letter, in that which I to-day transmit to the Honble the Secretary of State. My present visit to Egypt, under such distinguished auspices, is due to your extreme kindness and indulgence. Deeply sensible, that to these alone, I owe my flattering

position, no necessity but the most imperious, could induce me to make to your Exy. a representation so painful as the present.

It is already known to you, Sir, that during the visit of Come: Patterson to Constantinople, in November last, I was denounced by Come. Porter to my fellow-countrymen, without ground or provocation, as a horse-thief, swindler and forger. Com: Patterson was also requested to take me *prisoner*.

I had supposed, that my injuries from Com: Porter would have ended here. They were however increased by the brutal assault of his son, Midshn. Porter. The circumstances were, at the time, communicated to the Honble the Secretary of State. The assault was an unexampled violation of discipline, and degrading an officer, because it was cowardly and ruffian. I had dined on board of the frigate, with Mr. Hammersley of N. York, and Midn. Porter who was not the officer of the boat, conducted us on shore. He there begged to speak to me, and without notice, knocked me down, and continued to kick me, when disabled. This, a professed bully even, would have been ashamed to do.

I reported the case to Com: Patterson, who promised me, in an official letter, that a Court-Martial should be held on the man. I have never received a notice of that trial, which was promised to me, and common report says, that none has been held.

I now make this representation to Your Exy. as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; and respectfully pray, that such punishment may be inflicted on Midn. Porter, as the case may demand. He has disgraced the Navy, and been disrespectful to yourself, Sir, in violating my official character. The foreign Embassies and naval Commanders expressed their abhorrence of the act, and its impunity might make it an Americanism. With sentiments of profound respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's Most Obedt. Sert.

W. B. Hodgson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Navy, that a prompt enquiry be made into the charge against Midshipman Porter. A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). In 1832 Hodgson (1801–1871) had been appointed dragoman to the U.S. legation at Constantinople under chargé d'affaires and former Navy captain David Porter (1780–1843). The two men clashed on a number of issues and both complained to Washington. To separate them, Secretary of State McLane on October 10, 1833, had ordered Hodgson to Egypt as a confidential agent to explore prospects for a commercial treaty, and from there to return home (DNA-RG 59, M77-152). Hodgson's August 25 despatch to the State Department accompanying this letter reported on his arrival in Alexandria and on Egyptian and Syrian affairs (DNA-RG 59, M46-8).

Daniel Todd Patterson commanded the U.S. Mediterranean squadron. When his flagship, the frigate *United States*, called at Constantinople in October 1833, Porter and Hodgson had both sought his intervention in their quarrel. Porter asked him to hold Hodgson under restraint on his ship, and Hodgson requested protection and a formal hearing on Porter's charges. Patterson declining to intervene either way, Porter posted Hodgson to the ship's officers on November 18 as a horse thief (for keeping to himself a gift horse from a Turkish

pasha that Porter claimed had been intended for him), "a contemptible poltroon, a pitiful swindler, and an unfit companion for Gentlemen." The officers rejected Porter's complaint, saying they could not "consistently with their own self-respect and dignity" act on unproven charges against "the character of a man with whom they have associated on terms of intimacy as a gentleman and as a man of honor."

That same day, November 18, 1833, Hodgson dined aboard the *United States* with the ship's officers and with New York City lawyer John William Hamersley (1808–1889). Afterwards he and Hamersley were returned ashore in a ship's boat under David Dixon Porter (1813–1891), David Porter's son and himself a midshipman on the frigate. As Hodgson related to Patterson the next day, upon landing the younger Porter called him near and "uttered the words, '*for the trouble you have given my father,*' and then struck me a violent blow in the temple, with his fist, and repeated his blows till I fell, when he kicked and abused me severely. He also tore and destroyed a fine coat, which cost me thirty five dollars." Hodgson demanded discipline for Porter and reimbursement for his coat. Patterson promised to pursue "such course as may be prescribed by the regulations of the Navy" and to inform Hodgson of the result, but in the interest of "impartial justice" the "present excited feeling must first be permitted to abate." He later ordered young Porter to pay Hodgson $35 for the coat, which Hodgson then donated to charity. Hodgson communicated all the correspondence in the affair, including his own defense against David Porter's charges, to the State Department on November 11 and 25 and December 10, 1833, appealing to AJ for an official vindication to clear his good name and obviate the alternative of seeking private justice (DNA-RG 59, M46-8). No further action was apparently taken against David D. Porter, who was later a prominent Union naval commander in the Civil War. On September 10, 1835, Secretary of State Forsyth wrote David Porter that with Hodgson's reposting having removed "all occasion of future difficulty" between the two, "it was thought most conducive to the public interest that the matter should be dismissed without farther discipline" (DNA-RG 59, M77-162).

From Francis Preston Blair

Washington Aug: 26. 1834

My Dear Genl.

I have been besetting Mr. Woodbury & so has Mr. Forsyth; to come out with his correspondence with Biddle about the sequestration or rather the robbery committed, in seizing upon the Govt. Dividends under pretence of indemnity for loss on the French Bill; and although Mr. W. is anxious that the publication should be made, yet he thinks there would be an indelicacy ~~on his side~~ ~~part~~ in him as a party to the correspondence, to bring it out himself. I suggested to him, that as you were the Representative of the Govt. as a Stockholder, & appointed its guardians (the Directors)—that you, in this character might properly permit its publication, for the information of the nation, who were interested in this ~~fraud upon~~ conversion of its property; the proceeds of its stock; to the use of the Bank. He agreed with me, that it would be entirely proper for you to give publicity to the transaction, if you inclined to do so.

Would it not be well, therefore, if you were to permit some Nashville paper to say, that the correspondence has been forwarded to you by the Department, & that as the violation of the rights of the Government was of so flagrant a character ~~that you thought~~ it was deemed proper, that it

should be immediately exposed & that the official correspondence was therefore at once submitted to the nation? Your rule has always been *publicity*, & I have ~~always~~ no doubt it is the safe rule with a chief magistrate, as he relies on the support of the great body of the people, rather than corrupt politicians.

I sent under cover to you a Book for Mrs. Donelson, but I believe I forgot to tell you in my note, of yesterday, that it was for her; as I should have done to prevent you, from thinking, that I would expect you to waste your time, on such light reading.

Every thing goes on well. I hear of no more cholera cases to day. Lewis & Noland are making great improvements about your House. All about it, begins to assume the air of a palace. The stable will be an admirable improvement & I think when stuccoed, it will be quite ornamental.

present me kindly to my friends & believe me ever yours

F. P. Blair

P.S. Eliza sends her love to you. pray, if you see Mr. Grundy, ask him why he has not written out his reply to the attacks on my memorial in the Senate. I would be greatly obliged to him for his remarks. The truth I suffered greatly from Knights misrepresentation, which Mr. Grundys reply set right—& if he were to write them out Gales would be obliged to give them a place in his paper & his Register of Debates. Mr. Grundy would do well to look to Knights speech as given in the Inteligencer if there be any file in Nashville.[1]

When the matter comes before the Committee of the P. O. I shall then have an opportunity to do something else than defend. I will carry the war into Africa.[2]

ALS, DLC (44). AJ replied on September 6 (below).

1. The Post Office Department solicited proposals for mail-carrying contracts through paid advertisements in the newspapers. A congressional resolution in 1832 had required listing all federal payments to printers in the government's biennial official *Register* or "Blue Book." The June 9 majority report of the Senate's Post Office Committee charged that Blair had been paid for Post Office advertisements at "enormous" rates up to four times the previous standard; that these payments were grossly underreported in the latest 1833 *Register*, printed by Blair; and that they had suspiciously surged in the months preceding the 1832 election (*SDoc* 422, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 29, 228, 233–35, Serial 242). On June 20 Blair submitted a memorial to the Senate repelling these "charges of extortion and corruption." Blair held that the committee majority had manipulated and misrepresented the figures in his accounts with the Post Office Department. Read properly, these proved the *Register* report "precisely correct," revealed no bulge in 1832, and showed that his printing rates were lower than competitors' for comparable work. To clear his name, Blair asked for a congressional audit of his accounts, promising to refund any charges that were not at least 20% below the rates Congress paid its own printers (*SDoc* 462, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243).

On June 27, Rhode Island senator Nehemiah Rice Knight (1780–1854), a member of the Post Office committee who had joined in its majority report, charged Blair in Senate debate with making "erroneous statements" in his memorial. He said that Blair had exaggerated the volume of his advertising to make his rates look lower, that the *Globe* in fact had charged more than double the *National Intelligencer* for running the same advertisements—and yet

"this man accuses the committee of wilful misrepresentations" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2083–84). Felix Grundy replied that evening. Grundy was chair of the Post Office Committee and had written its minority report, dissenting from the majority's excoriation of postal management. In his remarks as reported in the *National Intelligencer* on July 19, Grundy reproved personal accusations against committee members on either side and explained that the *Globe* charged more than the *Intelligencer* because it ran advertisements in its weekly and semi-weekly editions as well as the daily (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2103–5).

2. To "carry the war into Africa" is to invade the enemy's territory rather than merely defend one's own.

To Andrew Jackson Hutchings

Nashville August 27th. 1834

Dear Andrew,

Soon after my arrival at home I wrote you, that I could not go out as I had intended to see my friend Mrs. Coffee and requesting you to come in & see me, and receive your money due from Major Wm. B. Lewis as Mr. Thos Crutcher informed me it was ready & would be paid on the production of the note. Not having heard from you or Mrs. Coffee, to whom I also wrote, I am fearful the letters have not reached you, and how this could happen as they were mailed here, I cannot conjecture.

I must leave home for the city ~~the~~ by the Eighth of next month, and unless you come in before that time I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you at this time.

I had a hope that Mrs. Coffee would have come in that I might have had the pleasure of seeing her. I would have rejoiced to have seen your dear Mary, but from the information I have recd. I do not expect it—and from her situation it might be imprudent in this hot weather to attempt it. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this.

Present my kind salutations to Mrs. Coffee & every branch of her dear family—say to John I would be happy to hear from him. Sarah, & Jackson Donelson, son of Major A. J. D., are both very sick—present me to yr dear Mary, & believe me affectionately yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi (26-0364).

From John Henry Eaton

Franklin 27. Aug. 1834

My dear Sir

The time that has elapsed since you tendered to me the appointment of Govr. of Florida, induces a fear that you may consider it exceptionable

for me not to be at my post. But you will recollect that up to the 27 of June I was engaged at Washington in treaty negotions with the Chickasaw & Cherokee Indians. These being settled, I notified the Secretary of State, that the appointment was accepted

On my journey to Florida, I have come by the way of Tennessee, to afford some attention to my private affairs which have been for some time past, much neglected, & to leave my family for a more healtful season. It is now extremely warm, and the season inclement; & the information recvd. is, that the Southern Country is unusally sickly. Coming so directly from a northern climate, I could not expect at this time of year, to escape disease; and yet, he who undertakes the performance of a public trust, should perhaps not be influenced by such considerations; and were the duties to be performed material he certainly ought not to regard them.

But beside, that the duties just now, are not material I am solaced by the reflection, that the Secretary Mr. Walker, is a gentleman capable to manage affairs well as I might; yet notwithstanding, duty to myself, & more especially to you, requires me, to bring these suggestions to your view; that if your opinion be different, a remedy may be applied.[1] Frankly, then, for such is the language I have ever used with you, I beg to say, that if the course suggested here, be adverse to what you, conceive to be correct, or demanded by the interest of the Territory you will without hesitation, or reference to me in any way, take this letter as a resignation of the confided trust, and appoint some one, who can, & will forthwith enter upon the duties of the office

I beg you to believe, that the suggestions here made, are altogether in reference to yourself, and to that desire, which I know has always been entertained by you, for each, & every of your official agents, to discharge his duty promptly. Reasons, unknown to me, may exist, wherefore the Governor of Florida, should be at once, at his post; & if so, then is it right & proper that I proceed to the station assigned me, or afford to you, an opportunity to select another. It is in that spirit I address you. I had hoped, to make an offer of these remarks in person, but important private business, which has occupied my time, and still occupies it, has induced me to adopt the present course: they are submitted with the most frank and friendly feelings, & best motives; and I beg the favor of you so to believe. With best wishes for yr. health I am with great respect & regard yr. mo. obd

J. H Eaton

[Endorsed by AJ:]—Eaton—To be answered—that there was no advice from Florida no pressing call for him that he should proceed before the sickly season should pass over—if he set out from Franklin, T. by the 20th. or 25 instant he would reach there in due time to inform himself of the real situation before the assembly met & be able to make a proper communication to them[2] A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. On March 26 AJ had nominated George Keith Walker (1809–1866), then a U.S. attorney in Florida, to be territorial secretary. The Senate confirmed him on April 7.

2. Eaton arrived in Tallahassee on December 11 and delivered his annual message to the territorial legislative council on January 6, 1835. He recommended a coastal survey, road and waterway improvements, revision of the criminal code, overhaul of the revenue collection system, and establishment of an academy fund (*A Journal of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, of the Territory of Florida*, January 1835 session, pp. 5–14).

From William Taylor Barry

Washington 28th. August 1834

My Dear Sir

I intended to have done myself the honor of writing you before now. But since your departure I have experienced severe indisposition, that with the oppressively warm weather that we have experienced here, and which I believe has prevailed almost universally, has exceedingly debilitated me, but I am now happily fast recovering & a favorable change in the weather, altho' warm yet exceedingly dry, will I hope very soon restore me to health & give me strength to encounter the necessary labour & fatigue that I must do when the Committees on the Genl. P. O. meet in next month Colo. Gardiner & Majr. Hobbie have both experienced indisposition, but they are now well, and we are progressing as rapidly as possible in the work of retrenchment.[1] In the advertisements of this year for the Southern section, we have withdrawn improvements and mail facilities to an extent, that it is believed will secure a savings in the lettings to take place this fall to an amount exceeding seventy five thousand dollars. In the part of the South West Division where the Contracts were let last year, we do not expect to be able to retrench but very little, as those contracts were let on the lowest terms that could be had. But I have reduced the New Orleans and Mobile route from a daily to a tri-weekly mail, saving fifteen thousand dollars per annum at that point & we shall be able to make some retrenchment in Kentucky. In the two sections of the Northern Division Majr. Hobbie is constantly at work, but is not yet able to report to me the results. In relation to the finances of the Dept, I had the honor to hand you before you left this the statement of the Chief Clerk O. B. Brown, who is busily engaged in preparing for the examination of the Committees.[2] The danger to be mostly apprehended, is in the diminution of the revenue occasioned by the extension and abuse of the franking privilege, by members of Congress and others who are entitled to it. We must look to Congress to provide a check for this growing evil, or it must end in the prostration of the Dept; I shall be prepared to present this subject fully to them next session, illustrated by many cases of the most strikeing enormity.[3] I have I can assure you sir been much gratified, at the undivided support given to me by the press friendly to your administration. I have also felt myself highly flat-

tered by private letters rec.d from distinguished individuals in all parts of the Union, at the favorable influence my address to the people of the U.S. has had on the public mind.[4] Amongst others I have rec.d one from the Honbl. Wm. H. Crawford of Geo: an extract from which I am persuaded you will be pleased to read, as it touches another matter, that you feel so deeply interested in Mr. Crawford says "I have read your address to the people of the United States, and have been much pleased with it, because it has satisfactorily explained the Report of the Committee of the Senate which gave me great pain. For altho' the conduct of the Senate during its last session has been such as to justify the suspicion that it was prepared for any deed of darkness to injure the President, yet I was not prepared to attach the same turpitude to that body in relation to others. I have been greatly surprised to find that my friend Geo. M. Bibb, has voted uniformly with the opposition.[5] I had considered him an honest man and never understood that he had any grievance to complain of from the President. I have by the last mail seen a letter from Richard Rush to a Committee of Addison County Vermont, which expresses my ideas on the subject of which it treats. The expression of his opinions gives him much character in my opinion, which was a part of his character which I had thought defective from my acquaintance with him."[6] The other part of Mr. Crawfords letter relates to the Post office at Milledgeville, which is not important.

I have spent several days very agreeably at your house with Majr. Lewis, who is at present quite well. He intends in a few days to make a short visit to his friends in Virginia. I have the pleasure frequently of meeting Mr. Forsyth & Mr. Woodbury who remain in the City. Mr. Taney has gone to Baltimore, where the Court is in Session, and expects to partake of a public dinner, offered him at Elkton E.S. of Md: on the 4th. Septr. He left us in excellent health & spirits.[7] I beg that you will present my respects to your daughter & Son & to Majr. Donelson. With sentiments of high regard & grateful recollections I have the honor to be your friend & obt. st.

W. T. Barry

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Charles Kitchell Gardner (1787–1869) and former New York congressman Selah Reeve Hobbie (1797–1854) were Barry's two assistant postmaster generals. On June 25 the Senate had authorized its Post Office Committee to continue its investigations of the Post Office Department through the recess, and on June 26 the House had appointed a select investigating committee as well. Both committees convened in September and began gathering evidence, including sworn testimony from Gardner and Hobbie. The Senate committee reported on January 27 and the House committee on February 13, 1835 (*SDoc* 86, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 268; *HRRep* 103, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 277).

2. Baptist minister Obadiah Bruen Brown (1779–1852) was the Post Office Department treasurer and chief clerk. He testified in both House and Senate investigations.

3. Barry addressed the franking privilege in his annual report on November 29 (*SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42–43, Serial 266).

4. Barry had published *Address of William T. Barry, Postmaster General, To the People of the United States*, appearing first as a pamphlet printed by Blair and then in newspapers

including the July 2 *Globe*. Barry's address charged that the Senate Post Office Committee's majority report was filled with "personality, misrepresentation, and falsehood," with "base personal allusions and imputations" and "false coloring, insinuations, and inuendoes." Barry claimed broad legal discretion over his Department's management and finances, justified his borrowing on its behalf, defended his contracting practices, and attributed postal deficits to a rapid growth in operations and to abuse of the franking privilege rather than to any defect in administration. He affirmed his adherence to AJ and accused the committee majority of pursuing, without "candor, honor, or veracity," an "unjust, unlawful, and unprincipled" inquisition driven by "the rancor of party violence alone."

5. George Mortimer Bibb (1776–1859) was a U.S. senator from Kentucky. He had supported Clay's censure resolutions and voted to reject Taney, Stevenson, and Gwin.

6. Richard Rush (1780–1859) of Pennsylvania had been John Q. Adams's Treasury secretary and 1828 vice-presidential running mate. On April 25 a delegation from Addison County, Vt., had written him condemning the BUS and asking his views on recharter, on the causes of recent commercial pressure, and on the Senate's censure of AJ. Replying on May 26, Rush agreed that the Bank was usurping the powers of government and that recharter would "be dangerous to the peace of the country and the safety of our free institutions." He denied that deposit removal had caused the scarcity of credit and charged the BUS with manipulating its availability for political effect. He termed the censure an attack by the BUS on the executive, against the constitution's "whole spirit, against its justice, and I think against its words." The *Globe* reprinted the exchange from the *Middlebury Argus* on July 12.

7. By invitation from the Jackson Republicans of Cecil County, Taney dined on September 4 at Elkton on Maryland's Eastern Shore. A reported 500 people attended, and Taney gave a speech against the BUS (*Globe*, September 12 and October 1, 2, 1834).

From William L. May

Springfield Illinois
August 28th 1834

Sir,

A law was passed at the last session of Congress authorising the establishment of two additional Land Offices in the northern part of this state and providing for their location at Galena and Chicago.[1]

It is also understood that as yet no appointments have been made to fill those offices.

Feeling as I ever have done, the most anxious solicitude for the success of your administration, and for the final triumph of those great and leading measures which you have proposed, and which are justly deemed so essential not only to individual welfare and prosperity, but to the very existance and well being of our republican institutions, I am particularly solicitous to see those offices filled by persons of talents and integrity, and by men who in principle are opposed to the existance of the great monied monopoly against which you, in behalf of the people of the United States, have been so long and so arduously contending.

As I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, you will not deem it I trust amiss if I give you a brief history of the political attitude which I for the last few years have occupied. In politicks I have been identified with the Hon E K Kane to whom I am well known and to

whom I beg leave to refer you for any further information you may desire concerning me.[2] I am also well known to the Hon Thomas H Benton.

I have been among the number of your earliest and warmest supporters, and I flatter myself that my exertions in the cause I espoused have been attended with some degree of success. I was formerly elected to represent in the legislature one of the most respectable counties in this state, and for the last five years I have filled the situation of Register of the Land Office at Springfield with satisfaction I trust to the goverment as well as to the people. To this Office I was recommended by each of our senators and representatives in Congress from this state and by allmost every prominent friend of the administration in the General Assembly

At our last August Election I was a candidate to represent this district in place of Genl. Duncan in Congress. In this contest the most violent perhaps ever witnessed in this state, and one in which the whole power of the Bank was exerted against me, I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have been sustained by the people and elected over my opponent a national republican by a majority of near 800 votes. I am again before the people to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Duncan to the Office of Governor and it is almost needless to say that should I be successful you will find me a zealous supporter of democratic principles. Having premised thus much with no other view than to give you some knowledge of my principles allow me as one of your friends solicitous only for the preservation of the principles of your administration to suggest to you the following named Gentlemen to fill the Office of Register and Receiver at Chicago. I would then most respectfully recommend Edmund D Taylor of springfield for the Office of Receiver and James W Stephenson for the Office of Register. Both of those gentlemen are now senators in the Legislature of this state, and both of them men of unexceptionable character. Col E D Taylor has long enjoyed the confidence of the people to an extent almost unexampled; his appointment would give strength to the democracy, and would be satisfactory to all your friends. Col Stephenson is also deservedly popular, He was an Officer in the last indian war in this state and whilst gallantly leading his men into action received a wound in his breast which has disqualified him in a great degree from pursuing his profession—the Law.[3]

There can be no exception taken to the character of the gentlemen named, either morally or politically

I have mingled much with the people of this district and I know their wishes I believe better than any other person who will probably make recommendations to you, and in making them I am only actuated by a desire to see the administration sustained. Although this state is, collectively taken more devoted to the Administration than perhaps any other state in the Union—yet in this district there is but little cause for the friends of freedom to boast. Duncan who has proved recreant to every principle upon which he was first elevated to distinction, has done much

to injure and divide the republican party in this district and it will require the united efforts of your friends to sustain themselves against the power of the Bank and the patronage of the executive of this state.[4] Here the political battle of this state is to be fought and hence the necessity of having men in office who are not only true to the party but who are able to weild an influence calculated to ~~strengthen~~ give strength, which is so much needed. It is thought by your friends that some spurious trimming politicians will be recommended to the secretary of the Treasury by Duncan. Already every post master in the district is against the administration without one single exception. Our state Judges and their clerks form an organised corps ready to take the field against your friends at all times, (which I myself experienced) and if those appointments should be given to lukewarm or inert and inefficient men, the most disastrous results may justly be anticipated. I have written to Mr Kane and asked him to join me in recommending the above named gentlemen, and have also requested him to recommend persons to be appointed at Galena and I do hope that he will comply with my request

If the above named gentlemen cannot be appointed I do hope that the appointments may be suspended till the meeting of Congress, when the whole delegation can unite and agree upon suitable persons to be presented to you. With sentiments of profound respect I remain your Excellancy's most obdt. servt

William L May

[Endorsed by Levi Woodbury:] Put in Confidential file

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (mAJs). May (c1793–1849) had been a state legislator from Morgan County before being appointed register of the Springfield land office by AJ in 1829. On August 4, 1834, he was elected to the Twenty-fourth Congress over Benjamin Mills (1796–1841) to succeed Joseph Duncan (1794–1844), who was elected governor the same day. In November, May also won election to fill Duncan's vacated seat at the upcoming second session of the Twenty-third Congress.

1. An Act to establish five new western land offices, including two in Illinois, had passed on June 26 (*Statutes*, 4:686–87).

2. Elias Kent Kane (1794–1835) was an Illinois senator.

3. In February 1835 AJ appointed Edmund Richard ("Dick") Taylor (1804–1891) receiver at the Chicago land office and James W. Stephenson (1806–1838) receiver at Galena. Stephenson had commanded an Illinois militia company in the Black Hawk War and was wounded at Waddams Grove on June 18, 1832.

4. Elected to Congress as a Jacksonian since 1826, Duncan had voted on April 4 against the House resolutions opposing BUS recharter and restoration of the deposits (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 483–86, Serial 253).

From Thomas Patrick Moore

Village View (Harrodsburg)
Augst 28th. 1834

My Dear Sir

It is said that Mr Van Ness is about returning from Spain. I acknowlege that I formerly looked to his return with some anxiety, hoping that the situation now filled by Mr Van Ness would in your judgment better suit the *physical* condition of Maj Barry than the laborious one now occupied by him, but I under stand (not from Maj B.) that such a change is not desired by Maj B. & therefore, with the frankness which has characterised our intercourse, venture to make some suggestions in relation to an individual, whose moral & intellectual worth, is I am sure justly appreciated by yourself.[1] Perhaps I am emboldened in addressing you by the reflection that you know (at least partially) how much, I have suffered in the last twelve months, in a cause dearer to me than life, a cause with which your fame is inseperably identified.[2]

Mr Kendall many years since attempted to or rather did construct a large paper Mill, when your sagacity located him at Washington he owed a considerable part of the price of this Mill, & vainly hoped to dispose of it & his other Ky. property to meet his debts.[3] These expectations have all failed, & he is yet pressed to the earth by a debt of a few thousand dollars, & unless provided for by "the just Old Roman" may find himself at the close of your present term, in feeble health, with a large & helpless family, & not a *freeman* (for no man is completely so who is a debtor beyond his means). If then Maj Barry does not desire the office, & you determine to send out a minister before the next session of the Senate could a more capable or honest man be sent than Mr Kendall? Probably, the political leaders in the Senate, except Clay, would be very willing to get him out of the Country, & let him stay. It seems to me that you could confer this appointment upon Mr K. without any violation of public duty. I suppose no one will question his ability to discharge the duties of the office, & the present condition of Spain furnishes ample ground for sending out a minister forthwith; & I do not consider it to be your duty to anticipate the course of the Senate, even if that be questionable. If you nominate fit persons, you have a right to expect they will be confirmed, & if they be not, the cause of censure rests on them. If the nomination be confirmed Mr K. would be at once a *freeman*, the duties of the mission would be ably performed, & Mr K. would have leisure to commence the history of your life, and if the Senate reject him he could return & commence it at once. For the stigma of a rejection, I am sure Mr K. would not care a fig! for it has ceased to be a mark of degradation. In either event his situation would be bettered. Such is my anxiety to see this estimable man made independent that I would, shattered as I recently have been) perform a voyage to Russia to effect it.

I have no authority to say that Mr K. desires *this* mission but I know he confides in your attachment to him, & in your knowlege of his capacity, & that he believes you design if practicable to do something calculated to *liberate* him before you retire to the Hermitage. If however I have erred in thus addressing you I know you will acquit me of any selfish purpose.

Judge McClean remained here one week on his way to Tennessee. He is quite as restless, eager, & undignified an electioneerer as Mr Calhoun. I soon perceived that he hates Clay, & that the annunciation of Mr Cs name would throw the Judge into a state of betweenity, if not to us. If it can be made apparent to the people of Ohio & Pa that Clay will run both States will carry the administration ticket with ease. In great haste most sincerely your friend

T P Moore

ALS, DLC (44). Moore (1797–1853) had been a Kentucky congressman and then minister to Colombia, appointed by AJ, from 1829 to 1833.

1. AJ had appointed Cornelius Peter Van Ness (1782–1852) minister to Spain in 1829. In April 1835 AJ appointed Barry to replace him. Barry died in August en route to his post.

2. In August 1833, Moore had won an apparent narrow victory over Robert P. Letcher for Kentucky's fifth district congressional seat. Letcher contested the result; and on June 12, 1834, the House of Representatives, unable to determine a winner, ordered a new election, which Letcher won in August.

3. In 1823 Amos Kendall had purchased a grist mill on Elkhorn Creek in Mount Pleasant, Ky., and converted it to a paper mill.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

August. 29th. 1834—

My son will enquire whether Mr. Charles Nichol will advance, say five hundred & fifty dollars and take a draft on me at the city of Washington to meet the following debts viz—first—debt due him for store account by Thos. J. Donelson—and other debts due by the said Thomas, and for which there are staid judgts. say payable—in Novbr. next—and one, or two, debts not on judgts. but which are due on notes of hand. In all to the amount of say ~~$550~~ five hundred fifty dollars. If Mr Nichol will do this, his draft upon me shall be paid by a check on the Deposit Bank in Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia or New york.[1]

Andrew Jackson

Mr. Nichol will furnish my son with two Hoods for horses. Two large Point Blanketts & two sheets for Ditto one small saddle with circingle—and one new girt & circingle—and forward me the bill and the cash will be remitted on the receipt of the account.[2]

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Memorandom for my son—for Mr. Charles Nichol, merchant Nashville—A. J.

ADS, DLC (44).

1. On October 13 AJ wrote a check for $494.65 on his Bank of the Metropolis account to Washington BUS cashier Richard Smith, to cover Thomas J. Donelson's debts assumed by Charles Nichol (DLC-44 and 78).

2. A surcingle is a belt or strap around a horse's body, used to secure a saddle or pack.

From Levi Woodbury

Treasury Department.
29th. Aug. 1834.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 15th. inst. has been received.

We have been highly gratified here, at hearing not only of your improved health, but of the very splendid reception given to you at Nashville. I should have written oftener & troubled you more about business; but being aware, that relaxation and quiet for a time must be desireable to you and in the highest degree beneficial to your health, I have refrained—except in cases almost of absolute necessity.

I am happy to hear, that the half Eagles have arrived in safety—and believe the coinage is proceeding with great rapidity and efficiency & I do not think the Un. St. Bank will be able to monopolise an undue share of it, though it evinces a disposition to embarrass its circulation much as possible. I shall keep a close eye on the subject and defeat if practicable any sinister movement. I have a weekly report of the amount coined & *for whom*—and have caused the mint certificates to be received by the Collector at Philadelphia in payment of duties so as to place them under the controul of our deposit banks.[1]

In respect to the Bruen case I before wrote to you all which has taken place. I am informed, on enquiry, that Mr. Duer was engaged as assistant counsel and will be instructed to continue his attention to the suit—though the whole subject is to be submitted to Congress, unless better offers for a compromise are made. Mr. Hamilton himself has written to the Deptmt personaly in a tone of much doubt about the success of the suits; but I shall see, that the Solicitor, who has been apprized of your wishes, adopts every fair & prompt measure to advance them.[2]

Your communication to Judge Hayward has been sent to his house, where he has been confined for some weeks. He is, I am told, in improved health and I expect a reply in a few days and will make the enquiries you desire soon as he is able—or without his presence, should he continue indisposed. In regard to the Duties of his Bureau I have had some trouble; but have rectified any causes of complaints made to me—cleared out

many postponed cases—and adopted some new regulations to promote dispatch and economy of time.[3]

Major Barry is in improved health, though an invalid still. The rest of your friends here are well, and the Globe keeps up, it is hoped, what you may consider a heavy & well directed fire on the common enemy. Mr. Taney is gone to Baltimore, though his family continue here. He will attend another dinner soon in Cecil County and will make an useful impression I think in Maryland.

Missouri, North Carolina & Alabama have given very favourable results in their late elections. Rhodeisland comes next & is doubtful: but Maine's which soon follows her, is in the field with great animation; and our friends will prove victorious.[4] From Pennsylvania & Newyork our private advices are very encouraging.

In respect to the condition of the Treasury we have paid out since the 1st. day of July about five millions, including some debt and a half year of Pensions; and yet, by means of our collections we have on hand about ten millions—only about one million less than on the 1st. of July.

We have selected an additional Bank at Detroit, Cincinnati & Philadelphia—with new ones at Augusta (Geo.) & Louisville Kentucky.[5] Our old Banks are in excellent condition to all appearances & the trade of the country continues to augur well to our revenue the residue of the year. Specie still increases largely and very little is exported. The Un. States Bank is now, I believe, willing to loan, but unable to find borrowers. Nobody will trust it hereafter, who can obtain a discount at a State Bank, as a general rule and the State Banks, as a collective body, were never before on so solid a specie basis or more able to meet the public wants for Discounts.

My little girls continue well and wish a remembrance to you & join with me in their regards to Major Donaldsons family.[6] With great respect & esteem your Ob. Ser

Levi Woodbury

ALS copy, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0398).

1. Under the June 28 coinage law, depositors of gold for coining at the Mint were issued certificates that were redeemable in coin in five days, minus a slight discount if redeemed in under forty days (*Statutes*, 4:700). Critics of the BUS feared that it would suppress circulation of the new coinage by buying up the certificates with its own notes. To counter this and encourage coinage, between July 24 and 29 Woodbury arranged with Philadelphia collector James N. Barker and the Girard Bank for the certificates to be received at par or market value in payment of customs duties at Philadelphia, and accepted as cash at the bank with other government deposits (DNA-RG 56, M175-4 and M174-11).

2. John Duer (1782–1858), U.S. district attorney in New York before AJ replaced him with Hamilton, had ordered the seizure of Matthias Bruen's ship *Maria* in April 1829. He had afterwards been employed as Hamilton's assistant in the case and, with Price's recusal, now had it under his direct charge. On August 28, the day before Woodbury wrote AJ, Maxcy had reiterated to Woodbury his "decided conviction" that the government's case against Bruen was "hopeless," and that it should compromise on any terms to avoid risking

large damages in his replevin suits. On September 1, Maxcy wrote Duer at Woodbury's direction, asking him to consult with Hamilton and present their "united opinion" on the prospects of the case and on what to do next (*HRDoc* 134, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 298–305, Serial 274). Hamilton, writing privately to Woodbury on September 6 and 23, opposed abandoning the suits (Woodbury Papers, DLC), as did Duer in his belated response to Maxcy on January 14, 1835 (*HRDoc* 134, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 305–6, Serial 274). Woodbury laid the matter before Congress on December 9, 1834 (*HRDoc* 13, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 271). Congress declined to intervene, and the Treasury subsequently compromised with Bruen. Both sides dropped all legal claims, and Bruen surrendered $90,000 in debenture bonds and also made a cash payment of $200,000, an addition to his earlier rejected settlement offer of March 15, 1834 (*SDoc* 13, 24th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 279).

3. In his December 2 annual report to Congress, Woodbury listed improvements in General Land Office efficiency that had been attempted "with some success" over the last year (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 20, Serial 266).

4. State elections in Missouri, Alabama, and North Carolina in August and in Maine in September returned sizeable Jacksonian majorities. Whigs won a legislative majority in Rhode Island.

5. Woodbury had selected the Louisville Savings Institution on August 13 and the Bank of Augusta on August 20 as deposit banks.

6. Woodbury had four daughters, aged six to thirteen.

To Francis Preston Blair

Hermitage August 30th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

your letter of the 18th. instant is just recd. which I have read, with much pleasure, P.S. & all, and am happy to hear that all my friends are in the land of the living & altho some have been sick, all have, & are recovering. My own health is improving and I shall leave here for Washington by the 8th. Proximo, if my dear Sarahs health be restored by that time so that I can leave her. She has had a severe attack & been confined to her bed for eight days. She is much better this morning & Dr. Hogg says no danger to be apprehended from present symtoms, but she is & has been in very low spirits—her dear little boy & daughter constantly in her mind, and she will nurse the son occassionally, and in this, she is obliged to be indulged—but indeed he is a Hercules, and feeds well, will swallow a large spoonful of pap at once, but must be nursed at night to put him to sleep, & she will not consent that this shall be done by any but herself, but I trust in a kind providence that she will soon be up & restored to health. My little pett Rachel, since the confinement of Sarah has become quite attached to me. She is indeed an interesting child. I take her once a day to see her dear Mama, she kisses her & calls then for her nurse which she calls Mamee—and goes away cheerfull—to see a mothers anxiety on a sick bed for the infant at the breast is truly distressing—you will see from the papers and the addresses to me, that neither *the Bank*, *or a Bank*, has any real resting place in Tennessee & in fact as soon as the Gold circulates freely amonghst the people all Banks will become unpopular with them,

& the Banking business will be confined, where it ought, to the commercial world.

I have but this sheet of paper until I send to Town. Therefore I must request you to present to Major Lewis my respects, and assure him I will answer his letter just recd. when I get paper. To all the heads of Departments, To Kendall—To Mr Tany & their families & all friends present me kindly & to Mr Earl, if he has returned from putting down the charleston Mob, & tho last I assure you not least in our affections present Sarah & Andrew—& my affectionate regards to yr amiable Lady & family and believe me yr friend.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

To Mary Ann Lewis Pageot

My dear Mary,

I have just recd. your kind letter making enquiry after my Dr Sarahs health for which I thank you. Sarah has just awoke out of a good sleep of an hour is in a fine prespiration and I think much better—if the fever should not return to night, I think she will soon be well. This is the 9th. day and I hope the fever is entirely checked. Sarah returns to you her kind thanks for yr Good wishes for her recovery and our whole Houshold salute you & your Dear Husband affectionately and will be happy to see you & him so soon as your Sisters health will permit, who we will be happy to see with you.[1] I set out on the 8th. proximo if my Dr Sarahs health is restored so that I can leave her. I recd. a letter from your father last evening of date 18th. instant—he has been sick but was quite recovered at the date of his letter—he had just recd. a letter from Mr. Surrurier—him & his Lady and family well[.] In haste yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

P.S. We shall expect you up between this and the 8th. proximo

ALS, THi (26-0404). Mary Ann was at her father William B. Lewis's Fairfield estate near Nashville.

1. Mary Ann's sister was Margaret Adelaide Lewis (1823–1844).

September

From Willie Blount

Nashville Sepbr. 1st. 1834

Dear Sir,

We adjourned sine die on Saturday; yesterday Col. C. J. Love, Mr. Huntsman & I intended to have visited you at the Hermitage for a day and night; but, were prevented from experiencing that pleasure by the ascertained illness of a part of your family, much to my regret on every account.[1] I take the Clarksville stage tomorrow. Mr. Edgar told me yesterday, that you would leave the good old Hermitage this day week for the bustling city Washington—you have my best wishes for a pleasant journey, for good health, for a long life, for a safe return to Tennessee, in due time, and for the success of your administration, as well as for your peace & happiness both here and hereafter.[2] Don't kill yourself with the discharge of the duties of office; be careful of your health, work more moderately; you surely have done enough on the lines, or the ditch, at the breastwork, in the field, and in the Cabinet: for the future, do enough to keep things in their place, & let them work smoothly on—your old friend

Willie Blount

[Endorsed by AJ:] Govr. Blount—friendly to be answered at the City W. A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. The Tennessee constitutional convention adjourned on August 30. Charles Jones Love (c1773–1837) was AJ's neighbor and friend. Adam Huntsman (1786–1849) had represented Madison County at the convention.

2. Edgar was probably John Todd Edgar (1792–1860), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville.

From William Harris Crawford

Wood-lawn 1st. Septemb 1834

Andrew Jackson President of the U S.

The death of Judge Johnston announced in the News-papers leaves a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme court of the U S, which you may find

it difficult for you to supply to your satisfaction. In South Carolina the most prominent of their Legal characters, belong to the nullifying party which cherishes the most deadly hostility to the federal administration. In this state the character of the district Judge forbids the idea of his promotion.[1] Colo. Jno M Berrien has legal acquirements which qualify him for the station, but he is as adverse to the federal administration as the South Carolina nullifyers.[2] Mr Pettigrew late attorney General of S C, is a union man, & is I am informed a man of high legal acquirements, but he is a young man & has held no public office out of the state, & none in it except Atto General & a member of the state Legislature.[3] Mr Lee the district Judge, I know stood well with the late Genl David R Williams, who was a good judge of merit in the General. I have not understood to which of the parties he has attached himself in South Carolina.[4] Such are the men in S C & Georgia that you will have to select from. I have now been seven years a Judge of the Superior Court of this State in the Northern Circuit, which in point of numbers intelligence, property & respectability is equal to any circuit in the state; and the bar of the circuit, is equal to that of any other circuit in the state, in point of character, intelligence & respectability. My official conduct has given this bar entire satisfaction, altho I had been 20 years absent from the bar at the time the office was conferred upon me, without solicitation by my self or others for me. I entered public life before I had acquired a competency, for the large family of children which I have raised especially as the price of cotton has fallen so low. The state of parties is so fluctuating in this state that my present office, which expires in Novembr next, may not be continued another term if the party to which I am opposed should have a majority in the next Legisla[ture.][5] This view of the case makes the appointment to the vacancy which has occurred on the federal bench, desirable to me at the present time. Should you, upon a full survey, of the materials out of which you have to make the Selection, feel disposed to select me, the appointment will be thankfully recd. & the duties of the office discharged to the best of my understanding, & with strict fidelity & impartiality. I am sir with respect your friend & most obt servt

Wm H Crawford

[Endorsed by AJ:] Wm. [H.] Crawford—would accept the office of judge vice judge Johnston deceased. I regret his sudden death[6] A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Jeremiah LaTouche Cuyler (1768–1839) had been the U.S. district judge in Georgia since 1821.

2. John Macpherson Berrien (1781–1856) of Georgia had been AJ's first attorney general, resigning in 1831 over the Eaton affair.

3. James Louis Petigru (1789–1863) had been South Carolina attorney general from 1822 to 1830 and was then elected to the state house of representatives.

4. Thomas Lee (1769–1839) was the U.S. district judge in South Carolina. David Rogerson Williams (1776–1830) had been briefly an Army brigadier general during the War of 1812 and then governor of South Carolina.

5. Crawford was a Georgia superior court judge, appointed to fill a vacancy in 1827 and then elected by the legislature to three-year terms in 1828 and 1831.
6. Crawford died on September 15.

From James Knox Polk

Columbia Sept. 1st. 1834–

Dear Sir

I have had the perusal of a letter from Judge Fulton, the Secretary of the Arkansas Territory ~~urging~~ to Col. *A. Yell* now of Fayetteville Tenn. urging him to remove to that Territory. *Fulton* regards it as important in reference to the political character of Arkansas when she ~~is~~ shall be admitted into the Union (which will probably be in a year or two) to have the aid and assistance of men of influence and character, and decided in their politics as Col. Yell is known to be. He thinks there is danger, without proper attention, that one or both the Senators of the new State, may be Bank-men—and opposed to the measures of your administration. *Col. Yell* writes me that he is very desirous to emigrate to the Territory—~~without the aid~~ and would at once do so, but he is poor & has a family to support, and fears he would find himself embarrassed in his circumstances, unless he could receive from Government some office—the emoluments of which would aid in supporting him. He says that the only reason which induced him to resign the office (Receiver of public monies) which you gave him a few years ago, was his extreme ill-health at that time; and the apprehension that he could not survive if he remained there; but that his health is now entirely restored, and he is resolved if he possibly can to settle himself permanently in the Territory.[1]

It is suggested to me that Judge Eskridge (one of the Territorial Judges will not probably desire a re-appointment and may possibly resign this fall; his term expires in the Spring. In that event, I think *Col. Yell* qualified for the office & should be much pleased to see him appointed. Or if the present Atto. of the U.S. for the Territory (Mr Roan) should be appointed Judge—he would be pleased with his office, that of Atto. of the U.S. Col. Y. has ever been a consistent and zealous supporter of your administration; is now right in his politics in all respects; is a highly honorable & worthy man. To receive either of the offices indicated would be of essential service to him.[2]

There are I believe numerous testimonials now on file in his behalf, which were forwarded to you, when he was recommended for another office some years ago.[3] You moreover know him personally. I know how unpleasant it must be to you, to be annoyed by numerous applications for office, and I would not trouble you with this, were it not a case in which I feel a peculiar interest. If it should be consistent with your sense of propriety I shall be much gratified if he could receive one or other [of

the] appointments indicated when a vacancy [should] occur. I am Very Respectfully yr. obt. & Very Hul. Set.

James K Polk

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Polk recommends Col Yell—to be preserved on file A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). *Polk Correspondence*, 2:464–66.

1. William Savin Fulton (1795–1844) was secretary of Arkansas Territory. In 1831 AJ had appointed Tennessee lawyer Archibald Yell (1797–1847) receiver at the Little Rock land office. In 1832 Yell had resigned and returned to Tennessee.

2. Thomas Parker Eskridge (1797–1835) had been appointed an Arkansas superior court judge by John Q. Adams in 1827 and reappointed by AJ in 1831. Samuel Calhoun Roane (1793–1852) was the U.S. district attorney for Arkansas Territory. Yell had written Polk on August 18 soliciting either position *(Polk Correspondence*, 2:450–52). As he predicted, Eskridge declined another term, and AJ appointed Yell to succeed him in January 1835. Yell was elected Arkansas's first congressman on its admission to statehood in 1836, and was later governor.

3. Polk had recommended Yell to AJ on April 22, 1829, for secretary of Arkansas Territory (*Polk Correspondence*, 1:257–58).

From John Ross

*[An 1819 treaty by which the eastern Cherokees ceded land in Tennessee and Alabama had also designated certain tracts, some already reserved under a previous 1805 cession treaty, to serve as a school fund. The reserved lands were to be sold by the U.S., their proceeds invested in U.S. or other securities, and the investment returns expended at the president's direction "in the manner which he shall judge best calculated to diffuse the benefits of education" among the eastern Cherokees (*Indian Treaties, *2:82–83, 177–79). By early 1834 the investment fund exceeded $42,000, earning 5% interest.*

In 1825, then-senator Richard M. Johnson had established the Choctaw Academy at his estate at Great Crossings, Ky., for the education of Choctaw and other Indian youths, under his direction and with partial funding from the War Department. On February 26, 1834, Indian commissioner Elbert Herring directed Cherokee agent Hugh L. Montgomery to have Cherokee emigration enrolling and appraising agent William M. Davis escort six named Cherokee boys to the Choctaw Academy. All six, including two sons of Andrew Ross, had been recommended by the Cherokees in Washington who later signed the abortive cession and removal treaty in June. On February 28, Herring told Montgomery that the anti-removal Cherokees could, if they wished, choose six students to send as well (DNA-RG 75, M21-12). On May 16, Davis reported his arrival at the school with eleven Cherokee boys, five of the ones named by Herring and six others whom, as Davis later explained, he had selected

*himself on Jackson's authority conveyed through Andrew Ross after the anti-removal Cherokees had refused making a selection (*HRDoc *109, 26th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 79–80, 85–86, Serial 384).]*

Head of Coosa Cherokee Nation
September 1st. 1834—

Honored Sir.

In compliance with the request of the General Council of this Nation, I transmit for your information certain preamble and resolutions, which were adopted at their late session at Red Clay on the 22nd. day of last month.

Permit me to call your attention to the Conversations had with you on this subject by the Cherokee delegation, also to their written correspondence with the War Department relative thereto—and to add, that contrary to the expectation authorized by the Order of that Department to Colo. H Montgomery, together with what had passed between the delegation and the officers of Govt. on the subject as refered to—That Major Davis of Ky One of the agents appointed by the Govt. to value the improvements of the emigrating Indians, have taken it on himself to collect ~~as~~ the entire number of children, which the available interest accruing from the Cherokee school fund will educate, in the Choctaw Academy, and have conducted them on, and placed them under the patronage of that Seminary. This unexpected procedure is supposed & believed to have been performed thro' the management of Colo. R. M. Johnson and under the assumed authority of Andrew Ross. It is proper that I should inform you that the Cherokee people are not sattisfied with this course of conduct.

In order therefore, that a fair and sattisfactory arrangement in regard to this subject, may be adopted; so as to ensure justice and the greatest practicable good, to the interests of the Cherokee people; it is hoped that you will grant the request of the General Council as expressed by the paper herewith submitted. I have the Honor to be, Sir, Yr. Obt. Hb'le. Servt.

Jno Ross

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-776). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (26-0410). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 11 (Serial 268). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:301–2.

[Enclosure]

Red Clay Cherokee Nation
22nd. August 1834

In General Council—

Whereas the Treaties of 1805 & 1819 between the United States & the Cherokee Nation contains stipulations of certain reservations in the States of Tennessee & Alabama for the purpose of securing a school fund,

to be applied by the President for the benefit of the Indian children in the Cherokee Nation East of the Mississippi, and whereas above forty two thousand dollars, the proceeds of said reservations is already invested in a five pr. ct. stock, the interest of which ought now to be judiciously applied and whereas certain unauthorized individuals have taken the right of selecting the scholars & chosen the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky in which they are to be educated, the charges of Board & Tuition is very expensive, as well as the distance from this Nation is great, and consequently consumes a good deal of the money unnecessarily in the journey of Scholars in going to and returning from said school, and whereas it of right belongs to the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to select the School & the Scholars who are to be taught by the aforesaid fund—

Resolved by the Committee & Council In General Council Convened. That the President of the United States be & is hereby respectfully requested to Order the withdrawal of said Scholars from the Choctaw Academy, that an opportunity may thus be afforded to the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to make an impartial selection of the Scholars from this Nation, to be educated by the fund aforesaid in such respectable Seminaries or Schools as will afford the greatest benefit & the means of education to as many Indian children as the avails of the school fund will maintain & support.

Be it further resolved that the Principal Chief John Ross, be requested to enclose a Copy of the foregoing preamble & resolution to the President of the United States for his information with such suggestions as he shall think proper to address the President as will induce him to grant the request of the Nation upon this important subject.

(Signed) Richard Taylor Prest. of National Committee
Wm. Rogers clk Nl. Committee
James Daniel
Richard Fields } Committee
Joseph Vann

[The names of nine more Committee members and eighteen Council members follow.]

Approved=Jno Ross Principal Chief
George Lowry Ast Pl. Chf
Edwd. Gunter Exve. Counsellor

Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M234-776). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 11–12 (Serial 268). James Daniel (d. 1838), Richard Fields (d. 1870), and Joseph Vann (c1800–1844) were members of the Cherokee National Committee. George Lowrey (c1770–1852) was the assistant principal chief, and Edward Gunter (1789–1842) was a member of the Cherokee Executive Council.

Herring replied to Ross for AJ on October 22. He said that if more than six of the boys had been sent from the emigrating Cherokees, it was an error and they would be withdrawn; the anti-emigrants could select their replacements. However, the 1819 treaty gave AJ authority to direct the disposition of the school fund. He had chosen the Choctaw Academy, and

"the request of your National Council cannot therefore be complied with." On November 25, Herring wrote Ross that the War Department had "intended to be strictly impartial to the conflicting parties of your people in its instructions for the selection" and saw "no good reason" to censure Davis and Montgomery for faithfully carrying them out (DNA-RG 75, M21-14).

From George C. Dameron

Clinton Sept 2d. 1834.

Dear Sir

The object which induce me to write you is one which I conceive to be of the utmost importance and which in justice the unsullied character of my deceased father demands that I his legal representative and protector of his reputation should acquaint you with. It is that a rumor has reached this state that senator Black has represented to the Land office department that my deceased father Geo B. Dameron late Receiver of Public money at Mt. Salus is a defaulter to the Government to a lage amount and that it is probable his securities will be greatly injured by it, which coming from such a man as Judge Black should be must necessarily have a tendency not only to lower the reputation of my father in your estimation but also to blacken his character in the eys of community, unless the matter be satisfactorily explained which I consider to be justly due you.

My father actuated by a kind and indulgent feeling truely dangerous to a public officer, permitted some of his friends in the time of their distress, to become indebted to him, on their promise to pay at an hours warning and among whom was his pretended friend Judge Black The sickness, and sudden death of my father prevented the settlement of these debts and the heavy curtailments of the United States bank and the consequent distress and sarcity of mony have prevented the settlement of many of them. But notwithstanding had it not been for the death of my father he could and would have made arraingements to have paid the whole on the first of January last.

I write you this to do my fathers memory justice. Every dollar due the Government shall be paid in a short time. I am constantly making deposits of money as fast as I collect them to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. State. I hope therefore you will not urge an immediate payment.

This explanation is due to you and should have been made by judge Black who was conversant with the facts instead of attempting to blacken the fame of my father who was one of his best and most efficient friends and contributed greatly to elevate him to the station he at present occupies. You will confer a great favour upon me by requesting Judge Hayward when senator Black again visits him for the purpose of arrousing his fears, as to the possibility of my paying the balance due from my father to the Government, to ask that gentleman whether he did not after the death of my father come to me & request to know the amt. of mony in the receivers

office whether he did not in the presence of Mr. Sumrall the register stand by and see the mony counted, sealed up and placed in the hands of Mr. Sumrall for safe keeping & further did he not some time afterwards go to Mr. Sumrall and demand from the same package of mony, three thousand dollars in chash, and apply the same to the purchase of lands.[1] These are facts he cannot deny. I knew nothing of his having taking the money, untill some time after when I applied to Mr. Sumrall for the money to deposite, when he informed me of this fact. Judge Black has never written or spoken to me on this subject, nor has he ere replaced one dollar of it nor is he making any efforts to do so that I know of.

This is the man that is throwing out dark suspicions to the Government as to my fathers honor and integrity

I do not wish you to understand that I wish in any manner to implicate Mr. Sumrall the Regr. in this matter. He recd. the mony reluctantly, and I believe considered it entirely under Judge Blacks controll. He disapproved of his using any part of it, and is certainly the last man to countenance such conduct. But Sir, I wish to let you know who it is that attempting to injure *one* who has left as a rich legacy to his wife and children an unspotted reputation for honesty and honor[.] Yrs most respectively

Geo. C. Dameron

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Demerol—on the subject of the Debt due by his father as receiver at Mt Salus to be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury & order to be taken A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Refered to the Secretary of the Treasury A. J.[2]

ALS, DNA-RG 56 (M726-1).

1. Thomas L. Sumrall (1797–1868) was register of the Mount Salus land office.

2. AJ referred Dameron's letter to Woodbury, who referred it to GLO commissioner Elijah Hayward. Hayward reported on October 7 that the balance against George B. Dameron had stood at $37,536 on June 27 and that nothing had been paid on it since, that Sumrall had not reported taking custody of the receiver's funds, and that no communication had been received from or about John Black in connection with Dameron's accounts (DNA-RG 56, M726-1).

To Benjamin Franklin Currey and Hugh Lawson Montgomery

[The Cherokee National Council convened on August 18 at Red Clay in Tennessee to address the removal controversy. Supporters of Principal Chief John Ross confronted Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, and other members of the treaty party. John Walker Jr., a prominent treaty advocate and Ross opponent, left when the meeting became heated on August 23.

Riding home with a companion, he was shot from ambush. Currey reported the shooting to Elbert Herring on August 25 (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). Walker died of his wound on September 11.]

Hermitage, Tennessee
Sept. 3rd. 1834

I have just been advised by Mr Hardwick from the Cherokee Country, that Walker has been shot—Ridge and other chiefs in favor of emigration, and you as the agent of the U States Govt threatened with death.[1]

The Government of the U. S. has promised them protection. *it will perform its obligations* to a tittle. on the receipt of this, notify John Ross and his council that we will hold them answerable for every murder committed by his people on the emigrants or emigrating party—and the agent is hereby required with you to entter upon the enquiry and take depositions to prove upon the perpetrator or perpetrators, the fact of the intended murder, their ~~advisers~~ aiders and abettors and have them dealt with as the law directs—you and the agent will cause to be apprehended all persons who have made threats against any of the Chiefs of the emigrating party, against yourself, and have them kept in close confinement until they give good security to keep the peace—on the application of Govr Carroll of Tennessee, for the aid of the military to aid the civil authority, it will be yielded to him you will therefore advise him as well as the secretary of War of all and every danger that may be threatened. The civil power is competent to protect the honest citizen and to punish civil discord and murder, and you may assure Mr John Ross and his coadjutors that it will perform its duty,

Andrew Jackson

Copy, DNA-RG 75 (26-0413). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M208-9). Copy, DLC (44). Copy, G-Ar (26-0415). Currey and Montgomery wrote Ross on September 10, and Ross replied to AJ on September 15 (below).

1. John C. McLemore wrote Currey on September 3 that John W. Hardwick was with him at the Hermitage to discuss with AJ the means of collecting debts from emigrating Cherokees (DNA-RG 75, Entry 1043).

From William Edmiston Kennedy et al.

Columbia, Sept. 3d, 1834.

Sir—

The undersigned have been appointed on behalf of a numerous public meeting of the citizens of Maury county, to convey to you the accompanying resolutions, expressive of their unqualified approbation of

the wise and just measures of your administration—and to invite you on their behalf to accept of a public dinner at such time as may best suit your convenience.

In performing this agreeable duty the undersigned beg leave to add, that it would be highly gratifying to a very numerous body of your fellow citizens in this part of the state, many of whom cheerfully participated with you in the perils, privations and toils of your brilliant and glorious military career—and who have since witnessed with admiration and delight the triumphant success which has attended your civil administration, to have an opportunity once more to welcome you among them—and to shake by the hand one who, in the course of a long and eventful public life has always been found on the side of his country. Many of our fellow citizens who have known you longest and best, and have been associated with you in various relations from the earliest period in the history of our state, desire especially, to have an opportunity during your present visit to Tennessee to manifest their continued confidence in your integrity and patriotism—and to express to *you personally*, and for *themselves individually*, their full approbation of those measures of your administration which have recently called down upon you the calumnies and denunciations of an unprincipled faction, and a corrupt monied aristocracy, recklessly opposed to the best interest of our common country. But their envenomed shafts have fallen harmless at your feet. In behalf of our fellow citizens we cheer you onwards, and heartily wish you the fullest success in all your patriotic efforts to preserve the constitution of your country—your reward will be found in the remembrance of a happy and grateful people.

We respectfully request that you will accept of a public dinner to be given at Columbia, on such day as may suit your convenience.

With sentiments of high consideration and regard for your private and public character, we have the honour to be, very respectfully your obedient servants.

WM. E. KENNEDY
WM. PILLOW,
JOSEPH BROWN,
JAMES WALKER,
LUCIUS J. POLK.

Printed, *Columbia Observer*, September 19, 1834 (mAJs; 26-0418). William Edmiston Kennedy (1794–1863) was a lawyer and former Tennessee circuit court judge. William Pillow (1772–1868) and Presbyterian minister Joseph Brown (1772–1868) were both early settlers of Maury County and veterans of the Creek War. AJ replied on September 5 (below).

To Balie Peyton

Hermitage Septbr. 4th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

yours of the 3rd. instant, with the horse is recd. and surrounded with company & my sick daughter & child, I have but a moment after all are in bed to reply.

I am gratified at your flattering prospects, and am happy the fillies are safe under your care & controle—and wish you success against *all* oponants

The three year old filly is got by Arab, her dam by oscar out of a pacolet mare her dam by Truxton out of the opossum filly.[1] The 4 year old by Stockholder, her dam by virginian. Mr Cryer can give you her pedigree—she is thorough bred; ~~and~~ I will get my son to send ~~it to~~ you a copy of her pedigree—but Mr Cryer can give it to you. She is thorough bred, & of a running stock. I sent by Mr Cryer the cloathing for the boys. Present me to your Lady respectfully & accept my best wishes for your prosperity & happiness.[2] Write me to the city to which place I set out on the 8th. if my dear daughter should be well anough to leave her. yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NRU (26-0419).

1. The stallion Arab had stood at Hardy Cryer's stable. Truxton was a celebrated racer once owned by AJ and the Opossum filly was a noted running mare.

2. Peyton's wife was Anne Alexander Smith Peyton (1811–1845).

Codicil to Last Will and Testament

*[Jackson had drawn a Last Will and Testament on September 30, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:709–12). He appended this codicil after an August 29, 1834, land exchange with Andrew Jackson Donelson affected the bequests.]*

—*Codicil*—

Be it known unto all whom these presents may concern that in consequence of a request made, by my beloved nephew A. J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson deceased, and in pursuance thereof, convayences have been mutually made and executed between him & myself, bearing date the 29th. day of August 1834 convaying certain tracts of land contained in the third and fourth bequests of my last will and testament to which this is a codicil and I do hereby make null and void the said bequest, so far as they relate to the bequest made in the third to my son of the Winston tract of land, and the one hundred acres to my nephew Andrew

J. Donelson son of Samuel Donelson deceased—in the fourth bequest in my said will. I having on the 29th. day of august 1834 convayed to my nephew Andrew J. Donelson the Winston tract agreable to its butts & bounderies, and the said Andrew J. Donelson has reconvayed to me Eight hundred & forty acres in the Western District of Tennessee agreable to its butts and bounderies on the said 29th. of august 1834 and also fifty acres of the hundred acres heretofore convayed to me agreable to the butts and bounderies in said Deed set forth, refferrence being had to said Deeds will fully appear. Being now invested with a compleat title in fee simple to the two tracts of land by said convayence of the 29th. of august 1834 by the Deeds before refered to, I do hereby bequeath to my adopted son Andrew Jackson junr., the two tracts of land the one situate in the Western District of Tennessee containg eight hundred & forty acres, the other a fifty acre tract in the county of Daidson & adjoining the Hermitage agreable to their butts and bounderies set forth in the Deeds bearing date the 29th. day of august 1834, made by my nephew Andrew Jackson Donelson to me, and now referred, to my said adopted son Andrew Jackson jnr, & to him and his heirs forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 4th. day of Septembr. 1834. In presence off—

A. J. Hutchings
Saml. Donelson

Andrew Jackson (seal)

ADS, DLC (43 and 44; 23-0916). On February 22, 1827, AJ had conveyed to AJ Donelson two tracts totaling 840 acres in Haywood County in West Tennessee in return for 100 acres from Donelson's estate adjoining the Hermitage. In 1828 AJ had purchased the farm of his late neighbor Anthony Winston. The third proviso of AJ's September 30, 1833, will bequeathed the Winston tract to AJ Jr., and the fourth bequeathed back to Donelson the 100 acres from his estate. On August 29, 1834, AJ traded the Winston tract and 50 of the 100 acres to Donelson in exchange for the two Haywood County parcels (DLC-44). This codicil voided the obsolete 1833 bequests and instead bequeathed the remaining 50 acres and the Haywood County parcels to AJ Jr.

To William Edmiston Kennedy et al.

Hermitage, Set. 5th, 1834.

Gentlemen—

I have received your letter of the 2d[1] inst., enclosing the proceedings of a number of the citizens of Maury county, in which, after noticing in very favorable terms the measures of my administration, they have been pleased to invite me to partake with them of a public dinner at such time as may best suit my convenience.

It is a source of great regret to me that it will not be in my power to accept this invitation. In addition to the gratification I should desire from seeing once more many of, those who were my associates in the last war, and many others who have been long known to me in the civil pursuits of life, I should promise myself great advantage from a personal intercourse with the citizens of Maury generally, whose sentiments and feelings in reference to the leading political events of the country have uniformly been marked by a forecast and independence that reflects honor upon their republican character. Under such circumstances it would be not more a pleasure than a duty to pay my personal respects to them on this occasion, did not my public engagements forbid it.

While I can take to myself but a small share of the applause you have bestowed upon the course of policy intended to guard against the evils of the present National Bank or those of any other like institution, I derive great satisfaction, gentlemen, from finding that my conduct generally has been such as to meet your approbation. To the complete attainment of the objects of this policy, the most important of which is the restoration of the constitutional currency, nothing is wanted but the assertion of the power, which the people have reserved to themselves, and which they have never failed to exercise with wisdom and safety when an appeal has been made to it.

That my efforts to disarm the Bank of the United States of its power to embarrass the country should have made me the object of bitter assault, was to have been expected. But no public officer can accomplish much good without having the firmness to disregard such attacks, and it is creditable to the character of our people, that the shield which they provide for the defence of their servants has always proved strong enough to foil the arrows of calumny and detraction.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves, and convey to the citizens of Maury, assurances of my regard and esteem. Your fellow-citizen

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, *Columbia Observer*, September 19, 1834 (mAJs; 26-0423).

1. September 3 (above).

To Francis Preston Blair

—*Private*—

Hermitage Septbr. 6th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

yours of the 26th. ult. is this moment recd. The correspondence between the Bank & Secretary of State, altho, I had been advised by him that he had sent them on, I supposed had been lost upon their way hither. In this I

am happy to say I was mistaken—they came on in due course of mail, just as Major Donelson was in the hurry to start to meet Emily; ~~had~~ without handing them to me, he endorsed & put them away with others so that I had no information that they had arrived—on the receipt of yours inquiry was made & it is now before me. Mr. Biddle has assumed the right of a Foreign Government and under his *order* of *mark & reprisals*, has seised upon the money of our Government. Had I read them, before, this correspondence should have been forthwith laid before the people—it *shall be*, monday next.[1]

My dear Sarah and her youngest child has been seriously ill—they are both better and if she continues to mend I shall leave here for Washington on the Eight instant. I am surrounded with company, and pestured with my old complaint head ache brought on by sitting up and must close with the request from Sarah & my son to be presented to you & your amiable Lady respectfully & kindly, & to say to you that my dear little Rachel is truly an interesting child. I know Mrs. Blair would be delighted with her. I will have them on next fall—say to Major Lewis I will write him before I leave—that Mr & Mrs. Pageot are both well, they were to see Sarah the other day—give my kind regard to all the heads of Departments & say to them if life and health lasts I will see them early in october, & say to Major Barry he must get well, have all the facts prepared to enable me to do justice to the Department, and lay before the people the [. . .] of the report of the majority of *[the]* Senates committee. With kind salutations to your amiable Lady & all your houshold & to Mr Kendall and his family, I am sincerely yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. On July 17, Treasury secretary Woodbury had sent AJ copies of Nicholas Biddle's two July 8 letters and his July 14 reply concerning the BUS's withholding of part of the government's dividend. Blair had advised publishing them on August 26 (above). On Tuesday, September 9, the *Nashville Republican and State Gazette* published the Biddle-Woodbury exchange, explaining that it had been forwarded from Washington to AJ and "placed in our hands with permission to lay it before the public." Blair's *Globe* republished the letters and the *Republican*'s commentary on September 20, saying that the Bank had "thrown itself in the posture of *a foreign and independent Government*" and "boldly put forth its *letters of marque and reprisal*."

From Gabriel Felder et al.

September 6th. 1834—

To His Excellency Andrew Jackson President of the United States

Your Petitioners, citizens of North East Land District in the state of Mississippi, would respectfully represent unto your Excellency that many of the citizens of said Land District emigrated from different states and settled upon the public lands in good faith to become citizens of the

aforesaid state. And that sometime during the fall of 1833, the Agent, authorised to locate the reservations, reserved under the treaty at Dancing Rabit Creek for the Orphan children of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, located them upon the lands occupied by many worthy and respectable emigrants, which has totally deprived them of the benefit of the Act of Congress granting Pre-emption rights to settlers upon the public lands, greatly to their damage.[1] And as the only means, left them, of acquireing said lands upon which they live and have made valuable and in some instances extensive improvements, is to purchase of your Excellency either at private or public sale. Your petitioners would respectfully request that said lands be brought into market by the first of ~~February~~ December next or as soon thereafter as may seem just and right unto your Excellency. Your petitioners would further respectfully represent that in their opinion the said lands will bring at the time above specified, a fair and liberal price. And your petitioners would, again, further represent that they are aware that it is your Excellencies duty as a faithful Guardian of the rights of these Orphans to make the best possible disposition of their lands, and would not ask your Excellency to make an early sale if they did not honestly entertain the opinion herein before expressed. All of which your petitioners most respectfully submit to your Excellencies better judgment.

Gabriel Felder
James Yongue
Nathaniel Barnett
D. W. Sandel
James E Morrison

[Twenty-two additional signatures follow.]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Refered to the Secretary of War. A. J.

DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Felder, physician James R. Yongue (1802–1862), and Barnett had signed a previous appeal headed by Joel Barnett on May 22 (above). On October 27 and 30, the War Department's Indian Affairs office wrote the registers at Chocchuma and Columbus informing them of Felder's petition and instructing them to give public notice that when the locations were completed the lands would be sold "in such a manner as will ensure a fair competition, and an adequate price" (DNA-RG 75, M21-14).

1. William Trahern, the agent in charge of locating reservations for Choctaw orphans, reported to Lewis Cass on October 12, 1833, that he had completed the locations in Mississippi's Northeastern land district, which had its seat at Columbus (*SDoc* 266, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 18, Serial 240). A year later, on October 29, 1834, acting Indian Affairs commissioner Daniel Kurtz informed GLO commissioner Hayward that the reservations had not yet been assigned to individual orphans, but that "the Agent has been directed to do this without delay" (DNA-RG 75, M21-14). Federal law, long unenforced, prohibited settlement on public lands previous to their sale. However, since 1830, several Acts of Congress had granted settlers, or intruders, on the public domain the right to purchase the tracts they occupied at $1.25 per acre before they were offered for sale at public auction. The latest Act, signed June 19, 1834, granted a quarter-section (160 acres) preemption right to any occupant "now in possession" who had "cultivated any part thereof" in 1833 (*Statutes*, 4:678).

To William Berkeley Lewis

Hermitage Septbr. 8th. 1834—

My Dr Major,

I have been awaiting the recovery of my dear Sarah before I would write you—her health is so far restored that I think I can leave her tomorrow—her infant is also mending, and if they are as well tomorrow as they are to night I shall set out after breakfast on tomorrow.

I have recd. your kind letters but have had no time to reply to them, and even now I am writing after all the company have retired to rest. My health is improving, and I hope to reach Washington by the 3rd. proximo—say to Major Barry I have recd. his letter to day, have no time to answer it, but am happy that his health is improving and that he is progressing with his retrenchments, and if he procures the facts that I have requested, I will bring before the nation in my next message, in bold relief, the abuse of the franking privilege and the injustice of the report of the majority of the Senates committee. Our political horison is quite clear here, and auspicious omens all over the country to the north, and to the south—there was a little attempt to get up a McLain paper in Nashville, & when that failed an attempt of some members of the convention to get a nomination of judge White for President—not a conditional nomination if approved by the convention, but an unconditional one. This could not have been with the approbation of the judge, for I am sure he never would permit his name to be used to favour the schemes of the opposition, "to divide & conquor," for every one knows that unless he was taken up by the convention that is to convene, he, or ~~no~~ any one else stands any chance of being elected. I fear there are hypocrites in our ranks who wish to favor the designs of the opposition.[1]

Say to the heads of Departments that I will be with them soon & I shall make no appointments until I reach there—present me kindly to all, and to Mr Kendall & Blair & their families, in which my sick daughter & son unite.

I shall return thro Tennessee, and if favorable accounts of the road I shall pass by the Warm springs Ashville, Salem, & on to Washington the Piedmont road. I will determine at Kingston.

Major Donelson & Mr Randolph will be my companions.[2] In haste yr friend—Major Eaton left me yesterday in good health & spirits.

Andrew Jackson

ALS and Copy, NN (26-0425).

1. Eastin Morris had issued a prospectus in early August for a new weekly paper in Nashville, *The Marksman*, that would favor a new national bank, promote John McLean for president, and oppose Van Buren and any national convention nominee. Robert M. Burton reported to James K. Polk on August 27 that a caucus of "Bank men" had plotted to get the state constitutional convention to nominate Hugh L. White for president, but "the whole

arrangement was broken up. Nothing will be done" (*Polk Correspondence*, 2:462). White later recalled being told that proponents of his nomination "had abandoned the attempt after they ascertained it would incur his [AJ's] displeasure" (*A Memoir of Hugh Lawson White* [Philadelphia, 1856], p. 349).

2. Meriwether Lewis Randolph accompanied AJ.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Liberty September 10th. 1834[1]

my dear Andrew,

I have reached here in safety & in similar health as I left you. I trust in a kind providence that our dear Sarah & the babe are still improving in health and my dear little Rachel is in good health. I did not suppose that my anxiety for Sarah & the dear little ones would have been so great as it is. I shall be uneasy until I hear that she and the dear little babe is intirely recovered.

I have had some conversation with Doctor Gwinn on the subject of my friend Mr McLamores situation I say to you, in strict confidence, that I find it is worse than I anticipated, and I fear, nay much fear, that William & Stockly will ultimately be ruined.[2] I therefore conjure you my son to keep clear of endorsments or obligations of every kind, or you may also be ruined. I have gone as far in my responsibilities as I can comply with, and I wish that Major A. J. Donelson may not have involved himself in dificulties, from which he may find it inconvenient, and injurious before he gets clear of it. I therefore repeat to you, my dear Andrew, that to involve yourself any more by endorsments, or creating debts except for the family & farm, but say to all and every one that I have absolutely enjoined you not for any one.

you were thinking of exchanging ~~your~~ the tract in the western District with Mr. Mc.Lamore. I wish you to see the land first, and as Mr McLamore has been giving morgages (more than one) you are too young to investigate titles you had better refrain from saying any thing more about it untill you see the land, and consult George Martin on the subject & write me before you do any thing conclusive in that business.

You know my anxiety about my blooded stock, and finding the McLamore mare & the two year old out of the corn field which you and myself both thought was looked to by Peter shews, that there is no confidence to be reposed in these old servants, induces me now to name it and draw your attention to it, that you may have your eye occasionally to them[3]—it is for your benefit, not mine, altho it will be a gratification to hear that they are well attended to for your benefit—unless the two year olds are now pushed they will be two small, and the oscar fillies two year old stud is particularly pushed, he will terminate in the poney order—he is stunted by the want of feeding this summer & unless now pushed he will not have size. I am told by George that the Bolivar two year old fights

the other two, it will be well to order Dunwody to seperate the food in the two troughs so that the others can have a fair chance—have these three well fed, & McLamores mare & colt with the three year old kept in the cornfield until her colt gets in good order and next month wean it with the virginians colt and the others.

I have not time to write Sarah—kiss her and the dear little ones for me, and say to her let nothing disturb her mind, that I nightly offer up my prayers to the throne of grace for the health and safety of you all, and that we ought *all* to rely with confidence on the promises of our dear redeemer, and give him our hearts—this is all he requires and all that we can do, and if we sincerely do this, we are sure of salvation thro' his attonement. I shall write to my dear Sarah & you the next leisure.

what I have said to you about the situation of Mr McLamore and others are in strict confidence, therefore no eye is to see it but yours & Sarahs.

I forgot to ask you whether Thomas had signed the Deed to me—if he has you will have to have it recorded at the next county court in Davidson[4]—let me hear from you when I reach the city, and may god bless you all, & ~~keep~~ preserve you in his holy keeping—farewell

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Liberty, Tenn., is roughly fifty miles east of Nashville in present DeKalb County.

2. Doctor Gwinn was William M. Gwin. On July 24, John C. McLemore's household furniture and three house slaves had been sold at execution sale at Nashville to pay his debts. Lucius J. Polk purchased them on AJ's behalf. On October 2 AJ made a memorandum of his pending obligations, including $3,248.87 for construction of AJ Donelson's new house, $550 to cover Thomas J. Donelson's debts, and $2,000 to redeem McLemore's furniture and slaves, to be held in trust for the use of McLemore and his wife Elizabeth Donelson McLemore (1796–1836) during their lifetime and afterwards for their children (THer, 26-0473). Polk, as trustee, deeded the furniture and slaves to McLemore's two daughters in 1843. William Donelson was a security for McLemore. AJ wrote him on November 2 (below).

3. AJ had purchased the slave Peter (b. c1779) and his family in 1810.

4. For several years AJ had been purchasing land near the Hermitage for AJ Jr. from his birth brothers.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Mr Henlys, one mile east of Sparta September 11th. 1834—

My son,

I met Mr. Eastland who commands the Steam Boat, the Bonnets of blue, and have made an arrangement with him that he freight our cotton to Neworleans for two dollars pr. bale, you will see him in Nashville and inform him that you are advised by me of this engagement, know his agent, that ~~he~~ you may ~~be~~ notify~~ed~~ him when the cotton is ready for

delivery.[1] you will be careful ~~to~~ & to see that all our bales weight the usual weight, 500 lbs. each or upwards. This will be a saving of upwards of one hundred dollars—attend to this my son.

My health continues to grow better, I hope our dear Sarah, and the dear babe is getting well, I have concluded to return the usual rout—through virginia, and would thank you to write me, addressed to me at Salem virginia, it will reach there before me, as I cannot reach there before the 20th. or perhaps the 22nd. instant. I will be uneasy until I hear from you all—you can give me an account how you progress in getting out the cotton. I fear we will have an early frost, indeed I expect it will be frost here to night, it is very cold.

I would barely hint to you that you had better have your two colts changed before it becomes cold, now is a fine season for that purpose.

Kiss my dear Sarah and the two sweet little ones for me, and accept my prayers for their, yours, & all the families health & happiness, and believe me your affectionate father. I now write 34 miles in advance of where I wrote you last night

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Thomas Butler Eastland (1805–1864) operated the steamboat *Bonnets O'Blue*.

To William Berkeley Lewis

Campbells Station, Sunday
Septbr. 14th. 1834—

My dear Major—

Having made this morning a Sabath days journey, I am resting the ballance of the day, which will refresh not only our horses but ourselves & enable us to reach the city the first or 3rd. proximo. Major Donelson & Mr Randolph are my only companions—we are all well & improving in health, and rely on the superintendence of an all wise providence that he will continue that blessing to us the remainder of our journey—my horses has thus far performed well, and are now in good condition.

As I informed you in my last, I remained with Sarah on the 8th. found her clear of fever on the morning of the 9th. and the babe better, & resigning them to our savior & our god, I took my leave of her & the family—there has been a good many cases of fever in the country, Nashville never known so healthy.

I have much to say to you on politics when I see you. I fear there are many hypocrites in our ranks but they will be unrobed—judge McLain is electioneering in Nashville. The McLain paper has failed, and other plans are on foot—the people are wide awake, and none of the hidden intrigues can succeed. Genl Hinds & Dr Gwinn came up to see me, and got to my

House just as my carriage was drove to the gate—they came with me to Lebanon where we tarried all night together and parted. They inform me that Poindexter is politically dead & cannot be returned as a senator again—his very best friends have turned against him—he has lied himself to death, and all his apologies will not now do.

Give my kind regards to all the heads of Departments, to Kendall & family and Mr Blair and his—and have the House in readiness to receive us, and say to the chamber maid to have all our beds clear of bed buggs—and accept assurances of my friendship & regard

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Should you see my friend Mr. Taney and his family, present him, & them, with my best regards & kind salutations—he is growing fast in the hearts of the people A. J.

ALS and Copy, NN (26-0434).

To Martin Van Buren

Campble's Station 15 miles west of Knoxville
Septbr. 14th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

Having travelled this morning a Sabath day journey, I have halted here for the ballance of the day to rest myself and horses. Major Donelson & Mr Randolph, are my only companions; we are all in good health & improving and my horses in good condition having stood the journey thus far *well* and I hope we will be able to reach the city on the 1rst. or 3rd. proximo where I will expect to hear from you & receive your thoughts on the appropriation for the improvement of Wabash. I was compelled from principle to hold it up, and Genl Tipton knew I would, before it was passed, and knowing this, from his conduct since, I have no doubt but he pressed its passage, with a view to injure me—his letter missed the mark, it will do him, in the end, more injury than it will me.

There has been some attempt to get up in Nashville a McLain paper—it has failed, and he has but little influence in the state, altho there are some hypocrasy, and a good deal of maneuvering. It all will not do—the people are wide awake, and see that the object of the opposition are to prevent the people from making the President, but throw the final choice upon the House of Representatives where, with the aid of the power & corrupting influence of the Bank, Clay, Webster, & Calhoun think they can have elected some one of the opposition—this cannot be—the people are wide awake

Genl Hinds came all the way from Mississippi to see me—he brings cheering news, Poindexter he says is politically dead, his best friends have

turned against him, he has nobly killed himself by lying. The U.S. Bank is down & Van Buren stock is rising—a faint has been made on Alabama, it will not do—our political Horrison is brighting, Mr Websters Salem speech to the contrary notwithstanding.[1] I have recd your letter from the Lebanon Springs, regret your indisposition, but trust in a kind providence that it is perfectly restored, and that you are in ~~a~~ good condition for the important battle in octbr. next. I say important, for if N. York, Pennsylvania & ohios elections goes in favor of the administration it puts to rest *all opposition*, and manuvreing. When I see you, I will give you all the political news of the west.

Major Donelson & Mr Randolph Joins me in kind salutations to you, John, & Smith. Keep me advised of the news of N. York; and believe me yr friend—be at the city in Novbr. next

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0439). Van Buren replied on October 2 (below).

1. At the Salem, Mass., Whig festival on August 7, Daniel Webster gave a speech arguing that the real issue before the country was not the Bank but AJ's executive usurpation, which the people would rally against (Daniel Webster, *Speeches and Forensic Arguments* [Boston, 1835], 2:401–11).

Andrew Jackson Donelson to Francis Preston Blair

Private

Campbells Station
Sept. 14th. 1834

Dr. Sir

We are resting here to day (being Monday) on our way to the city which we expect to reach by the 1st or 2d. of October.[1] You will hardly know the President if he continues to improve as he has since we left the Hermitage. He is in every respect completely restored to his health, and may now defy the stoutest and boldest of his enemies in any field of combat to which he may be challenged this winter

My wife & children are at home and will wait for cool weather before they return. She received the book that you were so kind as to send her, and reserves it for perusal when she can get leisure. Thus far the sickness of Jackson & John have given her no time for the enjoyments of a visit to her friends. They were however mending when I left them.

Matters in Tennessee are going on as they should. The talk of nominating Judge White is the result of no disposition to oppose the selection of a national convention, or if it is will be confined to those who only want a pretext for leaving the administration. As the Judge is popular, and deservedly so, there can be no motive with our friends generally to

withhold from him any tribute of respect & confidence provided it is regarded as auxiliary and subordinate to the great object of securing the success of the principles and measures of the administration, and does not conflict with the ~~general~~ choice of the majority of the democratic party to be expressed by a convention.

We shall probably see the Judge tomorrow.[2] If, after seeing him, there should be any thing suggested, connected with this subject, worth attention, I shall write to you.

I am sorry that I have not along a nag that would suit you as a breeder of *trifles*, or as a winner of something more solid than Bank notes. But I had not such on my farm, and as Martin Gordon is not now in the favor of the Senate, I thought I had better not risk your $1000 in the purchase of one.

You must help Majr. Barry out of his difficulties. As far as I can judge he is not yet hurt by the attacks of the last winter. All that the people wish is proper information, authorising the expectation that the arrangements to bring up arrearages will be effectual, and that the improvements in the administration will be such hereafter as will make the expenditure correspond with the revenue.

I shall occasionally write you on the way. Remember us to Mrs. Blair & all your family[.] yrs. truly

A J Donelson

We shall travel directly from Knoxville thro' Charlottesville to Washington

[Franked by AJ:] Free Andrew Jackson

ALS, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (mAJs).

1. Donelson erred. September 14 was Sunday. AJ passed through Knoxville on Monday, September 15.

2. AJ met briefly with White on his way through Knoxville (Nashville *National Banner*, September 22, 1834).

From John Ross

Head of Coosa Cherokee Nation
September 15th. 1834—

Honored Sir—

Enclosed is a true copy of a communication handed me a day or two since, from two of your agents in this Nation. I beg leave to express to you my great astonishment at the import of its contents, and also of my entire ignorance of the reasons which could have prompted you to have issued such an order, I am therefore left to form conjectures in my own mind on the subject, and which in the absence of facts may be erroneous—justice therefore, to others as well as to myself, require that I should forbear

entertaining them, until the true reasons are clearly made known. The Idea, that myself and the Council shall be held and made responsible for offences which by possibility may be committed by others on the emigrants or officers of the Govt. when at the same time we shall be as innocent of any crime whatever, as any other living person in the world, is too horrible to conceive. That wicked spirit which at times have prompted base men to create strife, commit murder or assassination among their fellow men, I can assure you, have no abiding place in my breast—and I could have hoped, that you had known my general deportment and character too long and too well than to be pursuaded in the belief that I could under any circumstances, be guilty of any criminal offence.

I have always been taught to believe, from the ~~laws~~ Treaties, laws & constitution of the United States that the whole Cherokee Nation were placed under the protection of the Genl. Govt., and that one branch of its members had as strong a claim upon that Govt. for protection as another, and I am not aware that any portion of the members of the Cherokee Nation having ever forfeited that protection. I cannot, and will not therefore, permit myself for a moment to believe that you, as the President of the United States, will refuse to extend evenhanded justice to the whole Cherokee people. If the unfortunate affair which recently took place, respecting John Walker jr being shot, has been reported to you as having been done by the connivance or knowledge of myself & the Genl. Council of the Nation, I pronounce it to be a malicious and slanderous falsehood against our character; and was no doubt intended to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Nation, and is altogether unworthy your confidence, no matter by whomsoever reported.

It has been ~~reported to~~ communicated to me within a few days since, by unquestionable authority, that Ben. F. Currey one of your agents, has been heard to remark in the presence of a number of Walkers relatives that should he die of his wound, that he, Currey, was determined to have "John Ross" killed, if he had to do it himself. The motive and object of this threat, is too obvious to be misunderstood. I take occasion to communicate it to you, in order that you may act on the ~~occasion~~ subject as you may think proper. I love peace and friendship with all men, and hold myself individually responsible for my own acts—but do most solemnly protest against any responsibility for the private conduct of others. With great respect, I am Dear Sir, yr. Obt. Hb'le Servt.

Jno. Ross

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. John Ross encloses a copy of a note from agents A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (26-0443). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 13 (Serial 268). *Papers of John Ross*, 1:304–5. Two anti-removal Cherokees, James Foreman and

Anderson Springston, were arrested for Walker's murder. Currey wrote AJ about them on November 10 (below).

[Enclosure: Hugh L. Montgomery and Benjamin F. Currey to John Ross]

Cherokee agency Septr. 10th. 1834.

Sir

We are directed by the President of the United States to notify *you* & *your Council* that the Genl. Govt. will hold you & them responsible for every murder committed by your people upon any of the emigrants or members of the Tribe identified with that party

"That the Govt. of the United States has promised them protection & it will perform its obligations"

"We are furthermore directed to apprehend all persons who have or may make threats ~~of the~~ against any of said party or against any of the officers engaged in the emigration & put them in close confinement there to stay until they give good & sufficient security to keep the peace"[1]

You Sir may rest assured these instructions will be strictly complied with by us & may notify your Counsellors & people accordingly[.] Respectfully

Signed, H. Montgomery Ind. Agent
Ben. F. Currey Supt. Cherokee emigration

Copy, DLC (44). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 14 (Serial 268).

1. The quotations paraphrase AJ's September 3 directive to Currey and Montgomery (above).

To William Berkeley Lewis

Mr. Davis 17 miles West of Wythe V.a.
Septbr. 19th. 1834

My dear Major,

I reached here this evening in good health, and my horses in as good condition as I could expect them in this stage of our journey. Major Donelson and Mr Randolph with me, both in high health. I will be with you, accidents excepted, by the 1rst. & 3rd. proximo, when I hope to meet all my friends in good health, and all the heads of Departments at their posts—to whom, present my kind regards, also, to Mr Earle if with you; Messhrs. Kendall & Blair and their families & believe me yr. friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNPM (26-0446).

October

To Thomas William Coke

Washington City
1. Octr. 1834

Sir,

Without the honor of a personal acquaintance or of previous correspondence, I have taken the liberty of introducing a highly esteemed countryman to your favourable notice. If contributions like this are frequently levied upon your kindness and hospitality, you must attribute this to the true cause—to the high regard which, in this country, is entertained for your character, sentiments, and pursuits. Your name has reached us connected with those circumstances which have rendered it dear to your own countrymen, and respected in other nations.

The bearer, Mr. Bradford, is a citizen of Massechusetts and a gentleman for whom I have a warm personal regard. He visits Europe for the gratification of a liberal curiosity, and for the examination of the various objects which render a voyage to that country so interesting to an American. Altho' not heretofore a practical agriculturist, he is yet particularly desirous of becoming acquainted with the system of agriculture which has been so highly improved in England. Having, during life, devoted much of my attention to this pursuit, and being most anxious to exchange for it the cares of office, I enter into the feelings of Mr. Bradford, and, believing he could no where find a more perfect model than at Holkham, I beg leave to recommend him to your kind attention. I am Sir, with much respect your mo. obt. Sert.

Andrew Jackson

Typescript, Holkham Hall Library (mAJs). Bassett, 5:293 (26-0464). Coke (1754–1842) was a British agricultural reformer and politician, known for his sympathy with the American Revolution. He was made Earl of Leicester in 1837. His Holkham Hall estate is in Norfolk. Samuel Dexter Bradford (1795–1865) was a merchant in Roxbury, Massachusetts. AJ had lodged with him on July 1, 1833, on the return from his northern tour.

Bradford spent a week at Coke's estate in early 1835. In a subsequent newspaper account of his visit, he said that Coke was "a great admirer of General Jackson, and thinks him the best President we have had since time of Washington." Coke related to him Earl Grey's confidence that he had expected diplomatic difficulties with AJ, "'but that instead of any thing unpleasant, he had never conducted a correspondence with any country so agreeably as with America *during the administration of President Jackson*.'" Coke told Bradford that "there is

no man living he so much wishes to see" as AJ, and urged him to visit when his term expired (*Globe*, December 29, 1835).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington October 1rst. 1834

My dear Sarah,

We reached here last evening, all in good health & found Major Lewis and Mr. Earle in health, with all other friends—all making anxious enquiries after yr. health & the children, and Emily & hers.

I had a hope to have recd. a letter from Andrew at Salem V.a. informing me of your state of health and the babes as well as Rachels & the ballance of the family; in this I was disappointed, and then rested my hopes on receiving one from him on my arrival here, in this I am disappointed.

I met with Mr Catron at Wythe, who told me he saw Andrew the day before he left Nashville who informed him you & the babe continued to mend, and I trust in a kind providence, into whose hands I resigned you, that you & the dear little babe are restored to health.[1] Still I shall be uneasy until I hear from your own hand how you, & the dear little ones with the family are—do my dear Sarah write me, that I may know how you all are. I am always anxious to hear from you, and hope ere long to have you with me with your dear little ones, untill then I shall be here very lonesome. This large house this morning appears almost without inhabitants.

your friends Mr & Mrs. Blair has made anxious inquiry after yours & the childrens health, & Joins in kind regards to you. The House maid Ann has requested me to say, that she has your room in good order for your reception, and is anxious to see you in it. Let me hear from you when you will leave the Hermitage for this place—with my prayers for your restoration to health & the continuance of that blessing to you, the sweet little ones, and Andrews, believe me to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I find my table loaded and groaning under the weight of business for me. My labours begin to day—my health is much improved, and I trust in that kind providence that has always sustained me, that he will continue his kindness to me, and make the back to bear its burden. Present me to Emily & the children and to Thomas and Emma and the son, and all our connections A. J.

ALS, DLC (44); ANS postscript fragment, THi (26-0471). *Nashville Banner,* January 21, 1911.

1. John Catron (1786–1865) was chief justice of Tennessee's supreme court of errors and appeals, a court that was discontinued by the new state constitution which went into effect in 1835. AJ appointed Catron to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1837.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Octbr. 1rst. 1834—

My son,

We reached here last evening in good health, but George was taken ill last night, but I hope will soon be well—we had fine weather, but one days rain (last Sunday) and have performed the trip in three weeks, and our horses in good condition now.

When disappointed in not receiving a letter from you at Salem v.a. I was sure I would have recd. one from you on my arrival here—in this I am mistaken. You know my anxiety about our dear Sarah & childs health and why is it that you will not spend a few minutes if it was only to say how her, the children & family were.

We had a severe frost on Monday morning last, whether it has reached you to injure the Cotton I cannot say, but hope it has not.

I would thank you to inform me how your new Ginn does and likewise the cotton screw. I hope both will do well as I have a great anxiety that our Cotton may go to markett in good condition. Col Earle & Major Lewis requests to be remembered to you & Sarah kindly. Major Lewis will be out the last of this month by whose return I hope you will be able to give all the information I have requested in this & my former letters.

My health has improved very much on my return journey but my labours has accumulated in my absence, and whether a return to a sedentary life may not impair it soon, time will determine

Hand to Sarah the inclosed and present to her and the little sweet children my best wishes, which you will please accept for yourself & present to Samuel, & all the connections, and believe me to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

From John Barton Patterson

Yellow Banks, Warren Co. Ills.
October 2d. 1834

Sir:—

Herewith enclosed are two Petitions, from a large majority of the Representatives of the Sac & Fox Nation of Indians, and two letters from the Chiefs of the Foxes, setting forth the grievances under which they labor; in consequence of the mode of paying their Annuities. From personal observation, (having resided about twelve months at Rock Island, and performed the *duties of Indian Agent, incognito*, for said Tribes,) I

can bear testimony to the truth of the statements therein set forth. And from my own knowledge of the correctness of your Administration of the Government, I am fully convinced that it is only necessary for you to *know* that these people have been defrauded out of their just rights, in order to cause an investigation to be made, so that *equal* justice may be dealt out to all concerned.[1]

According to a late act of Congress, the Annuities due to the different tribes of Indians, are made payable to their Chiefs, or some person designated by them. Whatever may have been the object of the Author of that bill, in placing into the hands of the *few*, so much *power* to trample upon the *rights* of the *many*, I pretend not to be acquainted with; but, from his *partiality* for individual *monopolies*, it is reasonable to suppose that he conceived that similar *power*, placed in the hands of a *few* Indian Chiefs, would be wielded, with at least *equal* advantage, and *equal justice*, towards all concerned: But, from my own knowledge of Indians, & Indian Affairs, I am clearly of opinion that this Bill is calculated to cause disunion and distrust among them—because *all* are alike free, sovereign and independent—each claiming for himself the same rights and immunities enjoyed by the others.[2]

The present mode of paying the Annuities to the different Tribes of Indians, places it in the power of the *Chiefs*, (some of whom have exercised it to a fearful extent,) to live in extravagance and superfluity, by rewarding a few of their particular friends, who are kept as a Band of Braves, for the purpose of *protecting* them in their habits of debauchery, dissipation and inebriety, which, during the present year, has been carried to great excess, by some of the Chiefs—the principal ones of the *Sacs* in particular, whilst hundreds of their old men, women, and children, have been compelled to live in *poverty* and *want*!

This year, the Indians were paid at St. Louis, about a *month earlier than usual* in *U.S. Bank Notes*! What *object* the Paymaster had in paying them *so soon*—and *before* the *specie* intended for them had arrived at St. Louis, I know not—but we may presume that the *Branch Bank* at St. Louis, would prefer having the sum of *$28,000 in silver* in her vaults, to that amount of *paper*![3]

I have been residing in this country for several years—(having come to the West at y'r recommendation in the Spring of 1830,) and have formed an acquaintance with many of your friends in this State, and would be pleased to fill any station, of which I am capable, that your kindness or partiality might offer. Having expended, in my more youthful life, all that I possessed, in the publication of papers ~~for~~ in the support of Republicanism, and Republican principles, I would be much gratified to receive some place in the West, that would assist me in making a living. With considerations of the highest respect, I am, Sir, y'r ob't. Ser't.

J. B. Patterson.

P.S. I would be pleased to hear from you soon—and take pleasure in referring to y'r friend Col. Wm Campbell, of Galena, Maj. Jno. Dement of Vandalia, & Govr. Jno. Reynolds.[4]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War—for his consideration A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-729). Patterson (1805–1890) was a newspaper editor and trader who had published Sac chief Black Hawk's autobiography, *Life of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak or Black Hawk*, in 1833. On October 27, acting Indian Affairs commissioner Daniel Kurtz wrote Patterson that his letter would be sent to the Indian agent at Rock Island for a report (DNA-RG 75, M21-14). On May 20, 1835, Patterson wrote the Indian Affairs office inquiring for news of the report "as early as convenient" (DNA-RG 75, M234-729).

1. Patterson enclosed four documents addressed to AJ, all in his handwriting. Two were petitions from Fox Indian bands, one dated August 26 and September 20 from chief Appanoose and 221 others, the second dated August 26 from chief Poweshiek and 213 others. Both charged that the yearly Sac and Fox annuity had been paid nearly a month early, in banknotes rather than specie, and at distant St. Louis rather than Rock Island, all without notice and contrary to custom. With others of the nation absent and unaware, Sac chief Keokuk and his associates had received the entire annuity and paid it over to the American Fur Company to settle private debts. The petitions also complained of the annuity's equal division between Sacs and Foxes, despite the latter outnumbering the former by two to one (DNA-RG 75, M234-729). The signers (including Patterson as a witness) also sent memorials to Congress on the same days, voicing the same complaints (*HRDoc* 64 and 65, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 272).

Patterson also enclosed an August 26 letter from Poweshiek and four other chiefs, accompanying their petition. They accused Keokuk of planning to sell their land and complained that while Foxes had always been peaceful, Sacs had repeatedly made war on the U.S. and were then "compelled to sell our lands, time after time, for *their* aggressions, until our Territory has become very small!" Lastly, a September 22 letter from Appanoose charged that Keokuk had malevolently withheld his band's share of the annuity and "has been using all his influence to reduce my Band, and create dissatisfaction among my people" (DNA-RG 75, M234-729).

2. An Act of June 30 reorganizing the administration of Indian affairs had provided that all treaty annuities should be paid to chiefs or their designees (*Statutes* 4:737). Its sponsor was Vermont congressman Horace Everett (1779–1851). The provision negated a previous War Department order of June 17, 1830, that annuities were to be distributed directly to Indian families or individuals rather than paid to chiefs (DNA-RG 107, M6-12). War Department regulations implementing the new law, issued on July 3, stipulated payment of annuities in specie, except where the Indians were willing to take equivalent bank paper (*SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 261, Serial 266).

3. The 1832 Sac and Fox treaty provided for annuity payment in September (*Indian Treaties*, 2:349). On August 9 at St. Louis, Army quartermaster Joshua Bosworth Brant (1790–1861) had paid out annuities of $22,000 to the Sacs and Foxes jointly plus $3,000 to each separately (*HRDoc* 150, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 40–41, Serial 274). Brant and General Henry Atkinson explained in a statement for the War Department that Keokuk and other chiefs had arrived unbidden at St. Louis. Claiming to represent all the Sacs and Foxes, they asked for early payment to avoid delaying their fall hunt. Offered a choice, they also requested payment in banknotes. On receiving them, Keokuk said they could now pay their trader Pierre Chouteau, who was present (DNA-RG 75, M234-729). Chouteau was a prominent trader associated with the American Fur Company.

4. William Campbell (1776–1842) was nominated by AJ in February 1835 to be register of the Galena, Ill., land office, but the Senate rejected him in March. Tennessee-born John

Dement (1804–1883) was the Illinois state treasurer. John Reynolds (1788–1865) was the governor of Illinois, soon to resign to fill a vacant congressional seat.

From Martin Van Buren

Utica October 2d 1834

My dear Sir

Your very acceptable letter of the 14th. Septbr. reached me at this place on my return from a four weeks visit to the Western part of our State. The young men of the State hold their convention to day & to morrow at Herkimer, (15 miles from here,) & they have prevailed upon me to wait until tomorrow and look in upon them. I shall then make the last of my way home.[1] I have carried my Internal Improvements papers about with me but have in very truth not had one moment of liesure to look into them—Having been constantly in a crowd. You must however dismiss all apprehension from your mind upon the point, & be assured that you shall hear from me in good season. I shall leave home for Washington as soon as the election is over, but will communicate with you upon the~~at other~~ subject before I start. There is not the slightest doubt of our success in this State. The opposition will make a desperate effort, and may possibly give a very ferocious aspect to the contest in our Cities, but beat us they cannot. I am rejoiced to hear of the improvement in your health, which is very obvious to me by your hand writing. Remember me very kindly to Major Donelson and your Household & believe me to be very truly yours

M. Van Buren

P.S. John is at the Convention but has charged me to remember him to you very kindly[2]

[Endorsed by AJ:] M V. B. recd. octbr 9th. 1834—

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0475).

1. A Democratic Young Men's State Convention met at Herkimer, N.Y., on October 2 with a reported 800 delegates in attendance. On October 3 the convention adopted resolutions and a public address, and Van Buren addressed it by invitation (*Albany Argus*, October 7, 1834). He applauded the energy and invincible republicanism of New York's Democratic young men, and their "noble stand" in the "struggle for life or death, for liberty or slavery" between AJ and the Bank—an institution which has "at last thrown off all respect for public opinion & taken into its own hand the redress of its own alleged wrongs in contempt alike of the power & the justice of Congress and to the subversion as far as it can go of the laws and institutions of the Country" (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

2. Van Buren's son John was a convention delegate.

From George Kremer

Middleburg October 3th 1834

My dear friend

I have been informed that Simon Cammeron has been reommended to you as fitted to be Governor of Michigan. I dont know one man who ever deserved the name of being your friend who could have the hardihood to recommend him in Politics he has always been a *[Rep]* I dont believe he ever was your friend at heart, no any of his family his brothers are yet opposed to your administration.[1] When he came in—in thirty two—he immediately wanted me to recommend him as one of your friends. This I promptly declined doing I then knew the fellow had come to our ranks in hopes of being paid—such was his course that in 28 he was obliged to sell out his paper to Stambach or at least to make a sham sale of the establishment in order to retain the State printing, I am quite certain that he is the last man that any of your friends could think of for any office.[2] I dont know a man in Pennsylvania that I believe would be more generally detested than Simon Cameron. It is said that all the corrupt, such as Sam McKean, Ingham Lewis and their tools are secretly doing all the can to procure this appointment[3] I have been informed that Lewis has been on to New York to obtain the aid of our friends there. I have no fears for I am very certain that you have not forgotten the caution I gave you in regard to this man. If you should take a Pennsylvanian, I dont know a man that would prove more satisfactory to your friends than David R Porter—but I see a movement in Michigan to organize a State Goverment. If so I doubt wheather it would be good policy to send a Stranger among them for that office—doubless one well qualifyed could be found among them, and if so, he would give more satisfaction to them.[4] Accept my best wishes & believe me most Sincerely your friend &c

Geo Kremer

[Endorsed by AJ:] G. Kremer—say Cameron ought not to be appointed—A. J.

ALS, NjP (26-0496). Kremer (1775–1854) was a former Pennsylvania congressman, known for having been the first to publicly accuse Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams of making a corrupt bargain over the presidency in January 1825, days before Adams's election by the House of Representatives.

1. Simon Cameron's brothers were William (1795–1877), John (1797–1841), and James Cameron (1801–1861).

2. Samuel C. Stambaugh (1799–1864) began the Harrisburg *Pennsylvania Reporter, and Democratic Herald* as a Jackson paper in 1827, with Cameron as silent partner. It was elected state printer by the Pennsylvania legislature for 1828 and 1829. Cameron sold his interest in March 1829.

3. Samuel Delucenna Ingham (1779–1860) had been AJ's first Secretary of the Treasury, forced to resign over the Eaton affair in 1831 and since a bitter political foe.

4. David Rittenhouse Porter (1788–1867), later governor of Pennsylvania, was a brother of late Michigan Territory governor George B. Porter. On September 6, the territory's legislative council had ordered a census to determine if its population exceeded the 60,000 required for statehood under the Northwest Ordinance. On November 18, acting governor Stevens T. Mason reported a population of over 85,000 east of Lake Michigan and recommended calling a convention to draw up a state constitution. Voters approved a state constitution in October 1835 and Michigan was admitted to the Union in January 1837.

Memoranda

1834
1757.
77[1]

John T. Sullivan—[2]

Mr. Ficklin to Major Barry 8th of September 1834—The Editor of the Gazzett—says, Mr. Bells advice to Col Johnston to oppose a national convention and adds I have seen Mr Bells letter to Col. Johnston & his whole advice is to ruin Col Johnston, *& the cause—the very same that the worst enemy would give*, and yet the friendship of Col Bell for Col Johnston cannot be doubted.[3]

This to be communicated to Mr Balch the friend of Mr Bell[4]

Thomas Benson, of Newyork, Presents the marble monument for Genl Lafayette. Mr. B. is an Irishman—about 5 years in america—A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Memorandom of extracts of a letter from Mr. Ficklin Ky. to Major Barry 8th. of Septbr. communicated to A. B. 3rd. Octbr. 1834—A. J.

ANS, DLC (44).

1. The Marquis de Lafayette was born in 1757 and died in 1834 in his 77th year.

2. On October 3 AJ appointed former BUS director John T. Sullivan as Army paymaster to replace the late William Piatt. AJ nominated Sullivan to the Senate on December 3, but the Senate rejected him on January 15, 1835.

3. Joseph Ficklin (1775–1859) was the postmaster at Lexington, Ky., and former editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*. Its present editor was Thomas J. Pew. In a May 15, 1835, letter to *Globe* editor Blair, Pew confirmed that he had seen a letter, written in August or September 1834, in which John Bell had urged Richard M. Johnson "to favor a National Bank, or the re charter of *the* Bank of the United States, (with modifications perhaps,)" and "objected strongly to a Convention of the party, for the purpose of concentrating its forces." Pew said that Bell had also urged Johnson to become a presidential candidate, though perhaps not in that letter (*Globe*, June 2, 1835). Both Bell and Johnson subsequently repudiated Pew's account (*Nashville Republican*, September 15, 1836).

4. Alfred Balch (1785–1853) was a Nashville lawyer and political operative. AJ wrote him on October 3, apparently enclosing extracts from Ficklin's letter to Barry. Balch replied on October 30 (below).

From William Berkeley Lewis

4 Octr. 1834

D. Genl.,

Herewith I enclose to you a letter this morning recd. from Mr. Toland. I have written him a line informing him of your *good health*; and that, as I had not time to see you before I left for Virginia, where I should be two or three days, I should take the liberty to send you his letter for your perusal. Respectfully

WBL

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Lewis inclosing one from Mr Toland answd. by A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

[Enclosure: Henry Toland to Lewis]

Philada. Octr 2 1834

My Dear Major,

I see by the Globe of yesterday, that Genl. Jackson has got safe back to Washington, and I hope in excellent health. Please present him my most affectionate respects, and write me particularly how he is, as we all want to know the state of his health.

our friend Horn is reciving every day, letters from Gov. Marcy, Mr Schepley of Maine, Mr P. V. Daniel of Richmond &c &c, in answer to *forgeries* under his signature to these Gentlemen, acquainting them with the *blue prospects* of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania, and urging them to do something to restore the deposits &c. &c.

You must take prompt notice of this in the Globe, and refer him to Horn's card in the Pennsylvanian, and American Sentinel of this morning.[1]

Charles Biddle called to see me this morning. I wish the President would give him a situation. He is very much in need of one, for I believe he has not a dollar. He is a man of undoubted talents, and of a great deal of pride, and poverty renders his situation most gloomy. The Governorship of Michigan, and the vacant paymastership are yet to be filled. Do have the kindness to ask the President to give him one or the other.[2]

I see him very frequently at my house, and office, and no man conducts himself with more propriety.

I think there are peculiar circumstances in Biddle's position and situation, that should recommend him strongly to the favor of the President and the party.

When Gov Cass was here, he said to me that it would not do to have Father & Son in Law in the Pay Master Dep., signifying that he could not appoint Mr Biddle. For my own part, I cannot see any objection.[3] B.

seems depressed, and I feel anxious that he should be relieved. It is out of his power to go into business, and in fact he has not talents for ordinary Mercantile pursuits. I hope my dear Major, that you will speak to the President on his subject. and I remain as ever most sincerely Your friend

H Toland

ALS, DLC (44). AJ wrote Toland on October 5. Toland replied on October 8 (below).

1. Henry Horn published "A Card" in the October 2 *Pennsylvanian* and October 3 *Globe*, stating that leading men had recently received "letters over my supposed signature, containing opinions and sentiments utterly at variance with those I have always held, and still continue to hold in relation to the wise and patriotic measures of the present administration of the general government, which letters I never wrote." He named New York governor William L. Marcy, Maine senator Ether Shepley (1789–1877), and Virginia lieutenant governor Peter Vivian Daniel (1784–1860) among recipients of the "base forgeries," and warned that any purported letters from him "containing a single sentiment or opinion adverse to the whole or any part" of AJ's course against the Bank were "forgeries and frauds, deserving public execration and punishment."

2. AJ had nominated Charles Biddle to a Florida district judgeship in February 1832, but the Senate had rejected him. On May 1, 1835, AJ appointed Biddle to explore prospects for a canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Panama (*HRDoc* 228, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 3–4, Serial 328).

3. AJ had appointed Biddle's son-in-law John Stahl Lytle (1800–1839) to be an Army paymaster in January 1834.

To Martin Van Buren

Washington Octbr. 5th. 1834.

My dear Sir,

We arrived here on the evening of the 30th. ultimo, with improved health, leaving Mrs. Donelson & the children in Tennessee, to follow after so soon as the health of the children and water will permit, the two little sons still labouring under fever. I left my daughter just recovering from a severe attack of fever, quite feeble, just able to set proped in her bed; I have not heard from her since I left on the 8th. ultimo, but hope she & babe have entirely recovered. We learn by a letter to Major Donelson that Emily has been taken down with ague & fever since we left her.

From the tone of some of the news papers in Tenness a stranger would suppose that her citizens were wavering on the subject of my successor. I can assure you that no State in the union will be found more united than T. on that question—a few, *would be Bank men*, have been trying to sow discord amonghst the republican ranks, to aid the opposition by dividing, to conquor, but all in vain—no man, whatever may be his personal standing with the people, who will advocate a recharter of the, or a, Bank could get 500 votes in any District in Tennessee. judge Mc.Lains is at Nashville electioneering—but all in vain—the Bank men tried to establish

a McClain paper in Nashville but it fell still born—the judge has but little standing there—hear what you will, rely on this, that T. will be united in favor of the candidates selected at *the great* national convention to be convened for that purpose; and the earlier that convention meets, *now*, the better, that the minds of the people may be drawn to the candidates presented by them—the great object of the opposition is, by dividing the people to prevent an election by them, & throw it into the House of Representatives & there, by the power of the Bank, a concentration of all parties, and dregs of party, & corruption, to deprive the people of their choice. The convention meeting at an early day will concentrate the people on the candidates presented by it, and destroy all hopes in the opposition.

Since my return I have been looking over *all* matters and things every thing is promising, and providence has been smiling upon us, and giving us unusual prosperity every where—as to our political horrison it is brightening all over the Union—as to the prospects in Pennsylvania I inclose you a letter this moment received from our friend Mr Leiper[1]—you will see the jesuistical course of the King of France toward us—to carry out the maxim, "to ask nothing but what is shurly right, and permit nothing that is wrong," there is nothing now left for me but a recommendation of strong measures, to protect our national character, and procure justice to our citizens by compelling France to a prompt fulfilment of her treaty with us.

you will discover from the papers—notwithstanding all the Kings promises—all our remonstrances thro our minister, the chambers has been adjourned to the 29th. of Decbr. without any attempt on the part of the King to bring the Treaty before them—of course Congress must adjourn before we can hear any thing from them. ?When will you be here¿—where is the notes you made out on the Wabash appropriation &c &c—you ought to be here early in Novbr. I am about to prepare my message to Congress. The Post O. committees are here & progressing—Barry will come out triumphantly I believe—all my Houshold unite in kind regards to you—our Treasury is overflowing &c—yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0504). Van Buren replied on October 13 (below).

1. Either William Jones Leiper (1803–1860) of Philadelphia or his brother, former congressman George Gray Leiper (1786–1868).

To Levi Woodbury

Washington Octbr. 6th. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of the Treasury makes known to him, that on this day it was communicated to the President that

Arthur Mc.Intire a clerk in the General Land office had made use of the following language—

Speaking of the Presidents removing the deposits—"There were two evils in the Presidents existance, and to choose the lesser evil, assasination would be the lesser, sooner than the country should suffer by his doings."

The object of this note is, that you may call upon Mr. Mc.Intire to know whether he has used the foregoing language, and should he deny it, you will call upon Mr. James Mcguire who I am referred to as being present when the language was used. Mr. Mcguire is now I am informed in the city but is to leave Town in a few days for Norfolk where he is appointed sutler to the Navy—it will be well therefore that an investigation take place as early as your convenience will permit. The President not seeing you to day, has thought proper to address you this note.

[Endorsed by Woodbury:] file private

AN, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0525). Arthur Lile McIntire (1802–1880) had been employed in the GLO's Bureau of Scrip and Virginia Military Surveys under clerk Frederick Keller. Woodbury relayed AJ's complaint to GLO commissioner Elijah Hayward for investigation on October 7. McIntire responded the same day, branding the accusation as "base, malignant and fiendish" and stating "unequivocally, there is *no man* of honor, honesty, or truth living, who can sustain such a charge." Hayward forwarded his response to Woodbury on October 8. He reported that McGuire and another interviewed witness had positively confirmed the charge; but, as McIntire had named them both as personal enemies and continued vehement in his denial, Hayward knew not whom to believe. Woodbury noted on his report that "I do not feel justified in approving" McIntire's continued employment (Woodbury Papers, DLC). A February 1, 1835, office report by Keller noted his dismissal (*HRDoc* 187, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 16–17, Serial 289).

From Sylvester Simmons Southworth

Providence Octo 6. 1834.

Sir,

Since the day that you came before the public in the guise of a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have been intimately connected with the public press, and have, to a certain extent been among those who have attempted to blight your prospects. In two instances, I have warmly advocated your course: I allude to the Veto on the Bank Bill and your resolution to remove the public Deposites. To the best of my ability I defended those measures, and for the stand I took have subsequently been denounced by the party to which I was for years unfortunately attached.

The object of this Letter, is to say, in terms the most respectful, that whilst the people of the present day cannot and will not do justice to your heroism and Military renown, because they are not capable of commending them with sufficient zeal and warmth, posterity and the whole

American people, will rank you among the most worthy and distinguished statesmen of any age or nation, for the noble and patriotic war you have successfully waged against the Bank of the United States.

I for one of the American people, will ever struggle, whilst life shall remain, to do justice to Genl Andrew Jackson, the noblest of American Statesmen and first among the Patriots of the world. I have the honor to be Dr Sir Your very obt Servant

S. S. Southworth

ALS, DLC (44). Between 1826 and 1833 Southworth (1798–1872) had been editor of Providence, R.I., papers including the *Literary Cadet*, *Literary Subaltern*, and *City Gazette*.

From Reuben Miles Whitney

Washington October 6th. 1834.

Dear Sir,

About twelve months ago; after the transfer of the public agency, for the receipt and disbursment of the revenue, from the Bank of the United States had been determined upon, and some of the new agents (State Banks) had been employed, and had entered into contracts, stipulating, among other things, to pay the expences of an agent or agents, which might be appointed by the Treasury Department; by the advice of some of our friends, I made a Journey to the north, and obtained from the Deposite Banks in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the enclosed paper, signed officially, by order of the boards of directors of the respective banks.

Upon my return to Washington with this paper, it was thought best not to have any action upon it, untill it was seen, what Congress would do, in relation to the subject, with which that might be connected.[1]

Always understanding, that such an agency in some form, was deemed nessessary, I acquiesced in the propriety of a postponement of the subject; supposing, however, that what I sought and was recommended for, would be ultimately granted.

Congress after a seven months session adjourned, and left the whole subject as it stood when they met.

About the period of the adjournment of Congress, the late Secretary of the Treasury vacated his seat, which soon after was filled by the present officer of that department; who, being an entire stranger to what had passed between his predecessor and myself; I therefore had to commence anew.

As I had the honour to inform you, on the day of your departure from this city for Tennessee, the Secretary of the Treasury stated, that as you had decided upon all the important subjects connected with the transfer of the deposites, he would prefer that you should decide upon the subject of my application.[2]

Nearly simultaneous with your departure for Tennessee, and probably growing out of an interview between yourself, Mr Taney and Mr. Woodbury, a proposition was submitted to me for my consideration, to take a situation in the Bank of the Metropolis, to combine with which, the agency of other Banks might be satisfactory to me, and enable me to bestow my services in advancing the interests of the Bank of the Metropolis, as well as in promoting the success of the general measure. To this proposition, I readily consented, provided, a combined agency could be effected which would be satisfactory.

Mr Kendall was kind enough to undertake the agency, of negotiating with the Bank of the Metropolis. His first interview with the President of that institution was very satisfactory.[3] He appeared ready and willing to do any thing, to carry into effect the proposed measure. After a lapse of time, without hearing any thing from him, and within a few days past, upon being somewhat pressed for information as to what had been done by the Bank in relation to the subject; it was discovered that the proposition had been viewed with Jealousy by the President; as his letter written to Mr Kendall will shew, and that nothing whatever had been done towards carrying into effect, what, at first, he appeared so ready to arrange.

There appears to have been a misunderstanding between the President of the Bank, and Mr Taney; which, Mr Kendall can explain to you, as well as the course which his agency in the matter has taken.

The President of the Bank in a letter to Mr Kendall, makes use of this expression; "it [the proposition] being now less disagreeable." If it would be disagreeable to any one connected with the government and direction of the bank, that I should be placed there, or take a situation there as proposed; it would not be less disagreeable to me to accept it. Under such circumstances, I should consider it a duty owing to myself, positively to decline any connexion with the Bank upon the plan proposed. I would not voluntarily go where Jealousy would reign, or where peace and harmony would not exist. During the whole time that Congress was in session, and while this subject, in which I feel so deeply interested, was suspended; I avoided speaking to you upon it, with the hope, that it would eventually be arranged without troubling you. As things are now situated, I have not seen how to avoid it now, which I gladly would have done.

Perhaps some mode can be devised, by which, my wishes can be gratified without any connexion with the Bank of the Metropolis. If not, and an arrangement can be effected, which will be *agreeable* to that Bank, it will be equally so to me.

I do not know that it is nessessary, to state to you the grounds upon which I should rest a claim, upon the patronage of the Government, did I think a formal one was required.

Were I called upon to state those grounds, they would be in part as follows.

The amount, which, in the course of my commercial pursuits I paid into the public treasury; upwards of One million Six hundred thousand dollars; One hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars of which, was after I was overtaken by misfortune; the whole of which, was paid with the most rigid punctuality as the same became due; and I am not indebted to the Government a dollar in any shape.[4]

In the course of business, which led to these large payments into the Treasury, I lost a handsome fortune, with which I commenced.

The prosciption which I have experienced from the Bank and the Bank party, since I was suspected of not being one of its humble vassals. This commenced in 1828, when I spoke openly and wrote in condemnation of the base conduct and mismanagement of the Bank, which at that early day, I discovered was going on. Early in 1832, when I was suspected of having been the principal cause of an investigation into the affairs of the bank taking place; and when I was charged with having been the pioneer to the committee in its investigations; the simple circumstance, of the mistake of a date connected with a fact in my testimony, was seized hold of, and the attempt made to immolate me ~~at~~ on the alter of the resentment of the Bank. The talents and pens of an ex-president of the United States, and of the then chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means, were called into requisition, to denounce me. By them, backed by the Bank, I was held up for public reprobation.[5]

With a denunciation from so high a quarter the confidence of my best friends was staggered, my own feelings lascerated, and my family made exceedingly unhappy, I may say, rendered almost miserable.

In a contest of such unequal odds, nothing sustained me but my own conscious integrity. I knew that I had truth to support me, and that it must ultimately prevail. I am happy to believe that it has prevailed; that the evils which it was intended should weigh me down, have recoiled and fallen upon the heads of others.

In defending myself against these assaults, I was compelled, unwillingly, to appear before the public for the first time.[6] Previous to this, I had no wish whatever for public life or public employment. All that I had said and done previously against the Bank, was no more than what I felt every good citizen owed to his country to do, in aiding to bring before the public, the mal-practices of that institution, which I knew, from facts reported to me, and my own observation were going on against the general welfare.

After my defence and vindication of myself, against the assaults of the minions of Bank upon the investigating committee appeared, I had the gratification to believe that the great mass of the independent portion of the community considered it triumphant. Not so, with those who were wedded to the Bank, *in action at least*. Upon my return to Philadelphia,

after the close of the session of 1832, I found myself treated by hundreds of those with whom I had for years been on terms of perfect intimacy, I may almost say of friendship, as if I had have been an outcast: I was shunned by them, when meeting in the streets, passing as if we had never known each other. Had this course of treatment been confined to myself alone, it would have made no impression. It was extended to my wife and daughters, so far as the Bank influence extended.[7] Happily, there were some few, too independent to regard the frowns of the bank, who in consequence, bestowed upon them increased attentions.

By the Commercial part of the community I was completely proscribed. I could not remain in Philadelphia and engage in Commerce. Where could I go? The same proscriptive disposition would follow me and be employed against me wherever I went; by the Bank and its partizans, in case I undertook commercial pursuits within the United States. My name was made known, and had become conspicuous throughout the United States. I must either abandon my country and take refuge in a foreign land, or stand forth and boldly war against the common enemy, and if it triumphed, I could but fall; and if it fell, rise upon its ruins.

It is now, six years, since I first undertook to expose the corrupt acts of the Bank: And the three last years of that time, have been devoted almost exclusively to aid in the contest. How much the part which I have taken, has contributed to the present result, I leave for others to decide. One thing I can safely affirm; no individual has been animated with a warmer zeal, or laboured with greater assiduity of mind than I have, in the tremendous conflict.

It cannot be supposed that the sacifice of time has been made, without a sacrifice of money. That has been great. Too great. More than I could have anticipated, from the length of time the contest has lasted; for some of which, I am under obligations to friends.

As the Senate is now constituted, I could not ask you for an appointment which would require the consent of that body; was there a vacancy which would be acceptable to me. Probably there are few individuals, against whom, the bank and its partizans feel so deep and bitter a hatred, as against myself: And no one whose name would be more speedily rejected by the Senate, if sent before them for nomination to office, than mine. Being fully aware of this, I have abstained from being an applicant, when vacancies existed, which I should have been pleased to have been appointed to fill.

Here, I beg to observe, that whatever claims I may think I may have, or howsoever much I am under the ban of proscription of the Bank and its partizans, I would neither solicit or accept any appointment or situation, whenever I did not feel satisfied, I could render services to the country or its institutions fully equal to any compensation I might receive. I want no sinacure.

I am well satisfied that it is allimportant, if not absolutely nessessary, that some supervising agency connected with the Deposite Banks should be established. In this opinion I am Joined by those of our friends, who have ~~been~~ an intimate knowledge of the subject, and feel an interest in the perfect success of the measure.

No doubt the present system will become a permanent one. The Deposite Banks if not formed into a league of Banks, will at least, or should on some points of general interest, be animated by the same feeling. That this may be successfully accomplished, it will become nessessary that there be established a common head or centre. This central head, must take the same position among the Deposite Banks in advising, that the Bank of the United States does among its Branches in directing. The general operations of each of the banks should be closely watched, their condition constantly observed, their operations in Domestic Exchanges attended to, and the public guarded against any thing oppressive in the rates which the banks fix to purchase bills, or to supply checks. To the Banks it would be of great service, to be informed, at the commencement of a quarter, the probable amount which they would be called upon to disburse on account of the Government within that quarter. This could easily be done, by ascertaining from the various departments the probable amount which would be required by each, and then apportion it among the different banks according to the amount of public money held by each.

It cannot be supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the vast duties which devolve upon him, can attend to all these minutia. There would be as much as any one individual could attend to, and report when nessessary, to the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be no sinacure as regards either labour or responsibility, to any one filling such an agency.

I think the Bank nearest to the Treasury Department, is the place where the central point for all communications to be made, should be established: But, with the feelings of Jealousy which have been manifested, and the circumscribed views, which I fear influences the direction and government of the Bank of the Metropolis, I doubt the policy of making it the head, unless more enlightened and expansive views can be infused into the minds of that body. That Bank, would undoubtedly derive great advantages by holding so important a position among its associates, and would gradually reap increased profits from its vastly increased credit which would naturally follow.

Many other particulars I omit, to be made the subject of a personal communication. I shall feel under the deepest obligations to you, if you can give this subject your attention at an early day; as I am desirous of having something determined upon soon, on my own account; as well, as in case such an agency shall be decided upon, it is important that its correspondence should soon commence. I am, With Respectful Consideration your Mo: Ob: Svt.

R. M. Whitney

[Endorsed:] Mr. Whitney—expose—of the Bank party—to remain on the Presidents file. A. J.[8]

ALS, DLC (44). Whitney had previously made his proposal for a Treasury agent to coordinate the deposit banks to Taney and then to Woodbury, and on July 8 AJ had written Woodbury declining it (above). On November 4 Whitney again addressed Woodbury, enclosing another copy of the deposit bank directors' October 1833 recommendation for a Treasury bureau, with him at its head, to oversee the system. Woodbury replied on November 5 that, like Taney before him, he was "satisfied that, under the present laws and appropriations applicable to the Treasury Department, no such agency as that proposed can be established by the Secretary of the Treasury." However, he said, if the deposit banks deemed it useful they could establish an agency themselves, at their expense. An 1837 House committee investigating whether the Treasury had improperly accorded Whitney the status and powers of a public official reported that twenty deposit banks had engaged him as their agent, with at least twelve paying him a regular salary (*HRRep* 193, 24th Cong., 2d sess., part 1, pp. 24–26, 63, Serial 307).

1. In October 1833, Whitney had gotten directors of six deposit banks in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to sign a letter (written by himself) to then Treasury secretary Taney, recommending that a new Treasury bureau be created to coordinate the operations of the deposit banks and that Whitney be appointed to run it (*HRRep* 193, 24th Cong., 2d sess., part 1, pp. 23–26, Serial 307).

2. Whitney had solicited Treasury secretaries Duane, Taney, and Woodbury in turn for appointment as government agent to supervise the deposit banks. On July 8, the day he left Washington for Tennessee, AJ had written Woodbury (above) declining to create such a position and suggesting that its functions, if deemed necessary, could be handled by an agent employed by the banks or a regular Treasury clerk.

3. John P. Van Ness was president of the Bank of the Metropolis.

4. Testifying before a House committee investigating the BUS in 1832, Whitney admitted failing in business in December 1825 from "heavy losses" on imports, "ruinous speculations," and "bad debts and misplaced confidence." Still he said he had paid the entire $128,714.97 he then owed the government, and overall had paid more than $1.6 million in customs duties since 1816 (*HRRep* 460, 22d Cong., 1st sess., p. 152, Serial 227).

5. As a leading witness against the BUS before the 1832 House committee, Whitney had accused president Biddle of loaning Bank funds to firms headed by his relations without board approval or proper security and without charging interest. Other witnesses contradicted his account and offered proofs that Biddle had been out of town at the time Whitney said he had executed the transactions. Though deeply divided in its opinion of the BUS, the full committee resolved without dissent that Whitney's particular accusations were "without foundation." A minority report, subscribed by House Ways and Means Committee chairman George McDuffie and former president John Q. Adams, said that the exposure of Whitney's "artfully devised story" was "one of those extraordinary interpositions by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, who must for ever stand forth as a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of Heaven" (*HRRep* 460, 22d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 115–119, 385–89, 433, 308, Serial 227).

6. In his defense, Whitney published *Memorial of Reuben M. Whitney, to the Honorable House of Representatives U.S. in Relation to the Charges Made against Him, as a Witness before the Committee of Investigation* (Washington, 1832). He restated his charges against Biddle and the BUS, complained of persecution and unfair treatment, and pled in exculpation of his controverted testimony "that a witness, with the fairest intention, may be mistaken in a date, or in stating one circumstance to have occurred at the same time, or immediately after the occurrence of another, when it may have been a few days, or even a few weeks afterwards" (p. 14).

7. Whitney's wife was Marie-Julie Dulongpre Whitney (1796–1853).

8. The words "Whitney" and "of the Bank party" are in Woodbury's hand, the initials in AJ's, and the rest in AJ Donelson's.

To Samuel Jarvis Peters

Washington City
October 7th. 1834

Sir,

On the receipt of the memorial of the citizens of New Orleans, respecting the reduction of the daily to a tri-weekly mail, between Mobile and that city, it was referred to the Post Master General whose report on the subject I have now the pleasure to enclose.

You will perceive that the Post Master Genl cannot be justly blamed for this reduction. His plan of retrenchment would have brought the expenditures of the Department within its revenues, in the course of a short period, without touching the arrangements then existing for the transportation of the mail, if Congress had granted the moderate loan applied for at the last session. This application having been refused by the majority of the Senate, the Department was of course obliged to take the steps which were in its power, from its own resources, to meet the demands against it.

If in the discharge of this duty there has been a necessary reduction in the accommodations to the City of New Orleans, it would seem that no blame therefor can be properly ascribed to him, but to the majority of the Senate, among whom is found the senators of your state, who withheld the appropriation which would have prevented the reduction. I am very respectfully yr. obt. srvt.

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, NcD (26-0531). *Nat. Intelligencer*, November 12, 1834. Peters had written AJ on July 28 (above). AJ had forwarded his letter to Barry, who replied to AJ on October 3. In that letter, which AJ now enclosed to Peters, Barry said that he had himself instituted the daily steamboat mail service between New Orleans and Mobile, believing that its vast importance to commerce outweighed its $40,000 annual cost. He charged that the Senate Post Office Committee's June 9 report had virtually compelled curtailment of the service by decrying its expense as "a waste of money" and by prompting the Senate to refuse his May 1 request for a loan to sustain postal operations. Barry observed that in floor debate, Louisiana senators Alexander Porter and George Augustus Waggaman (1782–1843) had expressed not "the least dissent from the condemnation" of the route contained in the committee's report (New Orleans *Bee*, October 23, 1834; 26-0482).

From William Brady

Murfreesboro 7th October 1834

Sir

On yesterday Mr Speaker Bell spoke to some of the people of this County in explanation of his political course, embracing the whole period of his congressional history. I will not attempt to give you the entire speech, for that would be a task of much labor; nor would it interest you,

but there were parts of it which I believed was variant from the truth, and therefore I have taken the liberty to lay it before you. I will extenuate nothing, nor set down ought in malice.[1]

Mr Bell spoke of his strength with the friends of the administration in the early part of the last session of Congress; and asserted that at that time not more than seven or Eight of the party were opposed to him; and that he could have succeeded to the Speakers Chair, by an overwhelming majority; but to break him down, and to destroy his popularity, his enemies urged the necessity of posponing the election until the deposit and the question of the recharter of the Bank was settled. And he said after these questions had been disposed of Mr Stevenson was made to occupy the Chair, and the appointment, or nomination of Minister to England was suspended for the same purpose, to weaken him (Bell) by whispering distrust of his faithfulness to the measures of the administration. These things he said were acted for the purposes of his destruction by the machinations of his enemies; tho he did not charge the President of the U.S. with aiding in their artifices, for he knew that men of acknowledged sagacity were sometimes overeached by designing and intriegueing individuals.

Upon the subject of the currency, he spoke in derision of the idea of Gold and Silver ever becomeing the circulating medium of the Country. Pronounced it all a *Humbug* and that he had never tickeled the people with such falacies. He was understood to say that he was opposed to the *Bank or a Bank*, until the experiment was fairly made, in relation to the Local Banks—whether they would answer the purposes of Fiscal Agents for the Government, and facilitate exchanges for all the purpose of trade and commerce. It was evident from the manner of the Orator while discussing this point, that he did not believe in the success of the experiment—and intimated that *a Bank* of *the U.S.* at no distant day would be called for by the necessities of the Country; at which time he would be prepared to act; for he had no doubt as to the constitutional power of the Genl Government to create a National Bank.

In another part of his speech, he denied that he had been spoken to in relation to his silent course during the last session of Congress; or that it was intimated to him that his friends at home or in Congress expected of him a speech in support of the measure, in the removal of the deposites; he said that a statement of that nature come from what quarter it might was false.

The whole speech was uttered in bad temper and worse taste, and evinced a refractory spirit.

I would call to your recollection, the documents embracing Bentons speeches on the currency &c., which you done me the honor to say you would forward me—and such other papers as will throw light upon the *Fiscal* condition of France and such other nations or Countries as have a Gold and Silver currency. In my intercourse with the people, I find that

the *Farmer and mechanick*; all the producers are advocates for the metalic currency—The merchants and speculators for *a Bank or the Bank*. This I expect is pretty much the case in all parts of the U S, without the immediate power and influence of the Bank of the U S. and its branches

You Will please tender my respects to Mr. Earl and accept for yourself my best wishes for the continuance of your health, and the triumphant success of the measures of your administration[.] With considerations of high respect

Wm Brady

[Endorsed by AJ:] Genl Brady—Mr. Bells speech at Murfresborough—if truly reported it shews Mr Bell is incapable of the truth. I sent for & told him that I had recd. letters complaining bitterly of his silence he replied he had recd. many on the same subject &c &c—the whole of the story of the election being put off to injure him is *false* A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Brady was a former state representative from Rutherford County. John Bell had spoken at the courthouse in Murfreesboro on October 6. A synopsis of his speech in the October 11 Murfreesboro *Central Monitor* closely matched Brady's account, as did a longer report by "A Bystander" (likely Brady) in the same paper on October 18. On November 11 the *Nashville Republican* condemned the *Monitor* report as "a gross caricature," saying "that it was impossible, that Mr Bell could have uttered the ridiculous rigmarole there imputed to him." Rather the *Monitor* version was "a prejudiced, one-sided, imperfect and unfaithful sketch of a speech given from 'memory' by a bitter political opponent."

1. Shakespeare, *Othello*, Act 5, Scene 2.

From Henry Toland

Philad: Octr 8 1834

Dear Sir,

I have received your very esteemed letter of 5th inst., and I beg you to believe that your safe return to Washington, and in such renewed health, affords me the sincerest pleasure, and is a source of the highest gratification and interst to your friends here. I note your remarks respecting Mr Biddle, and the incompatibility of the Father and Son occupying similar posts. Mr. B's. pecuniary position, I have no doubt is very uncomfortable, for I believe he is destitute of means and money. He is a man of talents and fitted for any other pursuit, but a mercantile one. If it be in your power to give him a situation, he would be very grateful to you for it, and until he gets some employment, he will be very unhappy, as he is of a temperament of by no means the most placid character. The large majorities in the 1st and 3rd Districts are very satisfactory to the Republican party here, and the disappointment of the opposition (always blinded) is very great. They are always certain of victory until the trial comes, and then they are generally certain to be defeated.[1] The State of Pennsylvania was never in a sounder position than at present. The elections throughout will be very democratic,

and the friends of *No Bank*, will be greatly increased in the House of Representatives of the U States. Gov Wolf came to this City yesterday on the Columbian Rail road. He was recived in the most flattering manner. I called to see him last evening and in the Course of Conversation I said to him "that we all highly appreciated his Conduct last Winter, respecting the State loans, panic &c" He said to me in reply, "*You have to thank General Jackson for all that*." He returns to Easton or Harrisburg to morrow.[2] I have priced the Seeds at the principal establishments and they are as follows.

Clover seed $5 *and* $6 per bushel
Timothy $3 *and* $3.50—
blue grass—none
herd grass—$1—
at Coates—
Clover Seed $5 *and* 5⁵⁰⁄₁₀₀
Timothy $3 *and* 4.
blue grass $8—
Eastern timothy seed $17 a tierce of 7 bushels
York measure

If you wish any of the seeds forwarded to Nashville, it can be done by the Packet Ship Chandler Price to sail in a few days for New Orleans. Wm Leiper has been very ill, but is now again recovered. I was very apprehensive at one time, that we should loose him. Money is now quite as plenty as I have ever known it, and business is as usual. The wicked conduct of the Bank is now apparent to every one, and its friends decrease every day. I believe they would lend their money *if they could*, but their discount line falls every month from 1 to 2 or 3 millions. In 16 or 17 mos the agony will be passed with it, and I hope to live to see that day. The misery and bankruptcy which it caused from Nov. to June is of vast amount, and it is to be regretted that no accountability can be made to bear on them, for their misdeeds. My children enjoy excellent health, and I take all the care of them that I am bound to do. My mother resides permanently in Germantown, and considering her age, is very well.[3] She speaks of you frequently, and with much affection. I remain Dear General Your friend

H: Toland

[Endorsed by AJ:] answered, seed ordered, 1 tierce of 7 bushels of timothy & one bushel of blue Grass seed to be shipped to N.O. A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. In Philadelphia ward elections on October 3, candidates for inspector associated with Democrats Joel B. Sutherland in the first congressional district and Michael W. Ash in the third won by large margins. In congressional elections on October 14, incumbent Sutherland was reelected and Ash defeated incumbent John G. Watmough.

2. Pennsylvania governor George Wolf arrived at Philadelphia on October 7 and departed on October 9. AJ had written him around March 1 praising his resistance to the BUS (above).

3. Toland's mother was Sarah Barnhill Toland (1761–1837).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

Washington October 10th. 1834—

My dear Sarah

By Major Lewis who leaves us on the 12th. instant I send three pair of children shoes & two pair of stockings for my dear little Rachel & Andrew, which you will please present ~~them~~, with a kiss from Grand papa to his children—they are the best I could get and will do them on their journey hither.[1]

I have not had a single line from Andrew, or any information from you since I left the Hermitage except what oral information I recd from Mr. Catron at Wythe. I am wearied with anxiety and disappointed expectation—by every mail I have expected some letters and have received none. Major Donelson has received two letters from Stockly—names the ill health of Emily & the children, but does not say a word about your or the babes health. I have urged Andrew in all my letters to write me how you are. I am fearful that my letters are troublesome to him Therefore after the one that this to you is inclosed, I shall not write him again until I receive one from him.

accept my dear Sarah for you, and the dear little ones my prayers for your health and happiness, and present the same to Andrew and believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, John H. Freund (26-0574).

1. AJ had purchased the shoes from the firm of Gibbs & Coyle on October 7 (DLC-44) and the hose from Bradley & Catlett on October 9 (DLC-44).

From Trueman Cross

*[An Act of July 6, 1812, authorized the president "to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade." A later Act of April 16, 1818, required Senate confirmation for all brevet promotions (*Statutes, *2:785, 3:427).*

*In March 1829, at the outset of his administration, Jackson nominated 54 Army officers for brevet promotions for ten years' faithful service in one grade (which was itself in some cases a brevet grade), explaining that although awarding brevets on that basis had "produced much confusion in the Army," he nonetheless submitted the nominations because "it has been heretofore the practice to do so." The Senate approved the promotions, but over the next four years it deferred or tabled all of Jackson's subsequent brevet nominations, all of which were for ten years' service in grade (*Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:13–16, 18–19, 24, 35–37, 92,*

*114–16, 121, 222–24, 243, 254, 324–25, 328). In 1832 a bill to abolish brevets for ten years' service passed the Senate, drawing a protest signed by some senior Army officers (*HRDoc *253, 22d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 221). Secretary of War Cass likewise protested against stopping length-of-service brevets, calling them beneficial to military readiness and morale and "an act of justice to those entitled to them" (*HRDoc *1, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 20–21, Serial 254).*

*A bill abolishing future brevets for ten years' service in grade, but protecting "any right already acquired" thereto by past service, passed the Senate and House in 1834 and was signed by Jackson on June 30, the last day of the session. On the same day he nominated, and the Senate confirmed, a backlog of 71 brevet promotions for ten years' service in grade, some dating back to 1828 (*Statutes, *4:713–14;* Senate Executive Proceedings, *4:436–41). Among those promoted was Trueman Cross (1796–1846), an infantry captain and quartermaster with a staff rank of major who was breveted as a major.*

On June 30 Jackson also separately nominated three Army officers for brevet promotion: Major René Edward De Russy for brevet lieutenant colonel "for faithful service and meritorious conduct" to accord with his position as West Point superintendent; Brevet Colonel Abraham Eustis (1786–1843) for brevet brigadier general; and Brevet Major Henry Whiting (1788–1851) for brevet lieutenant colonel for "faithful and meritorious services." Whiting was an artillery captain and assistant quartermaster whose wife, Elizabeth Macomb Whiting, was the first cousin of Army commanding general Alexander Macomb. On learning of his promotion in July, Whiting wrote Macomb to decline it, being "unconscious of having rendered any services which give me a claim to distinction" over other officers. He was told in reply that declining "might be regarded as disrespectful to the President." As he later explained to Cass on December 1, for this reason alone he had acquiesced "with an undiminished repugnance to submitting to advancement for reasons which seemed to imply such injustice to my associates in grade" (DNA-RG 94, M567-90).]

Washington, Octr. 10th. 1834.

Sir,

Unwilling as I am to encroach upon your time I am nevertheless constrained by a deep sense of the injury which I have suffered, to ask your indulgence for a moment, while I briefly state my case for your consideration and decision.

It is known to you, that the law authorizing Brevet rank to be conferred on Officers of the Army, for ten years service in one grade, was repealed at the last session of Congress.

The practical operation of this repeal of an ancient law was, to cut off from Brevet promotion a number of worthy Officers who had nearly completed the required term of service in their respective grades. It was

therefore extremely hard, to make the best of it: But the hardship of their case under law became greatly increased by some irregular promotions which were made on the last day of the session of the Senate, probably without a full understanding of all the facts involved.

Among those promotions, was that of Captain and Brevet Major Henry Whiting, Assistant Quarter Master, to be a Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet for "Faithful and Meritorious services."

Looking to the relation in which that Officer had stood to me for thirteen years previously—it being that of a subordinate and inferior grade under the organic law of the Quarter Master's Department—and knowing that his duties, during all that time, had been of secondary importance, it was impossible for me to regard his advancement, over my head, in any other light than as conveying the heaviest censure upon my official character; because it implied, in the strongest manner, the want of both merit and faithfulness in the discharge of the duties which had been confided to me for more than fifteen years.

Under these circumstances, I felt myself called upon, by a proper regard for my official reputation, to seek an investigation of my Conduct by asking for a Court of Inquiry: But I regret to say, that a request apparently so reasonable has been denied me; and the Secretary of the War having thus withheld from me what I conceive the law expressly secures to me as a personal right—namely, the investigation of my official conduct whenever I shall find myself suffering under injurious imputations—I am constrained to appeal to you, as the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army for relief.[1]

It is not my intention Sir, to trouble you with an argument. The case does not require it. But I beg to refer you to the 91st. and 92d. articles of war, on which I rest my right. After some general provisions on the subject of Courts of Inquiry, the latter article adds, "but as Courts of Inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious Commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or *demanded by the accused*."[2]

Nothing, I apprehend, could be plainer than this. What I have a right to *demand*, surely no one can have a right to refuse. Such rights would be utterly repugnant to each other, and both cannot, therefore, exist. I have shewn an express provision of law in favor of my right to demand a court of inquiry, while there is not, as I conceive, any authority to be derived from the law in favor of the right to refuse it. On the contrary, there would seem to be an undoubted obligation to comply with my demand.

A Court of Inquiry is unlike a Court Martial. The latter being designed to punish offences against the public, may be ordered or not, at the discretion of those who are charged with the protection of the public interest: But the former is the means afforded an Officer laboring under imputa-

tions, however vague they may be, of clearing up his character: and is, therefore, a personal right of which he cannot be legally deprived. The law has guarded the subject with peculiar care. Looking to the probable abuse of the power by inferior functionaries, it reserves to the President alone the right to direct an inquiry into the conduct of an Officer without his consent: while it secures to the Officer the priviledge of demanding an investigation of his conduct whenever he may deem it necessary. It is not to be presumed, while the law expressly prohibits all authorities inferior to the President, from instituting an inquiry into my conduct unless demanded by me, that it intended to confer upon them the right to refuse to comply with such demand when made.

It is in vain to say "that as no imputation has been made against me a Court of Inquiry cannot be legally instituted." The law regards every Officer as the Judge of his own character, and he is to determine when it requires a resort to a Court of Inquiry. To make the exercise of his right dependent upon another's discretion, would be to destroy it in effect. It will not unfrequently happen, that the injury proceeds from the very source to which the demand must necessarily be addressed, and if it can be refused at discretion, an Officer may wither through a lifetime under injurious imputations, without the power of shewing to the world that they are unmerited.

But it is impossible to doubt, that the inevitable effect of the promotion of a junior member of my own Department, over my head, for faithful and meritorious services, must be highly injurious to my character and standing; and I therefore pray you to direct, that a Court of Inquiry be instituted in compliance with my demand, and that the Commission of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel be withheld from Major Whiting, until it be ascertained, by a thorough investigation, whether the rights of other Officers, equally meritorious, have not been violated by his irregular promotion.

I desire not to be misunderstood. I am not complaining of neglect. Although I had served nine years in the grade of Major and discharged the duties of a Brigadier General for more than three years when my prospect of advancement was cut off by the repeal of the law, I was not conscious that I had any claims to promotion over the heads of other Officers, and had not, therefore, the slightest expectation of such a thing. But I was equally unconscious of deserving to have others raised over my head—especially a junior member of my own department, one whom the law regards as my *Assistant*, and who had never served a day in my grade: And it is against this attempt to degrade me, that I do venture to complain, relying, for my apology, upon your own just appreciation of the feelings of an Officer under such humiliating circumstances.[3]

In conclusion I beg to assure you Sir, that if I could believe for a moment, that the nomination referred to, had been duly considered by you, and that it was made with a full understanding of the facts in the

case, and of the injurious bearing of the measure upon the interests of others, I should not presume to trouble you with this appeal. But such I am persuaded is not the case. The high regard for justice which has ever characterized your measures, forbids the belief, that it was your intention to disturb the existing relations of Officers and wound the feelings of some, by the undue advancement of others. Referring you to the accompanying documents in further illustration of my case, I have the honor to be Sir, With high respect, Your most Obt. Servt.[4]

T. Cross
Major & Q:Master U.S. Army

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Cross—complains—to be examined—A. J.

Genl Jones and Genl Jessup, ~~to be~~ called upon for a report of this case—& Genl Jones for the facts that constitute the meritorious services of Capt Whiting on which his Brevitsies are based, to justify the ~~over-slawry~~ promotion of the other officers named over others of superior grade A. J[5]

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-32). George Croghan wrote AJ about Cross on December 22, and Cross wrote again on December 23 (both below).

1. Cross had written Cass on July 12 to protest being overslaughed by Whiting, a junior officer in the Quartermaster Department with less experience, seniority, and responsibility than himself, and whose appointment as brevet major had postdated his own by several years. Because Whiting's promotion over his head necessarily implied a "want of faithfulness and meritorious services" in himself, Cross requested a court of inquiry "to investigate my official conduct in general, and especially in relation to the character, extent, relative importance and faithfulness of my services while I have been attached to the Quarter Master's Department." On August 21, General Macomb had replied for Cass "that as there is no imputation whatever against you as an Officer or a Gentleman, there can be no grounds, on which a Court of inquiry can, according to your request, be legally instituted" (DNA-RG 107, M222-32).

2. Cross quoted Article 92 of the "Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," adopted by Congress in 1806 (*Statutes*, 2:370).

3. Cross had served as a staff major in 1820–21 and then again continuously since his appointment as quartermaster in 1826. As Quartermaster General Thomas S. Jesup explained to Cass on October 31, Cross had acted in his stead as head of the office for forty-four months when Jesup was absent or incapacitated by illness (DLC-45).

4. Cross appended three documents: copies of his July 12 letter to Cass and of Macomb's August 21 reply, and a list of ten staff and line officers, including himself, who were overslaughed by Whiting's brevet (DNA-RG 107, M222-32).

5. Roger Jones (1789–1852) was the Army's adjutant general and Thomas Sidney Jesup (1788–1860) the quartermaster general. Jones wrote AJ on October 30 that he did not have at hand the facts concerning Whiting's meritorious services, which may have pertained to his record in the War of 1812 and which, he believed, had been set forth in a letter from Macomb to Cass that was shown to AJ at the capitol on June 30, the day of Whiting's nomination. Jones remarked that the breveting of junior officers over seniors for "meritorious conduct," far from an aberration, was "a characteristic of the general system of *Brevets*." It was by definition "an *advance* of the rank and commission in which the Officer may have served" and was neither "unjust, or a grievance" to others (DNA-RG 107, M222-32). Jesup reported to Cass on October 31 that Cross had discharged major responsibilities in the Quartermaster Department "with a zeal, industry and ability rarely equalled." Whiting had

also shown "zeal and ability; but his sphere of action has been very limited compared with that of Major Cross" (DLC-45).

Following the reports of Jesup and Jones, Macomb also reported to Cass in November. He explained that, as repeal of the ten-year-service provision probably meant an end to peacetime brevets except on "very extraordinary occasions," he had looked over the list of Army officers and found two, Whiting and Eustis, whom he "felt it my duty" to recommend for brevets as "an act of justice," having both "served long, faithfully and with singular merit, and who had not had, in the course of their service, the good fortune in regard to promotion, to which their general conduct and services would seem to have entitled them, but which, circumstances alone, without any injustice, had denied them." He cited Whiting's exemplary conduct and valor in combat in the War of 1812, "his high character as a man; and great attainments as an Officer," and his noteworthy endeavors in peacetime to promote "the purity of the institution, and the character of the service." Macomb pointed out that Whiting's line appointments as lieutenant, captain, and brevet major had all preceded Cross's, and that Cross therefore did not outrank him "in any footing whatever" except their respective staff ranks within the Quartermaster Department, which were neither permanent nor portable (DNA-RG 108, M857-1).

From Washington Irving

New York, Oct 10th. 1830[1]

Dear Sir,

I understand that James Roosevelt Bayley son of Dr Guy C Bayley of this city is candidate for a sub lieutenancy in the marine corps. He is a young gentleman of the most respectable and estimable connexions, and I am convinced would acquit himself with great credit in the corps. His father is a staunch friend to the administration and a gentleman of great private worth. Having long been in habits of intimacy with the family connexions of Mr Bayley, and feeling assured that he is well worthy of the situation he solicits, I take the liberty of speaking this word in his favour and expressing how much satisfaction I should feel in his success.

It gives me great pleasure, sir, to hear of your return to Washington in good health, and spirits. With the highest respect Your friend & servt

Washington Irving

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Navy—A. J.

ALS, CtY (16-0357). Ralph M. Aderman et al., eds., *The Complete Works of Washington Irving: Letters,* vol. 2 (Boston, 1979), pp. 800–801. Irving (1783–1859) was a renowned author and from 1829 to 1831 had been secretary of the U.S. legation at London. Guy Carleton Bayley (1786–1859) was a New York City physician. His son James Roosevelt Bayley (1814–1877) did not receive a Marine commission. He later entered the Catholic priesthood and was Archbishop of Baltimore from 1872 to 1877.

1. Irving misdated. He wrote Navy secretary Mahlon Dickerson a nearly identical letter on October 10, 1834 (*Letters*, 2:800).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 11th, 1834

My son,

Thirty one days has elapsed since we left the Hermitage—Sarah on a sick bed and the babe not recovered from its attack. I left them with great anxiety for their restoration to health, but I resigned them to the protection of that allwise providence who holds us all in the hollow of his hands, in confidence he would preserve them—still I had your promise my son, that you would write me how they were—and I am now, even now, without one line from you. I am wearied with anxiety & disappointment. I have daily since my arrival here expected to receive a letter from you, and with each day, a disappointment. Major Donelson has recd. two letters from Stockly in neither of which is the health of Sarah or the family named—and whether to infer from this, that they are still sick or have recovered, I am at a loss to conclude, and am still at a greater loss to account for your silence, after the charge I gave you, and your promise to write me.

Major Lewis leave us on tomorrow for Nashville has promised me to visit the Hermitage deliver a little memento of my affection to Sarah for the children which is named in the inclosed letter which you will please hand her with my blessing to her and the sweet little ones with a kiss. I have requested the Major to make enquiry as to the health of all the family, to see the blood stock, and enquire as to the amt. of the cotton crop, that I may be prepared, if my means will permit, on the first of January next to pay Hill the ballance for the Land beyond what the cotton crop will produce. I hope your Ginn & Press performs well and what cotton we raise will go to markett well handled, well ginned, & baled, each bale, averaging at least 500 lbs. The Major will leave Tennessee for this place early in Novbr. by whom I shall hope to hear that all the family are in good health, & that you & Sarah is about to leave the Hermitage for this place. I will be glad to be informed what Payton[1] has done with the fillies & how the performed.

Say to Thomas, with my kind salutations to him Emma & the son, that I have recd. Mr Nichols draft for $494 for the debts paid by him which I have duly honored and he is now clear of debt, and his little crop he can apply to his comforts—give my respects to the Doctor and to Alexander and believe me affectionately yours[2]

Andrew Jackson

P.S. When you engage your overseer recollect to bind him in your articles to rais plenty of potatoes & have the garden worked, and that the blooded stock shall be well attended to, and be sure to limit him about employing our servants in his domestic concerns—bind him plainly & particularly. I

have no doubt but he is an honest man but we have been greatly imposed upon & suffered much injury—A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).
1. Balie Peyton.
2. AJ Jr.'s birth brother Samuel R. Donelson had received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1833.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Octbr. 12th. 1834

Dr Andrew,

I enclose you the bill drawn on me by Charles M. Nichol for $494-51/100 being the amount paid for Thos. J. Donelson—you will please hand it to your brother with my respects to him Emma & the son and believe me affectionately yrs.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44). Thomas J. Donelson wrote AJ on November 4 (below).

From Edward Livingston

(Private)

Paris Octr 12 1834

My dear General

This letter will find you returned to the Seat of Government, I *hope* with improved health and I *know*, with your usual determination to sacrifice it in the public service as often as occasion may seem to require it. If the accounts I receive from home may be relied on the general prosperity of the Country and the result of the arduous struggle in which you have been engaged are such as must have the happiest effect on your mind and give you both spirits and health: while they Disarm opposition of ~~their~~ its power to harrass you & alarm the nation by false predictions of Distress. Never were poor prophets so completely contradicted by Events. For ever may such be fate of those who predict evil to our Country, for ever may those who like you Devote themselves to its service, like you have the firmness to crush Corruption and protect the Constitution from its attacks.

I have just returned from the Mineral Waters of Savoy with my health improved, but not quite reestablished. I have a strange fever which seizes me every eight or nine Days, prostrates my strength for 24 hours, but leaves me until its next return in perfect health. During my absence the public service has not suffered for the City has been entirely deserted by the Ministers of the crown, and all the Diplomatic corps. They are slowly

returning; the Minister for foreign Affairs has not yet returned; and when they have all come back, nothing can be anticipated for our Concerns until the chambers meet. My opinions therefore on that subject as expressed in my public despatches and in my private letters remain unchanged

On my return from Savoy I passed through Switzerland & Wertenberg & Baden in Germany & was agreeably surprized with the appearance of ease and comfort exhibited by the inhabitants, and the high state of improvement in the cultivation of the Lands. Switzerland is a country that must be seen to have any adequate Idea of its natural beauties, and of the general and nearly equal distribution of wealth among its inhabitants. they are however becoming too numerous for the contracted limits of their Country and are daily furnishing ours with Emigrants of the most useful description—a market is opening there and in the German States particularly those on the Rhine for some of our most important exports which if Duely attended to by our Government can not fail of producing important Effects on our Commerce and agriculture.

Mrs Livingston and my Daughter request to be mentioned in the most respectful and affectionate terms to you & to Mr & Mrs. Donelson[.] I am my Dear General Your affectionate & Devoted Friend

Edw Livingston

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Livingston Private—A. J

ALS, DLC (44).

From Roger Brooke Taney

Baltimore Octr. 12. 1834

My Dear Sir

I wished very much to have come to Washington to pay my respects to you, & to congratulate you on your safe return and improved health. But I have for the last three weeks too sick to bear the journey to Washington—and am now hardly fit to attend to business, although my professional duties compel me to be in court. I am however I hope recovering—and flatter myself that I shall have the pleasure of waiting on you before the meeting of Congress.

You will readily imagine how much we are mortified & disappointed by our total defeat here and in other parts of the State.[1] The truth is that our friends saw that there had been such a decided reaction in favour of the administration since the last spring—and that our friends were so much excited and roused that they counted on carrying the elections by the mere force of public opinion. There was no party organization of the least value on our side. But on the side of the adversary there was the most complete party arrangements and discipline & carried out in such detail

that it reached every man in the state who could in any way be influenced. They have spent enormous sums of money. For the Bank and the whole moneyed interest in Baltimore, were determined cost what it would to wreak their vengeance on me, and to procure such a result in Maryland as would be most mortifying to me, & such as they hope may affect my character and standing in other states.

The result is I acknowledge sufficiently mortifying—and I now see plainly enough that it is to be followed out by a like hostility to me in my professional pursuits. But our spirit is not broken and we shall renew the contest with vigor and we are persuaded that before the next election of President we shall be able to regain the state. The march of public opinion may be checked for a time by the profuse expenditure of money and the vehement exertions of the adversary. But I have an unshaken confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and am quite sure that they will soon come right How fortunate it is that you brought on the contest so early. It is now manifest that if it had been delayed until the charter expired—and the sufficiency of the state Banks had not been proved by actual experience in the mean time—the Bank would have ruined the country or have extorted a recharter.

I rejoice to find that Mr. Woodbury is in a situation to enable him to pay off the entire balance of the National debt. This too immediately after all the clamour of public distress and failing revenue. It will form a memorable item when it is announced in your next message—for it is I believe the first time in the history of nations that a large public debt has been entirely extinguished. When we are clear of a national debt and a national Bank the Republic will be safe.

Wishing you my Dear Sir most cordially continued health and happiness I am with the highest respect your friend & obt St.

R. B. Taney

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Taney—

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Whigs won a large majority in elections for the Maryland house of delegates on October 6, including victories in Baltimore City and Frederick County where Taney had delivered speeches.

Jesse Speight to Levi Woodbury

Greene Hill 12th of Oct. 1834

My Dear Sir,

I enclose you two letters from two of our most respectable citizens. They are good men and true. The letters relate to matters under your immediate charge and when I come on to Washington will see about them.

Marshall was our candidate for the legislature and has no doubt lost his election through the influence of the U.S. officers at that post, who are all of them opposed to us, and if we loose *Brown* this winter from the Senate it will be owing mainly and chiefly to this.[1] The county of Carterett send three members to the legislature and is Jackson to the *hub* but Major Kirby who commands at Fort Macon has used his influence in conjunction with D Borden who finds the troops with provisions, in favour of the opposition and have beaten our men by small majorities.[2] The troops it seems was paid off in Virginia money which is below *par* in our state, and this just on the eve of the election, and hence you may see the turn that was given to the matter. Doct. Hunt who wishes to be appointed Surgeon at Occracock is a fine man and I should like for him to have it, but of these matters more when I see you.[3]

You see our New Bank has gone into operation. Suppose you open a correspondence them about the matter we have been talking about. It is *all important* that this matter should be attended to.[4] With sentiments of great respect I am Dear Sir yours &c.

(signed) J. Speight

[Endorsed by AJ:] Let a strict enquiry be had into the conduct of the officers complained of, and particularly why the paymaster has paid the troops in depreciated paper when he could as easily paid them in specie, it is his duty in all cases so to do—as all the revenue is specie and all public dues are payable in specie. A. J.[5]

Copy, DNA-RG 99 (26-0604). Richardson, 3:96. Both the letter and AJ's endorsement are in an unknown copyist's hand. Speight (1795–1847) was a North Carolina congressman.

1. In August state elections in North Carolina, former legislator Thomas Marshall (1790–1866) had been defeated for a Carteret County senate seat by incumbent Otway Burns. On November 20 the legislature reelected U.S. senator Bedford Brown (1795–1870) with 113 votes to 81 in opposition.

2. Brevet major Reynold Marvin Kirby (1790–1842) commanded an artillery company quartered at Beaufort, N.C., while nearby Fort Macon was under construction. Borden was likely former Carteret County legislator David Wallace Borden (1803–1858). In November Kirby's command was ordered to occupy the now completed Fort Macon.

3. James William Hunt (1794–1848) of Beaufort had been appointed an Army assistant surgeon in 1832. His appointment was revoked in August 1833 after he declined a required Medical Board examination, and was not renewed.

4. The North Carolina legislature had chartered the Bank of the State of North Carolina in January 1834. The Treasury selected it as a deposit bank in April 1835.

5. On November 7, Army paymaster general Nathan Towson wrote Cass enclosing Charleston-based paymaster Abraham A. Massias's denial of paying North Carolina troops in discounted Bank of Virginia paper. Towson said "the charge was, as I anticipated, unfounded" (DNA-RG 107, M221-114). Joel Poinsett complained to AJ about Massias on October 20 (below).

To William Berkeley Lewis

Washington Octbr. 13th. 1834

My dear Sir,

This moment the two letters inclosed was handed to me by Mr Brady the one from Mr. C. Cassady to you was opened at the office and finding one inclosed to me was brought by Mr. Brady—the sealed one is from Major Lee, & I hasten to inclose it to you at Nashville.[1]

Mrs. & Mr Pajoit has not arrived Mrs. Surrurier is very anxious to see them before she leaves us.

If you have any time, write me if only three lines, how Sarah & the children are, and where Andrew is that I may form some idea of the cause that he has not written me.

all join in kind salutations to you—give my respects to all friends & believe me yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNPM (26-0624). Lewis had left Washington for Tennessee on October 12.

1. Peter Brady (1792–1856), a clerk in the Treasury Department second auditor's office, was acting as auditor in the absence of Lewis and chief clerk James Eakin. Cassady was Charles Cassedy of Tennessee, and Major Lee was Henry Lee.

To Roger Brooke Taney

Washington Octbr. 13th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

I should have done myself the pleasure of writing you immediately after my return to this plaice, but had the pleasure of seeing you amiable family from whom I learned that you would be here in a few days. I am this moment advised that you will not be here before the return of your family to Baltimore—if this be so I shall regret it very much as I have a great desire to see you & consult with you upon some important points necessary to be embraced in my message.

your legal opinion on the charge for damages by the Bank is much wanted upon the files of the atto. Genls records—as well as in the possession of the Secretary of the Treasury on which subject I have as well as on others, ~~subjects I have~~ a desire to see you—leaving these matters entirely out of view, nothing will afford me more pleasure to see you as a private friend & shake you by the hand—you have my warmest friendship & most ardent wishes for your prosperity & happiness thro life & that of your amiable family[.] I remain respectfully yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MdHi (26-0627). The legal opinion AJ sought was one presumably written by Taney as attorney general around June 1833 in explication of his advice to then Treasury secretary Duane to refuse the BUS's claim for damages on the protested bill of exchange against France. Taney replied on October 20 (below).

From Edward Livingston

(Confidential)

Paris 13 Octr 1834

Dr General

I neglected in my letter of yesterday to Draw your attention as I had intended to the intimation contained in my public Despatches and I think in my private letter to you that I thought a favorable opportunity presented itself of making a commercial treaty with some or all of the Italian States, & that if commissioned for that purpose I would willingly attend to the negociation. That offer however was founded entirely on the supposition that Congress would be unwilling to provide for a Mission to Naples, & that the Expence of a Special Envoy might be spared by sending me from hence at a period ~~of~~ when the Duties of the legation would not suffer by by absence—Instances of such Missions having very frequently occurred in our Diplomacy, when no new nomination was made. This suggestion however was made entirely on the idea that the nomination of a resident minister would not be approved by the Senate, for there is no Doubt that a permanent Mission would be much better calculated for the Object than a mere occasional appointment.[1] As there seems from what I understand a better Disposition to be expected at the next session I would strongly advise the appointment of a Chargé D'affairs to reside at Naples, and if I might go further, I would say that Mr. White has by his visit to Italy gained information & made acquaintances which would render his services in that business extremely useful. He is so well known to you that all I can say as to his qualifications for the appointment would be unnecessary.[2] I think it my Duty also to guard the government against the application that will be made by Mr Niles for this appointment—presuming upon the appointment he received on the recommendation of Mr Rives as Secretary of Legation, he conceives himself entitled to some diplomatic advancement, for which he has no one qualification. he has moreover been officiously intermedling in the affairs of this legation in a manner that has been injurious.[3]

I should not have [. . .] recommend Mr White If I had not bee[n con] vinced that he is sincere in his attachment to your administration & if he had not assured me that he had explained to your satisfaction all the circumstances, which formerly rendered his attachment Doubtful.[4] I am, most respectfully, your sincere friend & Hble Ser

Edw Livingston

I beg leave to add that this letter and its contents are intended solely to meet your Eye

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Livingston Treaty with N[aples] A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). The last page is torn.

1. The U.S. had not maintained a resident diplomat at Naples since chargé d'affaires John Nelson returned home after concluding a claims convention in 1832. Livingston's brother-in-law Auguste Davezac, the U.S. chargé to the Netherlands, had been deputed to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Two Sicilies in 1833, but did not succeed and was withdrawn. In a July 26 despatch, Livingston had told Forsyth that conversations with Davezac and with the Neapolitan ambassador at Paris had persuaded him that if commissioned to go to Naples during the recess of the French Chambers, he could reach a commercial agreement that might then be extended to other Italian states (DNA-RG 59, M34-30). Livingston was not ordered to Naples, and the U.S. had no regular mission there until Van Buren appointed Enos T. Throop chargé d'affaires in 1838.

2. Joseph Mills White (1798–1839) was Florida Territory's congressional delegate. In 1833 and 1834 he had visited Italy on business pursuits, including plans to introduce wine, olive, and silk culture into Florida (Tallahassee *Floridian*, October 18, 1834). White, at Paris at this time, had written Livingston the day before, on October 12, that he would "be much obliged if you will write a strong letter to Gen Jackson" recommending him for an Italian mission (Livingston Papers, NjP).

3. Nathaniel Niles (1791–1869) had been secretary of legation at Paris under William C. Rives and then acting chargé until replaced by Levett Harris in 1833. In July 1833 Rives had recommended him to Van Buren for a diplomatic post (Van Buren Papers, DLC). Rives wrote AJ about Niles on December 29 (below).

4. White had repeatedly clashed with the administration over Florida patronage and had defeated AJ's friends James Gadsden and Richard K. Call in his four successive elections as congressional delegate. In a December 5, 1834, public letter, White claimed he could have secured a commercial treaty with the Two Sicilies in six months, but was unlikely to receive an office from AJ because he had "had the misfortune to condemn many acts of the Administration, and to dissent from the extraordinary claims of Federal and Executive power in the Proclamation, and Protest" (Tallahassee *Floridian*, December 27, 1834).

From John Belton O'Neall

Springfield. So. Ca.
Octr. 13th. 1834

Sir,

As a citizen of the United States, and one who loves the Union, I take the liberty to address a few lines to you, on a subject which is of some importance to the country over which you preside. A vacancy exists on the Supreme Bench, by the death of our fellow citizen Judge Wm. Johnson: it will be, I presume, filled from So. Ca. or Georgia. It seems to me that the former has higher claims to the office. The Union party of So. Ca have with a singleness of heart devoted themselves to the sentiment: "The Federal Union, it must be preserved."[1] In doing so, they have felt that they have done no more than their duty. But they have been subjected to

many privations: and have again and again recieved the bitterest maledictions of the Nullifiers. On a recent occasion Judge David Johnson and myself stood in the breach, and have borne the unmitigated abuse of the Nullification Party for deciding their Test Oath to be unconstitutional.[2] They have threatened ~~to inflict~~ vengeance, and I know them well enough to believe, that vengeance they will have, if they even trample on the constitution of the State, as well as that of the U. S. Judge David Johnson is by many years my senior both on the bench, and in life. He is a most estimable man: an able judge and an incorruptible patriot. Has not such a man, when he is suffering under the vengeance of the dominant party in So. Ca. paramount claims to the vacant office? Y'r own good and patriotic heart must answer the question, in such a way as yr judgement dictates will best ~~to~~ promote our Country's welfare.

I am sensible that this letter is a bold step on the part of one who is not personally known to you: but I know that fearless and confiding honesty of purpose needs no apology ~~in a~~ nor acquaintance to address the citizen President of these United States. With sentiments of great respect and esteem I have the honor to be yr Ob'd't. Servt.

Jno. B. O'Neall

P.S. My address is, Newberry Court House Newberry District So. Ca.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Judge Oneall recommends Judge Johnston to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench U.S. vacated by the death of judge Johnston A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). O'Neall (1793–1863) and David Johnson (1782–1855) were both judges on South Carolina's three-member Court of Appeals.

1. This was AJ's celebrated toast at an 1830 dinner honoring Jefferson's birthday (*Jackson Papers*, 8:190).

2. As its last act, the South Carolina convention that reconvened in March 1833 to rescind its 1832 nullification of the tariff had also, on March 18, adopted an ordinance nullifying the Force Bill just passed by Congress on March 2. Declaring that South Carolinians owed allegiance to the state and "obedience only, and not allegiance . . . to any other power or authority," the ordinance authorized the state legislature to prescribe for state officers "suitable oaths or affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance" (*Journal of the Convention of the People of South Carolina* [Columbia, 1833], pp. 129–30). Pursuant to that authority, a law reorganizing the state militia, passed on December 19, 1833, voided all officers' commissions effective April 10, 1834, and required every officer elected thereafter to swear an oath "that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina" (*Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, of the State of South Carolina*, December 1833 session, pp. 13–26). In spring 1834 the state Court of Appeals heard the cases of two elected militia officers who had refused to take this test oath and were denied commissions. On June 2, O'Neall and Johnson, constituting a majority of the court, struck down the oath on grounds that the convention had overreached its authority, and that the legislature had no power to alter or add to the officeholder oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States" that was already prescribed in South Carolina's state constitution (*The Book of Allegiance* [Columbia, 1834], pp. 209–48). On June 12, governor Robert Y. Hayne issued a proclama-

tion accepting the decision and ordering delivery of the withheld commissions (Charleston *Southern Patriot*, June 13, 1834). Meanwhile an amendment to the state constitution was already in train, adding the test oath language to the existing officeholder's oath but without reference to the convention ordinance's exclusionary definition of "allegiance." It was ratified in December (Francis Newton Thorpe, ed., *The Federal and State Constitutions* [Washington, 1909], 6:3258, 3268). On December 18, 1835, the legislature passed a law dissolving the Court of Appeals.

From Martin Van Buren

Albany October 13th. 34

My dear Sir

I thank you kindly for your interesting & friendly letter. I shall leave here, God willing, as soon as we get through the election, and be with you at least two, if not three weeks before the meeting of Congress. Dismiss the Internal Improvement subject from your mind, so far as I can do any thing about it, for it shall not be neglected. The opposition are growing desperate in this state & Penn., & rely upon positive bribing alone. We have driven them from every ground, & no man in his senses doubts that the people are with us. The only question is, how far they will be able to obstruct our career by fraud & violence. But will not all do. We must & shall beat them, I trust. In Connecticutt they have succeeded by the skin of their teeth, & like bedlamites they are firing 100 Cannon because they have not lost their elections in Conn., Delaware & Maryland—the last resorts of Old Federalism.[1] Was there ever any thing so ridiculous. Our friends in Connecticut have done nobly & will without doubt succeed next year. We have been uncommonly fortunate in our Congress nominations, & have healed the breaches ~~wh~~ in every district in the State. Some of them were very formidable, but they have all yielded to prudence and good feelings.

I notice what you say about French Affairs. We shall not differ, I am sure as to the ground to be taken in that matter. Your past forbearance will now come to our aid, & the opposition will I trust before winter be whipt into, at least, an affectation of regard for the honor & interest of the Country. The abuse I am receving here has become so reckless & rampant as to make the people laugh. They do not know which is most ridiculous the malice or the impotence of our enemies.

Allow me my dear Sir to congratulate you most sincerely on the bright prospects you have before you. If ever a man had reason to rejoice in the success of his movements you are certainly that man. Your health cannot be otherwise than good under such feelings. John & Smith desire to be remembered to you. They both figure in the columns of the opposition papers. Smith was a little startled at first upon seeing his name in the papers but has become quite reconciled to it.[2] Remember me kindly to Major Donelson Major Lewis & Col Earle

It will give me pleasure to hear from you whenever you have perfect leisure, if such a time ever comes, & am Dr Sir very truly yours

M Van Buren

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. V. Buren

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0637).

1. Whigs had won elections for three Connecticut congressional seats on October 6 and for state inspectors in Delaware on October 7. This same day, October 13, the *New-York Commercial Advertiser* reported that "the heavens are echoing with the sound of cannon, under the direction of the Whigs, in honor of the splendid achievements of their patriotic friends in Maryland, Delaware, and Connecticut."

2. On October 2 the Whig *Albany Journal* ran a piece titled "Regency 'Spoils'" estimating how much money Van Buren and his associates had made from the government despite "their professions of *Republicanism*." The list included $10,000 worth of free West Point education and ten years' U.S. Army pay to Abraham Van Buren and $3,000 in salary to John Van Buren as attorney for the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank of Albany, a federal depository. On October 3 and 4 the *Journal* charged Smith Thompson Van Buren with making bets on New York election results based on inside information obtained from his father.

To Edward Duffield Ingraham and Charles Macalester

Washington October 14th. 1834—

Gentlemen,

The profits made on the Stock held by the Government in the Bank of the United States, constitute a portion of the public revenue. To perceive the operations of the entire revenue System of the United States, it is essential to the executive to know what those profits are, and what deductions are made from them and for what purposes, before they come into the Treasury. That I may be able to take a proper view of the subject of the public revenues in my communication to congress as well as the general administration of the Government, I request that you will report to me, with as little delay as possible, the gross profits made by the Bank of every description whatever for each half year since the first of January 1832, the deductions in detail made from those profits, and the disposition made of any surplus beyond the semianual dividends, and, if the net profits have been less than the dividends, state how the deficiency have been made up.

The charges upon the profits of the Bank are entered, it is presumed, chiefly, if not entirely, under the following heads; to wit—

Expence account,
Discount exchange & interest,
Foreign Exchange account,
Profit and Loss,
Contingent account,

I desire to obtain the items under each of these heads and any others under which charges may have been made, in detail, in sufficient detail to enable me to understand distinctly to whom and for what service the moneys have been paid. This part of your report, I wish brought down as near to the present time as practicable

It is presumed that no objections will be made to your inspecting and using the Books of the Bank for this purpose, Indeed, your right as directors to examine any Book in the Bank without assigning to the officers, or other directors any motive, is to my mind entirely clear, and I trust you will not yield to any thing short of actual force & constraint, your right to examine them for this purpose I now designate. I am Gentlemen with due respect, yr. mo. obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, CLU-URL (26-0641). ALS draft, DLC (73); Bassett, 5:297–98. *HRDoc* 45, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 272). AJ endorsed the draft: "Bank Directors. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint them his agents to examine the diferent accounts &c &c and to give them instructions from time to time what to examine—Quere—has not the Secretary the power to call upon the Bank for a report on all & any of its transactions and particularly for every dollar expended." He also endorsed the draft "To be filed A. J." and "To Messhrs Edward D. Ingrahm Charles Macalester & others—carefully to be filed—A. J. The acknowldgements by them within A J" (DLC-73). AJ addressed the ALS to Ingraham, Macalester, "& others—Government directors in the U.S. Bank." Ingraham and Macalester replied on October 29 (below). They were the only government directors at present, the other three seats remaining vacant after AJ's Senate-confirmed appointees had either resigned or been refused seating by the BUS board. On December 23 AJ nominated a full complement of directors for 1835.

From Stockley Donelson

[On October 13 the Hermitage was severely damaged by fire.]

Nashville 14th. Oct 1834.

Dear Uncle

I address you a short note to day on the unfortunate occurrance that took place at the Hermitage yesterday afternoon. I passed the Hermitage this morning and Andrew informed me that he had given you a detailed statement of the Burning of the Hermitage &c. I will again state to you as nearly as I can, what are the facts &c. A fire was kindled in the old dining room and the chimney caught on fire, which not being observed immediately, & the wind being from the North west, the fire was communicated to the roof. The flame however had not spread very far before it was discovered by Squire & Charles—and the alarm given.[1] Cousin Sarah at this moment was in the house having just returned from a short ride and Andrew was in the field—But a short distance from the House. The fire was soon discovered by Wm Donelson hands who were working near at

hand—by A J Donelson workmen & hands as well as by your own hands they were all on the ground before the roof fell in &c. Mr Rife by his own exertions succeeded in getting on the dining Room roof and extinguishing the flames &c. Others were employed in getting out the furniture &c. which was nearly all saved—except some bedsteads up stairs. I have made evry enquiry—I interrogated Mr Rife and Hume who were up stairs and in the old Dining room where the fire was kindled first and they both say it was not an unreasonably large fire.[2] The weather was very dry and windy. I can therefore I think assure you it was a perfect accident—about which no one is to blame. When the fire was first discovered by Charles and Squire they made evy effort to get a ladder. But none could be found. & ~~you will~~ and there was no other way to get to the roof &c. Cousin Sarah acted with firmness & gave evry necessary direction to save the furniture—and Her & Andrew though *much Hurt*; I am happy to add bear the misfortune with fortitude.

The walls of the House being originaly well built are not much damaged. The workmen Austin, Rife &c. say there will be no difficulty in rebuilding &c.[3] Some of the petition walls & arches over the windows & some other repairing of the walls all of which Mr Austin can furnish brick to do by defering the building of some of Maj Donelson back building, & It can all be covered in before winter sets in—which it will be necessary to do, if the House is to be rebuilt in the same place &; as the walls would be much damaged by being exposed to the winters rains. Andrew requested me to say to you that he would move to the Baldwin place & will start 3 or 4 whip saws tomorrow, & will get ready to cover it in immediately, which is entirely practicable, unless it should be your wish for him not to do so.[4] I name this thinking that you might now have the house built higher up on the Hill, &. The Timbers will all be in readiness by the Time you can write here & Mr Austin just about that time will be ready to do whatever repairing may be necessary; I need scarcely add the great mortification as well as sympathy for this great loss &c. Cousin Sarah health is much improved. Sister Emily & children are now all well. I write from Nashville & can truly say your friends here are much distressed for this severe loss &c. Give my respects to Andrew & Mr Earl and accept for yourself my sincere attachment[.] yours affectionately

Stockly Donelson

[Endorsed by AJ:] 80 feet by 44—

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Squire (b. c1799), the son of Hermitage cook Old Hannah, operated AJ's cotton press.

2. Joseph Rieff (c1790–1856) and William C. Hume were carpenters at work in constructing AJ Donelson's new house.

3. Builders George and Lemuel Austin had worked on Donelson's house.

4. The Baldwin place was the tract north of the Hermitage previously owned by Henry Baldwin Jr., which AJ Jr. had purchased in December 1833 from Harry R. W. Hill.

From Robert Armstrong

Nashville 14th. Octor. 1834

My Dear Genl

Your Son and Majr. Donelson have both written you the perticulars of the unfortunate burning of the Hermitage House. We heard the news Last evening but not the extent of the Damage. I sent one of the Young men out of the office up after supper who returned by sun up this morning. I learne from Mjr. D. and the young man I sent up that all the furniture and valuables *with the papers letter* Books & &c have been with the exception of some furniture upstairs (the wardrobe & *Large* bed sted) saved. Some few things were signed in geting out but on the whol I expect every thing was done that could be done and I have no doubt it was purely accidental, The House can be rebuilt on the old site for $2,000 or 2,500. The Dineing room wing is but Little injured. I will go up this evening and see your Son and also Mr Rife The Carpenter doing Majr. D. work & the one who built my House and will write you in a day or two. I will see what will be his Estimate & Austins for its *Compleate Rebuilding* and inform you. Should you be Dispose to do any thing at it or commence a New House I will do any thing that you may direct that will forward your Wishes. I would recommend the old Situation for I know the *Walls* & *foundations* were *good* and I have but Little doubt that a contract could be made for its rebuilding & complete finish *as before*, for $2000 or 2500 Takeing Bond & security & & & no payment untill finishd., You will please excuse me for offering any opinion on the subject but suffer me to assure you, that it will give me pleasure to attend to any commands ~~in~~ you may have—in the absence of Andrew & your connections

My Dear Sir I cannot describe to you my feelings upon hereing of this unfortunate conflagation and your friends here feel deeply for you not for the amt of the loss but they know your attachment to House it was put up while you were in the service of your country and in command in the South. please excuse me, Your friend & servant,

R Armstrong

I was verry near you at Wythe C H.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col R. Armstrong answered on its receipt to make a contract for rebuilding the House recd. on the 24th. of Octbr. A. J

ALS, DLC (44). Robert Armstrong (1792–1854) was AJ's friend and the postmaster at Nashville.

From Jacob Baker

Jacob Baker, late of the County of Monroe, now in confinement in the jail in the town of Staunton, upon a charge of forging notes in imitation of the notes of the Bank of the U. States, & of passing, & selling notes in imitation of the notes of the said Bank; being desirous of making every reparation & atonement in his power for having violated the laws of his country, respectfully presents the following statement of facts to the President of the United States, appealing to his God to witness the sincerity of his penitence & the truth of his declarations.

He admits that he has been culpable. He admits that seduced by the persuasions of others in whom he had confidence, & amongst the rest by the solicitations of an elder brother who has been sentenced by the District court of the U. S for the western district of Virginia, to expiate his offence by confinement in the penitentiary of the district of Columbia for the period of ten years, he was induced to become the tool of a confederacy of Villians who are banded together for the purpose of defrauding the community by means of a spurious currency, both metallic & paper—but he solemnly declares that his connexion with them is of recent date & limited extent—every dollar of counterfeit money that he ever owned with the exception of one $5 note, having been found upon his person when he was arrested.

He avers that he is guiltless of forgery—his crime consisted in trading in forged paper. He first became connected with the band through his brother David Baker & from him he first learned the extent of the confederacy. After his initiation he had transactions with other members, which enable him to give the following information & to implicate the following persons.

He avers that he has bought counterfeit notes on the bank of the U. S. & of S. Carolina & Virginia of Alexander Handly Esq a magistrate of the County of Bottetourt—& that he has seen him in possession of notes to the nominal value of probably $5.000. Most of the notes which he bought of Handly are now deposited in the clerks office of the Court of the U. S. for the western district of Virginia at Staunton, & he can identify with absolute certainty one note of $20—on U. S. Bank—three checks of $10 each on same & two notes of $50 each on the Bank of State of S. Carolina. This Mr Handly is a man of property & influence, & a magistrate & he is one of the leading men of the confederacy. There is also a man of the name of John Woods an iron-master in Bottetourt who is deeply implicated. He has in his employment an individual of the name of Hugh Means, a gunsmith by trade, who is a manufacturer of spurious coin.[1] This man Means frequently carries from place to place, as may be required by the confederates, large sums ~~of~~ in counterfeit notes, & to avoid the danger which might result from their being found in his

possession, he has provided himself with a gun, the butt of which is made to be screwed on & off at the pleasure of the owner, & in the butt which is hollowed for the purpose the rolls of notes are deposited. This gun may be recognized easily. It is a rifle carrying a heavy ball, stocked with walnut & having a kind of double guard. Means manufactures large quantities of spurious coin, & this deponent not long before his arrest saw probably 100 pieces partially finished, deposited in the root of an old chestnut tree, on the side of a path, which leads from the said Means' house in a west course over a hill. He also had three plates for striking notes, in his possession—one for making $20 notes of U. S. Bank one for $10 checks on same & one for $5 notes on the ~~Charleston branch of the Bank of Va~~ Bank of the Valley. These plates are deposited sometimes in a tin-box which has been provided for the purpose & sometimes in a chestnut tree the situation of which has been more minutely described in a private memorandum given to the marshal of the western district of Virginia.

It is unnecessary to go into further details, but ~~your~~ this deponent upon his corporal oath charges the following named individuals as being guilty of forgery or the kindred offences of dealing in & passing counterfeit notes & coins knowing them to be counterfeit—Viz

In the County of Monroe Virginia—James Snow Ballard & his wife, James Sturgeon _____ Hall (by information from R. Ballard) John Goodall Wm Chambers Archd Woods.

In the County of Logan Anthony Lawson & Peter Dingus & John Stone alias Fawber

In the County of Giles John Higginbottom

In Tazewell—Seth Cummings

Kanawha Wm Weekland, John Shrewsberry & _____ Farley—& on Big Sandy John Spurlock.

In Floyd Col Helms late delegate to the General Assembly of Va. This last individual by information.[2]

Augusta County to wit:

This day Jacob Baker personally appeared before me a justice of the peace for the County aforesaid & made oath that all the statements contained in the above affidavit are true. Given under my hand & seal in the County aforesaid, this 14th day of October 1834

Wm Young (seal)

[Endorsed by AJ:] Jacob Bakers confession in Staunton jail Octbr. 1834—

D, DLC (44). On October 18, J. W. Houston forwarded Baker's statement to AJ Donelson at the request of James Points, U.S. marshal in Virginia, who had called on AJ to deliver it in person but had found him too busy (DLC-44). On July 29, Baker (1791–1860), his brother David Baker (1790–1840), and Riland Ballard (1795–1875) had been committed for trial in federal court at Staunton, Va., for forgery and passing counterfeit money. On August 1, Points wrote AJ about their indictments, which had followed his earlier arrest of counterfeit-

ers John Irvin, James Irvin, and William Walden in Russell County (DLC-44). At the October term of court, David Baker and Ballard were convicted and sentenced to ten and twenty years respectively in the District of Columbia penitentiary. Jacob Baker was convicted and afterwards sentenced to three years, the minimum allowable under the law.

In the spring of 1835, Points, U.S. district attorney Washington G. Singleton, and district judge Alexander Caldwell, who had tried Baker, wrote AJ to urge a pardon for him. They maintained that at trial Baker was "proven to have been industrious and frugal and of good character," but also "a weak credulous man" easily swayed by his "bold active and ingenious" brother David. They cited Jacob's "sorrow and contrition for his offence" and his willingness "to disclose all he knew respecting the fraternity," information which was likely to produce further convictions. They proposed to place Baker, if pardoned, "under the control of the marshal" and use him "to procure the arrest and conviction of the most guilty." On May 7, 1835, AJ pardoned Baker and ordered his release (DNA-RG 59, 28-0301). Petitions in 1836 to pardon Riland Ballard were rejected by AJ (DNA-RG 59, 37-0731). On December 29, 1837, President Van Buren pardoned Ballard and David Baker (DNA-RG 59, T967-2).

1. Alexander Handley (1774–1843) and Hugh Means (1770–1858) both resided in Botetourt County, Virginia.

2. Jacob Helms (c1790–1835) sat in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1830 to 1834.

From Mary Rogers Barker

Philadelphia October 14. 1834.

Permit me, my dear and honored President, to offer my congratulations on your safe return to Washington, as I am happy to hear, in good health, and your usual excellent spirits. How rejoiced must your friends in _____ have been to greet your arrival at your home; and how I could envy (if it were proper to do so) every female relative you have, the pleasure, the happiness of being near you, and of endeavoring to contribute to your comfort. O my dear General, what a monster are you distroying in this *Bank*, and what a debt of gratitude do we all owe the great and good patriot who has thus destroyed it in time, before all our liberties were gone. I never look on my children that my heart does not swell with thankfulness. My boys are all fearless Jacksonme, and annoy theire aristocratic comrades and neighbors not a little. My sweet and beautiful Rachel Jackson is more lovely than ever. She comes to me often, and says to me "who are you for, Jackson. when I answer yes, well then, she adds "give me the kiss dear General Jackson sent me from Washington," and away she runs as happy as possible.[1] Proscription is at its height here, and villany of every kind on the part of the "Wigs." But still the *hickory* rears its head proudly at almost every corner, and thousands of stout hearts are ready to pour out their blood in its beloved cause. I have chosen the evening of our election to write to you, that I may have the pleasure of being among the first to communicate, I hope, good news. The Major is now out and has promised to bring me the news.

Midnight.

We have triumphed gloriously every where but in this City, and that the Major says we shall have next year. But Watmough is beaten by at least *1250*, and Gowen by, it is pretty certain, *1400*—all is joy and exultation on our side, while the poor tory-wigs cannot raise a shout for their tory city.[2]

The Major begs to join me in congratulations, and in affectionate respects. Believe me, dear General, ever your devoted

Mary Barker

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mrs. Barker—

ALS, DLC (44). Barker (d. 1837) was the wife of Philadelphia customs collector James Nelson Barker, an Army major in the War of 1812.

1. The Barkers had four sons and a daughter, Rachel Jackson Barker.

2. In Pennsylvania congressional elections on October 14, incumbent Joel B. Sutherland defeated James Gowen (1790–1873) by 1,437 votes in Philadelphia's first district, and Michael W. Ash defeated incumbent John G. Watmough by 1,159 votes in the third. The two-seat second district returned Whigs Joseph R. Ingersoll and James Harper. Statewide, Democrats won seventeen congressional seats to the Whigs' eleven.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 15th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

I suffered much anxiety about Sarah & the children, and indeed you all, from your continued silence—your letter of the 1rst. instant just received has removed it, and I feel grateful to that all-wise providence to whose care I resigned *you all* when I parted with you—for his kind protection and restoring Sarah and the son to health & the ballance of my family I shall continue to praise him and I still shall trust in him that he will continue that greatest of blessings to you all.

Major Lewis left on Sunday last for Nashville, before this reaches you he will be with you, by whom I wrote to you & Sarah, & sent to my dear little ones a small memento (in shoes & overstockings) of my affection, which I hope will be recd. by them—little Rachel will remember her grand pa; I have said to Major Lewis to bring on Sarah & the children if you should be detained until the cold weather in delivering the crop. This you can arrange with the Major there. I sincerely regret that your screw has failed, & is likely to give you some trouble. I hope it may be mended so that it may do well, if not, then I would send & get a new tap cast—without a good press our cotton cannot go to markett in good order. It is allways a misfortune to have work done by any, but those, who are professed workmen.

I have engaged clover seed, herds grass, Timothy, and one bushel of blue grass seed; with two pieces of blanketts for the negroes—so soon as shipped by Mr Toland I will send you the bills. The blue grass I want

sowed in the two small lotts at & near the studs stable. The Timothy, with a small portion of clover, say one quart to the acre, in the old timothy Lott, or mares lott, adjoining the north western field of cotton—the herds grass in the colts Lott south of the timothy and such other Lotts as you may judge best for grasing & cutting—if you think the Lott north of the spring and adjoining the caney field better for the Timothy, select it—but it might do best to sow that with herds grass for cutting or grazing—you & Mr Hobbs will be best able to judge.[1] The timothy lott ought to be prepared in the winter and sowed in the month of March. It ought to be thrown over by the large patent plow and four hores or oxen, after lying exposed to the frost until February, it ought to be plowed with a small plow and when ready for sowing aught to be well harrowed with the iron harrow, the seed sowed & harrowed in, and then rolled with a heavy logg drawn by two horses—by putting a large pin in each end of the logg, and shafts placed on the pinns, in which they will revolve as the logg turns. If thus prepared & regularly sowed with the Timothy & clover as directed, you may expect a heavy crop of hay, of great benefit to the Stock, and after being cut will make a good fall pasture. You must have the ground well prepared in the winter, and have the grass seed sown in March.

I am glad to hear that all the family are in good health that Emily and the children are recovered, give to them and all the connection my kind salutations—in which col Earle & the major to you & them unite. Kiss Sarah & the little pets for me & believe me affectionately yours—

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I am glad to hear that your Hoggs and blood Stock are in good order—you will find that the cornfield was a piece of great oconomy—the increase of the Pork will be worth more than all the corn. By way of stimulating you to special care of the studs and other colts, I must not omit to say to you, that Bolivia, by Bolivar, sold by the major to Col Crowal, won the great colts sweepstake here yesterday, distancing Genl Erwins fine colt by Eclipes that had won the colts sweepstake at Trenton the other day and Mr Tayloes fine filly by Monsier Tonson the second heat in 3 minutes 49 seconds as reported by the judges.[2] Col Crowal was offered $3000 for her and refused it. If she wins the sweepstake at Baltimore he will be able to sell her for $6000—why may not some of ours, and particularly the Bolivar & citizen studs, and others be equally valuable. Therefore let them be well attended to & made of good size. I have great hopes of the Bagdad mares Stock—the Tonsons that are winners most of their mothers are crosses on the Bagdads.[3] Let me hear as early as you can the amount of your cotton crop—do write me more frequent

A. J.

note tell Sarah to write me when you are absent to the W. District—

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Edward Hobbs was the new Hermitage overseer.

2. AJ Donelson had sold the filly Bolivia to John Crowell (1780–1846), a former Alabama congressman and federal Creek agent. At the Washington Jockey Club races on October 14, Bolivia won the two mile heats sweepstake for three-year-olds, defeating Mingo, a colt by famed racer American Eclipse, and Harriet Heth, a filly by Monsieur Tonson. The *American Turf Register* for November 1834 gave the time for Bolivia's second mile as three minutes and forty-eight seconds (p. 153). Mingo was owned by Callender Irvine (1775–1841) of Philadelphia, and Harriet Heth by Virginia horseman William Henry Tayloe (1799–1871). Mingo had won a mile heats race for three-year-olds at Trenton, N.J., on September 26.

3. Bolivia ran third at the Maryland Jockey Club sweepstake for three-year-olds on October 24. The Arabian stallion Bagdad was purchased by Nashville investors in 1823 and held at stud in Tennessee. Monsieur Tonson was one of several racers bred by AJ's friend Hardy M. Cryer from his mare Madame Tonson.

To Richard Keith Call

Washington October 16th. 1834

My dear Genl—

your heart rending letter of the 2nd. instant is now before me transmitting the malancholy intelligence of the sudden & unexpected death of two of your children—with heartfelt pain I sincerely tender to you and Mrs. Call my condolence on this great bereavement & truly malancholy occasion. I feel for you both, but how much more for Mary—she feels all that a tender mother can feel on the loss of two darling infant children. I rejoice to learn from you that she bears this heavy bereavement with christian fortitude. He that giveth has a right to take away—and whosoever the Lord loveth he chasteneth[1]—and at all times and on all occasions we ought to submit to his will and with humility say, let it be done. They are happy in the arms of their saviour—peace to their manes, and let us prepare to meet them in those heavenly [. . .] which they have gone—[. . .] but they can [. . .] come to us. Present me kindly to yr. dear Mary and to your dear daughter with my prayers that your daughter may be spared to an old age to be a comfort to her parents in their declining years. Major Donelson joins me in kind salutations—we are now here alone. Emily & children in Tenness, her & three of the children have been very sick—and Sarah, Andrews wife & her youngest babe have been very sick—all recovered & we expect them here as soon as the water rises. If Col Butler and Rachel has returned please present to them my kind regards and believe me your friend[2]

Andrew Jackson

ALS, F (mAJs; 26-0651). The manuscript is torn. Call (1792–1862), of Tallahassee, was AJ's close friend and former military aide. He and his wife Mary Letitia Kirkman Call (c1801–1836) had married at the Hermitage in 1824. Their children Richard Jackson Call (1833–1834) and Mary Ann W. Call (1831–1834) had died on September 17 and 18 respectively. Their surviving daughter was Ellen Call (1825–1905).

1. Hebrews 12:6.

2. Butler and Rachel were Florida public lands surveyor Robert Butler and his wife Rachel Hays Butler, niece of Rachel Jackson.

To Robert Johnstone Chester

Washington Octbr. 16th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

I regret that your kind letter did not reach me until after my arrival here, as all the papers relating to my land business are in Tennessee. There is one thing I can assure you that if any transfers is found of my lands by Mr. P. Darby it is without authority from me, and if made as attorney it is forgery & fraud, and this you can say to any one who may produce any transfer of Lands or warrents in my name.[1]

I wish you may benefit by any claim for warrants for lands that cannot be identified, and the writing given heretofore I trust will enable you to get it, if not when necessary I will confirm the title to you & R. J. Hays as heretofore stated.[2] I regretted to hear of the sickness of your family, but congratulate you on their returning health and the addition of so fine a daughter. present me affectionately to your dear wife and amiable children—to all our connections and accept my best wishes for your & their prosperity and happiness, and believe me sincerely yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, Swann Galleries, Sale 2244, lot 142, April 21, 2011 (mAJs; 26-0652). Chester (1793–1892) was the former postmaster at Jackson, Tenn., and the husband of Rachel Jackson's niece Elizabeth Hays Chester (1805–1841).

1. Patrick Henry Darby (1783–1829) had been a Nashville lawyer and editor. In 1821–22 he had represented AJ in a protracted lawsuit over land claims.

2. Richard Jackson Hickory Hays (1822–1899) was the son of Elizabeth Chester's late brother, Stockley Donelson Hays. AJ had written Chester on August 8, 1833, about establishing his land claims (*Jackson Papers*, 11:528–29).

From Richard Mathews Gaines

Natchez Oct. 16. 1834

My Dear Sir

When in Washington last summer, I had a conversation with Mr. Taney, then Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the selection of another depositary of the public monies in this state. I informed him that I was a director of the Agricultural Bank (the only one in the state except the Planter's Bank) and that I felt some delicacy in urging the claim of an institution in the management of which I had some, though a small, agency. He said however, that it was a part of his original plan, to designate more

than one Bank in every state where they could be found, and that he only awaited the adjournment of Congress to carry it out. He no doubt inferred from my remarks, and very justly, that the Bank would without hesitation, accept the deposites. I certainly thought so myself, and was astonished and mortified, to learn on my arrival at home, that the offer had been rejected. *Astonished* that the directors had been so regardless (as I conceived) of the interests of the institution, and *mortified* at the reflection that I may have been in some degree, however remotely instrumental in procuring the offer to be made. I have not yet ascertained fully, the grounds on which the rejection was based, but I am confident in the belief that the stockholders will follow the example of the Girard Bank, and reverse the decision of their directors.[1]

I find a much better state of things here than I expected. When I left home in the spring it was supposed that several prominent men had abandoned your Administration on account of the removal of the deposites, and Mr. Walker among the number, but I am happy to see him now acting with his old friends, and with renewed energy and zeal. He thought the removal inexpedient at the time, but never denied or doubted the legality of the act, and he now assures me that he considers it in every point of view, one of the wisest measures of the Government.

I am told that Mr. Poindexter in one of his public speeches in this state, declared, that during the controversy growing out of the Seminole War, you wrote him a letter in which you alluded to various public rumors unfavorable to him, and among others, to that which imputed Cowardice to him at New Orleans, and that in the letter you gave your willing testimony in his favor. Some of your friends have taken the liberty without any positive knowledge on the subject, to contradict the statement, and they would be glad to know from yourself the truth in regard to it, merely for their own private satisfaction. I am aware that it is perhaps asking too much of you to make any statement whatever, in relation to an individual so degraded, but it would be very gratifying to your friends here & to me particularly, to know the truth of the matter from the only authentic source, and you may rest assured that no use shall be made of it but such as yourself shall approve.

When I wrote you from New York recommending Mr. Stockman for the office of Collector, I had not seen the Globe in which the appointment of Dr. Wren had been announced. I had seen the appointment of the latter as *Surveyor* and supposed that in the hurry of business at the close of the session, the other office had been overlooked. I am entirely satisfied with his appointment to the situation he now holds, and I am happy to say to you that I believe the appointment of Col. Williamson as Surveyor General, gives general satisfaction[.][2] I remain truly & Respectfully yr. friend & mo. obt.

R. M. Gaines

[Endorsed by AJ:] R. M. Gains letter recd 5th. of Novbr. answered same day—1834 to be filed A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). AJ replied on November 5 (below).

1. Mississippi had chartered the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi in February 1830 and the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi in February 1833, both located in Natchez. In July 1833, Mississippi senator Powhatan Ellis had forwarded on to AJ a letter from the Agricultural Bank's president, White Turpin, touting its fitness to be a deposit bank (*Jackson Papers*, 11:454–55; DLC-43). The Planters' Bank was selected as a federal depository in October 1833.

On July 7, 1834, Levi Woodbury had informed the Agricultural Bank's cashier, Ayres P. Merrill, of its selection as a deposit bank and transmitted a contract for its approval. Merrill replied tersely on August 13 that the Bank's board of directors had declined the offer. On January 22, 1835, however, Merrill returned to Woodbury the contract, "duly executed" by the board, which the day before had reversed its previous decision. On January 27, future U.S. senator from Mississippi Thomas H. Williams wrote Woodbury explaining that the bank board's August decision to decline receiving government deposits was carried in part by directors appointed not by stockholders, but by the board to fill summer vacancies, and that the stockholders, upon hearing of the "suicidal measure," promptly demanded its reversal. Woodbury initially hesitated to implement the contract, but approved the Agricultural Bank as a deposit bank on December 10, 1835, upon its pledge to establish a branch at Pontotoc. It complied on December 30 and officially became a deposit bank on July 20, 1836 (DNA-RG 56, Entries 59 and 120; *HRRep 553*, 27th Cong., 2d sess., p. 1, Serial 409).

2. Woodson Wren (1779–1855) had been nominated and confirmed in May for customs inspector and surveyor at Natchez. On June 30, the last day of the session, AJ nominated Wren and the Senate confirmed him to be Natchez customs collector. The *Globe* noted his appointment on July 4. Wren subsequently resigned, and on December 12 AJ nominated James Stockman (d. 1849) to replace him. The Senate confirmed Stockman on January 7, 1835 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:400, 402, 441, 444, 450, 455). Gaines had recommended Russell M. Williamson to AJ and Taney on June 12 (above) for his appointment as surveyor of public lands south of Tennessee.

To Joel Barlow Sutherland

Washington Octbr. 16~~7~~th. 1834

Dr. Sir,

After ~~it~~ the death of the Govr. of M—n was made known to me, various candidates was brought to my vew from Pennsylvania Newyork ohio, & Michigan Territory.

Amonghst those ~~you~~ whose acquirements & fitness for this office was brought to my view, ~~in~~ there was none ~~could I have more confidence~~ in whose talents & experience, I could with more confidence confide the administration of the laws and promoting the public interest generally in that fourishing territory, than in you—but The elections in those States being near at hand when the death of the Governors ~~death~~ was announced, I was determined to pospone the appointment until the elections were over if not to the meeting of Congress. The elections being now over, and you being elected to Congress, makes the enquiry necessary whether you would accept that appointment. Whatever may be your

determination in reply you will vew this as confidential until ~~after~~ the appointment is made. with great respect yr mo obd. servt.

A. J

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] Oct. 25th. 1834 Rough draft to Dr. Sutherland—Michigan appt—*Private*

ALS draft, DLC (73). This letter may not have been sent. Sutherland had written Francis Blair on July 20 "that the Governorship ought to be *tendered to me*. I do not say that I would *not accept*. But whether or not I think it *should be offered to me*" (Blair-Lee Papers, NjP). AJ appointed Henry D. Gilpin on November 5.

From Martin Van Buren

Kinderhook october 18th. 1834

My dear Sir

The active & sleepless malice of the opposition has led them to make an assault of unprecedented violence upon this my native County—in the belief that to succeed here would have a beneficial effect upon after movements. I am therefore here for two or three days. It is an old Federal County, but will I trust hold on to the faith in which it has acted for three or four years past. I send you a copy of the Argus, which contain some views upon the subject of our Safety Fund Banks, th~~at~~e publication of which in other states would I think be useful to the cause of truth. Will you please to read them yourself, and then have the goodness to ask Mr. Blair to republish them.[1]

The enclosed letter is the first communication I have recd. from our *quondom* friend Hamilton since the commencement of Hostilities in South Carolina. Although it is evidently not written for your eye yet I cannot better discharge my duty to all than by sending it to you, confidentially. It is very evident to me that the Genl. feelings are undergoing a change. If you can consistently with what is due to the public & others advise Major Barry to make the appointment of Col. Cross ~~no~~ personal feelings will not I know prevent you from doing it. I know Col. Cross slightly and believe him to be the man he is described to be. He is an old friend of Mr Cambreleng, who is I presume interesting himself in his appointment. I shall not write to Major Barry, but will ask the favor of you to say to him, for me, what you think I ought to say.[2]

Our triumphs in Penn. & New Jersey and particularly the latter have made the Bankites furious.[3] If we can give the right finish to the war, I think they will be dead enough for all reasonable purposes. My confidence in our success increases, instead of diminishes with time. If the people could be left to themselves I verily believe that we would have 50,000 majority. But you can form no idea of the extent to which the sinews of war have been poured into this State, nor of the recklessness with which they are used. Hitherto our State Banks have been as active agt. us as any

other interest, & whilst the opposition men were making their 12 & 15 pr. Cent. they had the address to saddle all the odium upon the shoulders of the so called Regency. The article I send you was intended to strip the subject of this disguise, & make every tub to stand upon its own bottom. You cant immagine the sensation it has produced amongst the large Federal Holders of Safety Fund Stock. The panic amongst them is nearly as great as it was last Winter. Our friends are determined to push the matter through without fear or favor.[4]

Remember me kindly to your Household & believe me to be very faithfully yours

M. Van Buren

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Van Buren inclosing Genl Hamiltons—Recomend'g P. M for charleston S. C. A. J.

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0659). AJ replied on October 27 (below).

1. New York's safety fund system provided for regular inspection of state-chartered banks and required them to pay into a mutual insurance fund. On October 18 the *Albany Argus* published a long editorial on "The Safety Fund System." It praised its "wisdom and practical utility" and blamed opposition to it upon political antipathy to Van Buren, who as governor in 1829 had recommended establishing the system, and upon the BUS, whose case for recharter was threatened by the system's success in furnishing a sound circulating medium. The *Globe* did not reprint the piece.

2. James Hamilton Jr. had reportedly been considered for a post in AJ's first Cabinet before breaking with the administration and leading the nullification movement as governor of South Carolina and president of the nullifying state convention in 1832. Charleston postmaster Thomas Wright Bacot (1765–1834) had died on October 1. George Warren Cross (1783–1836) was a Charleston Unionist, lawyer, and former state legislator. Joel Poinsett wrote AJ about the postmastership on October 20 (below).

3. Democrats won New Jersey's six at-large congressional seats and a legislative majority in state elections on October 14 and 15. On October 31 the new legislature elected Democrat Garret D. Wall to replace U.S. senator Theodore Frelinghuysen when his term expired in 1835.

4. The *Argus* piece charged rich Whig bankers with hypocritically criticizing the safety fund system, and advocated measures including limiting banknote circulation in order "to counteract the machinations of the opposition and the Bank of the United States, and to bring down the profits of banking to the standard of other pursuits."

To Mary Donelson Coffee

Washington Octbr. 20th. 1834

My dear Madam,

I inclose for your son, Andrew J. Coffee, a cadets warrent which will entitle him to enter the military academy next june.

It will be necessary for Andrew upon the receipt of the warrant, to make known (by letter) to the Department of War, his acceptance, or non acceptance. The ~~latter~~ former, the acceptance, I would advise—it will ensure him, with application, a thorough education, and there will be no obligation on him to remain in the army unless it should be his choice His

answer, whatever it may be, he can inclose under cover to me, and I will hand it to the Secretary of War.

I hope you and your daughter with your dear little sons, reached home in safety & in health and found all your family in the enjoyment of that greatest of earthly blessings; for which my prayers will be alway offered up. I send this day, to Andrew J. McLamore a warrant to enter the academy next June.[1] If both accepts, of which I have not doubt, they can pass this way, be here by the middle of May & spend with me the leisure time before the first of june on which day at farthest they must report themselves to the Superintendant at West Point, I will be happy to have them with me a few days on their way to West Point.

I had fine weather on my jour hither & my health much improved—by my business accumulating in my absence makes my labours very hard, and how long my health may continue under the confinement I cannot say. I look forward with great anxiety to the end of my official term, when I can rest, if permitted to live, on my Hermitage

Say to Hutchings he promised to write me, I would always be happy to hear from you, and of your prosperity & happiness—you have my friendship & sincere good wishes. Present me kindly to every branch of your family, deliver the within slip to Mr John D. Coffee, and believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, TMM (26-0663). On October 16 AJ had ordered cadet warrants for Mary's son Andrew Jackson Coffee (1819–1891) and for Andrew Jackson McLemore (1820–1861), son of John C. McLemore. The two were first cousins, both grandnephews of Rachel Jackson. Coffee's brother John D. Coffee replied to AJ on November 2 (below).

1. The warrant made out for Andrew J. McLemore was actually intended for his older brother, John Coffee McLemore (1818–1882). John and his father wrote Lewis Cass on January 5, 1835, accepting the appointment for John and explaining the mistake (DNA-RG 94, M688-101). John withdrew from West Point in September 1835.

From Robert Armstrong

Nashville 20 Octor 1834

Dear Genl.

I Visited the Hermitage a few days since in company with your friends Doctor Hogg & Col Love We found your Son at work, removeing the furniture & & &. I saw Mr Reiff and Austin who both say that they would have no fear of the walls but told me that a rain would determine it. Since I was up we have had a very heavy rain and I learne from your Son who is now in Town that the walls stand well and that the workmen at Majr. D. say that their is no Danger. The dineing room Wing is but little injured and I view it in this way that you have now the *Stone & Brickwork of your House done* & one Wing compleate, & that 2500$ will compleate the main House and the other office Wing, the Kitchen and out Houses are all safe.

I suppose Andrew has written you by this days mail Mrs. Jackson is entirely recovered. Mrs. D. and the children all well and your friends generaly. My Respects to Majr. D. Believe me Truly your friend & Servant

R Armstrong

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Armstrong recd. 30th. 1834—

ALS, DLC (44).

From Anthony Butler

[The italicized passages in this text were written by Butler in a numeric cipher and decoded on the manuscript by a State Department clerk. The underlinings are Butler's.]

Mexico 20th. October 1834.

My dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of receiving by Mr. Garesché your favor of July last, in which you grant me permission to return to the United States of which I shall gladly avail myself, so soon as the affairs at present pending with this Government shall be disposed of.[1] The subject which will perhaps create the greatest delay is the boundary Treaty; because as the Secretary in his instructions to me on that subject, has made the ratification of that Treaty by Mexico a prerequisite to its transmission to the U. States, I must abide the meeting of Congress which takes place on the 1st. January ensuing; the ratification will be attended with no difficulty, and can consume but a few days, so that I shall be prepared to return in the January packet, unless about that time you should direct one of our Sloops of War belonging to the Gulph squadron, to touch at Vera Cruz and receive me on board. I should myself very much prefer such a mode of conveyance, without asking the favor for my personal convenience only—but as I have very often heretofore recommended, that one of our Vessels of War should occasionally visit the Mexican Coast and touch at such Ports as have a sufficient depth of Water to permit their entrance, it is but a repetition of that recommendation which you will of course adopt or reject at your pleasure.

From an expression used in your letter I consider it right to say, that I do not come home because "there is no prospect of succeeding in the principal object of the Mission." On the contrary there is a better prospect of success at this moment than has ever presented itself since my residence here, and I return principally for the purpose of submitting to your consideration certain facts, and to make certain statements, upon which should you and myself agree in opinion (as I cannot doubt but we shall) I will either return immediately or you may dispatch some other who I will pledge myself shall close the whole affair to your entire satisfaction in 90 days.

I know how much you are interested in a successful termination of this business—I am not less so—to it my whole energies have been devoted; I have tasked my industry—and employed all the address of which I am master to effect the object; it has never been lost sight of for a single moment, and I at length feel authorised in saying that all the principal difficulties have been vanquished, so that by a modification of my instructions—a modification in parts, which I am sure the Cabinet will consider not material as it regards our interests, (but yet very material as it regards the success of the Negotiation) and the object will be effected at once. Upon the success of this Negotiation I feel the greatest anxiety, the most intense interest. I feel it as a patriot from the great benefit which I know the Country must derive from it; I feel it as your friend, believing that its successful termination will cap the climax of your public services, and that you will retire with the benediction of all honest men, and true friends to our Country: And I confess that I am not without selfish influences, believing that my own reputation will to a certain degree be identified with the advantages gained to the Country in the attainment of the object proposed. By reference to my private letters of 1832 you will be reminded of what passed between the secretary of State for Mexico and myself on that subject—they shew that every thing was in the most promising state, when the events of that boisterous period drove Mr. Alaman from office, and so destroyed an arrangement in the fairest train for successful accomplishment, and which I am certain would have ended as we desired, but for the untoward event referred to: Since that period I have had the worst sort of materials to work upon—and the greatest difficulties to encounter—it is all past, and we have now a new scene and very different performers.[2]

The former Secretary of State, Mr Alaman, after a concealment, has recently *emerged from his hiding place with renewed and increased popularity and influence.*[3] *Since his appearance, our intimacy has been renewed*[4] *and we have spoken much upon the old subject of* <u>*Texas*</u>*. He maintains the same opinions which he expressed in 1832, and will coöperate with me in procuring a cession of that country to us. He considers it the best policy for Mexico, whether her pecuniary interest or her tranquillity be regarded. So that patriotically he may support the measure: whatever other motive may operate, if any, we need not inquire into.*

It is to digest the plan of operations that I return, because it would be extremely difficult if not wholly impracticable to do so by a written correspondence—there are so many points to discuss in detail—so many questions, that it will become necessary to ask and to have answered, and so many explanations to make, that even were it practicable to settle so complicated an affair by writing, it would consume much more time than the visit will require, and therefore I shall come; and if after our interview and a full disclosure of facts and circumstances, you should incline to adopt my plan I will pledge myself on the result: it will all depend on the course you adopt. I may add *that the services of Alaman may be made* equally useful *whether he remains in Congress or holds the Department of State.*

Since the suppression of the insurrection of which Gen. Mexia was the military leader and the Vice President Gomez Farias was the head, those two worthies, have departed for the U. States—they may both or one of them attempt to seek your confidence: I caution you against them; they are both unprincipled men, and enemies at heart to the United States. In the last interview I ever had with Gomez Farias whilst he remained at the head of this Government, he insulted me in the grossest manner, by direct and most calumnious imputations on the Government of the United States. Assure yourself that he did not escape from the attack with impunity—but I mention the circumstance not only as an evidence of his feelings towards our Country, but as proof of his claims to the character of a man of good breeding and a Gentleman. Mexia you will recollect as the man who was former Secretary of Legation to Col. Tornel, and of whom I presume you remember but little that is favorable to him.[5]

In the hope to hear from you by the December packet from N. York, and which is the last before my leaving Mexico, I remain with best wishes for your health & prosperity most respectfully My dear sir your friend & obedt. Servt.

A: Butler

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Butler—Mexico—private, & political A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Butler wrote next on November 21 (below).

1. This was AJ's June 21 letter (above), paraphrased by Butler in the next paragraph.

2. Butler claimed in 1832 that he and Lucas Alamán had been on the verge of reaching an agreement over Texas when Alamán resigned as foreign minister in May. Alamán had then gone into hiding upon Santa Anna's approach to Mexico City in October.

3. Butler wrote in cipher here: "He is elected to the next congres and it is said that he will be offered the department of state very soon." This sentence was not decoded.

4. Butler's word in cipher was "revived."

5. José Antonio Mexía (1790–1839) had been secretary of the Mexican legation in Washington in 1830–31 under minister José María Tornel y Mendívil (1789–1853). As a brigadier general and senator from the state of Mexico in 1834, he resisted Santa Anna's ouster of Vice President Gómez Farías and assumption of dictatorial powers. In the autumn both Mexía and Gómez Farías went into exile at New Orleans. On March 2, Butler had reported to the State Department on an interview with Gómez Farías about outrages committed by Mexican officials on American citizens and property. He said that Gómez Farías had made absurd excuses and was gravely lacking in "intelligence and judgment" (DNA-RG 59, M97-7).

From Joel Roberts Poinsett

Private.

Charleston 20th. October 1834

My dear Sir

Our elections are over in this state, and although we are still in a minority we have shown an increasing strength; and the result has been very encouraging. I have no doubt if our friends will persevere that in

two years we shall succeed in wresting the power from those who have so shamefully abused the confidence of the people.[1]

I wrote to you while you were at the Hermitage to recommend Mr. Petigru as a proper person to succeed the late Judge Johnson. I am exceedingly anxious about this appointment, not on account of Mr. Petigru. I believe he would sacrifice his interests by accepting it, for he has a lucrative practice at the this bar. But in my opinion the stability of the government depends very much upon the character of the persons selected to fill the supreme bench. If Georgia possessed a man of equal legal attainments and talents I should be glad to see the appointment conferred upon ~~the~~ a citizen of that state. I know of none such there, and I know of no one his superiour in the United States. You are aware of the Jealousy of the south with respect to the Jurisdiction of that court and how essential it is, that it's members especially its southern members should be men of high character and exalted talents.

I have yielded reluctantly to the wishes of my friends and of our party and recommended a proper person to fill the office of Post Master of Charleston. I have done it reluctantantly because it is the chief dependance of the present occupant. He is however an opponent of the government which gives him bread and a violent nullifier. The gentleman we recommend is an honorable man attached to the union and to the administration—Mr. Alfred Huger.[2] We all think Mr. Mc.Lane's contracts with the government ought to be curtailed. He is a plausible fellow and decieves Mr. Barry. Government has not a more violent Enemy or the union party a more bitter persecutor.[3]

I have often represented the conduct of Major Massias as highly improper in an officer in the pay and employment of the United States. It is intolerable. Colonel Drayton was decieved by him; but the Colonel has now left us and we hope the secretary of war will attend to our remonstrances in this particular and remove the Major from this station. If the government will sustain us, our success is certain.[4]

If the Test oath becomes a part of the Constitution it will be difficult to prevent strife—our friends are exasperated at the reckless course of our adversaries. I shall continue to use my most strenuous endeavours to preserve peace and intend to call a convention of the members of the Union party immediately after the passage of the amendment bill in order to prevent any outbreak in the upper country.[5]

I hope you will have a more quiet winter than the last—at all events the tempest however violent cannot last so long. I am with great esteem and respect your friend and humble Servant

J. R. Poinsett

[Endorsed by AJ:] This letter to shewn to the Secretary of War & Mathias to be removed from that station—A. J.[6]

LS, DLC (44).

1. In South Carolina elections on October 14, the State Rights or nullification party defeated the Union party, winning seven of nine congressional seats and large majorities in the state legislature.

2. The present occupant of the Charleston post office was Thomas W. Bacot's son and assistant postmaster, Thomas Wright Bacot Jr. (1795–1851). Poinsett had written AJ on November 16, 1832, that both Bacots were "clamourous Nullifiers" (*Jackson Papers*, 10:585). Alfred Huger (1788–1872), a former state senator who had just lost a bid for Congress, was appointed postmaster on December 19.

3. John McLean (c1795–1852) of South Carolina held mail contracts including the route from Columbia to Charleston. Poinsett had denounced him to AJ as a "mischievous enemy" on February 9, 1833 (*Jackson Papers*, 11:100).

4. Abraham A. Massias (c1772–1848) was an Army paymaster long stationed at Charleston. Poinsett had complained to AJ on October 16 and November 16, 1832, that he was an active nullifier and ought to be removed elsewhere (*Jackson Papers*, 10:533, 585). Massias's four-year commission as paymaster had been allowed to expire on December 12, 1832; but after he complained to Cass on December 19 denying the nullification charge, AJ had reappointed him but ordered him transferred (DNA-RG 107, M222-31). Still he remained at Charleston. Former South Carolina congressman William Drayton, who had written Cass on February 21, 1832, in support of an earlier request by Massias for a transfer, had moved to Philadelphia in 1833 (DNA-RG 94, M567-74).

5. On December 19, 1833, the same day it passed the militia law containing the test oath, the South Carolina legislature had also approved an amendment adding its language to the existing officeholder's oath in the state constitution. Amending the constitution required approval by two-thirds majorities in both houses, followed by publication of the amendment's text previous to the next legislative election and then re-approval by two-thirds at the next legislative session. On December 6, 1834, the newly elected legislature approved the amendment by the requisite two-thirds for a second time, and it was added to the state constitution (Francis Newton Thorpe, ed., *The Federal and State Constitutions* [Washington, 1909], 6:3265, 3268).

6. On AJ's instruction the War Department ordered Massias transferred from Charleston, to be replaced there by a less senior paymaster. On November 12 Massias, then in Washington, protested the decision to Cass as a violation of his seniority "implying an unequivocal disparagement of me as an officer." Massias said he had learned in an interview with AJ that the order "was founded on some impeachment of my official conduct, which had been vouched to the President on such imposing authority, as commanded his implicit credence." He said that the charge reported by AJ that he had "taken an active part" for the State Rights Party in the recent elections and "contributed materially to their success in Charleston" was "utterly destitute of foundation"; he had been out of the state on official business the whole election season and further had always maintained "reserve and neutrality" in political contests. He requested a court of inquiry (DNA-RG 94, M567-100). Army adjutant general Roger Jones replied on November 19 denying the request, as Massias had not been charged with any offense and "the Military right to transfer an officer from one position to another cannot be questioned" (DNA-RG 94, M565-9). Poinsett's hand in his transfer did not become known.

From Roger Brooke Taney

Baltimore Octr. 20. 1834

My Dear Sir

I received your very kind letter some days ago, and very much regret that it is not in my power to come immediately to Washington. But I have

suffered a good deal in my health since I last saw you & am not yet well enough to bear a journey to Washington. I took a severe cold in my visit to Elkton in the early part of September, which brought on an attack of Rheumatism which disables me from moving about without subjecting myself to much pain, and I am directed by my Physician to keep myself as quiet as possible until the disease is relieved. And my recovery is retarded by the necessity I am under of attending court almost every day. For in the vindictive spirit which prevails here towards me among many of the moneyed men of this place, I am obliged to give strict attention to my professional concerns, in order to sustain myself against the influence which is seeking to prevent me from reestablishing myself in my former practice. I shall however I hope be able to come over and spend some days at Washington in the early part of November. The opinion which I prepared in the case of the claim by the Bank for damages on the French bill, was given by me to Mr. Mc.Kinley when the committee of ways and means were about to prepare their report on that subject. I think it was not returned to me. If I cannot find the one I had written out I will prepare another stating the grounds of objection in full & will have it ready before the meeting of Congress.[1]

I must offer you my sincere congratulations on the elections in Pennsylvania and Jersey—and I trust those in Ohio will prove equally satisfactory. The Bank and its partizans have been more successful in Maryland than they are likely to be any where else—and peculiar exertions were no doubt made here as a mark of their special favour to me. I take for granted that the same feeling towards Mr. Van Buren will lead them to make immense exertions in New York. But after the result in Pennsylvania and Jersey I have no fear of the result there. And I am satisfied that in less than a twelvemonth from this time the opposition will be overwhelmed & broken to pieces, by the force of public opinion—and the "whigs" will have to rack their powers of invention to find out some new name—and will be as glad to disown their present one as they will be to disown their connection with the Bank. I rejoice to know that after the third of March next, your administration will be no longer embarrassed by the opposition in the Senate. For from all I hear I look upon the defeat of Poindexter & Leigh as certain.

Wishing you my Dear Sir continued health & happiness I am with the highest respect & regard your friend & obt. St.

R. B. Taney

ALS, DLC (44).

1. John McKinley (1780–1852) of Alabama was a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means, which had reported on March 4 on the BUS and removal of the deposits. James K. Polk's majority report charged that the Bank had no right "either in law or justice" to make its "unjust and unconscientious demand" for damages on the protested bill of exchange against France, and that its doing so was itself sufficient to justify Taney in ordering the deposit removal (*HRRep* 312, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 18–23, Serial 261). On October 21, Benjamin

F. Butler, echoing AJ's query on October 13 (above), asked Taney for his 1833 attorney general opinion on the BUS's claim. Taney replied on November 25 with a new opinion arguing, as had Polk's committee report, that because the government had never withdrawn payment for the bill, the Bank had suffered no "damage or inconvenience whatever beyond the mere costs of the transaction," which the government had offered to repay, and held no legitimate claim grounded "upon any principle of moral justice," commercial custom, or statute. Woodbury appended Taney's opinion and another by Butler to his December 2 annual Treasury report (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 52–57, Serial 266). In 1844, in *Bank of the United States v. United States*, the Supreme Court upheld the BUS's damages claim, remanding the case for retrial. Upon rehearing the case in 1847, however, the Court reversed itself and sided with the government. Chief Justice Taney recused himself on both occasions, but did author an unofficial memorandum dissenting from the 1844 ruling (43 U.S. Reports 711; 46 U.S. Reports 382).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 21rst. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

In my last I informed you that I had ordered for the farm a quantity of Grass seeds of differrent kinds. I now inclose you an invoice of the seeds which will be shipped on board of the Chandler Price to Neworleans in a day or two, that you may make the necessary arrangements with Mr Hobbs before you leave home for this place, that they be well sown & in appropriate places. The Herds grass will do well in the lott adjoining the woodland pasture you contemplate enclosing adjoining the north or caney field, and adjoining the orchard west. The blue grass—near and adjoining the studs stable. The Timothy in the lott formerly in Timothy, but laterly called the mares Lott. The clover on the Land intended to be rested. It has cost me $83.75—besides the freightage—it is choice seed, and must be well sown & preserved, and it will be of great benefit. I have not heard whether the clover cut by the caterpillers have sprung from the roots or whether the part cut for Hay and appeared quite killed by the drougth has sprung from the roots on the fall of rain—please inform me.

I have heard nothing from Mr. Payton what he has done with the fillies, or how they promise on the Turf—please inform me. I charged charles to keep a good observation as to their trials with any other animals, and give you the truth—he is a good judge—ask him about their trials, and inform me what he says of their merrits. I am anxious to hear how your cotton Press does and how much cotton you will have for markett—how much more than you, Mr Stockly Donelson will have.

I hope our dear Sarah & the babe is quite recovered, altho I am fearful of Sarahs health as I have not recd. a letter from her. Present me kindly to her and the little ones with a kiss. By this Major Lewis is with you, say to me whether Sarah & the children will come on with him. Present me to Emily & the children & all the connection affectionately, and believe your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

Present me to Thomas and Emma & the babe—say to Thomas I would like to hear how he is & how he is getting on.[1] Would it not be best to let Sarah come on with Major Lewis and after she leaves you explore the land in the Western District. Ship your cotton, know the amount and after deducting from its probable amount of sales to cover all expence of the farm, apply the probable amount to the payment of the land, and that I may instruct you to draw upon me for the ballance and take up your note from Hill before you leave there—let me hear from you on all these matters

A. J.

ALS, DLC (44).

1. Thomas J. Donelson wrote AJ on November 4 (below).

From Cora Livingston Barton

Paris Oct 21rst.

There are few I believe my dear General, who like me, have refrained so long from using a permission to address you. Too conscious of the favour, & aware how little it was in my power to interest or amuse you, I have not before dared to avail myself of an opportunity to recall myself directly to your remembrance. But at the risk of intruding upon your precious time, & emboldened by the recollection of your paternal kindness, I cannot suffer a longer time to elapse without telling you, my dear Genl, that neither time or distance have weakened my gratitude or my affection for you. The feelings which you expressed towards me in so impressive a manner, on the evening which fixed my destiny, have so engraven themselves on my mind, that it would require time indeed to teach me to look upon you in any other light than that of my best of friends. It is in that character that I find courage to address you. We have just returned from Savoy; the waters have proved very beneficial to my father, whose illness is thought to have proceeded from an *unsettled Gout*. My own health is also much improved & we have all come back to head quarters, recruited in strenght & spirits to enter upon the winter campaign. Your young Protegé, Mr. Skinner, whom Papa has attached to the Legation is daily expected from England. he is quite an acquisition to us.[1] The number of our Countrymen here is very great, & has I am told, much encreased within the last two years. I need not tell you we do all in our power to gratify them, but Satisfying *every body*, is as you well know, from your own experience, a task above the reach of man. Among the Americans now in Paris, is Mr. Thorn from New York; he was very anxious to be made what he called "Conseiller de Légation." Papa told him very gravely, he was not aware of the existence of such an office, but that if he wished it, he would lay his application

before you.[2] But I am afraid you think me forward in mentioning such trifles to you. I have only ventured so far in hopes of making you smile & stop now not to wear out your patience. We rejoiced much at hearing of your recovery almost as soon as of your illness. Some of our letters mention that my friend Emily's Children have also suffered from fevers. If she is with you, beg her to let me hear from her & hers. As for you my dear Genl, I neither ask or hope for an answer from *you*, but I confess a line of your hand would make me proud indeed. I believe Papa writes to you by this packet. Mama begs me to present her most affectionately to you. Mr. Barton joins me in every assurance of respect & gratitude & I my dear General, remain now, as ever, your very sincerely attached

Cora L. Barton—

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mrs. Cora Barton recd. 7th. Decbr 1834 A. J

ALS, DLC (44; 26-0668). Envelope, DLC (45; 26-0671).

1. Frederick G. Skinner, about whom AJ had written Livingston on June 21 (above).

2. Herman Thorn (1783–1859) was a former Navy purser. In December 1834 he complained to Livingston about his declining to present Thorn's son and daughter-in-law at the French Court. Not receiving a reply to his liking from Livingston, Thorn complained to the State Department. The New York *Evening Post* published the correspondence on June 29, 1835.

From George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette

La Grange, 21rst of october, 1834.

Sir

the resolution of Congress, communicated to me by your honoured favor of the 27th. of June, that glorious testimony of american national affection for my beloved and venerated father, has been received by his family with the deepest sense of the most respectful and give me leave to say, filial gratitude.

and now Sir, that we experience the benefits of such a high and soothing sympathy, we find ourselves called to the honour of adressing to the people and congress of the united states, our heartfelt and dutiful thanks.

Sir, you were the friend of my father, and the kind letter which accompanied the precious message, seems to be for us a sufficient authorisation to our claiming once more your honourable assistance, for the accomplishment of a duty dear to our hearts.

we most fervently wish, that the hommage of our everlasting devotion, to a nation whose tears have deigned to mingle with ours, should be offered to both houses of Congress. transmitted by you Sir, that hommage shall be rendered acceptable; and we earnestly pray you Sir, to present it in our name—our gratitude shall be for ever adequate to the obligation.

the resolution which so powerfully honours my father's memory, shall be deposited as a most sacred family property, in that room of mourning, where once, his son and grand sons used to receive with avidity from him, lessons of patriotism, and active love of liberty: there, the daily contemplation of it will more and more impress their minds with that encouraging conviction, that the affection and esteem of a free nation, is the most desirable reward that can be obtained upon earth. with the utmost respect Sir, I have the honour to be your devoted and obedient servant,

George W. Lafayette

ALS, DNA-RG 59; Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (26-0672). *HRDoc* 26, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 2 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:125. AJ communicated this letter to Congress on December 10 (Richardson, 3:124).

From Stephen Simpson

(Private.)

Philadelphia October 21. 1834.

Sir,

I beleive you to be, as your friends allege—*magnanimous*.

I have been your friend—& sacrificed every thing to promote your Interest.

I have been your enemy—& attempted to vanquish you.

You have *triumphed*! The victory is yours.

Your age exacts veneration. Your services to your Country demand every consideration. Your power & authority are great, to extort respect.

Our mutual enemies have triumphed in our dissention, & rejoiced at our enmity. It is the part of wisdom, if not of benevolence, to disappoint them of further exultation.

You have always had a place in my *heart*. Accidents & circumstances have estranged us. The past is forgotten. Can you extend the hand of *friendship* to one, whom misrepresentation only made your foe, for a brief period? Why should you not? You, the President of the Nation!—& I—a feeble & informidable citizen!

Seven years of friendship, overbalance *two* years of enmity! A good heart, like yours, proclaims it!

You have vanquished the *Bank*—that *Hydra* which struck down your *best friends* in the dark—& which made a *victim* of me. Need I say more? And who was the *Judas* that fattened on my ruin? Your *late Secretary of the Treasury*—the smiling, amiable, & pliable <u>*Duane*</u>!

Excuse the allusion. Your secret foe is *rich*. Your frank enemy *that was*, who now addresses you, enjoys the full penalty of an honest indignation, & a mistaken policy. Thus it is, the *Bank* makes *your friends* poor—your foes rich!

It is due to sincerity to declare, that no future thorns will be scattered in your path by my design: & should *circumstances* out of control, seem to militate against this solemn declaration—your knowledge of my situation, which I thus unfold to you, will explain the discrepancy herein avowed.

One more remark. I have not been your opponent—*but the contrary*—in the *recent struggle* here, which eventuated in the prostration of the Bank: however *appearances* may induce that inference.

I have the honor to be, with the best wishes for your health & prosperity,

Stephen Simpson

ALS, DLC (44). Simpson (1789–1854) was a Philadelphia journalist and at present editor of the Philadelphia *National Banner*. As editor of the *Columbian Observer* from 1822 to 1825, he had been an early promoter of AJ's presidential candidacy. In 1829 Simpson quarreled with AJ over patronage and in 1831 he broke decisively with him, opposing his reelection and exposing the sensitive private correspondence of AJ's friends going back to 1824 in his *Pennsylvania Whig* newspaper and other publications. Estranged from AJ, in 1833 Simpson had repeatedly solicited the patronage of BUS president Biddle (Biddle Papers, DLC).

To Levi Woodbury

—*Private*—

Octobr. 22nd. 1834—

The President with his respects to Govr. Woodbury, requests that he furnish him with a synopsis of the state of the Treasury in the form as it was done by Mr Taney last year. The President has called on the Secretarys of War & Navy also. This will prevent any error or discrepancy in your report & the communication of the President—and those of the other departments.

AN, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0684). Woodbury furnished AJ a four-page summary of receipts and expenditures for 1834 and estimates for 1835 (DLC-77), closely matching the figures later submitted to Congress in his December 2 annual report of the Treasury Department (*SDoc* 2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 266).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 23rd. 1834—4. P.M.

Dear Andrew,

I have this moment recd. your letter of the 13th. instant, giving an account of the unfortunate occurrence of the burning of my dwelling House—as no neglect is imputed to any one, and as it appears one of those accidental occurrences where there is no blame to attach to any, we ought, and I do meet it, as an act of providence, and always reconciled to

his will, and prepared to say at all times & under all circumstances, "the Lords will be done"—it was he that gave ~~the~~ me the means to build it, and he, has the right to destroy it, and blessed be his name. Tell Sarah cease to mourn its loss. I will have it rebuilt—was it not on the site selected by my dear departed wife I would build it higher up the Hill—but I will have it repaired—you say the walls are uninjured. Let workmen be forth with employed to repair it. Let scantlin & Brick be got & have it covered in before the hard frost with rain injures the walls—if tin can be got in Nashville have a tin roof put on it—if the walls can be repaired & the House covered in before the winter, the windows can be so closed as to prevent the walls, or scantlin within from being injured. I write to Col Armstrong whose letter is before me, who will aid you in obtaining the materials and workmen, to cover in & repair the House. I write in haste, say to Sarah not to grieve or repine about the loss, we will have it all repaired. I write to Mr. Toland this evening to send on by the ship Chandlr Price via New Orleans as much tin as will cover a House 80 feet by 44—and hope it will reach in due time. This will enable you to borrow the tin in Nashville from any one who has it. I suppose all the wines in the cellar has been destroyed with Mrs. Donelsons Box of china—give me as accurate account of the loss of furniture as you can at as early a period as possible.

In all your bustle, & improvement my son, have your cotton picked out and Housed, it becomes us now to act with oecomy, and use industry to repair & regain the Loss. Therefore as the only fund to aid in paying for the Land & repairing the buildings & other engagements are the cotton crop, I urge you have it carefully taken in, gind. baled & sent to markett.

Present me affectionately to Sarah and the sweet babes and all our connections and bel[ieve] me yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44).

From Martin Van Buren

Albany October 23d 1834

My dear Sir

I returned to this City from Columbia last Evng. By the enclosed you will perceive, as well, that our friend Rives is getting to be quite confident of his own success, as, that he has fallen into the prevailing Error of the Virginia politicians, who appear to be always on the look out for some rash act on your part—a fault of which it seems that no success ~~on~~ of your measures can entirely cure them.

How nobly have Penn., Georgia & New Jersey behaved.[1] Really, you have more cause for self gratulation than has heretofore fallen to the lot

of any politician in this Country. Now if we can close up the concern with equal brilliancy we will have nothing more to desire. I have not a doubt but we will do so. Their defeats abroad make the opposition here desperate & they will fight like devils, & like devils too will they fall. Remember me kindly to Majors Donelson & Earle & believe me very sincerely yours

M. Van Buren

P.S. I shall write to Mr Rives & endeavor to satisfy him that he is wrong in supposing that things can be suffered to remain as they stood last winter

[Endorsed by AJ:] The bills of the US to be suspended from being recd. in payment of public dues untill it restores to the Treasury the dividends which it with[held] from it.

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0690). AJ replied on October 27 (below).

1. Georgia held elections on October 6. A Union ticket prevailed over a State Rights ticket to win all of the state's nine at-large congressional seats and a commanding majority in the state legislature, which in November elected two Democratic senators for the next Congress.

[Enclosure: William C. Rives to Van Buren]

Castle-Hill Oct. 14th. '34.

My dear sir,

I have been wishing & intending, for a long time, to write to you; but having, for the last two or three months, been almost constantly changing place, I have hardly been stationary or retired, long enough to do so. We have, at length, gotten home & are now quietly settling down into winter quarters; & I dedicate, with pleasure, the "first fruits" of my leisure to giving you the news of the "Old Dominion." We have been in great hurly-burly, all the summer. The belligerent scenes at the Metropolis between Daniel & Pleasants, Ritchie & Archer, have passed into the domain of public history, & I need not, therefore, occupy you with their details.[1] While the capital was the theatre of "wars & rumours of wars," the country has not been an idle spectator of events.[2] The people have been actively employed in bringing their representatives into conformity with their own view by *formal Instructions*; & I think now there is but little doubt that our adversaries will be compelled, with whatsoever wry faces, to drink deeply of the "chalice," which they first held to our lips.[3] They are already heartily sick of *Instructions*, & in their desperation, are almost guilty of the daring political profanity of contending that no *Instructions* are worthy of notice, but such as they can get up, under the Federal instigation of Richmond, in the Halls of the Legislature. But this lordly affectation will not do; & in the day of trial, the instinct of self preservation will prevail, & the Representatives, however reluctantly, will bow, at last, with submission, to the will of the people, from whom they hold the "breath of their

nostrils."[4] Our friends are now in fine spirits throughout the State, & calculate with confidence that Instructions will be carried in a sufficient number of the counties, to secure the election of an administration candidate to the Senate, next winter. Even our friend, Ritchie, now obeys his own signal of "heads up!," & has raised his crest again.[5] He has just sent me a message in a letter from his son, (who is a fine young fellow, by the bye), that "he & his friends in Richmond are in good spirits about the result— that he is in great hopes that, by the medium of *Instructions*, the next Legislature may send a "Democratic" Senator to Washington." &c &c.

Now, my dear sir, in this state of our prospects, brought about with infinite difficulty & labour, great solicitude is felt in regard to the President's message, which, with a people so sensitively constituted as we of Virginia are, may materially affect them. Much anxiety is felt that the President should not, by any bold or questionable proposition, furnish a new handle to his & our enemies. In regard to the Bank, it is hoped that no further measure will be *taken* or *recommended* by him, it being considered now as effectually *hors de combat*. It will be unavoidable for him, I presume, to mention, in the terms suitable to it, the late unjustifiable conduct of the Bank in the confiscation of a portion of the public revenue. But will it not be better, without any suggestion or recommendation of his own, to leave it entirely to the wisdom of Congress to determine if any thing, & what, shall be done. The President, I have supposed from his conversation, thinks a Legislative repeal of the charter, for this & other misdeeds of the Bank, would be entirely justifiable, & I have sometimes apprehended that he might, in his noble fearlessness of responsibility, recommend it to congress. But, as the charter will so soon expire by it's own limitation, would not so bold a proposition expose him to a powerful re-action of public sentiment? In Virginia, at least, where ideas of the sanctity & intangibility of Legislative grants & charters otherwise than by judicial process are deeply rooted, it would throw him *all aback*. It is hoped, also, that the President will not indulge the generosity of his nature by identifying himself *unnecessarily* with the transactions of the Post-office Department, to which his friendly feelings for Maj. Barry & his just indignation at the gross misrepresentations of the majority of the P.O. committee might strongly impel him. I think his feelings are already much enlisted on that subject. Our relations with France ~~is already~~ will be another very delicate topic. The President, when he was here on his way to Washington, was under the impression that the chambers would make an appropriation during their late brief session, & I see that much complaint has been indulged in the news-papers that it was not done. But this was never to have been expected. The chambers did not meet for the *despatch of business*, but simply in compliance with the 42nd. art. of the charter, which declares that "in case of dissolution of the chamber of Deputies, the King shall convoke a new one within the period of three months."[6] This matter, therefore, stands now, so far as the Chambers are concerned, precisely where it did before their

assembling. I fear, however, that it is going on badly. Some of my friends in France write me that there is a party in the Chamber of Deputies, under the lead of Dupin the Speaker, constantly preaching up *Oconomy*, that Mr. Livingston is in very bad health & bad spirits, that he has been very little in France of late, having been travelling in Belgium, England & elsewhere for the benefit of his health, & that he was not in Paris during the late session of the Chambers, even. While this subject, therefore, certainly requires the vigilant & energetic attention of the government, I do not see, (so far as my limited information furnishes me materials for making up an opinion) that there is any more necessity for the interposition of congress now, than there was the last session. Of all these matters, however, you are a far better judge than I am. I have taken the liberty to bring them to your notice, because I know that, if your views should happen to concur with mine, no one can place them more advantageously before the President, than yourself, & because I feel that the issue of our Senatorial election here, & have reason to believe that the results of the fifteen other Senatorial elections now pending elsewhere, involving as they do the harmonious & successful operations of the government, will depend mainly on the prudence, moderation & wisdom, as well as *dignified* firmness, of the President's message.

I hope you have passed your summer agreeably, & that you have seen no reason to change your opinion of the prospects of a glorious Democratic triumph in New-York. I had the pleasure of meeting with the Major at our Springs, but could not prevail on him to protract his absence from Washington long enough to make us a visit here, where we were very anxious to have seen him. Mrs. Rives sends her best respects, & bids me say to you that you may expect from her soon an answer to your kind letter of last July, which various engagements & impediments have heretofore prevented her from acknowledging. Very truly & faithfully

W C Rives

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0694). Van Buren replied on October 23: "I shall be at Washington by the 20th. of Nov I hope, & will present your views truly to the President. But you may take it for granted, that a strong, (but I trust prudent) statement of the injuries we have red. from France will be made. It cost the President a great effort to allow the matter to pass by last Winter, & the French Government have behaved very badly. The remark you make about the late meeting of the Deputies, & the improbability of their doing any thing at it, are very just, but that matter is not so well understood here, generally as we understand it. You in Virginia or I might perhaps rather say *they*, are prone to apprehend rash acts from the Genl., but they must admit, that, after all he has been oftener in the right than others. He will work this matter out well also. I have been a strenuous advocate for forbearance heretofore (more so than you are aware of) & will continue to be—for temperance and firmness. Give me your ideas upon the subject, based on the assumption that the subject is to be noticed" (William C. Rives Papers, DLC). Rives replied on November 15. He said that French delinquency called for "*as strong a statement* as possible of our just causes of complaint" in AJ's annual message, but that recommending reprisals or any measure of force would go "farther than the *present state of the case* warrants" and would risk offending French pride and perhaps provoking "a final & total refusal" and "an open rupture between the two governments" (Van Buren Papers, DLC).

1. On August 19, *Richmond Whig* editor John Hampden Pleasants (1797–1846) had assaulted Virginia lieutenant governor Peter V. Daniel, whom he believed had written a piece savaging his political morals that appeared under the name "Stafford" in that day's *Richmond Enquirer*. A series of *Enquirer* attacks on Virginia congressman William S. Archer culminated in one on September 19 that called Archer "a disappointed office-hunter" and political changeling and charged that he had turned against the administration for not appointing him minister to Britain. Archer encountered *Enquirer* editor Thomas Ritchie that day in the street and attacked him with a cane.

2. Matthew 24:6.

3. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, Act 1, Scene 7.

4. Lamentations 4:20.

5. Ritchie often began his *Richmond Enquirer* editorial columns with "Heads up!"

6. The French Chamber of Deputies had met from August 1 to 16, when the King prorogued it until December 29. Article 42 of the French constitutional charter of August 14, 1830, empowered the King to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies—as Louis Philippe had done in May, before the June 21 elections—on condition that he convene a new one within three months ("Le roi convoque chaque année les deux Chambres: il les proroge et peut dissoudre celle des députés; mais, dans ce cas, il doit en convoquer une nouvelle dans le délai de trois mois").

From John Bigler

Dayton, (Ohio) Oct 24 1834

Sir—

The Bank in the re-election of Robert Lucas as Governor of Ohio, has received its *quietus*, so far as this state is concerned, as news received yesterday from my native state (Penna) indicates clearly that the monster has been bearded in its den.

In this Congressional District (the 3d) we have done well, and would have succeeded in Electing the Anti-Bank candidate for Congress, had it not been for the *interferance* of a government officer—I mean Mr Van Horn, Register at Wapaukonetta—he exerted all the influence he could in favor of Judge Crane, the Bank candidate. Van horn is violent in his opposition to all the measures of the Adminstration, and permits no opportunity to escape, to inflict a wound on Maj. Barry and indeed the whole cabinet.[1]

In this District there are two *opposition* presses and but one Democratic—this paper is owned and edited by myself, and I have, recently established a *German paper*, which will wield a great influence after a little time.[2]

Thus you will perceive that there is a fearful odds against us, and if the influence of the officers of Government are to be added the prostration of the Republican party of this District is certain. When we complain of the conduct of Van horn, we receive for reply—he is one of the officers of your own administration, you are responsible for his conduct, not the *opposition*—this is to the last degree *taunting*.

I have been loaded with the most vile abuse, nor has it stopped here my friends and family have been slandered and proscribed by the men who

call themselves "Whigs;" In this Montgomery county, we are victorious, but in the Western part of the Distrct where the influence of Van horn has been exerted the result is unfavorable.

Under such circumstances I turn to you for aid—I tun to you—and appeal to you as a friend who has supported you in the character of an editor, unwaveringly since 1827—from 1827 in Bellefonte Pennsylvania, up to January 1834—since June I have been in this place

I am clearly of the opinion that it is the anxious desire of your friends that Van horne should be *removed*. *J. P. Helfenstein* is an applicant and his appointment would give very general satisfaction.

I have twice had the pleasure of being introduced to you, but if you have forgotten me, I refer you to Maj. Hobbie, of the P.O. Dept, & Wm Jones Esq P.M. of your city; also John Taylor, Esq of the P.O. Dept.[3] Yrs respectfully

J Bigler

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Bigler—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury that enquiry may be had into the conduct of Mr vanhorn at Wacamenockey—A. J.

[Endorsed by Woodbury:] Write to Lyttle confidentially on this question, requesting him to enquire both as to the removal & a successor. W—

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-0718). Bigler (1805–1871), later governor of California, was at this time editor of the Dayton *Democratic Herald*, which had begun publication in June. Previously he had edited the *Centre Democrat* and then *Centre County Democrat* in Bellefonte, Pa., from 1827 to 1834.

1. In the Ohio elections of October 14, Democratic governor Robert Lucas (1781–1853) was reelected but Whigs won ten of nineteen congressional seats and a majority in the state legislature. The losing Democrats included William Leonard Helfenstein (c1803–1884), who was defeated by third district Whig incumbent Joseph Halsey Crane (1782–1851), and Robert Todd Lytle of Cincinnati. In the summer of 1835 AJ replaced Wapakoneta land office register Thomas B. Van Horne (1783–1841) with Helfenstein's father, John Philip Helfenstein, as register at nearby Lima, Ohio.

2. Dayton's other papers were the *Dayton Journal & Advertiser* and the *Dayton Whig and Miami Democrat*.

3. William Jones (1790–1867) was the Washington postmaster. John Taylor was a Post Office Department clerk.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 25th. 1834
9 oclock P.M—

Dear Andrew,

On the receipt of yours of the 13th. instant, giving me the account of the unfortunate event of the burning of the dwelling House at the

Hermitage I wrote you hastily. Since which, I have been so engaged with my public business that I had not time to write you more fully

I am fearfull that the fatigue & alarm may be injurious to our dear Sarahs health—let not the loss trouble you & her for one moment—that benevolent providence that gave me the means to build the House, will spare me long anough I hope to have it rebuilt, & with his smiles, & our oeconomy & proper industry, I trust to be able to meet the expence, and leave you clear of debt, and a moderate compentency for you & your dear children. Therefore say to Sarah let it not trouble her, let us trust in him who gives & takes away at pleasure, and he will, as long as we deserve it, supply all our reasonable wants—industry with oconomy will soon restore the loss.

In my last I told you I would rebuild it. I have thus determined, ~~so to do,~~ and have wrote to Col. Robert Armstrong to aid you in making a contract with some workmen to do the whole job—finding every thing except what you can do without injury to our present & next years crop—the farm is out of repair. The fences have to be renewed and the wood pastures enclosed &c &c and we must, if providence gives us health and a season, make a good crop next year, by which we can save more than the rebuilding of the House will cost. I have therefore to repeat that I would rather you would make a contract with some solvant & responsible workmen to undertake the whole job, the shingles and scantling excepted, if you can get hands with our sawyers to saw it in due time—if not buy the scantlin & sheeting at Nashville and bring them up in a boat—unless the undertaker will agree to furnish the whole if so, you & Col Armstrong will make the contract for the whole to be furnished by the undertaker. I wish the window sills of good hewn stone—if it can be got in time. The man that got Major Donelsons window & door sills may be got to furnish mine, if not, I expect you can get them ready made at Nashville. I will have tin for covering the whole House if possible at Nashville by the 20th. of next month.

If the walls & foundation is safe & good, it can be rebuilt & covered in before the heavy frosts & winter rains injure it—attend to this my son, & if possible have it done—do not hesitate at a little extra price to have it covered in & the walls up before the hard winter sets in. I have authorised Col Armstrong if necessary to make the engagement for the completing the whole job to stipulate to advance fifteen hundred dollars, and to draw upon me for it. I now repeat the same to you, and if it becomes necessary to induce a responsible man he undertake the whole job—I authorise you with the advice of Col Armstrong do so, and draw upon me for that amount, the ballance to be paid when the work is finished. Col Armstrong being experienced in the vallue of such work, and having tendered his aid to me, I wish you to consult him & conclude the contract agreable to the engagement he may make or recommend.

I wish you when you have leisure, or our dear Sarah, to give me the amount of the furniture lost, its kind, that as my funds will permit I may

have them replaced, & the House when finished restored to its former situation before it was burnt—do my son keep me advised of the progress of the work &c &c—you surely could write me once a week if but a few lines, instead of which I do not receive a line from you once a month—do attend as well as you can to getting the cotton out & early to markett. I think it will be best for Sarah to come on with the children, and stay with me until the House is rebuilt—and you can remain until the crop is shipped & the House enclosed & unite with us here, or she can return next summer. I will arrange that if you cannot come on conveniently. Major Lewis will with pleasure take charge of her & the children & servants that comes with her. This will leave all the hands disposable for the necessary work to put the farm in good order, & attend to the House & garden & stock. I wish you and Sarah to consider well of this matter. My wish is that she come on with Major Lewis that she may be out of the bustle & view of the waste & destruction of the building, until it is repaired. I wrote her a short note which I wish you to hand her with my kind salutations, with a kiss to her & the two dear little ones and with my best wishes for your health & happiness I am your affectionate father.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (44 and 58).

To Sarah Yorke Jackson

My dear daughter,

I have recd. Andrews letter—am sorry you are Housless—but do not grieve or repine it will be soon rebuit, & I hope you will come on with Major Lewis, and leave Andrew to take care of the crop, and superintend the repairs of & rebuilding of the House. I have ordered to be rebuilt & ordered from Philadelphia tin to cover it. Kiss my dear little ones for me. yr affectionate father

A. J.

ANS, THer (26-0724). *Nashville Banner*, January 21, 1911.

To Amos Kendall

Washington Octbr. 25th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

Mrs. Forest has been twice to see me on the subject of the exchange of one son, now in your bureau as a clerk, & in ill health, for another, who she says is equally competant. The old Lady says this aid from her son is

indispensable to enable her to take [care of h]er family, and particularly an unfortunate daughter who is unable, from ill health, to render her any aid.

I have said to the old Lady, that if the change meets your approbation it will meet mine; This I say to you, but as I said to her, I cannot interfere to impose a clerk on your bureau, contrary to your wishes—she further says if on trial, or on her son misbehaving in the least, she will expect him to be turned out of office. It would be gratifying to me, on account of the old ladies situation, and former attachment & friendship to my departed wife, if consistant with your own views of propriety, & the interest of the public, that she might be gratified[.] I am very respectfully yrs.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (73). *Cincinnati Commercial*, February 4, 1879 (DLC-44). The manuscript is torn. Bracketed text comes from the *Commercial* printing. Henry Forrest (1806–1860) had been a clerk in the fourth auditor's office since 1827. His father, also Henry Forrest, had been a clerk there before his death in 1826. Henry's mother was Jane Love Forrest (1777–1861), the sister of AJ's friend and neighbor Charles J. Love. The son whom she offered to swap for Henry was probably Charles W. Forrest (1802–1883), who had worked part-time in the War Department pension office in 1833 and was hired as a clerk in the second auditor's office in December 1835. The ailing daughter was Elizabeth Forrest (1815–1837). Henry Forrest remained a Treasury clerk until 1839.

To William Berkeley Lewis

Washington Octbr. 25th. 1834—at night—

Dear Major,

yours of the 19th. Cincinnati reached me this evening. I had recd. letters from home & Col Armstrong advising me of the misfortune of the burning of my house. I have wrote Colo A. & my son to enter into arrangements to have it rebuilt & if possible covered in before the heavy rains & winters frost set in. I have wrote Mr Toland to have me as much tin as will cover it sent on to Nashville via Neworleans as early as possible. I have wrote Andrew & Sarah, for Sarah & the children to come on with you. She will be better here than there until the House is rebuilt—do my dear Major bring her on with you. Mary the babe & Mr Pagoet is in good health & Mrs. Surrurier leaves us tomorrow—she came to take leave this evening, I was in my room writing, she would not come in, left her respects & I fear I will not have the pleasure to see this amiable lady before she goes.

We have not received the full returns from ohio—but the Govr. Lucas is certainly elected nine members of Congress certain two more doubtfull—we have a hope we will have a majority of one but certainly the Governor; Three from So Carolina Certain and perhaps four—the entire vote of Georgia, Newjersy, and 17 members from Pennsylvania[1]

It is now late I must bid you goodnight with my sincere wishes for your safe return & that soon—give my respects to all friends—let me know how, & where Major Eaton is—give my respects to the old Lady and all her family & believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

all my Houshold salute you kindly. A. J.

ALS, NN (26-0726).

1. Ohio Democratic governor Robert Lucas won reelection. Northern Democrats and southern Unionists won nine of nineteen congressional seats in Ohio, two of nine in South Carolina, seventeen of twenty-eight in Pennsylvania, and all nine in Georgia and all six in New Jersey on at-large tickets.

To Martin Van Buren

Washington October 27th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

yours of the 23rd. inclosing one from Mr Rives reached me this morning—that inclosing one from Genl Hamilton (S.C.) by due course of mail. I should have written you before this, but detained to be able to give you the result in Ohio—but still doubts hang over the success of Helfenstein. Still my own opinion, from all the information recd. is, that the result will be found ten in favour of the administration nine against it. This is of no other importance except the election of the next President should devolve on congress, when it would give the state to the republican candidate. Lucas is certainly elected, as I suppose by a majority of from 4 to 6000, ~~majority,~~ and there is no doubt but ohio is decidedly democratic. Mr Lytle lost his election by his own folly and Dr Mitchell lost his by defection and the secrete management of some of the friends of the adminstration who wanted to run themselves, and by their course nutralised many who would have been at the poles and ~~have~~ voted for Doctor Mitchel.[1]

Newjersy, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, have nobly done their duty. Nullification is nullified, and the ire of So. Carolina is beginning to burn against Calhoun, and will destroy him. The state has shewn symtems of returning to its senses again by electing two Union members of Congress, Manning in the Lancaster District and Rogers vice, Clowney in York District, and it is believed, but not positively known here, that Mr Campbell of the Georgetown District, formerly Mitchells, is beaten, and I have no doubt that in two years more the Union men will triumph, and nullification be entirely repudiated in So.C.[2]

I have read Mr. Rives letter with attention he is badly advised, from Paris, as to Mr. Livingston absence—he was in Paris until the chambers was prorogued by the King—did every thing that could be done to induce the King to convene the chambers in October or the 1rst. of November

to which he had given his pledge "that all his constitutinal powers should be employed to bring this matter before the chambers," so that we should be advised of the result before the meeting of congress—and to induce the King to comply (hazzarded the experiment of shewing the King at a private audience my private letter—) his reply, that he could not put the members of the chambers to the *great inconvenience* of meeting in the hot season.[3] What's the personal inconvenience of the members put in competition with his private pledge, as well as the pledge of the national faith by his own act in ratifying the Treaty. Livingston is quite outrageous at this conduct—complains that nothing was done last congress, and is of the opinion that the King and minsters are acting hypocritically, & does not want the Treaty carried into effect, and wishes to throw the responsibility upon the chambers—surely Mr Rives has not ~~wayed~~ weighed the subject well. Can the Executive under the circumstances be longer silent? if he speaks to congress, it must be in languge of truth, and he cannot refrain from recommending to them to Legislate provisionally upon this subject—for as one chamber have refused, another may, and the King having prorogued the chambers to the 29th. of December, it is evidently with the view, that congress may adjourn before we hear of the result—and that result will be, (unless overawed by the provisional Legislation) another rejection. The right way is for the Executive to speak and let congress act, or not, as it wills.

I mean to speak of the Bank, and with point & energy with regard to its robery of the Treasury & recommend a suspension of its bills in payment of the public dues, until the Bank pays over the amount withdrawn from the Treasury.

I hope Newyork will do its duty as Newjersey, Pennsylvania, & Georgia, and I may add ohio, for since I began this letter I see a letter from Mr. Helfensteins District, saying he is certainly elected. This gives a majority in that state in congress.

I am anxious to see you here—should you be detained after the election send on the remarks on the Wabash appropriation. Mr Taney informs me he handed it over to you.

you have no doubt seen the Nashville & some other Tennessee papers—be assured that Tennessee will never seperate from the democratic party, or take any step to weaken it—no man will be run for President unless taken up by the general convention. I know judge White too well, not to know that he never will permit his name to be used unless he believes it is ~~a~~ the wish of a respectable portion of the people of several states—he never will permit his name to be used to withdraw from the people the power of the election of President, and throw it into Congress. This would be aiding the views of the opposition, *divide & conquor*, all things are progressing well. To fill the vacant seat of judge Johnston I have some dificulty—there are several from Georgia—Cuthbert recommended by Govr. Lumpkins warmly—Wayne & Haynes by others—from S.C Petigrue, by

Mr Poinsett, & judge Johnston by judge Oneal; all good men, & I suppose true—which to take will you advise. Cuthbert (as judge Wayne has been elected) and as Cuthbert is so strongly recommended by Govr. Lumpkin in whom I have great confidence, if his principles of the constitution are sound & well fixed, I would like to gratify.[4]

Write me on the receipt of this and if you are to be detained long at Albany, send me on the paper on the Wabash appropriation

I have just heard that my dwelling House at the Hermitage is burnt—the whole main body with the addition on the east end has been consumed, with the furniture in the upper story. I have ordered it to be rebuilt as early as possible. I am afraid all my old wine has been consumed, if so, the quarter cask got from you of sherry is gone—with great respect yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0751). Van Buren replied on November 5 (below).

1. Robert Lucas's majority was 3,324 votes. In addition to Helfenstein and Lytle, Democratic incumbent Robert Mitchell (1778–1848) of Zanesville, a physician, was defeated for reelection.

2. Unionist Richard Irvine Manning (1789–1836) won election in South Carolina's ninth district, and Unionist James Rogers (1795–1873) defeated incumbent William Kennedy Clowney (1797–1851) in the seventh. Incumbent nullifier Robert Blair Campbell (1791–1862) won reelection to a seat that had been held intermittently from 1821 to 1833 by Thomas Rothmaler Mitchell (1783–1837).

3. Livingston reported to the State Department on July 26 and August 4 that he had met several times with King Louis Philippe and urged him to either present the indemnity question to the Chambers at their August session or call them back in the autumn, both of which the King dismissed as "impossible." Livingston reported that at an August 2 interview he had spoken "without reserve" of how French inaction "might not only interrupt the commerce of the two nations, and create injurious and lasting impressions, but might affect their peace; and what was of more importance to France its national reputation for good faith." He read "from a private letter received from Washington" (AJ's of June 27) and invoked Louis Sérurier's June 5 pledge of the French government's intention "to do all that our constitution allows, to hasten, as much as possible, the period of the new presentation of the rejected law." He told the King that "if an early autumnal convocation of the chambers should be attended with inconvenience, that it should not be put in competition with the importance of fulfilling a promise thus solemnly made." To this, Livingston reported, "the King said that Mr Serurier could not have intended to promise that the law should be introduced at this session" (DNA-RG 59, M34-30; *HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 81–82, Serial 272). Livingston had left Paris after the King prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on August 16.

4. Alfred Cuthbert (1785–1856) had been a congressman in 1813–16 and 1821–27. In November the Georgia legislature elected him to the U.S. Senate seat vacated by John Forsyth's resignation to be secretary of state. His brother John Alfred Cuthbert (1788–1881) was a former Georgia legislator and congressman. Georgians James Moore Wayne (1790–1867) and Charles Eaton Haynes (1784–1841) had just been elected to Congress.

From Benjamin Franklin Butler

New York Octr. 28th. 1834.

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance and favorable notice, the bearer, Mr. Burritt, of East Florida, who has been made known to me during my present stay in this city, as a gentleman of the legal profession of the highest character, and as a friend of the national administration. I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

B. F. Butler.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Hart Postmaster at Jackson (Florida) not faithful so say Mr. Burrit A. J.[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] These to be filed, and when the collector is gone then to be attended to, as to a successor[2] A. J.

ALS, DLC (44). Samuel L. Burritt (d. 1865) was later a Florida territorial and state legislator.

1. Isaiah David Hart (1792–1861) was postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., from 1827 to 1837.

2. James Dell (1784–1848) was the customs collector at Jacksonville. On November 6, Milo K. Pinckston, Burritt's brother William H. Burritt, and two others wrote AJ about Dell. They accused him of procuring an inspector's post for his 18-year-old schoolboy son Philip J. Dell, renting out the custom house for private profit, and hiring his own slaves as boat hands (DNA-RG 56, M174-12). On December 11, James B. Mason wrote AJ further detailing the charges (DNA-RG 56). AJ referred the complaints to Woodbury, who queried Dell. Dell wrote Woodbury on December 17 repelling the charges. He defended his son's competence and disclaimed the initiative for his appointment, denied renting out the custom house, acknowledged employing blacks in accordance with common practice, called Mason "a Rope dancer and jugler," and traced the Burritts' "inveterate hostility" to his filing suit on their unpaid customs bonds. Woodbury endorsed Dell's letter: "Unless usage is otherwise I think an Inspector should be of age." AJ endorsed it: "The excellent character of young Mr Dell, with his represented fitness for the appointment which he holds, renders his age unimportant, as his good character & fitness, gives security to the Government that the public duty will be well performed—let this matter rest for the present until the arrival of Genl Call." Richard K. Call had previously urged young Dell's appointment as inspector. In December 1835 AJ appointed James Dell to a new four-year term as collector (DNA-RG 56).

To Francis Preston Blair

Washington Octobr. 29th. 1834

Dr Sir,

The collector for subscriptions to the Globe called upon me for the amount for subscription daily Globe up to the 13th. of June 1834. All servants were out & my check Book under lock, & I asked him to call tomorrow. But having occasion for my check Book for another occasion,

I here send you a check for the amount for which you will have credit entered on the Books & believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MNS (26-0759). Blair replied below.

From Francis Preston Blair

Washington Octo: 29 1834

My Dear General

The Book of Accounts receipted by Mr. Rives was put into the hands of the Collector of the Office without observing that there was one against you. I am exceedingly mortified that such an account should have been sent to you. You advanced to me more in the beginning, than would pay it five times over.[1] And besides it manifests a want of decorum and an insensibility of my obligations to you, which I would be sorry you should think me capable of. I would have as soon made out an account for a bushel of Seed Corn, against a father who had set me up in a fine farm & stocked it for me.

Although I know you would rather I should have the money than it should be in your own purse, yet under the circumstances, I hope you will allow me to return it. Yours affectionately

F. P. Blair

[Endorsed by AJ:] F. P. Blair Esqr. on the subject of my subscription—returns the check—will not receive pay A. J

ALS, DLC (44). ALS draft, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (mAJs). On this day AJ entered in his bank book a check for $22.50 for the daily *Globe* up to June 13. The amount was later struck out and the entry circled and marked "returned A J" (DLC-78).

1. AJ had partaken in arrangements to bring Blair from Kentucky to begin the *Globe* on December 7, 1830.

From George Mifflin Dallas

29. Oct. 1834.

My Dear Sir,

My friend, Mr. John M. Read, will hand you this, and convey to you my sincere congratulations upon the results of our elections in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The steady support of the American people, in the vigorous and democratic measures of your administration, cannot but give you unalloyed gratification

It is strongly believed that Mr. Gilpin is about to receive, as he most richly merits, a renewed mark of your approbation and kindness, by the appointment to Michigan. If such be the fact, Mr. Read will submit to you his pretensions for the office of District Attorney: and I cannot forbear a frank expression of my high sense of his character and claims. No question can be raised of his entire fitness, professionally and personally: and in relation to politics, his ardour, zeal, industry, eloquence, and energy in the cause which has signally triumphed, have during the last two years elicited universal applause from your friends, and equally unmeasured attack from your opponents. In every respect, I believe Mr. Read entitled to our best confidence. I am ever, Dear Sir, Truly yours

G. M. Dallas.

ALS, NjP (26-0765). Dallas (1792–1864), a former U.S. senator and later James K. Polk's vice president, was at present the attorney general of Pennsylvania. John Meredith Read (1797–1874) was a Philadelphia lawyer and former state legislator. Gilpin, nominated but rejected for governor of Michigan Territory, remained as U.S. attorney in Pennsylvania through AJ's administration. In September 1837, Van Buren appointed Gilpin solicitor of the Treasury and appointed Read to succeed him as district attorney.

From Edward Duffield Ingraham and Charles Macalester

Copy

Wednesday. Phila. 29th. Octr. 1834.

Sir

On the 24th. instant we informed the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, that the Government Directors were desirous to obtain information as to the gross profits, from every source, of the Bank, for each half year since the first of January 1832; the deductions in detail made from the profits; the disposition made of the surplus beyond the semi-annual dividends; and if the net profits have been less than the dividends, how such deficiencies had been made up; as also the charges upon the profits of the Bank—that, for the purpose of obtaining this information, we should require the Cashier to produce to us the Books containing, 1st. The Expence Account: 2d The books showing the Discount, Exchange, and Interest Accounts; 3d. The Foreign Exchange Account; and 4th The Contingent Account. We stated, at the same time to the Board, that inasmuch as we desired to do whatever we deemed matter of duty in such a way as not to be liable to the suspicion even of secrecy, the information, when obtained, would be laid before the President of the United States, from whom we had received a communication: but, that no motion was made, and no action of the Board desired upon what was stated, and

that our application to the Cashier would be made in our characters as Directors of the Institution.[1]

We did not desire any order to be taken by the Board on this communication, and none was taken; and, after its adjournment, we gave notice, verbally, to Mr. Samuel Jaudon, the Cashier, that we should call at the Bank the next day to commence our examination of the Books. He requested us to inform him by note what Books we wanted; and copies of our note to him, and his answer accompany this letter.[2]

To have waited until the Board met, and to have suffered the question of our right, to make the examination which we desired, to be discussed, or passed upon by it, would have been, in our opinion an unqualified surrender of all our rights as Directors.

We went to the Bank on Monday last, and stated to the Cashier, that, as Directors of the Institution, we demanded of him the Books of the Bank which were necessary to enable us to obtain the information which we sought. A compliance with our demand was promptly refused. We proceeded immediately to take possession of one of the Books, and to take from it the statement of the Credit side of the Profit and Loss Account for January 1832, condensed in the usual form for the use of the dividend Committee, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. We then adjourned, intending to resume the examination. On Tuesday last, the 28th instant, the Board met, and our note of the 24th instant, to the Cashier, and his answer to it, were referred to a Committee of five of the Directors, appointed by the President of the Bank. In this last mentioned proceeding we took no part, deeming the proceeding itself beyond the legal power of the Board.[3]

On the 29th instant we again met at the Bank: and finding that the Cashier was absent, we required from the Second Assistant Cashier, whom we found in the Cashier's room, to furnish us the Book, which we had used when making the examination the result of which we now furnish. He refused to do so. We required to be informed where the Book was, and were told by him, that it was locked up in the Vault, the key of the iron door of which was then in his pocket; which key, upon being required so to do, he also refused to deliver to us. Having ascertained that the iron door of the vault was locked, we proceeded to the room of the First Assistant Cashier, and demanded of him the Expence Book, and were informed by him, that it was in the vault, and that we could not have it.[4]

You will perceive, Sir, that we have found it impossible further to execute what we deemed a matter of duty. We submit this statement to you, and await your instructions. We are, Sir, very respectfully Your Obt. Servants

Edwd. D. Ingraham
C: Macalester

Copy, DNA-RG 46 (26-0767). *HRDoc* 45, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 2–3 (Serial 272). Enclosed with this letter was a three-page, itemized account of all credits accruing to the BUS and its various branches in the half-year before January 1832. Starting with a $1,750,000 balance

reported by its Dividend Committee on July 4, 1831, the BUS posted during the remainder of 1831 an additional $2,049,621.70 in credits from discounts, exchange, interest, premium on specie, rents, damages, and reimbursements (DNA-RG 56, Entry 103). On December 29, Woodbury communicated this letter and AJ's prompting October 14 query (above) to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a December 16 House resolution requesting "any information he has received, or can obtain, concerning the official proceedings of the Government directors in the Bank of the United States" (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 89, 98, Serial 270).

1. The BUS board's reception of this notice was recorded in its minutes, which were furnished to the Senate Finance Committee and attached to the committee's December 18 report on the BUS (*SDoc* 17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 48, 329, Serial 267).

2. On October 25, Ingraham and Macalester wrote BUS cashier Samuel Jaudon (1796–1874) requesting statements of its gross profits, deductions, and surplus since 1832, "which are intended for the President of the United States." Jaudon replied that, "not considering myself at liberty to furnish the books of the bank for such a purpose, I shall submit your letter to the board of directors." Ingraham and Macalester appended the exchange to their report to AJ (*HRDoc* 45, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 4, Serial 272).

3. Monday was October 27. The exchange of notes with Jaudon, misdated October 24 here but corrected in the House and Senate printings, took place on October 25. On October 28 Jaudon reported the correspondence to the BUS board, which referred it to a select committee. On October 31 the board voted by 9 to 2, Macalester and Ingraham dissenting, to adopt the committee's report approving Jaudon's refusal of their request (*SDoc* 17, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 329–31, Serial 267).

4. The BUS first assistant cashier was John Andrews (1783–1860), and the second assistant was Joseph Cowperthwait (1795–1868).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington October 30th. 1834

Dear Andrew,

I have the pleasure to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of the 19th. instant. It has relieved me from the anxiety I had about Sarah; I was fearfull that the alarm and fatigue occasioned by the burning of the House might have occasioned a relaps, I am happy to be informed by you, that she, and the little ones, and all the family enjoy health.

My several letters to you and to Col Armstrong will have informed you of my desire to have the house rebuilt on the old foundation, provided it is, with the walls perfectly sound. The dining room, Kitchen & smoke house, remains, and only the dining room damaged, and I suppose, that, but little. Therefore on the score of oeconomy alone, I prefer the old site—but there is another reason, that is the place selected, by my dear departed wife, and I cannot think of leaving it for another. I wish you to have the foundation and walls well examined by good & capable workmen, and if, (as Col Armstrong advises me, that after a rain the workmen Mr. Rife & Co, as you informed him) they pronounce the walls & foundation sound and safe, proceed with as much despatch as possible and have it rebuilt, & covered in before the hard Frosts & winter rains set in. The plan proposed of hiring sawyers is a good one, if you cannot get the Scantlin already sawed—four saws would in two weeks, the stocks got to their hand,

produce as much scantlin as would compleat the House. I would reduce the roof somewhat—but not to make it too flat. I endeavoured to get tin to cover the House, you will see from Mr. Tolands letter which I enclosed you in my last, that it could not be had of the proper quality, and I have determined to cover it with Shingles in the first place, & if I live & have the means I will put on it a copper roof, in due season. Referring you to my other letters and those I wrote Col Armstrong, I leave you and the Col & Col Love to arrange it, just adding that I want the House repaired & rebuilt as early as good workmen & good materials can be had to do it. If materials of good quality can be had ready prepared purchase them & draw upon me for the amount—and employ as many workmen as will do it speedily. I have authorised you & Col Armstrong to draw upon me for $15000, if it becomes necessary for the progress of the House, & stipulate the payment for the whole when the work is done. I wish you could get some undertaker, to take the job, finding scantlin plank & shingles &c &c, and do the whole finding themselves for a reasonable sum—write me often how you progress with the House.

I am happy to hear that your Ginn & press does well and our cotton is promising a better turn out than was anticipated. I am thankful to a kind providence for all his blessings and this under our present misfortune I consider such.

I do not write to Sarah, because I wrote you & her, that I had requested Major Lewis to bring her on, ~~Sarah~~ & the children, leaving you to attend to finishing the House, preserving the Crop, sending it to markett, employing an overseer, and arranging matters for another crop and then following Sarah here. I ought not to omit your necessary trip to see the land in the Western District, have the Deeds recorded, and inquire if the Taxes have been paid, if not have it done—attend to this, it is *necessary*. Major Lewis reached Nashville about the 22nd instant and will leave there on his return between the 5th. and 10th. of November and I hope Sarah and the children will come with him, if so, they will have left before this reaches you.

I sincerely regret that Sarah has lost her wardrobe & my little pet—but this can be easily replaced. I am happy to hear that all the medals, Gold box, swords, & the pictures are saved,[1] I hope the little remnants that was intended for ~~by~~ dear little Rachel & Sarah, of my dear wifes apparel, is saved—as to the bed cloaths blanketts & table linnen they can be replaced—but my son oeconomy now upon all hands must be used, and if you are not mistaken as to the amount of our cotton, if you make seventy bales of 500 each & the price keeps up, I trust I will be able to pay Hill for the land, meet my other engagements & rebuild my house—but you must to aid me, have the useless stock sold, and the blood stock well attended, & a good crop next year if a good season, planting as much cotton as the hands can in moderation attend & pick out. If my two year old studs should turn out to be runners & the two year old filly they can be well sold—if charles & Dunwoody could break & train them a little this

winter for a short distance to see whether they have good heels or not say to run them one quarter of a mile or ~~six~~ three hundred yards it would be of service to them. Major Donelson is sending by Mr. Pool a fine blooded horse full brother to Busines. I will put two or three mares to him next spring the ballance to Citizen. Bolivia got beat at Baltimore, altho in bad order she ran in high credit, she was third two distanced—she was off her heels, she had no brush, I am told, from she won here until she ran at Baltimore & was spurred the whole four mile which proves her bottom. What has Payton done with they fillies—and what is their promise.

To meet my engagements it will be necessary for you to inform me the precise amount of cotton you have for markett, & in due time so that I may make provision here and authorise you to draw upon me for what may be due Hill after applying what amount of proceeds of cotton remains after paying all expence of the farm & House, to his debt. If Sarah is still with you, give my kind salutations to her & the little ones with a kiss—and if Emily & the children are still there present me affectionately to them and all the connection. Major Donelson & Mr. Earle unite with me in kind salutations to you all—say to Emily the Major & Mr Earle has just returned from Miss Hariett Watsons marriage to Mr Horner.[2] I am yours affectionately

Andrew Jack[son]

P.S. do write me often—A. J.

can you make any arrangement to stand my Citizen next spring his blood certainly would with his appearence give him custom I would not stand him lower than $20, in & 25 out of the season in cotton Pork, &c at the markett Price—A. J

ALS, DLC (44 and 59; 26-0777).

1. Between 1814 and 1819, AJ had been honored for his military services with a congressional gold medal, a gold box containing the freedom of New York City, and three ceremonial swords. All were described in his September 1833 will and testament (*Jackson Papers*, 11:712).

2. Harriet Love Watson (1805–1883) was the daughter of Rachel Jackson's friend Elizabeth Courts Love Watson and the niece of AJ's friend and neighbor Charles J. Love. On October 30 she married Virginian John Scott Horner (1802–1883), whom AJ appointed secretary and acting governor of Michigan Territory in September 1835.

From Alfred Balch

Nashville 30th Octr 1834

Dear Sir,

Your favor dated 3d Octr marked (Private) and which will of course be strictly regarded as such was received only two days after Mr Bell left Nashville for Natchez in Mississippi where he now is—if not on his way

home. I have delayed a reply to your suggestions in the hope of Mr Bells return. It will perhaps appear that the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette is innocently mistaken in his reading of the import of any communications from Mr Bell to Col Johnston or his friends. I have had several confidential conversations with Mr Bell about the political prospects of Col Johnston and one (a long one) the evening before he set out for Natchez. Without any positive declaration on the part of Mr Bell I certainly *understood* him that as the friend of Col Johnston he was enquiring what chances he would have for promotion in the coming contest and how the people of Tennessee regarded him and what was my own individual opinion to which I replied that he could only be thought of as Vice President and his chances for that position must depend on a national convention—where Va as I was advised would press either Rives or Barbour possibly the latter as he would be able more certainly than Rives to carry the "ancient dominion" for Van Buren.[1] To these views Mr Bell did not dissent. Mr Bell did nothing in the disposition of th~~ose~~ difficulties in which he found himself on his return here last summer without consulting me, and on the day he last left here advised with me as to the course which he should pursue both with regard to individuals and parties on his return to Washington.

I told him to prepare the best speech he possibly could and deliver it early in the next session bold in its positions—unequivocal in its principles and downright in its language and of course in favour of your administration. This he promised to do.

I also advised him to reach Washington a week before the meeting of Congress—to see you and speak in explicit terms as to his course for that ingenuousness was always best both in public & private life, then to see Van Buren privately and unbosom himself to him and have a fair & full understanding with him, & finally I advised him to support the party—the plans of the party & the measures of the party in his character of Speaker—that by this course he would be able to sustain himself against all opposition. I also stated to him that he knew I was his friend—disinterestedly so, that I would stick by him to the last hour if he were for Van Buren if against Van B. I should be against him & that I would desert every mortal on earth but my wife & son for Van Burens sake.[2] Mr B. observed that he would do as I suggested—see you & also Van Buren and talk fully with both which I have no doubt he will do. Two days before Mr B. left here he read me a letter he had just written to Mr Campbell P. White of N York a friend of Van Buren & a devoted one, in which speaking of the next Presidency, he said as yet Tennessee has taken no active decided course on this question but the sagacious politicians amongst us are going in for Van Buren, this is the most that can be said at present. Mr B. is a sensitive man & constitutionally jealous hearted. This is indeed a defect in his character. ~~But~~ Yet, I cannot doubt but that in the coming conflict he will be found inflexibly with us. His equanimity was upset in the course of the last summer, by the little sparring here—but he will get right &

suppose he does not what can he or any other man do against Van Buren in our state if he is nominated by a national convention? Are the people going to desert your great measures of the Bank Internal Improvments—the land Bill—the Permanent settlement of the Indians & the adjustment of all our claims abroad for Clay or Calhoun or McClean who is every thing by turns & nothing long, or Webster who refused to vote for raising money to put bread into the mouths of your soldiers during the last war, or for Johnson patriotic as has been his course since beyond all question neither his genius nor acquirements are in any degree equal to the great task of guiding a nation.

My opinion therefore is in favour of letting this matter with Mr Bell rest, because the hour is at hand when every man must be known & all his political views. Rest assured that if you are triumphant in New york, of which I cannot doubt, Van Buren will be hailed as the Lord of the Ascendant and the fence men will jump down on *his* side.

My accts from Va are favourable as well as from Mississippi. It never will do for Van Buren to go into the chair with the south dead against him. Therefore no lawful and honorable means should be spared to secure the vote of the old Dominion for the Republican Candidate. Of Georgia there can not now be any well grounded doubt.

In the course of two or three months you will see demonstrations in our state which will meet your fondest wishes—matters are in a course of adjustment such as you desire.

I shall see young childress tho I have no fears from that quarter.[3] You are at liberty to shew this letter to Mr Van Buren. Respectfully yours

Alfred Balch.

PS. It may be proper to state that Mr Bells visit to Natchez was one of necessity. His Brothers failure has involved him & old Mr Dickinson. Mr Bell went to Natchez to negotiate for the amt of Mr Dickinsons crops in Mississippi in order to pay the United States Bank here which is pressing for its demands.[4]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr Balch To be preserved on my private files—A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Blair can read this with the others and return them to A. J.[5]

ALS, DLC (44). Envelope, DLC (59; 29-0402).

1. Former Virginia congressman Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783–1841) had been appointed a U.S. district judge by AJ in 1830. Against AJ's opposition, some southern Jacksonians had promoted Barbour against Van Buren for the vice-presidential nomination in 1832. AJ later appointed him to the Supreme Court.

2. Balch's wife was Elizabeth Willis Wever Balch (1790–1874).

3. George Campbell Childress (1804–1841) had replaced Samuel H. Laughlin in September as editor of the paper now called the *National Banner and Nashville Whig*.

4. Bell's brother was James Bell (d. 1841), whose Nashville merchant firm failed in spring 1834. The two brothers had married daughters of David Dickinson (1774–1848), a Rutherford County resident with landholdings in Mississippi.

5. AJ probably made this notation on or about April 3, 1835, when he wrote Francis P. Blair that he was forwarding "all of Mr Balchs letters I can lay my hands on" in order to expose "Mr Bells duplicity" concerning his conduct in 1834 (DLC-46). He also had Barry deliver to Blair the September 8, 1834, letter from Joseph Ficklin to Barry that had prompted AJ to write Balch on October 3, eliciting this reply from Balch.

Temperance Pledge

October, 1834.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that Ardent Spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community—We hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially, all YOUNG MEN, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

(Signed,) James Madison
Andrew Jackson
John Quincy Adams

Facsimile of DS, *The Temperance Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord 1837* (Albany, 1836) (mAJs; 26-0463). The signers to the pledge were recruited in November 1834 by Edward C. Delavan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society. Adams agreed to sign on November 5, on being told by Delavan that AJ and Madison had already done so. Adams cautioned that he drank wine and spirits himself, in modest quantities, and Delavan acknowledged that Madison had told him the same (John Q. Adams Diary, November 5, 1834, Adams Family Papers, MHi). The text of the pledge, with printed signatures, was published in the *New-York American* on November 15 and in the December *Temperance Recorder*. The signatures for facsimile reproduction were afterwards collected by Senate secretary Walter Lowrie and sent on to Delavan.

November

From Henry Horn

Philada Novem 1t. 1834

Dear Sir

The office of U States district attorney it is said here is soon to become vacant by the appointment of Mr Gilpin to the station of Governor of Michigan This is the current report of the day upon what foundation I know not

But such is the avidity for office that upon the mere circulation of a rumor that a vacancy is to take place we have actually several candidates in the field for the place which is still in the occupancy of the old incumbent

This continual press and eagerness for office so indecently manifested mostly by those too who have scarcely become warm in our party is truly disgusting to those who have always sustained through good and through evil report the principles which through your foresight energy and decision are still ascendant in the Union It is indeed enough to make us distrust and doubt the sincerity of every renegade who comes among us from the enemies ranks when we find him immediately pressing his claims with the most reckless presumtion for some important post of honor and emolument which is Justly the right of those who have sustained the burthen and heat of the day. And what is still worse if he does not succeede in attaining the object which brought him into the party, he abandons it and doubles his energies against us. We have cases without number of this description among us. Such time serving politicians should and I hope in future will be defeated in their mercenary views

I have always thought and still think that true merit is never obtrusive but ever modest and retiring and that he who presents the longest list of signers to his petition or is the most pressing and importunate in his solicitations for office is not always the most deserving of it And that he who has already enjoyed much of the public bounty for but little service rendered and prefers claims for still more to the exclusion of better and more deserving men than himself deserves not only disappointment but rebuke for his inordinate desires I trust that the appointment in question will not be precipitately made as I do not believe that either of the applicants now before you present anything like claims or qualifications that should

entitle them to such a mark of your favour and distinction Certain it is that neither of them have suffered in the cause in such a way as to entitle them to remuneration and I can never subscribe to the Doctrine that pecuniary reward should furnish the motive for political action. By delaying the appointment for a few weeks it is believed that a much better choice may be made than at present[.] Truly your friend &c

Henry Horn

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Horn—

ALS, DLC (44).

From Theodore Sedgwick

New York 1st. Novr. 1834

Sir

I take the liberty of enclosing to you a speech lately delivered by my father who has I believe the pleasure of being personally known to you.[1]

I avail myself, Sir, of this occasion to mention that on my return from France in July last with despatches for the State Department from Mr. Livingston, I brought with me an open letter from him to yourself, which I was prevented from ~~pla~~ delivering by your absence from Washington, but which I hope to be able to present you in the course of the coming winter[.] I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest respect Your most obedt. Servt.

Theodore Sedgwick Jr.

[Endorsed by AJ:] T. Sedgwick Jr.

ALS, NjP (26-0802).

1. Sedgwick's father, also Theodore Sedgwick (1780–1839), was a lawyer, writer, former Massachusetts legislator, and present congressional candidate. His speech on October 16 to a convention of Democratic Republican Young Men at Pittsfield condemned the BUS as a corrupt and dangerous monopoly, praised AJ as "a bold, honest, and independent servant of the people," and cast the Bank controversy as a battle of the democratic common people against their "shamefully anti-republican and aristocratic" foes (New York *Evening Post*, October 25, 1834).

To William Donelson

Washington Novbr. 2nd. 1834

My dear Sir,

I enclose you the draft of Mr. Hill drew on me & by me honored & paid, for one thousand dollars, for the benefit of Mr J. C. McLamore as pr

my instructions—this was to redeem Mrs. McLamores houshold furniture & servants, in part, having agreed to advance the first of april for the same purpose one other $*1000*—which I intend to do notwithstanding the loss of my house. It is intended to secure that property Bot. by Major Polk for the benefit of Mr. & Mrs. McLamore & I enclose you the bill taken up that it may be so applied & that you may see that it is so applied for their benefit.[1]

We are all in good health here looking out for Emily, or at least to hear that she is on the way hither—if with you present me kindly to her and all the children & all our connectio[n] in which the Major unites and accept yourself a tender of my best wishes for your health & happiness, in haste yrs.

Andrew Jackso[n]

ALS, DLC-Donelson Papers (26-0808).

1. AJ had written a $1,000 check on October 31 to cover Harry R. W. Hill's draft for the first half of the payment to redeem McLemore's property. On March 14, 1835, he wrote a check for the second $1,000, which was due April 1.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Novbr. 2nd. 1834

My son,

I wrote you fully the other day in answer to yours of the 19th. to which I refer you. I am looking for Sarahs promised letter—was the stores in the cellar of my House lost or saved.

I inclose you your draft in May last presented on the 31rst. ultimo. I inclose it that you may retain it as a vouher in settlement with Mr. Hill.[1] By the time this reaches you, the cotton will be housed and you will be able to give me the amount. Keep in mind that Hills debt becomes due the first of January & he will charge interest upon it, and I wish you to be advised by me to draw upon me if my funds will permit for the ballance that the crop of cotton will not meet, to draw on me the first of January, which he cannot but receive, as the bill will be worth 1½ or 2 prcent adance. I wish this debt paid, therefore if I have the means will authorise you to draw on me the first of January for the ballance after the credit of our cotton. I will write you on the receipt of your statement of the real amount of cotton when baled, and give you final instructions by which you will be governed—push the cotton to markett as early as you can—when you get one half baled send it off, the first in markett will command the best price; and Col White will make it command the best price in markett. Present my kind salutations to Sarah & the dear little ones with a kiss, believe yours affectionately. I shall be anxious to

hear from you what you have done, & are doing, about rebuilding the House.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

1. AJ Jr. had drawn on AJ in favor of Hill for $600 on May 6 (DLC-44). AJ paid the draft by check on October 31 (DLC-78).

From John Donelson Coffee

Florence. Ala. Nov. 2d 1834

Dear Uncle—

Accompanying, I send the letter of brother Andrew, accepting the appointment at West Point Academey which you were so kind as to make.

Andrew starts for the Nashville University in a few days, where he will remain one session previous to going to West Point; I think that in that time he will be pretty well prepared for entering the military academey, as he is very studious & well able to master any study necessary, indeed I fear only one thing, his health, which I fear the laborious routine of duty may injuriously affect—he is however growing fast & I hope will out grow his former ill health.

We are getting on as usual, & will be able to close my fathers business without much difficulty. Mother & the family send their love to you, as also Mrs. J. Donelson who is with us.[1] Yours affectionatly

Jno D Coffee

P.S. You will perceive a note to the Sec. of War from me, informing him that my mother, as Andrews guardian, is entirely willing to have him sign any articles that it may be necessary for him to enter the Academy. For fear that it may not be satisfactory without her signature, I have to request that you would say to Mr. Cass that it is by her wish & consent that he enters the Academy & he can pursue any course that may be proper—yrs. JDC

[Endorsed by AJ:] John D. Coffee—answered 14th. Novbr. 1834—A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). Coffee enclosed Andrew Jackson Coffee's acceptance letter to Cass and also his own letter stating their mother's "entire approval" (DNA-RG 94, M688-92). AJ replied on November 14 (below). Andrew attended West Point intermittently until 1838 but did not graduate.

1. Mrs. Donelson was Eliza Eleanor Butler Donelson, the wife of Mary D. Coffee's brother John Donelson.

From William Berkeley Lewis

Nashville 2d. Novr. 1834

My D. Sir,

I have been so constantly engaged, ever since I came here that I have not had time to write a single line to any one in Washington. I hope the business, for which I came to Nashville, will be satisfactorily arranged and settled before I leave for the City; but this cannot be certainly known until the parties all meet at Franklin tomorrow, where I shall go in the morning. Mr. Eaton on this account, and with the hope of being able to assist in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, has postponed his journey to Florida; but on Tuesday morning he and his wife expect *certainly* to set out, and will lose no time in reaching that Territory.[1]

The day after my arrival here I went up to the Hermitage, and dilivered to your daughter and Mrs. Donelson the packages you had entrusted to my care. I found Mrs. Jackson in pretty good health, but still pale and considerably reduced by her previous sickness. The day of that unfortunate occurrence, the burning of the Hermitage, was the first, she told me, that she had been able to leave her room from the time you left her. A few days after that she was again attacked with chills and fevers, brought on I have no doubt, from the excitement and fatigue she underwent on that unfortunate day. She has, however, missed her chills for several days and is now, as stated before, enjoying pretty good health. Her little daughter, Rachel, is quite well, very sprightly, and is certainly one of the most interesting little children I have seen. She was delighted with the shoes you sent her. Her mother enquired of her who sent them to her—she quickly replied, *Grand pa-pa*—Where was he, she was asked—*City*, was the answer—she has not yet learned to pronounce the word, *Washington*, owing I suppose to its length. Her son Andrew is also in good health, and a fine harty boy he is.

Mrs. Donelson has also had chills and fevers, but had got rid of them when I saw her. Altho convalescent, she too looked pale and thin. I saw Jackson and Mary who were both well, and seem to have recovered entirely from the effects of previous sickness. I did not see her other children, nor did I hear any thing about their health. I understand from Mrs. Donelson that she expected to set out for Washington about the 4 Inst; but have since learned that she will not probably leave before there is a rise of the waters. If so, it uncertain when she will start, as the rivers are very low, and no prospect of a rise shortly.

I went up to the Hermitage again yesterday. Your daughter and her two little children continue to enjoy pretty good health. I did not see your son, but Mrs. Jackson told me he was quite well. She said, she thought he had gone ~~with~~ to Mr. Sandy Donelsons old place with his brother Thomas who had made a few purchases at the sale of the personal property

the day before.[2] I expect to see him this evening at Col. Loves, when it will be determined as to whether your daughter will accompany me to Washington. Mr. Love is in favour of it, and Sarah, like a good wife, says she is willing to do whatever her husband thinks is for the best. I hope to be able to get off at farthest tomorrow week, the 10th. Inst.

The first time I rode up to the Hermitage Col. Love went with me and we both examined the walls of the House, and satisfied ourselves they were not materially damaged and might be built on again with entire safety. It had been suggested by some of your friends that site ought to be removed to the highest part of the eminence, but as Mr. Love and myself thought you would not consent to such a proposition, we advised your son to have the walls repaired and a roof thrown over them as quick as possible. Mr. Austin it was supposed would get the walls of Mr. Donelsons house ready for the roof on yesterday, and would ~~then~~ be able to commence repairing the walls of the Hermitage to morrow or the next day. Col. Love and myself suggested a few alterations, which we think

AL fragment, DLC (45).

1. John Eaton's wife was Margaret O'Neale Timberlake Eaton (1799–1879).

2. Rachel Jackson's unmarried brother Alexander Donelson had died without issue in May. His 1826 will left his 404-acre homestead near the Hermitage to his nephew Alexander Donelson, younger brother of Thomas and AJ Jr., and provided for the emancipation and resettlement of his slaves (Davidson County, Tenn., Wills, Metro Archives, Nashville).

To Lewis Cass

Novbr. 3rd. 1834—

The President with his respects to the Secretary of War, requests him to cause a report to be made of how many rifles or musqutts have been delivered to members of congress, by whom delivered, & under what authority.

AN, MiU-C (26-0813).

Mark Healey to Levi Woodbury

Boston Nov: 3d. 1834.

Dear Sir,

Believing that you take a deep interest in the Commerce of this Country, I have taken the liberty of enclosing herewith a communication upon the trade with China, hoping that you will do me the favor of perusing it. The article was written by a Merchant of New York

The part to which I wish particularly to call your attention is the note at the foot regarding Silk Goods.

Unless something is done at the coming Session of Congress we are in great danger of losing all the Silk Goods trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

One of the principal articles now imported from Canton is plain white Silks, which are printed or dyed in this Country.

There are in this vicinity and also in the vicinity of New York, several establishments where these goods are printed and dyed, to suit various markets, to a very great extent.

The extensive House of Baring Brothers & Co. of London in the early part of this year built several Ships and dispatched them to Canton; and they are now building more upon our improved models, to form a line of packets from Liverpool to Canton. It is also understood that they own one of the lines of packets which run between New York and Liverpool, or if they do not, that they have a great interest in it.[1] Thus the chain is complete. The plain Silks are imported into Liverpool free of duty, sent to Manchester, printed or dyed and in a few days shipped to this Country by their line of packets and entered here free of duty, while we are, on direct importations, obliged to pay a duty of 10 P.Cent. It seems to me that the subject ought to have the immediate attention of our Government, and perhaps you may think it of sufficient importance for the President to notice in his message to Congress.

The attention of English Merchants has been turned to the article in question in consequence of the recent opening of the China trade to them.

The great improvement we have made in Naval architecture within a few years past, has alarmed the Brittish Government, and they are now giving their Commerce every possible facility which will induce their merchants to adopt all our improvements. Therefore, every *possible facility* should be given to our Commerce, consistent with the other great interests of our Country. I have mentioned this subject to such of the members of Congress as I have met with lately and have found that they were not aware of the defect in our tariff, but readily saw it and as readily agreed with me that something ought to be done without delay. I have the honor to remain with great respect Your obed: Servant

Mark Healey

[Endorsed by AJ:] Is the matter within of sufficient importance that it should be brought to the view of Congress. This is presented to the Secretary of State for his consideration—it ought to be something very important to our own interest, that should induce us *now* to disturb the Tarriff, and thow a firebrand into the House of Congress & excite the whole United States. A. J.[2]

ALS, DNA-RG 56, Entry 103 (mAJs). Healey (1791–1876) was a Boston import merchant and banker. He enclosed a letter in the October 16 *Boston Daily Advertiser* recommending measures to protect and expand the American East Asian and Pacific trade. A footnote to the letter warned of growing British competition, aided by ample financing, improved ship-

ping, and "blunders in our tariff law" that allowed British firms to carry Chinese silks to Britain, finish them there, and re-export them to the U.S. free of duty. Under the tariff laws of 1832 and 1833, silk manufactures imported "from this side of the Cape of Good Hope" were admitted free of duty, while those imported from beyond it paid a duty of ten per cent (*Statutes*, 4:588, 630).

1. Baring Brothers had begun outfitting ships for the China trade in 1833. Early in 1834 the firm acquired a line of Liverpool packets.

2. AJ's December 1 annual message made no recommendation for tariff changes.

From Robert Armstrong

Post Office Nashville
4 Novemr 1834

Dear Genl

I have recd your two favours of 23d & 24 of October in relation to the burning of the Hermitage House I saw your son yesterday and he will in a few days have the repairs under way, he has been verry industrious and has all the timbers nearly out (Joice Raftes &&&,) a Contract will be made, with one person for the whole repairs or separately with the *Carpenter Plasterer & Painter*, takeing a Contract from each, and 2500 or 3000 will Compleate the whole work, I can get the Tin Plate for the Covering and stand yours over in its place on the arrival from New Orleans

Your Son and Daughter have before this written you the loss and injurey of the furniture I understand it is verry Inconsiderable. I think Mrs. Jackson will perhaps go on with Mjr Lewis Tho I think both hur and Mrs Donelson had *better* wait for a Steam Boat

Mr Lewis thinks that the Stories of the House should be made Higher I think it would be an improvement and add very much to the appearance of the House, the expence would be nothing, if this is done and put on a good Roof their can be no Danger

My little family are well and we get along better than I expected, but still my dear Sir their is a Blank that never can be filld. the loss of such a mother, to a family of Girls is a loss that cannot be repaired.[1] Truly yours

R Armstrong

[Endorsed by AJ:] Robt Armstrong 4th. Novbr. recd. 13th. 1834, answered same day to proceed with the House & get the tin for roof & I would pay the cash for it, or return it in the spring—A. J.

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Armstrong's wife, Margaret Dysart Nichol Armstrong (1798–1834), had died on June 29.

From Thomas Jefferson Donelson

Fairview Novbr. 4th. 1834

Dear Uncle

A few days since I re'cd the Draft you sent me in a Letter to Andrew & shall ever feel greatful to you for the kind assistance you gave me when out here This Summer. being so scarce of money & your funds almost exhausted it was a very kind & generous act shown to me & since that time I am truly & heartily sorry for the misfortune of the Hermitage The home of so many pleasant & happy Days to the Family & relatives the consolation we have it is not the Master for his loss cannot be repaired on this earth; but the building can easily be put up again but I am very sorry to see your funds so much exhausted in your last term which will soon expire Andrew had gone to a considerable expence in furnishing the house with conveniences & ornaments. I suppose he must have spent nearly all of the money you gave me for my Land accept $500.00 you gave to me I did not receive any more from him. & paid out of that sum to Samuel before we got home Forty five Dollars I mention this because I think Andrew must have spent a great deal When I left him in Philad'a The most of the men I owe have rec'd their money from Mr Nichol I have been so unwell & have had so many relapses as many as four since you left here, so that I have not been able to attend to any business or go from home; the last week I have felt pretty well & have taken a good deal of exercise. Sarah appears to be pretty well now going about I am in hopes the last frost's we had will keep us on the mend. her children were well a day or two ago the son not as fat as he was but in fine growth Andrew keeps his Health very well. he says he has housed nearly all the crop of cotton: about Eighty thousand will be the amount of his cotton crop. I think he has made 19 or 20 bales Andrew appears to be very much out with his overseer says he has become trifling & negligent to his business & the Negroes doing just as they please I belieave they are all well accept one or two Dick & Canswer complaining of cold as its cause[1] I Dont know much about your stock from what I can see they are doing pretty well We have had two or three white frosts which have killed the grass & cut quite short our cotton crops after the long Drought in the summer some of us will not make more than a third of a crop I don't expect to make more Stokly will make a good crop & several others very good John & Samuel have purchased land in the Western District of Wm. Donelson & I suppose will move to it as soon as practicable it lies not far from Memphis Samuel has not returned yet he went on to see Sister Lucinda: Andrew & Sarah appear to be very comfortably fixed at the Baldwin place for particulars at the Hermitage I suppose you heard & hear frequently from Andrew we have a great mast this Fall. the hogs are nearly fat in the woods. Cousin Emily & children were up to see us a few days ago were then all well. also aunt Mary & Mr James Martin another fine son rest of relations are

well.[2] Our Dear little son is very promising & growing finely has a great many endearing ways to amuse us. walking all over the floor & talking a great deal. The conjistive fever has been very fatal in some places this season we have lost several very useful & respectable men not far from here Absalome Gleaves Esq'r Esqr Williamson & Dicson Allen Esqr.[3] I have nearly housed my little crop of cotton I shall have corn sufficient for my use perhapse some to sell. Emma joins me in love to you remember me to Cousin Andrew & Co'l Earl & with my best wishes & prayers for your Health success & happiness belieave me to be yours very greatfully

Thomas J Donelson

P.S Dear Uncle I know you have numerous calls upon your time but if at any time you can devote a few lines to me I shall be happy to hear from you. & if after Andrew leaves here for Washington you have any thing you wish attended to about the place & will let me know I will do it with the greatest pleasure. T. J. D

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Canseur or Cancer (b. c1814) was a Hermitage field slave.

2. Lucinda Rucker Donelson Martin (1812–1837) was Donelson's sister and the birth sister of AJ Jr. Aunt Mary was probably Emily Donelson's mother, Mary P. Donelson. Emily's sister Catherine was married to James Glasgow Martin (1791–1849), the brother of Lucinda's husband George W. Martin. Catherine and James had just had a daughter, Ann Handy Martin (1834–1837), born in October.

3. In AJ's neighborhood, magistrate Absalom Gleaves (1781–1834), James Williamson (1798–1834), and former legislator Tilman Dixon Allen (1808–1834) had all died in September.

To Richard Mathews Gaines

—rough copy—

Washington Novbr. 5th. 1834

Dr Sir

your letter of the 16th. ultimo is just recd. and its contents duly noted.

I have only time to remark on the statement of that degraded wretch, Poindexter; ~~that~~ he is unworthy of notice; ~~that~~ he is as prone to lying as the spark is to fly upward~~s~~; If I ever wrote him a letter on the subject of the seminole war, I have no recollection of it, & I believe I never did, but if I did, ~~which I do not believe,~~ I am sure it had no referrence to his bravery at New orleans, as his cowardice there ~~at New orleans~~ was too generally known & discussed to be disputed by any one—call for the letter.[1]

I write this for your own eye as nothing but disgrace could attach to me in my present situation by noticing the falshoods of this miscreant. yrs respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC (45). George Poindexter, then a Mississippi Territory judge, had been a volunteer aide to Tennessee militia general William Carroll at New Orleans. On February 1, 1815, the Mississippi *Washington Republican* printed a letter charging that when the British cannonade opened on the morning of January 8, Poindexter had mounted his horse and fled the field for the city of New Orleans six miles away. The letter said that Poindexter's "*flight* is notorious in camp, and he is mentioned by both officers & men, with indignation and CONTEMPT." Kentucky militia general John Adair and others confirmed the story of Poindexter's flight in the July 26, 1815, Lexington, Ky., *Reporter*, one of them relating that an arm wound Poindexter had invoked as his excuse for fleeing was dressed in New Orleans with "a little brown paper and vinegar." On August 14, Poindexter rebutted the "camp slanders" in a Lexington pamphlet, *To the Public*, saying that his wound was serious and that despite it he had not left the field until after the battle was over. He included eyewitness testimony and a letter from Carroll commending his "*zeal* and *meritorious* efforts, in rendering service to me and to your country." One of Poindexter's accusers, Samuel Brown, replied with another *To the Public* pamphlet, published in Natchez, that contradicted Poindexter's account and accused him of cowardice and forgery.

The controversy resurfaced in AJ's presidency after Poindexter broke with the administration over executive appointments. On May 19, 1832, the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer* reprinted the 1815 Lexington *Reporter* accounts and charged that Poindexter had "repeatedly applied to General JACKSON for a certificate that he did not act COWARDLY at the battle of New Orleans; but that the General was too familiar with the history of the wound cured by the application of *brown paper* and *vinegar* to grant his request. He has again urged his demand since the General became President, and finally went over to the opposition because he could not procure a certificate of his *courage*!"

On September 5, 1834, the Jackson *Mississippian* charged that Poindexter had applied to AJ "for a certificate of his good conduct at New Orleans," but that AJ, "knowing his cowardice, replied '*that brave men wanted no certificates*.'" On November 21 the *Mississippian* reported that Poindexter was denying the charge of cowardice "in the most unequivocal manner" in his campaign speeches, though many knew it to be true.

1. As a Mississippi congressman in 1818–19, Poindexter had spoken in AJ's defense during the House investigation of his 1818 campaign against the Florida Seminoles (*Annals of Congress*, 15th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 936–85). In a December 12, 1818, letter to AJ pledging his efforts in that defense, Poindexter remarked: "I am well aware, General, that some efforts, have been made, to excite in your mind, prejudices against me. They may have had weight with you, in the absence of the explanations, of which my conduct is susceptible." He said he had called on the presumed "promoters of this object" and they had all disavowed it (DLC-26).

From Martin Van Buren

Albany Nov 5th. 1834

My dear Sir

I send you a sketch of my views as to what ought to be said upon the subject of Internal Improvements. Mr Taney thought extremely well of that which I shewed him. I have reconstructed it, & if the other had merit I am sure this has more. My object is to place before the nation, & particularly your southern *friends*, what has been effected through your instrumentality upon this great subject. In doing it nothing but facts are stated, & they are of a nature which must ~~silence the~~ shut the mouthes of gainsayers. You will perceive that the declaration that you can approve

no bill containing appropriation for improvements which are even of a national character, (except light House harbors & the removal of temporary obstruction in navigable rivers &c,) until an amendment of the Constitution is made is what has not been said before. I think it very important that it should be said. It will place the whole subject upon the very best ground that it can stand upon, under the present Constitution.[1] The papers I send you are, 1st. a copy of a note attached to the speech of Mr Powers of this State made on the Maysville road Bill, & which will be found in Globe of May 1830, & the return of the Secy of the Senate &c attached to the Veto Message. The object of sending them is to facilitate the attempt to make out the statements necessary to fill up the Blanks in the Sketch.[2] The points to be ascertained are 1st. The amount of appropriations for Internal Improvements, (except the Cumberland Road & Light Houses, & Harbors), reported by the Committees on Internal improvements in *both* Houses, (Powers note shews the amt. in the House of Reps. only) at the time of the passage or rejection of Maysville Bill. 2d. The number of projects then yet pending before *both* Commitees & the amount of their estimated expenses. Mr. Powers's note gives those before the House Committee but not that of the Senate & it does not give the amt. of the Estimates. If some intelligent person is employed to attend to it a very striking & useful expose may be made. You have not yet had justice done to you upon this subject, & that has in a great measure arisen from confounding the whole subject, light Houses, Harbors, & other works all together. My object has been to make the separation, so that those who talk a great deal about it, may at least understand a little of the matter. I keep a copy, and hope to improve it, & if possible to do so without prejudice, to shorten it. Mr Taney has promised to come down with me, and we shall also have the benefit of his supervision.

I am really at a loss what to say to you upon the subject of the Judge Ship. I had hoped that you might think the occasion a fit one to recommend that something be now done for the six Western States that have been so long, & so unjustly deprived of Circuit Courts. ~~The~~ Public Opinion will hardly ever tolerate the increase of the number of Judges above their present number, & it is certainly large enough. It is said that Duval means to resign this fall, & if so the circuits might conveniently be so arranged, as to throw Maryland into the Chief Justices Circuit, & to throw also the two vacanies into the South West, & West, and include the six new States.[3] I do think this is a matter of great moment, as it is not likely that so good an opportunity for a reorganization of the Circuits will again present itself, and as we have no reason to believe that the states in question will ~~forever~~ be much longer quiet under their present unequal condition. There is no occasion for haste, that I know of, and if Congress omit to act you might nominate to the new Senate. Which of the Cuthberts is it that Gov L. has recommended. I know *Alfred*. ~~him I know~~ He is an excellent man, but I am not aware that he is a lawyer. With *John* I

am not acquainted, except by reputation, & according to that, I have not been in the habit of regarding him as a fit person for so high a place. But my accounts of him have been from those who were not partial to him, & may be erroneous.

Our election is about closing, & the confidence in the result which I have uniformly expressed has grown stronger & stronger. If I get any of the Canvasses before the mail goes I will send them to you. This is the most doubtful of our Districts, (save one) & if we beat them here, of which I confidently believe, we shall, I do not know where we are to lose any of our present members. But the fact is, that we gained every single District in 32 to which we had the slightest pretension, & under such circumstances it is hard work to keep what we have got. I leave here for Nyork on Monday, must stay a short time at Nyork but will be with you in season for every purpose. Remember me kindly to your Household & believe me to be Very truly yours

M. Van Buren

Nov 6th. P.S. We have as I hoped carried this district & re-elected Mr Lansing by an increased majority. This is the Seat of Governmt—an old Federal & Manor County & our friends have really gone beyond their own hopes. We have also heard enough to satisfy us of the re-election of Mr. Bockee, Brown & Vanderpoel with his new colleague. Nyork you will get before you get this. As soon as we hear from a few Western Counties we can tell how the land lies. But I think we shall not disappoint our friends, unless it be by going beyond their hopes.[4]

I have this moment learnt that my old Town of Kinderhook has given us 200 majority by far the greatest vote it ever gave. That County is safe—so much for the attempt to ruin me down in my native County & in that of my residence. Cramer is re-elected.[5]

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-0820).

1. AJ addressed internal improvements at length in his December 1 annual message, including a declaration that he would not sanction an appropriation to aid even purportedly national projects conducted under state authority "until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject" (Richardson, 3:121).

2. New York congressman Gershom Powers (1789–1831) had spoken in the House against the Maysville Road bill on April 29, 1830. On May 11 the *United States Telegraph* (not the *Globe*, which had not yet begun publication) had printed his remarks, which condemned the bill as "an entering wedge" to a "gigantic scheme" of bottomless federal spending that would bankrupt the Treasury and corrupt the nation. Powers had appended to the published version of his speech a "Note" tabulating internal improvement appropriations then pending or projected in the House at $26,163,437. Van Buren now enclosed a copy of the Powers note to AJ, who endorsed it "a correct statement of the bills & projects before the committees & presented to the Senate & House of Representatives" (DLC-72). Van Buren also enclosed statements from the Treasury and from Senate secretary Walter Lowrie that AJ had attached to his Maysville Road veto in 1830 to show that appropriations then made or pending in Congress would far exceed available funds (*HRDoc* 113, 21st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 11–22, Serial 198).

3. Maryland and Delaware comprised the fourth federal judicial circuit under Associate Justice Gabriel Duvall, while Chief Justice Marshall's fifth circuit included Virginia and North Carolina. These two circuits remained unchanged in the 1837 expansion, with Taney presiding in the fourth after succeeding Marshall as chief justice.

4. Democrats won the governorship, large legislative majorities in both houses, and 30 of 40 congressional seats in New York elections held November 3 to 5. In the Albany district, Democrat Gerrit Yates Lansing (1783–1862) won reelection over Whig Daniel D. Barnard by 423 votes. In 1832 he had defeated Ambrose Spencer by 181 votes. Incumbents Abraham Bockee (1784–1865), John W. Brown (1796–1875), and Aaron Vanderpoel (1799–1870) were reelected in districts along the Hudson River, with Valentine Efner (1776–1865) joining Vanderpoel in his multi-member district. Democrats swept New York City and Whigs dominated in the west.

5. John Cramer (1779–1870) was reelected to Congress in a district north of Albany.

From Benjamin Franklin Butler

Albany Nov. 6th. 1834
½ past 3 P.M.

My dear Sir,

The enclosed is just from the Press—(I write at the Argus office) and contains the latest news which can go from this place to day, as the Boat departs at 4. I congratulate you on the success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of the admn. in this Congressional district, & on the favorable prospects held out to us by the returns thus far recd. Gov Marcy is doubtless reelected by at least 10000. With my best regards to Maj. Donelson, I am most truly & respectfully yours

B. F. Butler

ALS, NjP (26-0839). The November 6 *Albany Argus* announced Gerrit Lansing's reelection to Congress. William L. Marcy was reelected governor by almost 13,000 votes over Whig candidate William H. Seward.

From Nicholas Callan

Washington City Novr 6th—1834

Sir,

Henry W. Ball a Clerk in the 5th Auditors Office, Owes me $100 for rent of a House, ever since November 1833 almost twelve months since, He was suffered to leave the house before his year expired for his own convenience, and at his own request, under a promise on his part to secure the rent due by him, He now says he cannot afford to pay this debt, and gives no promise ever to pay it, Alhough I have offered to reserve from orders on account of his salary at the rate even of 15 dollars per month till paid, All of which he refuses to comply with, He receives a salary of 1150 dollars per annum, and that for a number of years. His son is employed

in the Office of the House of Representatives at a salary of 900 dollars or upwards as I am informed, all of which is respectfully represented to you &c Sir, your Most Obedt H.ble Servant

Nicholas Callan

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, that he may cause an enquiry into the facts stated—if found correct, & the clerk refuse to make the equitable arrangement proposed by his creditor—Let him be removed—we must keep the agents of the Government honest, & we must keep in employment none else. A. J.

[Endorsed by Woodbury:] Referred to 5th. Auditor to enquire—& report. Levi Woodbury

ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-0841). Callan (c1770–1844) was a Washington businessman and former schoolteacher. Henry Waring Ball (1781–1847) had been a clerk in the fifth auditor's office since 1820, with a present salary of $1,150. He remained until 1845. His son John Thomas Ball (1813–1855) was employed as an extra clerk in the House of Representatives at a salary of $900. Stephen Pleasonton (c1775–1855) was fifth auditor of the Treasury.

From James Shannon Mayfield

St Louis [7]th. Oct. 1834.[1]

Dear Sir

I am informed by the election of May, of Springfield Illinois to Congress, that the Office of Register of public lands at that place has been vacated; and that amongst the number of applicants to fill the vacancy thus occasioned that Col. William Craig, of Sangamon Co. Ill. and formerly of Williamson County Tenn., is also an applicant.[2]

These are times in which I would not recommend to office any man, whatever might be my personal attachments unless in politics he concurred, in the policy of those great measures of your administration, which are to settle—and that for ages, the strength of our republican institutions, in withstanding encroachments of power, dangerous to free goverments, and foreign to the spirit of the federal constitution.

The character of Co. Craig is known to You—his qualifications are equal to the duties that will be imposed on him, as a Register &c.

In the great struggle that has been fought, he was an original, and remained a firm and consistent supporter, of those measures, that are intended to restore the Constitution, to its true interpretation, and rid the country of a monopoly, that was fast enslaving the people.

I am requested by my friend Harney to remember him to you—he is here, and has been unable to get bail—the judges having determined, under our constition it is not bailable. He bears his misfortunes like a

man, with fortitude, & patience. Of the result there is no danger—in a few days his trial will take place, and his mortification must cease. I will write fully to Mr Donaldson in a day or two.[3]

AL, TNJ (26-0540). Mayfield (1808–1852) was an attorney in St. Louis. He had been nominated in February and confirmed in April as commissioner to adjust private land claims in Missouri.

1. Mayfield's date on this letter, and also on his follow-up letter to AJ Donelson, is either October 7 or 9. On the envelope of the letter to Donelson, Mayfield wrote "date should be Nov. 8th." That letter was postmarked on Monday, November 10, and received by Donelson in Washington on November 23. This letter was apparently written on or about November 7.

2. William Craig (1790–1856), like Mayfield, had removed from Williamson County, Tennessee. In December AJ appointed George Forquer to succeed William L. May, who had resigned, as register of the Springfield land office.

3. Career soldier William Selby Harney (1800–1889) had known AJ since his youth in Tennessee. He was now an Army paymaster residing with his in-laws in St. Louis. On June 26, Harney had beaten a slave named Hannah so severely that she died the next day. On July 28 he was indicted for murder. Harney had fled after the killing and had gone to Washington and Tennessee, where he saw AJ. He returned to St. Louis in early November. Mayfield's letter to Donelson attributed the high public feeling against him there to "the state of political parties at this place" and the animosity that Harney had provoked by denouncing and threatening AJ's traducers, who now sought "revenge" (Donelson Papers, THi). Mayfield wrote again on November 19 (below).

Andrew Jackson Donelson to William Cabell Rives

[Donelson enclosed this letter within another written the same day (below).]

Washington
Novr. 7th. 1834

Dr. Sir,

I take the liberty to send you an extract of a letter which has just been shewn to me from Mr. Sullivan of Philadelphia, contradicting substantialy the statement of Barney respecting the Presidents remarks at Gordonville when he was on his way to Tennessee. As the opposition prints have generally published Poindexters *bullying* card on the subject, and evidently aim at turning the transaction to political account it is right that the friends of the President should be prepared to meet it[1]

According to Barneys version of the Presidents remarks they were made to the Tavern keeper and the reference to Poindexters domestic concerns was addressed directly to him. If so the Tavern keeper, Mr. Baker, will no doubt recollect it and can state the language of the President: If not so, it is presumed, he will be equally ready to state what did occur, after he is informed of the effort which has been made to use the transaction prejudicially to the President

Under the circumstances I trust you will be so far interested in the subject as to make it a point to see Mr. Baker and shew him the letter from Mr. Sullivan. If his recollection concurs with Mr. Sullivans his statement to that effect is all that is necessary to disarm the subject of its importance.[2]

I make this enquiry of my own accord not thinking it worth while to trouble the President with the subject.

Remember me cordially to Mrs. Rives, and believe me very respectfully yr. obt sert

A J Donelson

Extract from J T Sullivans letter to a gentleman in Washington city, dated Oct. 28th 1834

"If I recollect when we came up, about 6 oclock in the morning, the President was seated on the porch in front of the door. The Tavern keeper and some one or two persons were sitting on the other side at some distance—they appeared like respectable people, but I, though nearer to them than Mr. Poindexter could not say whether they were hostlers, hunters, Lawyers, or Governors. One thing I do know, that their deportment was respectful and proper.[3] Having heard various rumours, while at the springs respecting this interview, I took occasion to enquire on my return of the Tavern keeper whether Genl Jackson made any remarks respecting Mr. Poindexter. The Tavern keeper observed that he had heard various statements on this subject which were all unfounded—that Genl Jackson never opened his lips respecting Mr. P or his family, and only remarked "that he, probably, was the cause of my losing the price of a breakfast," "for which he must hold General Jackson responsible"—"adding I considered this only in jest."

ALS, DLC-Rives Papers (mAJs).

1. Poindexter's "bullying card" was his letter in the October 23 *Baltimore Patriot*, which contested its account on August 30 of his actions in the July 13 encounter with AJ at the Gordonsville tavern, and intimated his intent to challenge AJ for the slanderous remarks that the *Patriot* reported AJ making to the tavern keeper about Poindexter and his wife. On November 6, the *Patriot* published a letter from former Maryland congressman John Barney (1785–1857), avowing his authorship of the August 30 account and affirming its accuracy. John T. Sullivan of Philadelphia had been in the stage with Poindexter at Gordonsville. On October 28 he wrote Reuben M. Whitney at Washington that he had spoken later with the tavern keeper, Martin Baker (1779–1835), and that Poindexter's letter was "void of truth" (Donelson Papers, DLC). He suggested asking Rives, who lived nearby, to collect affidavits from Baker and other eyewitnesses. Whitney passed Sullivan's letter on to Donelson, who excerpted it here to Rives.

2. Rives replied to Donelson on November 13 that he had sent "a confidential young gentleman" to interview Baker, who "declines giving any statement, on the ground that it is inconsistent with his situation & line of business to appear as a witness on either side" and had turned down a similar request from Poindexter. Shown Sullivan's account of their later conversation, Baker "dissented from it, alledging that it did not contain a full representation of all he had said," but declined to speak further. Rives advised dropping the matter, as the "good sense of the public" had already "set it down among the thousand *impotent &*

frivolous attempts to weaken the strong hold of the President on the confidence & gratitude of his country" (Donelson Papers, DLC).

3. Poindexter's letter in the October 23 *Baltimore Patriot* recounted that from the stage he had "had the satisfaction (or rather the mortification, regarding him as the Chief Magistrate)" to see AJ "surrounded by stage drivers and ostlers, in the portico of the hotel."

Andrew Jackson Donelson to William Cabell Rives

Washington
Novr. 7th. 1834

Dr. Sir,

I regret exceedingly that the occasion of my fulfilling the promise made to you when I left your hospitable mansion, of occasionally dropping you a line, should be attended by a requisition upon your time so annoying, as, I fear, you will regard the one contained in the enclosed note. But when you look at it I think you will see that some pains ought to be taken to disarm such creatures as Poindexter & his correspondents of the pretence which they now have to assail and slander the President. In reference to the conversations located at Gordonsville all that is necessary will be the statement of Mr. Baker concurring with Sullivans.

In the way of politics there is now nothing to disturb us but the uncertainty of the result of the proceedings of the next Va. Legislature. The elections of New York have been more favorable than even our friends anticipated. Connected with what has been done by Pensa. and ohio, we think they annihilate the Bank party and will give the country tranquillity and peace.

The President will be obliged in stating our relations with France to express in pretty strong terms his disappointment at the delay which has taken place in providing the payments as stipulated in the Treaty. But I do not think he will recommend any measures that are not consistent with the hope that the French Government will execute the Treaty. It is his opinion, however, that the circumstances justify povisional Legislation on our part authorising the collection of the amount due to us in case the French Government fail to comply.

Please let Mrs. Rives know that Mrs D has been confined ever since I left her with fever: which has prevented her writing to her. As soon as she is able to travel she will set out for this place but will come by the way of Wheeling.

With the most anxious wishes for your success in the great struggle which you are maintaining for the ascendancy of the true principles of state rights and Democacy I remain, my dear Sir, very sincerely & respectfully Yr. Sert

A J Donelson

[Franked by AJ:] Free Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Rives Papers (mAJs).

To Charles Kitchell Gardner

Novbr. 8th. 1834—

Dr Sir,

I am this moment advised that there is great complaint of unfairness in the letting of the rout in Georgia—from Augusta to Savanah. The complaints came to me through a high source, and is well calculated to do the Department an injury, as it would seem to throw a suspicion, that it was done to the injury of our friends, to favor Mr. Longstreet a bitter enemy & constant reviler of the administration.

It is stated that Mr Resides proposed to carry the mail for $10,000 pr anum, to run the one half the time on the South Carolina side, & one half on the Georgia side, and the Messhrs Hollidays, proposed to carry the mail on the Georgia side for *$8,500* and round by Waynesborough, ten miles round, for $8,800. Mr. Reesides proposal was accepted and as alledged transferred to Mr. Longstreet,

It is complained of because passing on the east or So Carolina side of the river is a useless rout, & costs the Govt. $1500 without any public benefit. If this arrangement is not closed, let it be kept open for the return of Major Barry & in the mea[ntime] I wish you to see Major Forsythe on this subject—he appears to have some interest of ~~the~~ feeling in this ~~subject~~ case for his Georgia friends and particularly as it is given by Mr Resides to such an open undisguised traducer of the administration as he says Mr Longstreet is[.] yrs. respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, Raab Collection (mAJs). Gardner was acting postmaster general in Barry's absence. In 1830 Abner E. Holliday and Gilbert Longstreet (1783–1851) had bid to carry the mail three days a week between Augusta and Savannah, Ga., from 1831 through 1834 for $3,095 annually. They failed to execute their contract, and eventually William Fuller and his surety, prominent Philadelphia mail contractor James Reeside (1790–1842), contracted in December 1833 to run the route in 1834 for $4,000 annually. At the behest of the Georgia congressional delegation, the route was made daily in February 1834 for an additional $4,000 per year. In July new four-year postal bids were advertised, and Longstreet contracted to run the route from 1835 through 1838 for $10,000 annually, alternating daily service on each side of the Savannah River (*HRDoc* 175, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 13, Serial 274; *HRRep* 103, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 149–50, 357–58, Serial 277; *HRDoc* 233, 27th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 404). Longstreet had been an advocate of nullification, as was his brother Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, an author and publisher of the Augusta *State Rights' Sentinel*. Gilbert Longstreet retained his contract for the Augusta–Savannah route.

To Edward Livingston

—*Private*—

Washington
Novbr. 8th. 1834

My dear Sir,

your kind, and private, letter with the copies of your correspondence with the French minister & private interview with the King, was duly received. I have to refer you to the Secretary of States letter of the 6th. instant for your guide.[1]

You have done all you could do, and all that was expected you should do, to induce the Minister & King to comply with their solemn pledge thro their minister here, to lay the Treaty again before the chambers in due time so that the result of their proceedings might reach me, in due time, to be communicated to Congress at their next meeting. The King by prorogueing them to the 29th. of December has violated this pledge, by putting it out of your power to communicate the result of the final action of the chambers before our next Congress is by the constitution to adjourn. This conduct in him is the more unpardonable as he must be well informed on this point, and from the fact that so many States will be unrepresented after the third of March next, and their elections are only held in next august, so that if a case of emergency should arise I could not have a call session until october next. I am left no alternative but to bring the whole subject before our next Congress and recommend to them to Legislate provisionally on the subject to be carried into effect on the event that the chambers fail at their next meeting to pass the necessary laws to carry into effect, in good faith, the Treaty with us.

I cannot conceive the reasons that has induced The King to sacrafice his honor & with it the national faith pledged, unless indeed, that he may have been induced to believe, that the administration, *here*, had lost its influence, that the opposition were triumphant, and that nothing I should recommend would be sustained by the people, or adopted by Congress—vain delusion, the late Elections will open his eyes and if he has violated his pledges on these false & perfidious calculations, it is full time he should begin to look for the consequences, and hasten to carry into efect the treaty in good faith.

When you see that part of my message that relates to this subject I am sure you will approve my course—it is adopted upon mature reflection, as the only one that could be consistant with the honor of our country, and maintain its general interest, & peace—my maxim, "to ask nothing but what is shurly right, & permit nothing that is wrong," is surely the best that can be maintained, and the only one that is consistant with *our* national character

The Neapolitan Government has paid her first instalment—what a rebuke to France.[2]

I sincerely regret to hear of the continuance of your ill health. I hope it is ere this restored, for which my prayers is offered up. Present Major Donelson & my kindest salutations to Mrs. Livingston & Mrs. Barton, our Ladies are not with us, but in Tennessee, or they would unite theirs with ours and our united prayers for the health & happiness of all your Houshold—with great respect your friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MB (26-0848).

1. In response to Livingston's reports of his fruitless meetings with Louis Philippe and de Rigny, Forsyth instructed him on November 6 that "It is not the wish of the President that you should urge again the propriety of a called session of the Chambers. His just expectations have been made known and disregarded. He has been disappointed." Echoing Livingston's August 4 despatch, Forsyth said that promptly reconvening the Chambers, as Sérurier had pledged on June 5, was an obligation and "an act of justice" against which the legislators' "personal convenience" should hold no weight. "Leaving the whole matter to the increased responsibility of France," AJ would therefore "place the subject in its just light before Congress, at the opening of the session" (*HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 17–18, Serial 272).

2. An 1832 claims convention obligated the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to pay the U.S. about $1.75 million plus interest over nine years as indemnity for depredations on American shipping during the Napoleonic Wars (*Treaties*, 3:711–18). The first instalment, due in June 1834, had been paid in October (*SDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., p. 11, Serial 317).

To Roger Brooke Taney

Washington Novbr. 8th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

Newyork has nobly done her duty, and in the language of Mr Clay reversed, the last nail is drove in the coffin of modern Whigism—we will now have peace for many years.[1]

I was happy to hear by Mr Toland & McCallester that your health was improving & we would have the pleasure of seeing you with Mr Van Buren—remember I have a bed & room for you

With my kind salutations to every branch of your family, I am sincerely yr friend.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MdHi (26-0857). Taney replied on November 20 (below).

1. Henry Clay had concluded an April 30 Senate speech on rejecting AJ's protest against the censure by calling the protest "the last stroke upon the last nail driven into the coffin—not of Jackson, may he live a thousand years!—but of Jacksonism" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1581).

From Henry Dilworth Gilpin

Philadelphia 8 November 1834

Sir

I have had the honour to receive from you through the Secretary of State a commission appointing me Governor of the Territory of Michigan. I beg to express my sincere acknowledgments for this renewed proof of your confidence. I shall have the highest satisfaction in ~~accepting~~ holding that honourable office and devoting myself to the performance of its duties. I beg however to state to you, that my engagements as Attorney of the United States for this district are at present such that it would be inconvenient for me to leave them abruptly. The Circuit Court before which some public business depends is now in session and the District Court will meet in a few days. By the early part of December I shall be able to dispose of this. In the mean time and under these circumstances I have thought it might be more proper that I should delay the acceptance of the office in question and return to the Executive Department the commission lately sent. I have therefore inclosed it to the Secretary of State. I have the honour to be with the highest respect your obt. Servt

H. D. Gilpin

ALS, DLC (45). Forsyth had sent Gilpin his commission on November 5 (DNA-RG 59, M40-25). Gilpin returned it on November 8 with this letter to AJ (DNA-RG 59, M179-79). AJ nominated Gilpin to be Michigan governor on December 3, but the Senate rejected him by a vote of 23 to 22 on January 20, 1835 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447, 462–63). He remained as U.S. district attorney in Pennsylvania until 1837.

From Enos Thompson Throop

New York November 8. 1834.

Dear Sir

You have arrived at that point, in your public labors, where every hope is gathered in, and every wish, which impelled you to a life of glory and patriotism must be satisfied. From the period of your Southern Campaigns I have never ceased to respect you for your generous devotion to your Country, and the vigor of your mind; and I have seen you grapple successively with the political monsters, bred within the bowels of the body politic, and preying upon its vitals, with admiration, and in the full beleif that you would be eventually sustained by the freemen of your Country. I have now the satisfaction to congratulate you upon the victory just achieved over the last, malignant, and most powerful foe to our institutions. The Election just closed in our State, in connexion with the ascertained results in other States must satisfy even the bank that it's end has come.

You have accomplished the work for which providence, in his continued favor to our beloved Country designed you—justice will soon unveil her face, and history begin to record your glorious deeds. May you long live to enjoy (as Jefferson & Lafayette have done) the rich reward of gratitude which our generous Country never fails, ultimately, to bestow upon it's distinguished benefactors!

I hope I may be permitted to give this vent to my feelings without being considered intrusive. I have the honor to be your obliged humble Servant

E. T. Throop

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Troup of N. Y. congratulatory letter—recd 10th of Novbr. 1834, to be carefully filed on private file A. J.

ALS, DLC (45).

From Hiram George Runnels

Jackson November 9th. 1834

Dear Sir

Enclosed I have the honor of transmiting to you a communication from several of the Captains of the Choctaws—In which they complain of being deprived of the~~ir~~ rights ~~under~~ acquired by the provisions of the late Treaty with that tribe. I presume there can be no doubt that those unfortunate beings did register their names as was contemplated by the Treaty and that their register has been lost or destroyed as alledged by them.[1] And I know of no more efficient mode of communicating their situation than by forwarding to you their own statements, as it contains all the information that I have on the subject. I know not what can be done for them, many are extremely opposed to emigrating and evince a disposition to become industireous citizens. The propriety or impropriety of executive interference in their behalf will suggest itself to you. ~~I have~~ from a sense of duty ~~as well as~~ & humanity I have made this communication, ~~not doubting~~ with a confident reliance that you will do in the case ~~what~~ all that a sense of duty ~~will~~ may dictate. There are yet remaining of that tribe within Mississippi near two thousand very many of whom have not availed themselves of the benefits of the treaty and not having emigrated within the time prescribed by the Treaty the~~re~~y are ~~no~~ left destitute of the means ~~afforded them~~ of transportation to their new homes, th~~i~~ese ~~class is of~~ are composed of the most ignorant of that nation, who have been induced to believe that they were secure in their homes by remaining on them.[2] Their error will soon be explained to them, the sale of those lands is at hand, when the places on which they reside will be purchased and they ~~turned off of~~ will be compelled to leave them ~~and~~ in a truly wretched condition; at which time

many of them will ~~become desirous of going~~ desire to go west and for want of means must suffer materially; My object in ~~attending~~ delineating their condition to you is to invite your attention to the subject with a view that some measure~~s~~ may be taken if necessary by the ensuing congress for their removal If such appropriation should be made by congress I feel assured that by the appointment of agents well known to ~~those beings~~ them that many of them will go west and by which means their condition will be greatly ameliorated and Mississippi released from ~~a great~~ an inevitable nuisance, ~~as they must become so in their inevitable~~ condition. With sentiments of high ~~regard~~ esteem and regard for your health and happiness I am your Excellency most obt ~~humble~~ servt.

H G Runnels

ALS draft, Ms-Ar (26-0870).

1. Article 14 of the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek had promised 640-acre reservations to Choctaw family heads who intended to remain and become citizens (*Indian Treaties*, 2:313). AJ had already ordered on October 13 that reservations be located and withheld from public sale for Choctaws who could show that their failure to register for them had been "caused by the mistakes or neglect of the agent appointed to make a list of reservees," former Choctaw agent William Ward (*HRDoc* 138, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 32–33, Serial 274).

2. Article 3 of the treaty had called for the Choctaws to remove between 1831 and 1833 (*Indian Treaties*, 2:311). Those who did not remove or secure reservations would be left homeless.

To Samuel Swartwout

—*Private*—

Novbr. 10th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

your congratulatory letter on the triumph of N. York is received. I sincerely rejoice with you upon this signal triump of principle over corruption which augurs well for the perpetuity of our republican government. The people have seen & deliberated well on the causes that led to the downfall of all the ancient republics, and have determined to avoid the shoals on which they were founered & destroyed. I always rested my hopes upon the virtue of the people, and the results of the late elections will perpetuate our republican government for centuries—it puts the corrupting power of the Bank down, & will prevent that consolidation principle from uprooting the very vitals of our constitution ~~and~~ which would have led to the destruction of our republican system. We will now soon have peace in Israel, and the *whigs in peace*, *but torys in war*, will soon retire into the peaceful walks of private life, as the must now discover that their revolutionary principles are put down, & Mr. C*lays revolution* has happily terminated, altho I regret to say, *not entirely bloodless*.[1]

Will you permit me to trouble you with a request; that you procure for me two medicated Hare skins, & send them to me with their cost—the amount of which will be remitted as soon as known.

Present my kind salutations to your amiable Lady & daughter and accept the assurance of my continued friendship & esteem

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NNC (26-0880).

1. Henry Clay had warned in the Senate on December 26, 1833, that "we are in the midst of a revolution, hitherto bloodless, but rapidly tending towards a total change of the pure republican character of the Government, and to the concentration of all power in the hands of one man" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 59).

From Benjamin Franklin Currey

Cherokee Agency Novr 10 1834

Sir

Not having it in my power at an earlier period to give you satisfactory information on the subject of cherokee matters I now proceed to redeem a pledge given when I parted with you at Nashville

Jno Ross & his coadjutors have had the address to make the Indians believe, the resolution introduced by Judge White calling on the President to enquire of the state of Georgia at what price she would dispose of her interrest in the Indian Territory &c, an indication of what Congress would do provided the cherokees refused to approve A Ross's treaty[1] This notion was enforced more successfully by referring to the course persued by the senate in relation to that Treaty as well as that persued by Congress in changing the mode of paying annuities due the different tribes[2]

Last week the question of Tennessee Jurisdiction over the Indian Territory was discussed at Athens before His Honor Judge Keith in the case of the State vs James Foreman high shff of the cherokee Government & his half Brother A Springston for the murder of Jno Walker Jr The laws extending the jurisdiction were declared unconstitutional An appeal was taken in order to keep these mischievous persons in confinement until the Treaty party as well as the white settlers can fortify themselves against the evil consequences of this decision.[3] Mr. Gillispie informs me it has not been long since Judge McLean of the Federal Court Bench declared the intercourse law of 1802 & other acts of congress providing for the punishment of capital offences committed within the Indian Territory unconstitutional & void.[4] On Lands within the Tennessee charter & to which the Indian title has been extinguished there are nearly three thousand respectable white settlers A part of this number however without interfering with Indian Improvements made entirely new settlements after

the legislature had extended the laws of the State. Under the provisions of A Rosss Treaty the whole of this Territory would be considered as Ceded. Since July 1833 about eleven hundred cherokees have enrolled residing on the Tennessee part of the Country About seven hundred of whom went off last Spring The number unenrolled is not by any means equal to the one half of those residing within these limits in 1833. The Indian Government has become incompetent of itself to punish crimes Instead of attempting to do so we have too much reason to believe those who should be looked to for examples of morality on account of their high character have countenanced murder & assassination of the deepest dye & that all wholesome Government is virtually abandoned In this state of things the settlers will form a Government without delay adopting the Constitutional Laws of the U.S. & of the State of Tennessee and as far as it lays in their power Resolve to enforce the same They will give you the earliest information of all their proceedings. They will resist with force & arms all attempts to enforce the Indian Laws while they will declare themselves under the protection of the state of Tennessee & of the United States & alone subject to their laws

A copy of A Ross's Treaty was sent to the late Council To my remarks accompanying the same Ross wrote a reply which called for an answer A copy of this correspondence was forwarded to Judge Herring a few days ago[5]

A New Delegation are to visit the city this winter under the auspices of Jno Ross.[6] The Ridges & their party you will perceive from the enclosed are in the field Although but little has apparently been done the foundation is laid for a great deal

External circumstances have much influence on the actions of these people & it is expected the result of the late elections in many of the states will have a happy effect in saving this deluded race

I address the Secy of War by this days mail requesting him to invite a Delegation of the Treaty party.[7] Rosss object is to out live this administration As this will be a Delegation composed of inteligent men they will in all probability counteract his plans of operation Ross will carry with him a budget of complaints upon which to feast the panic makers He has recently called on Colo Montgomery to know why the intruders as he is pleased to style them have not been removed being well acquainted with the character of a communication on this subject from the War Department dated Feby 27 1834[8] Rapid settlements by the whites in the vicinity of the Indians have a most powerful influence in determining them to go west

With the sincere hope your health is restored & you may have a senate to second all your laudable efforts to serve your country in future I have the honour to be most Respectfully your very obt Servant

Ben. F: Currey

ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76).

1. On May 17, the Cherokee delegation in Washington headed by John Ross had memorialized Congress for protection against the aggressions of Georgia and AJ's administration (*SDoc* 386, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–3, Serial 242). The Senate referred the memorial to its Committee on Indian Affairs, from which chairman Hugh L. White on June 20 reported a resolution asking the president to ascertain "upon what terms the claims of the State of Georgia and its citizens to the lands of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi can be extinguished" (*SDoc* 465, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243). In his October 11 annual message to the Cherokee General Council, Ross urged standing fast against removal and said there could "be no doubt of the practicality of an adjustment" between the U.S. and Georgia on the basis of White's resolution that would leave most Georgians "perfectly satisfied" (*Papers of John Ross*, 1:309).

2. Among the grievances stated in the May 17 Cherokee memorial was a War Department directive of June 17, 1830, that Indian annuities henceforth be paid severally to family heads instead of to chiefs or governments (DNA-RG 107, M6-12). Both tribal authorities and federal Indian agents had complained of the impossibility of such individualized distribution, and the Cherokees had refused to accept the annuities in this manner. The Indian appropriation Act of June 26, 1834, stipulated that Cherokee annuities "shall be paid to the chiefs of the tribe" or to persons appointed by them (*Statutes*, 4:685).

3. Before his death on September 11, John Walker Jr. had identified anti-removal Cherokees James Foreman and Anderson Springston as his assailants. On November 1 a Tennessee grand jury indicted the two for murder. Their counsel challenged the state's jurisdiction, and circuit court judge Charles Fleming Keith (1784–1865) agreed, ruling that the November 1833 Tennessee statute establishing state jurisdiction within its acknowledged Cherokee domain was unconstitutional (*Nashville Republican*, November 20, 1834). The prosecution appealed, and in *The State v. Foreman* in 1835 the Tennessee supreme court reversed Keith and remanded the case for trial, but apparently no trial was held. Foreman and Springston later emigrated with the rest of the Cherokees and participated in the killing of Major Ridge in 1839.

4. John Finley Gillespy was a former and future Tennessee state senator and a prosecutor in the case against Foreman and Springston. Presiding over the U.S. seventh circuit court at its October 1834 term, Supreme Court justice John McLean in *United States v. Bailey* had invalidated a federal prosecution for a murder committed by a white man within the Cherokee domain in Tennessee. McLean ruled that an 1817 law extending federal jurisdiction over all crimes committed on Indian lands, even within states, was unconstitutional, going beyond the limited authority to regulate commerce with the Indians that was prescribed in the constitution and exercised in the 1802 Indian Intercourse Act (*Reports of Cases Argued and Decided in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit*, vol. 1 [Cincinnati: E. Morgan & Co., 1840], pp. 234–41).

5. Currey had sent the Andrew Ross treaty to the Cherokee leadership on October 13, and they had replied rejecting the treaty and questioning his official authority on October 23. Currey wrote back on October 24, refusing their own governmental pretensions but urging them in individual capacity to assent to the treaty and encourage others to do so. He said that "better terms cannot be looked for," and that the Cherokees "have long enough been held in darkness, and their increasing miseries and wants call aloud for the immediate action of those who assume to be their rulers" *(SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 14–16, Serial 268).

6. John Ross and George Lowrey had written Cherokee agent Hugh Montgomery on November 3 that the General Council had appointed Ross, Richard Taylor, Daniel McCoy, Samuel Gunter, and William Rogers as a delegation to leave for Washington around December 1, to represent the Nation "on all subjects in reference to the rights and interests of the Cherokee people" (*Papers of John Ross*, 1:313–14).

7. Currey wrote Indian commissioner Herring this same day. He enclosed another copy of the treaty party leaders' letter to him (below) and urged inviting them to Washington to counteract the influence of John Ross's delegation (DNA-RG 75, M234-76).

8. In their November 3 letter to Montgomery, Ross and Lowrey had complained of "grievous aggressions" by white intruders on Cherokee lands in Tennessee, "perpetrated with impunity so near to your Agency and within the reach of the United States troops." They urged removing the intruders by military force (*Papers of John Ross*, 1:313). Montgomery wrote Herring for instructions on November 10, noting "that unless efficient means are applyed to remove those who are setling and to prevent others, there will not in my opinion be a single situation fit for cultivation within the limits of Tennesse but what will be setled in the course of this winter or spring" (DNA-RG 75, M234-76). Herring had previously written Montgomery on February 27 that since Tennessee had extended jurisdiction over its Indian domain, the federal government held no authority there and the Cherokees must look to the state for protection. He concluded: "Safety from persecution is to be found only in emigration. The remedy is in their own hands. Removal presents to them a brighter prospect and would insure them a happier destiny" (DNA-RG 75, M21-12).

[Enclosure: John Ridge et al. to Currey]

(Copy)

Running Water
Nov 1834

Dear Sir

Before this you will have learnt the nature of the proceedings of the Red Clay Council. They would not prosecute the impeachment of Maj Ridge Van & Ridge, or withdraw it, and after an earnest solisitation of these gentlemen for trial the Committee refused to grant it, and thereupon the said gentlemen abandoned that Council and returned home before its adjournment.[1] It appears that Ross and his party will send a Delegation consisting of five members to represent their Grievances before Congress. What their ultimate designs are, you know as well as we do. The perpetuation of their people as a distinct Community is banished from their minds, and their policy is to out live General Jacksons Administration and then treat and obtain *Reservations* and take their Individual Standing as citizens of the States. While the Indians are constrained to believe that they will be reastablished in the exclusive enjoyment of their Country & laws, They only subserve to promote the object alluded to, While it retards the execution of the policy of the Genl Govt. which can now alone save them from ruin.

You are aware of the existance of two parties whose policies are the antipodes of each other. Those who are against removal have the object already mentioned. The other partys chiefest aim and ambition are to preserve the Cherokees as a distinct Government in the Western Country. The advantages of freedom is comprehended in the right of self Government. It is in vain to expect any favorable provisions to be made by John Ross if he ever makes one. The value of Cherokee lands will run into the hands of the most Crafty, and into the hands of lawyers—the Indians will be then abandoned to their fate in a State of nakedness and starvation. It is to avert this calamity that we wish to exert our selves in their and our behalf. We believe that it will promote our objects with greater facility by sending a respectable Deligation consisting of Six members to represent

our desires before the Executive and Congress thro memorials and other wise, we shall then stand openly for emigration and act by an organisation to which the Indians will look as the palladium of their safety.

While we acted with the Ross party, they did not know our sentiments. now they will see a distinct policy to which they can attach themselves. And before Congress we will stand in an attitude never before assumed. We will plead for the removal of our people for practicable objects; While the other party will plead for impossibilities. Therefore a favourable impression will assuredly be made there. From the hope that J Ross will eventually treat and from thence derive revenue they have public credit. This we have not as yet. It is to obtain your sanction to the contemplated Deligation and to obtain your assistance in their outfit that we have addressed you this letter. The Council of the treaty party will be held at John Ridges house.[2]

We would like to see you in person here shortly to consult on these things. In the mean time if you approve of this contemplated mission from us that you will favorably communicate the same to the President. It will probably cost about $2000 to defray the expenses of this Deligation which it is presumed the Government will not hesitate to defray. If it is proper you will pay the express at the rate of $2 a day and his expenses. If not Jno Ridge will pay it himself.[3] If you cannot come write to us. The Council will be held in this month, & expresses will have to be sent a considerable distance which will require of us great expedition. We are Sir Respectfully your friends

John Ridge
Maj Ridge
Tesah tas kee
A McCoy
Elias Boudinot

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War for his perusal, & consideration as to the policy of permitting the emigrating chiefs, formerly John Ross's associates to come on to Washington—and whether, there are any funds to spare for this object, provided that it be thought expedient to permit them to come on. A. J.

Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). John Ridge (1803–1839) was Major Ridge's son. Tesahtaskee had signed the November 3 General Council resolution repudiating the Andrew Ross treaty, as had Council clerk Alexander McCoy (c1785–1837).

1. Under the 1827 Cherokee constitution, the Council and the Committee were component branches of the General Council, or legislature. At the August General Council meeting at Red Clay, the Council had impeached members Major Ridge, John Ridge, and David Vann (1800–1863) for "maintaining opinions and a policy to terminate the existence of the Cherokee community on the lands of our fathers." They were ordered for trial by the Committee at the next General Council in October. John Ridge had sent an account of the August proceedings to Currey, who copied it to Lewis Cass on September 15 (DNA-RG 75, M234-76).

2. Leaders of the treaty party met at John Ridge's Running Waters home in Georgia on November 27 and 28. They adopted resolutions to send a delegation to Washington and a memorial to Congress proposing terms for removal. Both documents condemned the oppressions and betrayals the Cherokees had suffered at white hands, but, seeing no hope of arresting these, declared their preference for living "as a free and independent nation" in the West to continuing in "ruin and degradation" where they were (*HRDoc* 91, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 273). Delegates John Ridge, Archilla Smith, and Elias Boudinot presented the memorial and resolutions to Congress on January 14, 1835.

3. On November 29, Currey wrote Cass urging payment to Ridge of $158.25 for his expenses in hosting the council, from which Currey expected "great good will result" (DNA-RG 75, M234-76).

From Augustus Louis Roumfort

Germantown Novr 10th '34

Sir,

The late elections have decided the great contest between a proud and vindictive monied aristocracy and the people. The sacred cause of liberty has triumphed! I rejoice with every true American, in the happy termination of a fearful struggle which exhibited to the astonished world, the heroic spectacle of a nation emulating the inflexible virtue of their chief magistrate, notwithstanding the most extensive system of corruption and oppression which, perhaps, ever disgraced the annals of a nation! I rejoice, although the destruction of all my earthly prospects may follow closely on the footsteps of victory.

In '24 and '28, I openly espoused the cause of Andrew Jackson, (which I considered identified with the cause of the people), without exciting private hatred or party persecution. In '32, however, the aspect of affairs had materially changed: the unholy alliance formed of political refuse and anomalies, knit and consolidated by cupidity and an ungovernable lust of power, already existed. It became then dangerous for one, who, like me, depended upon the wealthy portion of the community, for patronage, to uphold the chief magistrate who had fearlessly expressed sentiments unfavorable to their idol. Still I went to the Harrisburgh convention, and voted for Andrew Jackson with more sincerity, I trust, than the recreant James Gowen who also was a member, but whose hypocritical cant did not impose upon the friends of the administration.[1] The part I took in the fall election of '32 alienated many of my friends: I lost several pupils, my income was considerably reduced: yet, I was not so far disabled as to abandon the hope of eventually surmounting the difficulties which surrounded me. Scarcely, however, was the deposite question agitated, than yielding to the conviction that it was the duty of every good citizen to support the administration in its defensive measures against a gigantic monied power which threatened to nullify the constituted authorities of the republic, and to poison the very springs from which flow our happiest

institutions, I took an active part in rallying the freemen of my district in support of the general government and of their dearest rights. This last step brought upon my devoted head the ire of the aristocracy. I was formally called upon; I was flattered; a brilliant sphere of patronage was held out to me, if I would retract;—neglect and ruin, if I persisted. I treated the envoys with the contempt they merited, and in less than three weeks, I had lost twenty two scholars! equal to $5,000 pr an. The opposition decried my institution; traduced my character; in short, did every thing in their power to reduce me to beggary. Not content with abusing me in their private conversations, they did not hesitate to make me a sharer with Joel B. Sutherland in all the scurrility and ribaldry which their venal presses heaped upon that talented and efficient representative.

I will not weary your patience sir, by entering into any further details of the persecutions I have experienced from these men. They now hide their diminished heads, after their signal, their inglorious defeat; yet, such is the bitterness of their hearts, that in the wreck of all their hopes, they find a fiendish consolation in the reflexion that they have caused the ruin of some of their opponents. Under these painful circumstances, I am compelled, Sir, to apply to the government for some situation wherein I may be useful to my country, and find means to support a numerous family. Educated at West Point; acquainted with the French and Spanish languages; and having devoted sixteen years to the instruction of youth, I trust I will not be found unworthy of your favorable notice. Known as I am, in the city and county of Philadelphia, I could forward recommendations signed by thousands of my fellow citizens, but I forbear troubling you with such documents, unless it should be your desire to peruse them. I shall merely take the liberty, on this occasion, of enclosing two papers which, among others, I have had some time in my possession.

You may, perhaps, charge me with egotism, Sir, in taking up so much space on a subject in which I am solely concerned; Yet, I hope my distressed situation will be my apology near one who has emphatically proved himself the friend and protector of the oppressed. With sentiments of high consideration and esteem I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant

A L Roumfort

ALS, DNA-RG 107 (26-0875). Roumfort (1796–1878), an immigrant from France, had graduated at the head of his West Point class in 1817. Since 1826 he had been superintendent of the American Classical and Military Lyceum at Germantown, Pa. He was appointed military storekeeper at the Frankford Arsenal in December.

1. Roumfort and James Gowen had both been delegates to a Democratic state convention that unanimously nominated AJ for reelection on March 5, 1832. Gowen soon afterwards had become a leading Philadelphia anti-Jacksonian, serving as vice president of a large opposition meeting in July 1832 and chairing another in August. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress against Democrat Joel B. Sutherland in 1832 and again in 1834.

To Charles Gratiot

Novbr. 11th. 1834—

The President with his respects, requests Genl Gratiot to furnish him with the amount of estimates made for internal improvements for which survays have been made since ~~the year 1818 to~~ the commencement of the System up to the year 1832~~2~~0—also the probable cost of all internal improvements for which survays were asked with a vew to internal improvements within the above period including the great road from Buffaloe to N. Orleans

AN, DNA-RG 77 (26-0883). Gratiot reported this same day that $6,396,802 had been appropriated through 1830 on federal internal improvement projects. Works surveyed but not yet commenced would cost an estimated $49,311,082 more, including $7,854,452 for a projected road from Buffalo to New Orleans via Washington. The conjectural cost for works that had yet been only partially surveyed was $51,200,000, for a grand total of at least $106,907,884 for projects planned up to 1834 (Stanley Horn Collection, TNJ, 26-0884).

To Callender Irvine

Washington Novbr. 11th. 1834

Dear Sir,

The fine filly, by Bollivar, which you had the goodness to let me have, reached me in fine condition on the 8th instant. She comes up to my highest expectations, and is a perfect likeness of Bollivars grand dam.[1] I shall endeavour to have her well raised, and I trust will add fame to your fine stock—in due time I will send you one of my best blooded stock which will I hope make a valuable cross upon yours. I am with great respect your most obdt. servt,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, TU (mAJs). Envelope, Robert F. Batchelder *Autographs*, Catalog 64, item 42, 1988 (mAJs). Irvine was a noted horseman and the Army's commissary general of purchases.

1. Bolivar's grand dam was a mare by AJ's stallion Truxton out of the running mare Opossum filly.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
Novbr. 11th. 1834—

My dear Andrew,

I have received our Dr. Sarahs letter of the 26th. ultimo, and would have answered it on its receipt, but as she had not finally determined when

she wote, whether she would come on with Major Lewis or not, and as I had wrote for her come with him, I am in hopes she is on her way hither, therefore have not answered her letter—if she is still with you present my kind and affectionate regards to her, and the dear little children.

I hope before this reaches you a contract has been made for rebuilding my House with some faithfull undertaker that will have it covered in before the severe weather of winter—and that you have all your cotton picked out, and what is bailed sent to markett—the first in markett this year will, if well handled, command a good price

I inclose you a hasty view of my wishes, for the improvement of the Hunters Hill fences, which will inclose all the woodland, give good woodland pastures, as also those fences of ~~Hunters Hill~~ the Hermitage & its appendages for your consideration & if you approve, your adoption If you adopt it, you must explain the whole to your new overseer Mr. Hobbs.

I have got my filly from Genl Irvine—she is large and fine; resembles polly Baker & Bolivars grand dam—she is in good condition, such as I hope you have those colts I bought of McLamore & our others ~~is~~ are.[1]

I am awaiting to hear from you as to the rebuilding of my House, and the progress of our cotton crop with the amount—remember Hills debt becomes due the first of January next. I have to close this Hasty scrall, as all my time is *now* engrossed with my message

give my compliments to all our connections and informe me when you go to the Western District to attend to that business there—and when you think you will be here[.] I am in haste yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

1. AJ had raised the filly Polly Baker and sold her in 1833. Bolivar and Polly Baker's shared grand dam was the Truxton mare out of Opossum filly.

[Enclosure]

My son,

The time is near at hand when your crop will be Housed and your attention drew to the improvement of your fences and the farm—before I left you I advised you to run a fence from the north east corner of the clover field along our line north to the corner of the 50 acres bot. of A. J. Donelson, then east with the road leading to Lebanon to the dividing line then north with that line to its north boundery, then west leaving a lane to unite with the lane that runs to Sanders ferry and adjoin the fence to that of Hunters hill on the west side of said lane.[1] Then begin at Shutes line adjoining ~~the~~ our fence there and run it & adjoin it to our caney field, leaving a lane on the north of our fence as wide as the one now is between us & Mr. Shute leaving Mr Shute a passage out west, north of the Hermitage Tract.[2] I have now to advise how you can take in all the

woodland bought of Capt Mosely and unite it with the Hunters Hill Tract with the same convenience to the public as the road now runs This can be done by beginning a fence on cumberland river where the line of the Hunters Hill tract leaves the same, running with that line untill it intersects the corner of the 150 acre tract I bought of Captain Mosely, then east, with that line, to Thomas J. Donelsons tract, then south leaving a lane between his fence and ours to the line of the Winstons tract I sold to A. J. Donelson, then west, leaving a lane between us & that tract, to the north west corner, then south, continuing the lane, to the south boundery of the Hunters Hill tract, then west leaving room for a lane to the corner of the present fence, there join the ~~fences~~ them—the travellers going to Nashville can turn to the left, & those to Sanders ferry can proceed through the lane as at present. The exterior fence thus, you can divide the water on Hunters Hill, by interior, & division fences, so as to give each division water, and have a woodland pasture for our stock & preserve the timber.

The improvement on the south ought to be by a fence running south from my gate to Mrs. Wards line on the Nashville road, then west along my line to the Lott bought of Samuel, then south to the fence on Thomas J Donelson lott, I bot. of him, there join fences—a large avenue from my gate to Mrs. Wards line—commence~~ing~~ with the fence aforesaid near my gate, running west leaving a good lane to the north East corner of the lott bought of Dr Saml Donelson, then west with his line & the line of the Lott I bot. of Alexander Donelson to his north west corner, making a good road & good lane, then south to the road leading to Mr Martins, & the mouth of Stone river, continuing the fence south, to the south west corner of the Lott bought of Thomas, and east with the line of said tract to the fence, and there join the fences.[3] This will unite our land south and west of the avenue leading direct to Nashville giving convenient roads to all neighbours & travellers, to the church, or to Nashville, either by the mouth of Stones river, or by the clover Bottom, and be as convenient to us, and the ~~convenience of the~~ public, and neighbourhood as our interest will permit.

To inclose the whole will take time and a large number of rails, but having these improvements in view, you ought to commence the repairs of your fences to compleat it in two winters—it is therefore submitted to you, that you may give the instructions to your new overseer, that he may have it executed as soon as it can be done, having due regard to a preperation for a crop, and renewing his fences, the ensuing two winters. The fences on Hunters Hill will all have to be repaired, & which ought to be, with an eye to this plan—yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (60).

1. On February 22, 1827, AJ had obtained 100 acres from AJ Donelson's estate adjoining the Hermitage. AJ conveyed 50 of the 100 acres back to AJ Donelson on August 29 while retaining the other 50 acres (DLC-44). James Sanders operated a ferry across the Cumberland River.

2. In 1828 John Shute (1770–1844) had bought the property north of the Hermitage and adjacent to the tract AJ Jr. had recently purchased from Hill. Both properties were called Hunter's Hill.

3. AJ's neighbor Sarah Jones Ward was the widow of William C. Ward. AJ had been purchasing tracts near the Hermitage from AJ Jr.'s birth brothers for several years.

From Eveline Anderson Porter

Chester Green Bank—Novbr 11th 1834

My dear Sir—

Previous to the departure of Comr Porter from the United States, he was offered an appointment by Genl. Eaton, for his Son Theodoric H Porter to west Point. As the appointment did not arrive, after the first year of the Comrs appointment, & my Son was unoccupied at home, his Father sent for him. Some time after his departure, the appointment was sent on. I immediately advised the Comr of it & as soon as his health & circumstances permitted, the Comr, sent his Son home to receive his appointment, and at the same time wrote to the Secretary at War of his having done so, & of the circumstances attending it—believing, that not any difficulty could take place in relation to the appointment under such circumstances. The late Mr Dupont, spoke to Col. *Gracio* on the subject, & I believe it was thought adviseable for me, to make a statement of the facts to you, as you had the power to give him the appointment for next June.[1] I do hope my dear Sir, you may find it correct, & expedient so to do, as he has been sent across the ocean, at much expense and his whole course of study has been, & still is, directed to that object. Comr Porter's health is very low at times; and he has no other prospect for his Son, than the one in veiw at present. I have been in hopes, that the Govt. would find it convenient to give him a home station, but I suppose that was impossible under the present situation of affairs. We have all a high sense of gratitude for your kindness, & shall ever retain it deep in our hearts. If it were possible to have a Ministerial Mission at the Sublime Porte, it would better the Comrs prospects, & I am very certain you would promote such an arrangement, if within the compass of possibility.[2] Tis now four years, since he has been a faithful Servant, through, plague, pestilence ill health & anxiety,—& a very inadequate remuneration for the extravagant court at which he resides. The office & pay of a Chargé is scarcely sufficient to keep up the dignity of our relations there, when put in competition with the Ministers of other powers. I hope you will pardon this intrusion upon your time, which must be vastly occupied, but my excuse is, that a wifes anxieties rather increase than diminish by long absence, & I still hope, that the government may find it expedient to give him a home station

With the best wishes of my heart for your health, prosperity & success—and with the highest sentiments of Consideration, I have the honor to be verry respectly your Obt Humbe St—

Eveline Porter

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War.[3] A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-73). Eveline (or Evelina) Anderson Porter (1790–1871) was the wife of David Porter, former Navy captain and since 1831 the U.S. chargé d'affaires at Constantinople. On March 26, 1830, David Porter had written then Secretary of War John H. Eaton accepting the offer of a future West Point cadetship for his then underage son Theodoric Henry Porter (1817–1846). Theodoric joined his father in Constantinople in 1833 before learning that his cadet warrant, thought to have been forgotten at Washington, had been issued. David Porter wrote Lewis Cass on March 31, 1834, about these developments and his decision to send Theodoric on to West Point (DNA-RG 94, M688-73). Cass replied on July 8 that it was too late for his admission in 1834, but that he would receive "special consideration" for 1835 (DNA-RG 94, M91-4).

1. Gunpowder manufacturer Éleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours (1771–1834) had died on October 31. Gracio was Army chief engineer Charles Gratiot.

2. David Porter remained at Constantinople and was raised to the rank of minister resident in 1839. He died there in 1843.

3. Lewis Cass on November 15 and Charles Gratiot on November 18 wrote Eveline Porter with news of her son's admission (DNA-RG 94, M91-4). Theodoric Porter entered West Point in 1835 but stayed less than a year. He was commissioned an Army second lieutenant in 1839 and killed in Mexico in 1846.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Novbr. 12th. 1834—

Dear Andrew,

I find from a letter received by Major A. J. Donelson to day, that there is some dificulty about getting his cotton Ginned—when you finish yours, *Ginn it for him* and without *toll* if Ben should be wanted about repairs of the House Mr. Howorton will furnish a hand in the room of Ben whilst employed ginning the Majors cotton.[1] The ginn must not be entrusted to any but Ben—our horses & drivers. I hope your cotton will be fully housed before this reaches you, and ginned. I find good well handled cotton is selling from 14 to 16 cents, & rising in Europe, and if early in markett, & well hadled, will bring us a good price.

I have this moment recd. a letter from Maj Lewis of the 2nd instant—he was at the Hermitage on the 1rst. and gives me a flattering account of my dear little ones, but says Sarah was pale. I hope she is on the way hither with him—the travel and change of air will be beneficial for her, & will restore her health—if she is still with you skiss her & the dear little ones for me. I am anxious to see them and you—but I know you cannot leave there until arrangements are made about the rebuilding of the House, and with the new overseer about the farm & crop for next year.

The Major has proposed some alterrations to be made in the repairs of the House. I would be satisfyed to see it restored to what it was before it was burnt—but as I know I shall be long on earth to enjoy its comforts in retirement, I inclose his letter on this point to you that you may exercise your own discretion provided it does not add too much to the expence of the repairs

You estimate the repairs from #2000 to 25,00. I am willing if you think it best to add the improvements named by Major Lewis & Col Love—to $3000 or a little upwards. I inclose Major Lewis letter and leave it to your own choice to determine.[2]

If Emily & the children are still with you on the recept of this present me kindly to her & the children and say to her I have recd her letter and would have replied to it, but I supposed from her letters that she was on the way here.

I am very busy preparing my message to Congress. I have never heard a word from Mr Payton about our fillies; what they promise, or whether he has returned them—write me—

I am anxiously waiting for your letter informing me what you are doing about the repairs of my House I hope I shall hear soon[.] I am very affectionately yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Ben (b. c1794) was a Hermitage slave.
2. AJ likely enclosed the final page of Lewis's November 2 letter (above).

To John Donelson Coffee

Washington Novbr. 14th. 1834—

My dear Sir,

On yesterday I received yours of the 2nd. instant inclosing the acceptance of your brother Andrews ~~of his~~ appointment to west point academy which I sent to the Secretary of War to remain on file in that Department.

I am glad that he has gone on to the Nashville university—he will spend one session their to great advantage with application. Write him I have great solicitude about him and anticipate that he will, when he gets to west point, stand high in his class, if not at its head; that I hope to see him and Andrew J. McLamore on their way to the Point when I will give them both such advice, as will be certain to benefit them, if they adopt & practise upon it.

I am happy to hear of your dear mother and the families health may you all continue long to enjoy that greatest of earthy blessings—present my kind salutations to your mother and every branch of her dear little family and assure her, that her & their prosperity is near to my heart.

I rejoice to be informed that you will be able to wind up your fathers estate well, & that his liability for Mr Eastin will not injure it much When I behold in several branches of our connection destruction hovering over them from liabilities for others, I rejoice to find that your fathers estate will not be much injured by his securityship after his death, he sufferred sufficiently in his early life as surety for others.[1]

Congress is drawing nigh. I have much to do preparing for it—the last was a boisterous one—but the *modern whigs, in peace, but tories in war*, have got so entirely beaten & routed in the late elections in Newjersy, Georgia, Pennsylvania and ohio, in Main & New Hampshire, that they are quite chopfallen, and I hope we will have a more placid session, and less blackguard declamation in the Senate give my love to Andrew & Mary Hutchings—say to Hutchings I know he has leisure & I would be happy to hear how he gets on with his farm, & the amount of his cotton crop this year.[2]

I shall be happy to hear from you & the family whenever you have leisure to write me. Accept my best wishes for your prosperity & happiness and believe me your affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Coffee Family Papers (26-0902). Coffee replied on December 10 (below).

1. AJ had written Coffee on August 31, 1833, about his father John Coffee's liability as a security for William Eastin (1784–1829), John Coffee's late brother-in-law (*Jackson Papers*, 11:579). In 1837 Coffee's estate paid $2,100 to clear the debt (Coffee Papers, THi).

2. In elections on September 8, Maine Democrats returned governor Robert P. Dunlap and won a majority of congressional and legislative seats. New Hampshire Democrats had triumphed in the most recent state elections in March.

From William R. Andrew

New York. Nov. 14th. 1834

Dear Sir

I have been expecting an answer to my other letter from you in which I requested your aid in some manner. I am here without Friends and an Orphan. Could I but have the pleasure of Receiveing one Letter from you it would be more to me than Fifty dollars can or will be. I suppose when you receive a letter from a person like myself you throw it one side with some expression & say what is this to me let him get along himself & rise in the world as others have. An Answer from you now would be a great deal in my favour Will you write me if you have not Already by return of Mail[.] Yours with the greatest respect

William R. Andrew
188 Pearl St. New. York

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] Wm R Andrew wants a letter from the President.

ALS, DLC (45).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Novbr. 15th. 1834

My son,

I have this evening received yours of the 5th. instant acknowledging mine of the 23rd. ultimo. I am pleased to find that you had made arrangements for getting the scantlin sawed for rebuilding our House, and have so far progressed that it would be all ready in the space of a week from the date of your letter. In my last I advised you that I had receved our Dr Sarahs letter, but did not reply to it as I had a hope she was on her way hither with they dear little ones—from the tenor of your letter, I hope this is the case, and if so, she will be with me before the hard winter sets in, and when you get every thing arranged—a new overseer, the cotton to markett, and the necessary preparations about the farm for a good crop next year, and the contracts compleated about rebuilding the House, you can join her here.

Our cotton crop is short, but I am pleased to hear that it is of a good quality and well handled & if got to markett early will, I hope, bring a good price. I wish to know the precise amount as soon as it is baled, which must be soon now as the crop is all picked out that is for markett; have all the bales weighed & marked and send me their numbers & weights, with the accounts for bale rope & Linnen, and the accounts for all supplies for the family & farm which must be paid out of the cotton first—the farm & family accounts must be paid first; the ballance to be applied to the debt due Mr Hill for the land—so soon as I get the amount of the cotton and the amount of the store debts I can make a fair & probable calculation of the ballance that will remain of the debt due to Mr. Hill which I will, after I receive the accounts (let it be every one) and amount of cotton, authorise you to sell a bill to him on me for the ballance, to be paid in the Girard Bank of Philadelphia or any of the deposit Banks of Newyork or Baltimore. This bill will be worth to him one & half prcent, if not two. When you receive this, you had better see ~~him~~ Mr Hill and know of him whether such a draft on me to be paid here, or in any of the deposit Banks in Baltimore Philadelphia or Newyork, and to be accepted by me to be paid as above would not be to him desirable, for the ballance that our crop of cotton will not meet of the debt due him, and what percent such bill would be worth—and whether as his debt becomes due the first of January, whether he would not take a bill payable on the first of march,

as above, for the ballance of the debt without any percent or premium to be asked for the bill by you—the two months would be about equal to the premium—make this enquiry of him and if he will agree to take it we can have the account of sales of our cotton in due time to know the amount of sales and the precise ballance after paying the accounts. I am anxious if I can to pay this debt—see Mr Hill & write me so that I may receive your letter, and you can have my answer before the first of January next.

I expected our clover was all killed—the drougth was very severe, and thus anticipating I have sent you the seeds, and I pray you to have them well preserved, & sown in good ground well prepared, and bind your overseer *well* to have it done—and also to have the garden well attended and plenty of both sweet & Irish potatoes planted, & raised on the farm sufficient for its use throughout the winter

The worthlessness of our overseers for the last three years has been strongly evinced in the total want of vegetables of the above description, and inatention to the garden. I never had a good one that did not attend to both, and that with delight. I hope Mr Hobbs is both an industrious man and honest, if he is, then he will attend to all things well using proper industry & oeconomy, and the enumeration of his various duties can do no harm we have been sadly injured the three last years, and we must beware of the fourth or we will be obliged to give up the farm or the expence will ruin us; unless we make better crops than we have, I may say, for the 4 last years. I knew the moment I saw the cultivation of the farm that Mr Williams was of no account—that you would have been better without him—that he was only a screen to the negroes—knew nothing about cultivation, and was beholden to the negroes for instruction what to do.[1] I am happy you will soon be clear of him, and I trust in a kind providence that Mr Hobbs will realise your best hopes. Let him fully understand what he is to do, viz, to attend not only to the farm but to the spinning & weaving—to the feeding of the hands, to weighing out the meet and to having them cloathed in due season & the cloathing well made by our own seamtresses; to attend to all the stock & particularly to see that our blooded stock is taken good care of when you are absent. These things should be all enumerated in your agreement, or he may say hereafter that nothing but what was enumerated was he bound to take the superintendence off. The old adage, "deal with all men as tho they were rogues," if honest, you are safe, but if not then your written agreement speaks for itself.

In my last I gave you a memorandum How you might inclose the woodland adjoining the clear land on Huntershill tract as well as that adjoining the Hermitage. I learn from Thomas that Saml. has purchased in the west & him & John will soon remove to their purchase. This makes the plan now necessary, as I suppose that Saml has either sold, or will soon—this I expected, and how injurious would it have been to you if he

had got Thomases lott from you. The Doctor moving will give you the use of the clear ground on Thomases Lott, and will afford plenty of ground for an abundant crop, of cotton corn, oats and millet—in sowing your oats, and planting your corn you ought to have an eye to your Hoggs—by Having both oats & corn that you may give them—the first to keep them in the summer, and the corn to fatten them in the fall, for I have no doubt you now think with me, that the greatest oeconomy is to fatten your Hoggs by giving them a corn field.

I am happy to have your promise that you will write me once a week, for I assure you it has given me great pain heretofore your negligence in not writing me, and you must be sensible how much pleasure it gives me situated as I am here to hear from my family & how they all are—of the farm and the stock, & particularly my mares & colts. I am now satisfied that you will weekly gratify me in these particulars. I would like to hear your description of the purchase from Mr McLamore how the yearling stud by crusader appears to be coming out, & how you have weaned the sucklings & their appearence as well as my two year olds, and particularly the hipshot stud colt.[2]

It is late, I must close—if Sarah & the little ones are with you I salute them with a kiss—if on their way I trust in a kind providence that he will protect them from sickness or accident & that they will reach me in safety—if they do, I will watch over them until you join them, with a fathers care. I pray god to bless & protect you, and until you unite with us keep you under the shadow of his wings, yrs &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Williams's predecessors as Hermitage overseer had been Graves W. Steele from 1829 to 1832 and Burnard W. Holtzclaw in 1833.

2. Crusader was a noted stud horse that had stood at Hardy Cryer's stable.

From Obadiah Bruen Brown

Washington, 15 Novr. 1834

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter is from my son, who is a practising lawyer at Lafayette in Indiana. Both he and Genl. Milroy, and other persons named, are the sincere and devoted friends of the present administration, and the settled enemies of the monied monster which you are so successfully engaged in subduing. I know they would not recommend any thing which would be likely in the least degree to injure the public, or the administration of the general government. It would be highly gratifying to me, and to our best friends in that region, if the wishes expressed in the enclosed letter could be gratified. Pardon my freedom in respectfully submitting the

subject to your consideration. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, Your Obt. Srvt.

O. B. Brown

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 56, Entry 103 (mAJs).

[Enclosure: Thomas Bruen Brown to Obadiah B. Brown]

Crawfordsville, Ia. Septr. 23rd. 1834—

My Dear Father,

I am here in attendance on Court and am well. Among other friends whom I have met, is Dr I. T. Canby formerly the Receiver of Public Monies at the Land Office in this place. You are probably acquainted with the fact, that he and his securities, among whom are my particular friends Milroy & Palmer, have been sued by the government. A large amount of the Dr's real property, which was transferrd by him to an authorized agent of the government, is now advertized for Sale some time in November. At his request & that of his securities, the President has been asked to delay the sale of this property until after the next session of Congress for several reasons—in the first place the property will then command much higher prices, which will be better for the government, for the Doctor & his securities. Owing to the present embarrassed state of the currency, the establishment of our state bank, & the land office Calls coming on next month, this property cannot possibly command a fair price in November next.[1] It will probably sell for 50 per cent more in the spring. A second reason for the postponement of the sale is to allow the Doctor to adjust his accounts with the Committees of Congress, both of houses of which had reports made to them last winter in favour of Maj. Piatt's heirs for some $130.000—about $33 of which amount is due & owing to Dr Canby as a representative of the estate.[2] Besides the treasury department is indebted to Dr. Canby for other matters. And in addition to all this, the government is amply secured by the assignment of Dr Canby of the whole of his property, both real & personal to the District Attorney. His securities are also good & sufficent. The government is amply secured both for the principle & the interest of the amount for which he stands indebted & will gain nothing by urging a sale at so unpropitious a period. It will cause a loss of several thousand dollars to Dr: Canby & to his securities. Under such circumstances, it being imposible for the government to be the looser by delay, he & his securities have asked a postponement of the sale until the Spring and have requested me to write on the facts to some friend at Washington, asking a kind intervention in their behalf. Their request & the reasons for asking the delay have been forwarded to the Solicitor's Office at Washington & also to the President directly. There is no one to whom I can write with more propriety than yourself & to ask you to state

these facts to Maj. Barry & get him to see the President upon the subject. Genl Milroy is one of our most respected citizens & Mr Palmer, another of the securities, is now our Treasurer of State. The other securities, tho' well off in the world, are unable, without great private sacrifices, to meet the demand of the government, without some little time. Towards other debtors, the government have always acted with kindness & clemency, particularly in cases like this, where there is no probability of a loss of a single cent either of debt or interest. I feel a confidence therefore, as well as a pleasure, in saying that the officers of the government will do no more than justice in granting the delay and that it be an act of favour towards Dr. Canby & his securities, not at all inconsistent with the duty of these officers. If this delay is granted, the money will probably be made than at an earlier period, that if the land is sold according to the advertisement, as you will see from its terms, that a credit of one & two years is to be given upon the principle part of the purchase money. Any steps taken to procure a grant of their request, will confer a special favour on me. Yours, as ever

Thomas B. Brown

P.S. I have to Col Johnson upon the subject & say to you as to him, if there be the slightest objction or doubt or delicacy to say any thing in this matter, to distroy this letter & let it rest.

ALS, DNA-RG 56, Entry 103 (mAJs). Thomas Bruen Brown (c1809–1838) was an Indiana lawyer and sometime state legislator. Levi Woodbury referred the letters to the Solicitor of the Treasury for information.

Israel Thompson Canby (c1785–1846) was an Indiana physician, former state senator, and Jackson candidate for governor in 1828. In 1829 AJ appointed him receiver at the Crawfordsville land office. By 1832, Canby was in default and the Treasury Department began proceedings against him for a debt later reckoned at $52,312.04. AJ removed him in January 1833. Canby transferred various assets to his sureties and fled the state. Distress warrants were issued against him in four states, and in March 1833 Tilghman A. Howard was appointed Treasury agent in charge of collection. Howard was soon thereafter appointed U.S. attorney for Indiana. Canby's sureties included Nathan B. Palmer, who was elected Indiana state treasurer in February 1834, and Samuel Milroy (1780–1845), who had been register of the Crawfordsville land office from 1829 until AJ removed him in September 1833.

Sales of Canby's personal effects yielded only $250, which GLO land office inspector James B. Gardiner attributed to collusion to suppress bidding and Milroy's connivance in secreting Canby's property (*SDoc* 439, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 38–40, Serial 243). Late in 1833, Howard agreed with Canby and his sureties to suspend the imprisonment clause of the warrants in return for their surrender of Canby's real property and his promise to return to Indiana and aid in collections. On August 15, 1834, Howard advertised some 3,000 acres of Canby's land for sale in November. Thomas Brown's letter crossed instructions sent by Solicitor of the Treasury Virgil Maxcy on October 13 to postpone the sales. They were put off again in March 1835 and finally held in November 1836. Canby still owed about $33,000 at the time of his death in 1846. The government continued to seek payment until an 1870 law released his surviving sureties from liability (*HRDoc* 111, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 28, 34, Serial 325; *HRDoc* 123, 29th Cong., 2d sess., p. 42, Serial 500; *SRep* 5, 41st Cong., 1st sess., Serial 1399; *Statutes*, 16:631–32).

1. In January 1834 the legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana, headquartered in Indianapolis with branches throughout the state.

2. John Hooper Piatt (1781–1822) had been an Army supply contractor in the War of 1812. When prices soared and government payments failed in the fall of 1814 he had sought to relinquish his contract, but continued to furnish supplies on an assurance from acting Secretary of War James Monroe "that he should have justice done him, or that he should not be injured." Piatt's ensuing claims against the government came to $179,739.67, of which he was paid only $48,230.77. On June 27, 1834, the Senate Committee of Claims reported that "it would be no more than sheer, though tardy justice" to pay his representatives the remaining $131,508.90 (*SDoc* 488, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 243), but a bill for that purpose failed. In 1875 Piatt's heirs were awarded the full amount by the U.S. Court of Claims (*SMisdoc* 4, 44th Cong., 1st sess., p. 7, Serial 1665). Canby was apparently interested in the claim through his father-in-law Robert Piatt, John H. Piatt's cousin.

From Alexander McFarland

Robinson township near Pittsburg
Nov. 15th. 1834

Dear Sir,

The generous manner in which you received me at the time I had the Honor of Introducing myself to you at Potomac Creek prior to you embarking on the Steam Boat on your way from the Hermitage to Washington induces me to take the present liberty. I called at your Mansion to see you on the 2nd. of October and solicited employment in some office under the Government. you told me to go home as the Election took place in Pensylvania immediately and to write on to you designating what kind of office I wanted. Three short pieces written by me exhibit my sentiments respecting the Topics which now agitate the nation. each Article has the signature Washington attached to It. The first appears in the Washington Globe of October 2nd.; The 2nd in the pittsburg Mercury of October the 10th; and the 3d in the same paper of the 13th. Nov. The Bank and Its Supporters Mr Denny and his claims and the Delays of the French Government are considered according to the ability of one who is at least willing.[1] you have seen myself and you see my writing and there is no better Judge than yourself. I need not designate; as I would accept any office to which the president might be pleased to Appoint me. the Arms of the Government embrace many ramifications of office either the Army Or Navy Barrack Navy Yard or Arsenal would be alike to me were I in any of the Navy yards on the Sea Board and had a facility of publishing I would hold up the Bombast of the Thick sculed Senators to the Scorn of an Inteligent people[.] with the utmost respect your Excellency's Obedient Servant

Alexander McFarland

[Endorsed by AJ:] McFarland Pittsburgh—there is no office in my gift vacant except the Judiciary A J

ALS, DLC (45).

1. McFarland's "WASHINGTON" letter in the October 2 *Globe* branded the "long, listless, vacant speeches" of Clay and Webster "a complete insult to the American People." Denoting himself "a Pennsylvania Farmer," he summoned the common people to coordinate to present their paper for specie all on the same day, to call the bluff of those "aristocrats" who claimed that BUS notes were better than gold. Harmar Denny (1794–1852) was a pro-BUS Pittsburgh congressman.

From George Campbell Childress

Nashville Nov 16 1834

My Dear Sir,

We see, from the New Orleans papers, that a proposition is made, in that city, to raise a fund to rebuild the Mansion House at the Hermitage—every individual in the United States, who may choose, to contribute *fifty cents*, and no more, in order that it may be in the power of *every man*, who may wish, to join in tendering to you this complimentary mark of public gratitude, and ~~rebuilding~~ contributing to the repair and preservation of a resdence which is almost looked upon as National property.

There is no doubt that an ample fund would be raised, in this manner, to rebuild the house, in the most elegant manner, and I write Sir, to know, if it would be agreeable to you to accept this complimentary token of gratitude at the hands of your ~~grateful~~ admiring Countrymen.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your friend & obt. Servt.

Geo. C. Childress

(Private Postscript.)—Gen Jackson will please designate (confidentially) in his answer (if he think proper to make one) whether I may have the liberty to give publicity to his letter. G. C. C.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Childress to be answered. I respect as I ought the feelings that dictated the generous feeling in the proposition, but cannot accept the boon. I am able to rebuilt it, & hope whatever generosity the good people of Neworleans intended to bestow on me as a memento of th[ei]r regard for my [public] services may be applied to some charitabe institution. A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). On October 29 the New Orleans *Courier* had proposed a public subscription to rebuild the Hermitage as "a tribute of respect to the man who LIVES ONLY FOR HIS COUNTRY'S GOOD." Contributions should be limited to fifty cents "so that the rich and poor may alike participate." The *Nashville Republican* reprinted the piece on November 11. On November 21, Childress's Nashville *National Banner* praised the offer's "noble and liberal spirit," but predicted that AJ would decline it as he had declined public assistance in paying the $1,000 fine levied on him by a U.S. district judge in the aftermath of the Battle of New Orleans, and on other occasions.

From William Berkeley Lewis

Lexington 16 Nov. 1834

D. Genl.

We reached this place about half after one to day. All well, but your daughter and her two little children much fatigued. Indeed they were so much ~~fatigue~~ so last evening we had to stay at Nicholasville last night instead of coming on in the stage. Mr. Bell, who travelled from Nashville with us, was good enough to send a stage for us this morning, which enabled us to get on very comfortably. I find it impossible for your daughter to travel day and night, in the mail stage, and have therefore made arrangements to go to Maysville in a private conveyance. We shall leave after an early breakfast tomorrow morning, and if there be water enough in the river, I shall take a passage, on board of a steam Boat to Wheeling. If there should not be, I will continue our journey thro' Ohio to Zanesville in the same conveyance that takes me home; but I think from what I hear of the river here, that there will be no difficulty about water. It was raining nearly all day yesterday, and is *now* raining quite fast. I understand that light boats were running before this last rain, and I am confident that what has already fallen will give a rise of several feet. We shall get to Maysvill the day after tomorrow (Tuesday) about 12 or one Oclock; and if we shall be lucky enough to get a boat the same evening, we shall probably reach Wheeling on Friday the 21st. Inst. There we shall take an accommodation stage, and will probably get to the city in three or 4 days thereafter. As we shall be longer on the road than I expected, and our expenses some what greater, I may possibly need more money than I have. If so I will draw on you for whatever additional sum that may be necessary.

It is now 10 Oclock at night and Mr. Bell has just left us in the stage for Maysville. He has promised me to try and have a boat ready for us by the time we reach Maysville. He has his little daughter with him and would like to travel with us if he can without loosing too much time.

Sarahs ~~health~~ is a little feeble, but she appears to have a good appetite and of course will gain strength every day if not fatigued too much by travelling. Rachel and Andrew are both in excellent health, but are very restless and fretful in consequence of being confined in the stage, and worry their mother a good deal.

With my best wishes for your own health, I am, dear Sir, Truly yours

W B Lewis

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Lewis—recd. 23rd. was at Lexington 16th. would reach Maysville on Tuesday 17th. at Wheeling 21rst. Washington on 25th. or 26th. A J

ALS, DLC (45).

To Levi Woodbury

[The first text below is a draft by Jackson, followed by the sent letter in Andrew J. Donelson's hand.]

Washington Novbr. 17th. 1834—

Sir,

I have turned to the Choctaw treaty and find the land ceded to the U. States are pledged as a fund for the payment of the amount secured to be paid to the choctaws under the treaty—these debts have been a drain upon the Treasury, it behoves us therefore to have the land brought into markett & sold at as early a day as possible, to raise suffient funds to guard the Treasury & the people from taxation, to meet the debts stipulated under the treaty to be paid to the choctaws[1]—the great injury that accrued to the Treasury last winter & spring by the land offices being closed by the suspension of the nomination of the land officers in the Senate, Mr Poindexter being chairman of the Land Committee to whom they were referred, we ought not ~~now~~ for light causes *now*, to pospone these land sales, when the money arising from them may be wanted in the Treasury. These reasons are imperious, but still there is another—they citizens emigrating to that country want permanant homes—they want permanant titles—titles to their lands that their improvements may be made with a certainty that they will enjoy them, and they make them with a view to permanant comfort, and not labour for *speculators*. Unless therefore memorials from the citizens of that country should accompany Mr Poindexters request for a posponement of the sales, it cannot be granted.

The severe rebuke that Mr. Poindexter's report to the Senate, last Congress, has met by the citizens of Mississippi—the testimony taken & appended to Mr. Walkers address to the people, shewing that the witnesses upon which Mr Poindexter had bases his report had perjured themselves, ought to admonish us to receive with great caution any statement made by Mr. Poindexter, in short, from facts known to myself of his wilful perversion of truth, I can place no reliance on any statement he may make. Therefore, on it alone, cannot suspend the sales

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by AJ Donelson:] draft to Mr. Woodbury in answer to Mr Poindexters application for a postponement of the land sales in Mississippi

ALS draft, DLC (73). George Poindexter had written Woodbury on November 10 that he had learned of a giant speculators' cabal to buy up all the good cotton lands at minimum price at upcoming December land sales in Alabama and Mississippi and then resell them to settlers for profit, to the injury of both poor purchasers and the government. He asked for the sales to be postponed until Congress could pass legislation which he planned to introduce against "this enormous and growing evil" (DNA-RG 56, M726-19).

1. The 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek pledged the proceeds of the Choctaws' ceded lands in Mississippi as a fund for payments due them under the treaty, including a $20,000 tribal annuity for twenty years, stipends for various individuals, and support for schools *(Indian Treaties*, 2:310–19).

Washington Novbr. 17th. 1834

Sir

I have turned to the choctaw Treaty and find that the lands ceded by it to the U S are pledged as a fund for the payment of the sums which it secures to the choctaws. As these sums or debts have been a drain upon the Treasury it is our duty to have the land brought into market and sold at as early a day as possible in order that the proceeds may go at once to discharge the obligations of the Treaty, and thus prevent the necessity of taxing our citizens to this amount. The injury which the Treasury sustained last winter and spring by the delay of the Senate in acting upon the nominations of the land officers (Mr. Poindexter was chairman of the committee on this subject) increases the necessity now for an early sale of these lands. But in addition to these reasons there are other very strong ones against the postponement of these sales. Among these is the interest of the bona fide settlers, those citizens who wish permanent homes in that country and who cannot risk the cost of improvements until they obtain a good title to their lands. It should be our aim as far as we can consistently with our duty to protect these citizens, and the surest way to do this is to bring the land into market before they make improvements which it will be in the power of speculators to take from them.

This view of the subject is decisive against any statement that Mr. Poindexter can make individually. I do not understand that he has forwarded any memorial from the citizens of that country for a postponement of the sales.

There is appended to an address of Mr. Walker's to the people of Mississippi evidence going to shew that the report of Mr. Poindexter to the Senate on the subject of frauds at the land sales in that section was based upon the statements of witnesses who perjured themselves. This circumstance taken in connection with Mr. Poindexter's known propensity to pervert the truth, takes from his application all claim to respect.

Unless therefore there should be memorials from the people of Mississippi shewing that the public interest will be promoted by a postponement of these sales, they will take place as advertised[.] yrs respectfully

Andrew Jackson

LS in AJ Donelson's hand, DLC-Woodbury Papers (mAJs). Woodbury wrote Poindexter this day, November 17, that he had consulted with AJ, who had sole authority to postpone sales, and that AJ would "be happy to make a prompt & careful examination" of any "memorials, affidavits, or other documentary evidence" Poindexter could furnish to prove the cabal's existence and justify a postponement (DNA-RG 56, M733-1).

From Levi Woodbury

Treasury Department
Nov 18th 1834

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for your consideration, a letter addressed by one of the United States commissioners of Insolvency for the Southern District of New York to the Hon. C. C. Cambreling, under date of the 13th inst, and by that Gentleman transmitted to this Department, and, as connected with the subject of that communication, a letter of my immediate predecessor to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, of the 4th of Feby. last.[1]

The Act of 2d March 1831 for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, since amended and revived for an additional term of three years from the 7th June last, may be considered as an experiment, and it has so far, I think myself warranted in stating, been crowned with success. The paucity of the applicants who have been denied the benefit of this Act and its supplements, after investigations, agreeably to their provisions, strict, nay severe, is an additional testimonial to the probity of the American Merchant.[2] Many estimable citizens have by the beneficent operation of these Acts been delivered from the inaction to which, with distress and ruin frequently of their families and injury almost always of the community, they were heretofore condemned, but too often in the prime and vigor of their lives. The certainty, almost, that in the application of these laws the fraudulent have not received a boon intended for honest misfortune demonstrates that, with proper safeguards, Government may be clement, to its insolvent debtors consistently with a due regard to the public interests. Humanity may hail the success of this experiment as another triumph over prejudice, and as a harbinger to the downfall of that harsh policy of communities towards debtors which, too Long the opprobrium of the refined, had its origin in remote and barbarous times. If the proposition of Mr Smith be as it may, too much in advance of the public feeling & opinion on this subject, the amelioration proposed by Mr Taney, with his characteristic ability and benevolence, may, I think, be commended to favorable regard, and I may venture to suggest this further one viz. the extention of these Acts to the debtors therein contemplated up to a later period than the first of January 1831, to which they are now limited, for example, the first of January 1834, or 1835, with a prolongation of the Acts for three years, or some other period, beyond the time when they will expire. I have the honor to be with great respect Your obt Servt

L Woodbury
Secy of the Treasy

LC and Draft, DNA-RG 56 (26-0949). *HRDoc* 37, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 3 (Serial 272). An Act of March 2, 1831, had provided a procedure for insolvent debtors who had owed money to the United States as of January 1, 1831, to compromise their debts (*Statutes*, 4:467–69). Restrictive provisions made the law ineffective, and in his third annual message to Congress in December 1831 AJ had recommended liberalizing its terms in order to "unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community" (Richardson, 2:556). An Act of July 14, 1832, opened relief to people unable to pay even if they had not been judged formally insolvent. Both these laws expired on March 2, 1834, but an Act of June 7, 1834, kept them in operation another three years (*Statutes*, 4:595, 676). A bill was introduced in the House on February 2, 1835, to extend their provisions to persons who were in debt to the government up to January 1, 1835. It did not pass, but an Act of March 2, 1837, extended eligibility to insolvencies occurring up to January 1, 1837 (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 311, Serial 270; *Statutes*, 5:154).

1. Thomas Jefferson Smith (d. 1857) was a commissioner of insolvency in New York City. Under the 1831 law, commissioners appointed by the Treasury secretary in each federal judicial district were to investigate and report on applications for relief. On February 4, 1834, then-Treasury secretary Taney had proposed to House Judiciary Committee chairman John Bell to extend the insolvency laws for three more years. He also recommended allowing relief to all insolvent debtors who lacked fraudulent intent, including those, ineligible under current law, who had become indebted by failing to pay over or properly account for public monies they had received (*HRDoc* 37, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–2, Serial 272).

2. Taney had reported on March 22 that in the last year only two applicants for relief had been rejected, while fifty-one had been released from their debts either conditionally or unconditionally (*HRDoc* 239, 23d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 257).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Novbr. 19th. 1834 at night—

My dear Andrew,

I have to night received your kind welcome letter of the 10th. advising that you are all well & that Sarah & the dear little ones would leave you with Major Lewis on the 12th. instant to come to me. I trust in a kind providence that he will preserve them from sickness or accident, and that they will join me in safety and in health when my dear Andrew I will watch over them with a fathers care untill it will be convenient for you to unite with them, which I trust in the superintendant care of a kind & gracious providence that it will not be long. This seperation my son from your dear Sarah & your lovely little children must be a great bereavement, but I think a necessary one for our dear Sarahs health—the change of air, and the amusement of her mind by the travel will restore her I hope, if her seperation from you does not pray upon her mind too much which after she reaches me, I will endeavour to prevent. We have had a few days past a severe snow storm which cleared up warm and to day has been pleasant but I shall be uneasy until they reach me fearful of another snow storm—but my prayres are nightly offerred up for their safety, and under his care they are safe, and I am sure Major Lewis will take as great care of them as you or I would, were we with them I trust in god they will reach me in

health & safety. I hope to see them here in three or four days at farthest. I will write you on their arrival

So soon as you enter into the contract for the repair & building of the House, and I am advised of the sum to be given & the time in which it is to be paid, I will be able to make a minute calculation of my means to meet it and advise you thereof. I have given you authority, if necessary, to draw upon me for fifteen (1500) hundred dollars in part for the House, I have named this to Col Armstrong also. This is as much as I can spare at present, the ballance when the work is done. If you should want any to pay the hands for sawing the scantlin & sheeting, you will have to sell a bill on me for the amount, which you can readily do to Mr Hill or Mr. Nichol.

I am happy to hear that the cotton is turning out better than you named to me in your last letter—if it yields thirty thousand baled cotton for markett it will with my other means meet all our engagements—the earlier it gets to markett I think the better good cotton is now selling from fifteen to sixteen cents and if we can get 13½ cents or 12½ cents neat at Neworleans it will, ~~clear us~~ with my own means clear us of debt. I mean it will enable me to meet all engagements & pay for your land to Mr Hill which I wish to do & leave you clear of debt, should any accident happen to me, which I am anxious to do. I have requested in my last that you give me as early information as you can the exact amount of the cotton and all debts against the family & farm, as I intend to pay Mr. Hills debt when it becomes due—which I think is the first of January next

My son, do not let the seperation from Sarah dwell too much upon your mind, I will take care of her, & the dear little ones, and write you often & Sarah will write you too. I wish you to visit, if you can, the land in the western district and know its quality, & be sure to inquire & see whether the tax has been paid—after you make the arrangements about the farm & rebuilding of the House & cotton shipped to markett perhaps you can go and have the title papers recorded, & explore the land, & have the Taxes paid, and when you return a few days will be sufficient for you to make the arrangements with Mr Hobbs about the farm, & then Join us here. I wish you to Ginn Major Donelson cotton for him as soon as yours is finished. I have reasons for this request, which, when I see you I will communicate. Let it be ginned without toll his own hands will bale it—you had better change a hand with him—that is Squire who understands the Press & will do it without injury to the screw. I will write you as often as I can & will expect to hear from you often may god bless & protect you until we meet you[.] yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

P.S. If Emily is still with you present me kindly to her & the dear little children & say to her that Andrew is uneasy them, but I hope they are on their way hither—give my love all friends A. J

ALS, DLC (45).

From James Shannon Mayfield

St Louis 19th. Nov 1834

Dear Sir

My friend Majr Wm. S. Harney when he saw you in Tennessee, informed you fully and candidly of the difficulties he was labouring under at this place; and of the *causes* which gave rise to prejudices that prevailed against him here from a certain party. He has returned & is now amongst us—his trial will in a few days take place, when I doubt not, but that he will be freed from the tramels of his enemies, and again ready for the performance of any duty that may be assigned him; as also prepared to reinstate himself in the good opinion of *worthy* men; and wipe from the escutcheon of his fame, whatever of blemish it may have received from the machinations of the invidious, or the unpleasant circumstances with which he has been surrounded[1]

He as you know, is a bold, fearless, independant man, without guile or hypocracy; a warm & confiding friend—having thus discovered himself he has incurred the displeasure of a few at this place, who are ever ready in forming combinations and measures, to prostrate every thing, & person not joined with them. And such are the men who have been the most active in creating prejudices detrimental to the standing and interest of Major Harney; but from such by a steady and persevering course of upright conduct he has nothing to fear. It then behooves him to make the very ground on which prejudices inimical to his character have been excited, the theatre of his action. This is due to him, as well as to the friends, who have stood by him in the common cause, of virtue and correct measures, contending against the secret influence of *a policy*, already become inimical to social order, and the free exercise of the rights of the citizen. His deportment, and gallantry as a soldier is known to you. Having had but little intercourse with the world as a citizen; he entered it of course, unused to its trickeries & hypocracies—which alone is taught by experience. His relations in life are now somewhat changed; though still connected with the army, yet his duties more frequently bring him in contact with all classes of men.[2]

In setting out difficulties beset him; and enemies raised their clamors, who before had greeted him with seeming cordiality & friendship. I have been thus minuite, in relation to the affairs of Harney, having been informed; it was contemplated, by the war department to change his station from this, to Memphis—which should it take effect cannot otherwise than have a most destructive and injurious tendency towards him; and at the same time will weaken the strength of those friends who have stood firmest by you, in support of those great measures, which have most distinguished your administration.

For it is a fact useless to conceal from you that a majority of the federal officers, here, upon their receiving their appointments Either go over to

the Bank party or in some way embarrass the efforts of the firm & consistent supporters of the administration. Such men as Majr Harney, they are ever solicitous of seeing out of the way, and men subservient to their wishes stationed amongst us.

Majr Wright who was stationed here died a few days since; Circumstanced as Majr Harney is, I would respectfully urge, that instead of his being transferred to any other post, that he be stationed in Majr W.'s place.[3]

He will then be stationed where he can in every respect perform as arduous and important duties; and at the same time so situated as to guard his character from the slanders of his enemies, and the surmises of wretches who would only seek to destroy him, and bring odium upon his friends in his absence. I am in no acquainted with Genl. Towson; and therefore have thought best to address you directly, stating facts candidly as they exist, knowing that when brought to your consideration, that they will have weight, in having justice done, to a much injured, but honourable man, one too purely and sincerely devoted to the interest of his country; as also to you his patron, and Example in manly deportment, Yours truly

James S. Mayfield

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of War—A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 99 (26-0957).

1. Major William S. Harney had been charged with murdering a slave. On November 5 he was granted a change of venue to Union, Missouri, fifty miles west of St. Louis. His trial was scheduled for November 25 but postponed when several witnesses failed to appear. It began on March 23, 1835. Harney pled not guilty and was acquitted on March 25.

2. Harney had been in the Army since 1818. He was a line infantry captain before being appointed major paymaster in 1833.

3. Army paymasters served regional districts. Harney had hoped to be stationed at St. Louis with his family, but Army paymaster general Nathan Towson (1784–1854) had assigned him to Memphis. Veteran paymaster Thomas Wright (d. 1834) at St. Louis had died on November 9. Harney was permitted to remain there until returning to a field command in 1836.

From Roger Brooke Taney

Baltimore Novr. 20. 1834

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 8th. inst. and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in a short time—and shall avail myself of your kind notice that you will have a bed and room for me.

The New York elections are gratifying even beyond what I had ventured to hope for. They are indeed decisive and final, & we shall now have peace for many years. The question of the succession is already decided—

and it would be amusing enough to witness the meeting of the chief power makers when they come together at the approaching session of Congress.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Baltimore, and there has been much alarm about it for the last week. I am sorry to say that as yet there are no signs of its abatement & several estimable and respectable persons have fallen victims to it. I hope however that it will leave us before long, as it has not usually continued its ravages on its second visit to a place as long as at its first.

I perceive that Mr. Woodbury has made a movement on the Branch drafts. The public mind is I have no doubt ready to sustain him. It is a proper step towards the winding up of the Bank, & the time for it has been well and judiciously chosen.[1] The result of the New York Elections will render the Bank partizans less clamorous than they have been, & they will probably think it the ~~most~~ wisest course to take this blow very quietly. They must by this time feel that they have had enough of the war. And congratulating you most cordially on the proud and noble support which you have received from the freemen of the country—I am Dr. Sir with the highest respect your friend & obt st.

R. B. Taney

P.S. Mrs. Taney and the girls send you their best wishes & request to be remembered to you.[2]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Taney—

[Envelope endorsed by AJ:] Private Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his carefull perusal—to be returned when noted—A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). Envelope, DLC (58).

1. Since 1827, the BUS had augmented its charter-authorized circulation of notes signed by its president and cashier by having its branches also issue drafts and checks in denominations as small as five dollars. In 1828 the Treasury made the drafts and checks receivable in payment of customs duties and purchase of public lands. On November 5, 1834, Levi Woodbury issued a circular revoking that permission and decreeing that starting January 1, 1835, collectors and receivers were only to accept coin, Treasury notes, and notes signed by the president and cashier of the BUS or of other specie-paying banks (*HRDoc* 27, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 66–67, Serial 272).

2. Taney and his wife Anne Arnold Phoebe Charlton Key Taney (1783–1855) had six daughters.

Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson

Hunters Hill Novbr. 20th 1834—

My Dear Sarah,

Your kind favor came to hand a few hours since, which partially relieved me of some burthen of anxiety—altho. it was written the evening

after we parted in Nashville—dated the 16th at Glascow Ky; I have felt much for you, and the dear little ones, inasmuch as we have cold rainy weather, which commenced the 3d day after you left; since which, I have not seen the sun shine. I am indeed very lonesome, dream about you, and the little ones every night. The other night I dreamed that the house was on fire, I immediately jumped up and called for you, & was going to hunt for the boy, & little Rachel, but soon found it was all a dream—and just such dreams I have about you all every night almost—you cant well imagine how lonesome I feel, but particularly at night; I am sorry that I let you go without me—but as it happened, be it so

I pray god that you have had a pleasant and safe journey—and that you soon will be with our dear Father who will take care of you, & the dear little ones until we meet, & that you will also take care of Father console him—& attend to him—& be that company to him which he has long required in his leisure hours. May god bless him, he has completely triumphed over his enemies—& after a short time I hope peace & happiness will be his, and that he may devote & spend the remainder of his declining years at sweet home—*The Hermitage*).

The day after you left I wrote you on to Washington inclosed in a letter to Father. I hope soon to hear from you again, as you had not arrived near the ohio river. I judge from the present rain that you must have found a S Boat on the Ohio at Maysville—if not you must have a very fatigueing & tedious land journey which I think you & the children could not well bear—how is it, pray tell me?

Please say to Father, that I have out all the cotton & hope to have it all gined & Baled by the 1st. of Decembr. & that I have now ready for shipment 42 heavy Bales—which I hope to send off in two 3 days to N.Orleans as I go down to Nashville in the morning to make arrangements for that purpose, after which I will send him a correct statement of the weights & Shipment—the rest will be sent off as soon as possible—which I think will be 19 or 20 more Bales—every particle of it is splendid cotton, not stained or damaged in the least, and as white as snow—the Bales will average 450 to 500 a piece—without exception. My corn is all in, except a small field at the Winston place & it turns out better than I expected—we will have enough. I am splitting rails as fast as possible. I have killd to day 38 Hogs—which I weigh in the morning—the Blooded Stock are all in good order—& the stock in general, I have been going from daylight to dark every day since you left—& in 3 or 4 days more expect my new overseer Mr. Hobbs. I have got the walls of the House all nicely covered in—& I am just entering into contract for its rebuilding & completion—the Walls cannot injure in the least as they are.

I will write Father in a day or two all about it, and after I get all things right and in motion will come on to you—however in my next I will tell you all about it. all well, my health is good—all neighbor's & friends well. Cousin Emily & family with Capt S Donelson set outs for W on day after

tomorrow as Capt S D. tells me to day, all well.[1] Kiss my dear little Boy & Rachel & Father for me; may god bless you all, write me soon, and often, tell Father he may expect to hear from me soon. Remember me kindly to Coz Andrew Col Earl & Majr Lewis & all enquiring friends—with my prayers for your health & happiness & that of Father & the little ones I remain your ever affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson jr

ALS, DLC (73).
1. Stockley Donelson.

From Anthony Butler

Mexico 21. Novr. 1834.

My dear General,

Nothing of much importance has occurred since my last, but I am happy to add, that those Gentlemen between whom and myself the most intimate relations have been maintained since my residence here, are daily advancing in the esteem and confidence of the President, and hence facilities afforded for obtaining what we *expect* from the present Administration of Mexico. The Treasury of Mexico was never in a more embarrassed State than at the present time, literally bankrupt—without a dollar, and without the means of raising one by loans; and this condition of the pecuniary affairs of the Country is the more perplexing as the President is continually increasing the military force, and consequently augmenting the expences of the Government, whilst clamors are heard from all quarters for money due and becoming due. A few days since the President had a convocation of Merchants and made a personal appeal to them for aid by loan—the heavy debt already due by the Mexican Government for money obtained from the Merchants, and the bad faith ~~practised~~ manifested in regard to payments promised has destroyed all confidence on the part of the lenders; and the late application for money was therefore unsuccessful—the Merchants asserting that they were themselves without the means.[1] In the present state of Affairs Genl. Santa Anna *must have money*, the refusal of course irritated him excessively, and I am told produced a scene—and in which the president for a time lost sight of that dignity which as Chief of a Great Nation (so they call themselves) should never have been pretermitted. I paid him a visit next day and heard his complaints, concluding in his usual free manner with me, for we were alone. "Now my friend what shall I do—can you devise no plan by which money may be procured?" I replied that I thought there was a mode for supplying present wants, and suggested a plan of fiscal operations in aid of the emergency with which he seemed much pleased, and greatly revived, and remarked with great vivacity—I will send Mr. Alaman

to you, and you and himself will discuss, and arrange the whole affair. Mr. Alaman *was* sent to me, and the outline of a system of fiscal operations was adopted to be completed hereafter and laid before Congress at their meeting on the 1st. Jany. I mention all this more for the purpose of shewing you that Mr. Alaman will very soon be openly at the head of Genl Santa Annas Administration, as he is now privately his principal adviser, and through Mr. A. we may expect to obtain all we have *a right to ask*—the subjects of greatest interest to us is already understood between that Gentleman and myself. We have long since compared opinions, and if you will turn to the Note of a Conversation held with him in 1832, and which I sent you in a private letter of that day, you will find what passed between us, and which was communicated precisely and literally as it took place.[2]

As I have already informed you it is my design to return to the U. States as soon as the treaty of limits is ratified by the Congress, and which will be early in January next, and as January is a stormy season of the year, it would be more safe for me to return in a Vessel of War than a packet, and besides would be more convenient as a National Vessel could wait my movements, whilst the packet sailing at fixed periods would leave me unless the business here could be accommodated to suit the stated departure of the Vessel from Vera Cruz. And as I consider my safety at this particular period of more interest to my Country than at any time heretofore, I am the more confident in asking the Conveyance of a National Vessel—for I sincerely believe that on me depends the conclusion of an affair which I know you consider as of the first importance, and which will occupy the most distinguished place in the history of your Administration; I would not ask this however did I not know that there is generally a sloop of War on the West India station or at Pensacola, which could be ordered without incurring any extra expence to touch at Vera Cruz, report to me, and carry me to the Chesapeake or N. York.[3] I shall hope to hear from you previous to my leaving Mexico; All my late letters give assurance that the Bank of the U. States is at last prostrate to which I am ready to respond—thank Heaven and the firmness of Gen. Jackson. So that My dear Sir if you can go out of Office, after having during your Administration—crushed the U.S. Bank,—paid the last of the Natl. Debt, and acquired T.—what can possibly be added to distinguish your Administration as the most prosperous and fortunate that has ever directed the affairs of the Nation; the two first may be considered as done—trust me for the third—I hold the threads in my own hands, and when we meet you shall see the clues that must guide us to the proposed end, and if you approve following them as I think you will, you may consider all as settled, and I shall be most happy. I remain My dear General most respectfully yours

A. Butler

ALS, DLC (45). Butler wrote next on December 24 (below).

1. American newspapers reported in January that Santa Anna had demanded a loan of $500,000 from the merchants. They offered $250,000, which he refused. The government

then ordered that import duties be paid 80% in cash rather than Mexican Treasury notes, beginning December 1 (*Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, January 16, 1835).

2. Butler had discussed moving the Mexican-American boundary westward with Lucas Alamán on July 2 and 10, 1832. He reported the conversations to the State Department on July 16 and summarized them to AJ on July 18 (*HRDoc* 351, 25th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 442–45, Serial 332; *Jackson Papers*, 10:426–28).

3. At AJ's direction, John Forsyth on January 5, 1835, asked Navy secretary Dickerson to order a ship to pick up Butler at Vera Cruz and carry him to New Orleans, at his own expense (DNA-RG 59, M40-25).

From Amos Kendall

24~~5~~th. Nov.

Dear Sir,

Herewith you will receive such remarks as, with the aid of your memorandum, I have been able to throw together. You will perceive some addition to your suggestions.

In relation to the abuse of the franking privilege, it is undoubtedly, so far as regards illegally covering the letters of others, as prevalent among the executive officers as members of Congress. As I have told Maj. Barry, before we can expect reform elsewhere, *we must reform ourselves*. When the abuse shall be rooted out of the executive offices, the matter may be pressed with more confidence upon Congress. But what can we expect from them so long as our *daily practice* contradicts our *yearly profession*?

I had some thought of suggesting a provision making it the duty of Postmasters to charge franked letters with postage where they have reason to believe that they cover letters or other matters not entitled to be franked, allowing the persons receiving the letters to procure a remission of the charge by opening them in the presence of the Postmasters &c. But I am not sure that it would not give Postmasters too much power.

I am clearly of opinion, that the revenues of the Post Office ought to be brought into the Treasury and expended under an appropriation. How such an establishment as that Office, with a revenue of near three millions a year, has been suffered to grow up under a constitution which notoriously intended that all public moneys should go into the Treasury whence they should not be drawn but by permission of Congress, is to me astonishing. To my mind it is palpably unconstitutional; and I do not see why all the other revenues of the government might not be intercepted and expended before they reach the Treasury upon the same principle. I should place the matter on this ground were I President or Postmaster General and call on Congress to put an end to so dangerous a system.

I would also have the amounts pass through the hands of a Comptroller as well as Auditor. My experience teaches me, that it is a mistake to suppose the Comptroller's Offices unimportant or unnecessary. Having 14 or 15 Clerks whose business I cannot examine in detail, I should feel the

responsibility of an Auditor to be fearful, if their work were not overhauled and revised in a Comptroller's Office. Instead of being dispensed with, those offices ought to be strengthened and made more efficient. We have clerks upon clerks where they are of no use; but it seems to be thought by many, that no clerk is necessary in the settlement of accounts where in fact they are most needed, and that a single examination by an Auditor's Clerk, whatever may be his character or judgment, is all-sufficient. It is a dangerous error, and if reduced to general practice will lead to abuses yet unheard of.

But I am wearied. Excuse the liberty I take in making these suggestions. They are intended to call your mind to points, which, in the multiplicity of your avocations, may not have occurred to you.

Except a little weariness I feel much better than I did two hours ago, and hope that a night's rest will reinvigorate my feeble frame, so that I can attend to my official duties tomorrow. With the highest respect Your Obt Servt

Amos Kendall

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Kendalls note—Postmasters department—Novbr. 1834—To be preserved A J.

ALS, DLC (45). Kendall enclosed a draft text on the Post Office Department for AJ's December 1 sixth annual message to Congress (below).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington
Novbr. 26th. 1834—

My son,

your letter of the 13th. instant is this moment recd. with one inclosed to your Dear Sarah which shall be delivered on her arrival with the kisses you send. She has not yet reached me but I expect her in a day or two. I have recd. a letter this moment from Major Lewis at Wheeling dated 22nd. on that day they would leave Wheeling in an accommodation stage for this place & travel by easy stages—our dear Sarah had been a little indisposed but a dose of Phisic has restored her, but the two little sweet ones in fine health—it is probable Sarah will rest one day in Washington P.a. with Mrs. Morgan.[1] They are doing well & Major Lewis paying all attention that a father could. I anticipated your feelings on being left alone—you must summons up all your fortitude, & arrange your business and at as early a period as you can join us. your draft when presented will be paid—and once for all, I have only time to remark, any alterations you adopt about the House, will be approved by me, only confineing it to the House where it stands, and keeping the expence within my means. I will

write you again soon, the return mail is closing and I must close for the present—only adding that cotton has rose very much, hurry your cotton to markett. I have written Col M. White that you would send it to him & direct to whom the proceeds should be remitted—if he did not receive yr instructions to remit the proceeds to Mr Nichol Nashville, and to sell the first markett that offerred—it is selling in Newyork at 20⁹⁄₁₀₀ the lb. yours affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

I inclose you Major Ls letter

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Katherine Duane Morgan (c1787–1863), daughter of famed Philadelphia *Aurora* editor William Duane and sister of AJ's former Treasury secretary William J. Duane, lived in Washington, Pa., with her husband Thomas Morgan, whom AJ had appointed postmaster in 1829.

From Edward Livingston

(Private)

Paris. Novr. 26. 1834.

Dear General

Your time is always so much more usefully employed than in reading my letters that I had determined for some time at least not to trouble you with any, but the packet of the 24th. October brought intelligence on which I can not avoid offering you my hearty congratulations. That Pennsylvania, the centre of the bank influence the State which derives the greatest profits from its existence should have Declared itself so decidedly in favor of the energetic measures you have taken to Suppress that institution, is the strongest evidence of their wisdom and justice; and as I know that the approbation of your fellow citizens is Second only in your estimation to that of your own conscience The result of the Elections Penna. N. Jersey & Georgia and of other states which before this will have taken place afford the highest reason for your friends to felicitate themselves, and you, and the country on the results.

My public Despatches by the last packet will have made you acquainted with the state of things here. Since then there has been no change. The Old ministers have resumed their places, and are preparing for the struggle the event of which is to Determine whether they are to keep them. The Chambers meet as our Congress will on Monday next, but it has not been deemed prudent to try their strength on the treaty; and I acquiesced in their determination in hopes that your message might come in time to influence the decision We should have had no chance if the Ministry of three days had continued—and I have some reason to think that my expostulation with the King had an influence in producing the change.[1]

The unprincipled language of the opposition papers which throws the blame of the rejection on our government, has a very bad Effect here. their articles are republished and asserted to be the Sentiment of the people of the United States. your Message I trust will come in time to undeceive them. My Efforts have been, and will continue to be, unremitting to procure a favorable result, which I have some hope of obtaining I feel all the importance of preventing a rupture from which neither of the parties could derive any advantage and therefore use every honorable means to prevent it.

The English Ministry is not yet formed The success of the Duke of Wellington Seems to Depend on the Cooperation of Sr Robt Peel which is considered by those who are best informed as very Doubtful, but whether he succeed or not the situation of England is very critical.[2] What passes there and here convince me that a free representative Government where the people have their full share of power can not long Exist with a King at its head, or any other hereditary Magistrate with the powers now Exercised by Kings.—they are founded on antagonist principles, and will be continually at war, until the government Ends as a republic or in Despotism—this country is going fast to the latter State. England I think to the first. But I do not believe that Even England can long remain a republic. No people in Europe are fitted for it. The English certainly more so than any others, but even they are far from it.

My health is now I think fully reestablished as well as that of my Wife and Daughter by our late excursion.

We have many americans now on the continent a considerable portion of whom are in this city, and I have great pleasure in adding that as far as I have observed or heard their conduct does honor to themselves and their country, and I am mortified that neither my salary nor my private fortune allow me to pay the attentions to them that I wish—it is however I believe well understood that it is owing the want of means not of inclination. I have complied with your request in attaching young Mr. Brown to the legation, which it gives me the greatest pleasure to do; he is a very genteel young man and with Mr. Skinner of Baltimore and Mr Jones of New York, I am very well furnished with assistants of this grade. You would be diverted to hear the applications which are made to me of this Nature. One Gentleman wished to be *Counseller of the Legation*, another its *'Chancellor"* and I fear I have Offended Dr Tucker (who married Miss Carroll) by declining to make him "*Surgeon to* the Legation.'[3] I have had the offer of a *Chaplain*—and if I could be guilty of the folly & presumption I could have an Establishment Superior in number to that of any of the *Embassys*—but as I can not consent to give my self that ridicule, I make enemies by my refusal.

I pray you Sir to be assured that I am always, with the highest respect and best Friend Ship your Mo Obd S

Edw Livingston

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Following the resignations of French prime minister Étienne Maurice Gérard and his cabinet, Louis Philippe chose Hugues-Bernard Maret, Duke of Bassano, as prime minister on November 10. Livingston reported to Forsyth on November 14 that he had just met with Louis Philippe and again impressed upon him the importance of the treaty. The King renewed his personal commitment and promised to submit it to the Chambers as soon as possible after it met on December 1, but questioned his new ministers' support for it. Bassano's government collapsed later that day, and Livingston surmised afterwards to Forsyth that several ministers' opposition to the treaty had forced their resignations (DNA-RG 59, M34-30). Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph Mortier, Duke of Treviso, became prime minister, and most of Gérard's cabinet resumed their former posts.

2. King William IV had dismissed Melbourne as prime minister and on November 17 appointed the Duke of Wellington to serve as caretaker until the return from abroad of Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850). Peel became prime minister on December 10.

3. Livingston's attachés included Edward Jones and James Percy Brown (1812–1844), a nephew of Rachel Jackson's friend Elizabeth Brown Craighead whose husband Thomas B. Craighead had been Rachel's pastor in Nashville. Physician Aaron B. Tucker (1790–1839) was married to Elizabeth Henrietta Carroll Tucker (1802–1842), a granddaughter of Declaration of Independence signer Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Novbr. 26~~7~~th. 1834

My Dr. Son,

Last night half past 11 oclock P.M. your dear Sarah & Major Lewis with the charming little ones reached me all in good health—the children in fine health, Sarah somewhat debilitated, & a little complaining. I gave her a dose of medicine, and she is quite lively this morning & able to go a shopping to repair the loss of her wardrobe by the burning—the first thing my dear little Rachel said to me was, grand pa the great fire burnt my bonnet—and the big owl tryed to kill poll, but papa killed the owl.[1] She is very sprightly, and the son is a beautiful & fine boy. I am happy they are safe with me and hasten to communicate to you the happy event. I have to day my Cabinet with me & cannot now say any more—let me hear from you often, and upon the pressing points I have wrote you. Recollect that cotton is now a high price in markett, & the sooner ours gets there & sold the better—if we can get 15⁄100 for it pr lb. it will free us, with my other means, from pressure or incumbrance from debt.

your bill in favor of Mr Nichol was presented yesterday, honored, & paid, and herein inclosed. I regret that all Mr Nichols bills are sent to the United States branch here to collect, and the moment my check is given on the Metropolis Bank, it being the deposit bank, Mr Smith draws the specie, and will not take a check upon the Philadelphia Banks—hereafter make your arrangements, if you can, for the payment to be made to some other than the President or cashier of the branch of the U.S. here as it may be thought that I am adding to drain the deposit bank of its specie, to aid the U.S. Bank ~~to~~ [. . .] breaking the deposit Bank here. [. . .] Metropolis

Bank is strong in specie & cannot be hurt, but I do not like to give room for the imputation of my friends to say I was lending my means to drain the deposit Bank of its specie to aid the monster that was trying to destroy me.[2]

I will write you fully the first leisure and I trust you will not expose yourself to wet, or do any thing that may impair your health—but will hasten all the arrangements necessary to be made and unite with us at as early a period thereafter as you can. Sarah and the sweet little ones sends you a kiss. *I will take care of them* until you Join us—with affectionate salutations to all our connections, & particularly to Emily & the children if still with you believe me your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45). Envelope, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 692, lot 4, April 23, 1988 (mAJs).

1. Poll the parrot, purchased by AJ in 1827, had been a favorite of AJ's wife Rachel.

2. On November 26, AJ wrote a $425 check on his Bank of the Metropolis account to Washington BUS cashier Richard Smith, to cover AJ Jr.'s November 12 draft in favor of William Nichol (DLC-45).

From John Jefferson Lowry and Albert Galliton Harrison

City of Jefferson
Nov. 27th. 1834

Dear Sir:

Allow us, very respectfully, to present to your consideration, the importance and urgent necessity of having some of the State banks selected, whose notes shall be taken in payment of lands at the various land offices in this and the other Western States. The emigration to this State is immense; and, most generally, the emigrants bring with them notes on the banks of the State from which they come. In all these cases, this class of people lose a great deal on the amount which they bring with them, because as their money is not recd. in the land offices, they are compelled to get it shaved at a heavy loss to be enabled to purchase land.[1] The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland & North-Carolina are those from which we receive the greatest emigration. But as we carry on a large and lucrative trade with Mississippi & Louisiana, would it not be well to permit the notes of solvent, or such banks as may answer, in those States to be received at the land offices? The people of this State, as, no doubt, is the case in other Western States where land offices are established, are severely taxed by the privileges given the bank of the U. States, and consider it, very properly, a heavy grievance. Our Senators in Congress will, we are assured, readily concur with us in the views here given.[2]

Accept assurances of our highest regard, & of our good wishes for your health, peace and prosperity.

Jno. Lowry
A. G. Harrison

LS, DNA-RG 56, Entry 103 (mAJs). Lowry (1780–1863) was a Missouri physician and former state legislator. Harrison (1800–1839), a lawyer, was elected to Congress in 1835.

1. A May 1, 1831, Treasury Department circular had authorized land office receivers to accept, in addition to specie and BUS notes, "the notes of such of the incorporated banks of the State or Territory in which the land office is situated as pay specie for their notes on demand and are otherwise in good credit" (*SDoc* 114, 24th Cong., 2d sess., p. 6, Serial 298). The policy had since been loosened to allow receipt of notes creditable as cash from specie-paying banks outside the state.

2. Missouri's senators were Thomas H. Benton and Lewis Fields Linn (1796–1843).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Saturday 29 Nov—1834—

Dr Andrew,

I enclose your dear Sarahs letter—we are all well—the dear little petts in high health—and both much admired—the son is truly a fine child, and goes to sleep without fretting as usual. I am so engaged with my message to Congress who meets on Monday that I have no time to say more—take care of your health—do not expose yourself to wet & as soon as you arrange yr business we will expect you on yrs. affectionately

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

From James Alexander Hamilton

New York Novr. 29 1834.

Dear Sir.

The solicitude I feel to obtain the appointment of Mr Charles Gill to the place of Inspector of the Customs has induced me to shew to Mr Swartwout that part of the letter now enclosed which refers to the subject written by Major Barry to me. I will state distinctly my situation After I received Mr Barrys letter I wrote to Mr Gill directing him to return to the City with an assurance that he would be appointed He did so, hired a house, & furnished it at an expense of several Hundred Dollars. I loaned him 500 for that purpose and I feel bound & have so stated to him that if he is not appointed I will bear the loss to that amount

I must therefor but particularly in order to avoid the grevious disappointment to him & his family which will follow the refusal of the Secty

to concur in the appointment beg as an especial favor to me that you will send the letter of recommendation to the Secty of the Treasury & request him to sanction it you will observe that it is to fill a vacancy. With sincere regard your friend & svt

James A Hamilton

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury A. J.

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-1101). Hamilton had solicited Charles Gill's appointment as New York City customs inspector through William T. Barry, and Barry wrote Hamilton that he had seen AJ and that AJ would approve. Hamilton showed Barry's letter to Swartwout, who quoted it back in a November 29 letter to Hamilton saying that he had accordingly appointed Gill, subject to AJ's and Woodbury's approval (Woodbury Papers, DLC). AJ referred this letter from Hamilton, enclosing Swartwout's, to Woodbury, and Swartwout also wrote Woodbury directly in favor of Gill on November 29 (DNA-RG 56, M174-107). Woodbury approved Gill's appointment on December 5 (DNA-RG 56, M175-4). Hamilton thanked him for it on December 9 (Woodbury Papers, DLC).

From Henry Hone

Washington 29 Novr. 1834—

My dear Sir—

It is with extreme regret that I find myself compelled again to trespass upon your attention—and to urge my claims upon the patronage of the government. My whole fortune has been sacrificed to my devotion to my party and I am besides implicated to a large amount which is now involved in the process of a chancery suit. The result of these proceedings is extremely doubtful and they are, as you know, proverbially dilatory. The property left me by my father is that which is in jeopardy—and until a decision is had upon the case I am literally destitute. I am indebted to the kindness of my mother for a home: and was obliged to borrow from a friend, the means of coming hither. I do not deem it necessary to reiterate the claims which I have. My services are perfectly well known to you and are justly appreciated by my political friends in New-York and in this city. Mr. Van Buren and others, of high standing in the Democratic party, have given their testimony as to my qualifications for the proper discharge of the duties of any office for which I may apply. Under these circumstances I hope that I shall not be deemed unreasonable or importunate in my solicitations. I think that I have a right to an appointment and to one of a respectable nature. It has been suggested to me that I might meet with success in applying for the situation of Chargé to Portugal: and that, if my nomination to that office be impracticable, I might obtain an appointment as one of the Commissioners for the settlement of claims under the treaty which has been so happily made with Spain.[1] I disclaim any appeal to your good feelings on the score of my undeviating attachment to you personally: but I rely simply on the services and sacrifices which I have

rendered to and made for the democratic cause. If you will allow me, I will take an early opportunity to ask a few of your leisure moments in which I may speak of this matter more at large. In the meantime, I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem Your friend & obedt. Servt.

Henry Hone

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of State A. J

ALS, DLC (45). Hone (1800–1856) was the son of John Hone (1764–1832) and Joanna Stoutenburgh Hone (1765–1838). His pro-Jackson *New-York Standard & Statesman* had folded in May. Hone had reportedly sunk $25,000 in the business, and was now fighting a creditors' injunction to prevent him receiving money from his father's estate (*Reports of Cases Adjudged and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York* [Rochester, 1889], 6:435–36). Hone had written Forsyth on July 3 seeking appointment as chargé d'affaires to Brazil (DNA-RG 59, M639-11). AJ nominated him for consul at Santiago de Cuba on February 27, 1835, and he was confirmed on March 3.

1. A February 17, 1834, claims convention obligated Spain to pay about $600,000 plus interest for depredations on American shipping during the Latin American wars for independence since 1819. Congress authorized a commissioner to adjudicate the claims in 1836 (*Treaties*, 3:811–14; *Statutes*, 5:34–36).

From Maunsel White

New Orleans Novembr. 29th. 1834

Dear Sir,

I had the Honor to receive your respected favor of the 25th. Oct. enclosing Bills Lading for several articles, all of which have safely arrived and are now in store waiting an opportunity to reship them to Nashville, in conformity to your Instructions. I sincerely regret the loss you have sustained by the conflagration of the Hermitage, where it was my Intention to have waited on you; but, several cases of Cholera having taken place here, (& proving fatal,) early in June, the safety of my Family being at stake I had to fly in search of a permanent summer retreat, which I found after some time at Beloxi, in the state of Mississippi on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, & one I think of the most healthy situations in this southern Country—there I was detained until I heard of your leaving the Hermitage for the City of Washington, my detention I regretted very much indeed as I had fully determined to visit Tennsee to see you, but I yet hope to have that satisfaction even if it should not be, before you return to the Hermitage my son in Law, Mr Bullitt was there shortly after you left it, saw your son, & some of your cotton, says it was of good quality & neatly put up.[1] I hope to get you a good price for it, were it now here I think if it equals the description, it would command 16¢ lb. our market is quite brisk, & money is very plenty, no one apprehends any danger from the U.S. Bank now, and your measures will have saved the country we are

going to celebrate the victory obtained in New York, on the Battle ground, where we all intend to fight our Battles o'er again.[2]

I should ere this have replied to your Letter but I was absent from here when it arrived, on my plantation thirty six miles below the City, making Sugar, I ordered my sugar maker to put up for your use, a Barrel of the best he could make & a Keg of Syrup, drawn from the Battery before concentration took place, this kind is peculiarly fine & well tasted. I shall send them to you by the first opportunity, either via Norfolk, Alexandria, or Baltimore, & beg you will do me the favour to accept them as a feeble mark of my respect, & Friendship. Wishing you Health & happiness I remain your sincere Friend & very obt Servant

Maunsel White

P.S. our mutual Friend Mr Martin Gordon promised to take charge of this for you

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col. White

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Cuthbert Bullitt (1810–1906) had married White's daughter Eliza in 1832 and had just become a partner in White's commission business.

2. White had been a captain of Louisiana volunteers at New Orleans.

From John L. Green et al.

Philad. Nov. 30, 1834.

Sir:

The undersigned, a Committee of Journeymen Oak Coopers, of the City and County of Philadelphia, beg leave, through the politeness of the Hon Joel B. Sutherland, the distinguished Representative of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, to present to your Excellency a small Pitcher containing three gills, and consisting of seven hundred and fifty staves made from part of the Elm Tree, under which that Treaty was concluded which laid the foundation of this flourishing State, forming part of the great Republic over which you now preside[1]

The Committee in offering to your acceptance this small testimonial of the high estimation in which your services are held by the numerous body they represent, do it under a firm conviction that all the public acts of your life have been dictated by a sincere and ardent desire to benefit your country and mankind generally, and they cannot but believe that when you shall have retired from the cares and anxieties incident to the responsible, but exalted station you now occupy, you will have the satisfaction in your declining years, of knowing that a large majority of your fellow citizens regard with entire approbation, the course you have pursued towards the

attainment of the objects which they are assured have ever been in your view—the honor, glory and happiness of our country.

We remain, with great respect, your fellow citizens.

John L Green,
Thomas C. Jones,
John G. Sharp,
John Curtis,
James Cassady,

[Two more names follow.]

Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, December 11, 1834 (mAJs). AJ replied on December 4 (below).

1. Tradition held that William Penn had made a peace treaty with Delaware Indians around 1682 beneath a majestic elm tree at Shackamaxon in present Philadelphia. The purported Treaty Elm was uprooted by a storm in 1810, and remnants of it were carved into commemorative objects or kept as souvenirs.

December

Memoranda

Mr. Mardis—on the Indian committee vice Mr. Lewis—Gilmar being on it to be placed as chairman—[1]

The report of Mr. Lufborough of the case of John Baily.

If the decision of the judge McLain is consistant with law, then, is every pension claim granted upon testimony taken before state authority illegal & must be suspended, or annulled, until testimony, under Federal authority, is produced. Has the executive the power, without Legislative enactment to suspend the payment of all pensions issued upon testimonials taken before State officers, until a final adjudication by the Supreme court upon this case—or until the pensioner produces the testimony required, taken before Federal officers—[2]

AD, DLC (37; 27-0052).

1. Standing committees in the House of Representatives for the second session of the Twenty-third Congress were appointed on December 4, 1834. Dixon H. Lewis was left off the Committee on Indian Affairs, which he had chaired in the first session. George Grennell Jr. of Massachusetts filled the vacancy, and returning committee member George Rockingham Gilmer (1790–1859) of Georgia became chairman. Samuel W. Mardis of Alabama continued from the first session on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

2. An Act of July 5, 1832, had directed the Treasury to assume and settle the claims of Revolutionary officers who had been promised half-pay for life by the state of Virginia in 1779 (*Statutes*, 4:563–64). John Bailey of Kentucky obtained a large payment by swearing an affidavit in November 1832 before a Kentucky justice of the peace that he was the son and representative of Virginia Revolutionary captain John Bailey, who had died in 1822. In March 1834 the Treasury sent Post Office Department agent Preston Samuel Loughborough (1802–1852) to Kentucky to investigate suspected Revolutionary pension frauds. He reported to Woodbury on August 28 that Captain Bailey had died without issue and that John Bailey had committed "gross fraud" and perjury, for which Loughborough had procured his arrest (DNA-RG 15, M804-2414).

In November the U.S. circuit court in Kentucky, composed of district judge Thomas B. Monroe and Supreme Court justice John McLean, tried Bailey for fraud and false swearing. Bailey's counsel argued that state justices of the peace did not possess authority or jurisdiction to administer oaths or take affidavits under the 1832 law, and that therefore Bailey's sworn statement, even if false, had no legal status and could not have constituted a federal crime. The judges split over this point of law and referred it to the U.S. Supreme Court on a certificate of division. In his December 1 annual message to Congress, AJ warned of "extensive frauds" in the Revolutionary pension system. Charging that many claims rested on documents "loosely granted" or "signed without inquiry" by state judicial officers, he

recommended overhauling the system and individually verifying the eligibility of every current pensioner, while suspending all payments in the interim (Richardson, 3:114–15).

Bailey's case came before the Supreme Court in January 1835. Drawing on past practice and the intent of the 1832 law, Justice Joseph Story ruled for the majority that a justice of the peace, authorized under Kentucky law to administer oaths and take affidavits, did have jurisdiction to take Bailey's statement. His false swearing was therefore legally actionable in U.S. courts. John McLean, hearing the case for a second time, dissented, arguing that imbuing state officers with federal powers without explicit statutory authority would dangerously blur the line between federal and state jurisdictions "and be likely to lead to the most serious collisions" (*United States v. Bailey*, 34 U.S. Reports 238). The next day, January 21, Attorney General Butler formally informed Secretary of War Cass of the Court's decision (*HRExdoc* 55, 31st Cong., 2d sess., p. 944, Serial 302). The Court remanded Bailey's case back to the Kentucky circuit for further proceedings (*United States v. Bailey*, 34 U.S. Reports 267).

Sixth Annual Message to Congress

[On December 1 the Twenty-third Congress convened for its second regular session, and Jackson completed and dated his annual message. Signed manuscript copies, accompanied by annual reports of the executive departments and their subsidiary bureaus, were delivered to both houses on December 2 and printed by their order (DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 [26-1120]; HRDoc *2, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 3–26, Serial 271). The message was widely printed and appears in Richardson, 3:97–123.*

The Jackson Papers in the Library of Congress hold multiple drafts of portions of the message by Jackson, Andrew J. Donelson, Martin Van Buren, Amos Kendall, and several clerks (DLC-77). Printed here, in apparent order of composition and by subject, are all the extant drafts in Jackson's handwriting along with the most significant versions by others.]

Sketch by Andrew Jackson

Memorandom—
message to next congress—
Our Foreign relations—
Our currency—
The Post ~~master~~ Office Dept. The Franking privilege—its abuse—ought to be reviewed & corrected—the great injury to ~~the~~ its revenue & if not corrected, must lead to the prostration of the Dept.

Public printing to congress reviewed & a curtailment recommended—the amount of this expence last session set forth and commented on.[1]

The wabash appropriation bill considered—the reason for witholding it ~~considered, and~~ set forth at large in connection with my reasons for my veto on the Maysville road bill, and the harbour bill, & a general system recommended to be adopted and all local improvements left to the states, and the system of log rolling legislation by congress put down.

The Light Houses. Experience has taught us that by multiplying them upon our coasts, the danger & injury to our commerce and the lives of our citizens are increasd instead of benefitted—when multiplied, incautiously, in dark weather one light is often taken for another which is fatal to the safety of the lives of our seamen, as the vessel is sure to be lost—[2]

AD, DLC (59; 26-1335).

1. The delivered message did not address this subject.
2. The delivered message did not address this subject.

Overview by Andrew Jackson

Great Britain. The north Eastern boundery as I informed you in my last M, was still undecided, but negotiations on that subject had been renewed, and a proposition submitted ~~to~~ with the view of establishing the line designated by the treaty of 1783 in conformity the resolution of the Senate—no definitive answer as yet has been received, and the unaccountable rejection by the Senate of a minister plenipotentiary to that Government has prevented me from pressing that subject & bringing to a close the adjustment of that important matter. I still entertain the hope that the overture may lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this ~~matter~~ very interresting subject. Altho this perplexing question remains unsettled, it is cheering to the friends of both, that the intercourse between us are daily becoming more extensive and harmony and sentiments of mutual good will are increasing daily justifying the hope, that with the exercise of forbearence and wise councils by each not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily adjusted but all causes of misunderstanding hereafter prevented &c &c.

France—

I continue to receive the most amicable assurance from the Government of France of the most friendly relations, notwithstanding which it is to be sincerely regretted that the Stipulations of the convention concluded on the 4th. of July 1831 remain unfulfilled—relate the unpleasant facts—& conclude with a provisional recommendation of letters of mark & reprisals, being the only peaceful remedy that consistant with our national character, & justice our citizens can be adopted consistant with the laws of nations &c &

—Russia—

Spain. Having yielded to the Justice of our claims, and entered into a stipulations by a convention for the payment of a gross sum by instalments This stipulation & convention having been laid before the Senate at its last session & approved by them, which has been duly exchanged &c &c—and I have now to recommend to Congress to pass a law raising a commission by whom the claims may be adjusted & apportioned amonghst the claimants. (Cuba & Portorico Tonnage duty &c &c embrace its present situation). This act of justice due the U. States well accords with

the character of Spain to her ancient friend and will strengthen the sentiments amity & friendship, which it is so much ~~the~~ our wish to cherish, and the true interest of both to maintain

The Florida archives has not as yet been obtained, every facility has been given by the officers of Spain agreable to the order of the King to select them but the great mass of papers and the confused state in which they are found makes the selection a tedious process &c &c—

Denmark. This from State Dept. have the facts &c &c—

Belgium—the same as Denmark

With all other European powers with whom the United States have formed Diplomatic relations and with the Sublime Port the best understanding prevails &c &c

The South american Republics have a statement from State Dept.

Treaty with Austria—and our relations—from Do Do—

The Treasury—Prosperous—the national debt will be fully paid on the 1rst. of January next—all interest thereon will cease 31rst. Decbr. comment on this glorious result—a nation once indebted to a large amount now free—with a rare blessings of a revenue raised by the free consent of the people by their representatives without injustice or oppression to our Citizens, ~~but t~~This florishing state of our country and our finance ought not to create the indulgences of ~~a~~ lavish appropriations of the public Treasure to useless objects, but confine them to those necessary national concerns connected with the general prosperity of the whole, leaving undisturbed to the states, all ~~local~~ matters Local not national, and confining all appropriations to the specific objects for which they are intended—&c &c—now being the proper period to fix our expenditures on firm & durable principles, drawing no money from the Pocketts of the people than the real necessities of the Government, looking to the greatest prosperity of the whole may require. no reduction of the revenue for the present year recommend. The results of the ~~red~~ gradual reduction of the imports not yet being fully known &c &c—the Bank (necessary comment here)—

War Department. The report shews the favorable state of the army &c &c, see synopsis to be furnished by the Secretary of War

The numerous frauds committed on the pension office—recommend a suspension of the law until a real muster of the pensioners by agents appointed can be had, when it is believed 1/3 if not ½ half will be found fraudulent.

AD, DLC (77).

Draft opening by Andrew Jackson

[The delivered message's opening paragraph (Richardson, 3:97) shortened and substantially revised this text.]

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives

On again meeting you, assembled to perform the duties assigned you by the people to Legislate for their common walfare, it gives me pleasure to have it in my power, notwithstanding the momentary Gloom brought over our common Country last winter by panic makers & false prophesies to have it in my power to congratulate you on the great prosperity of our beloved country. Agricultural labour receiving for its product ample rewards in good prices, and our commerce flourishing and the revenues arising from our imports giving us a full Treasury equal to all the necessary wants of the Govt. By the Smiles of a gracious providence General health prevails throout our happy land & peace within our borders and perpetual blessings ~~is~~ from above are constantly bestowed upon us, and cheerfulness ~~and~~ with happiness are imprinted on every brow. Let us therefore by our gratitude & thanks ~~and prayers~~ to him who raises up, empires & crushes them at pleasure shew by our examplary ~~walks~~ & pious walks that we appreciate the Boon & will hereafter by our ~~pious~~ lives endeavour to deserve a continuation of these blessings

AD, DLC (77).

Draft fragment by Andrew Jackson on France

carry the Treaty into effect. Under these circumstances the duty I owe my Government, & to our national character, which appears to have been triffled with, compels me to now lay the subject before you, ~~for~~ as one chamber has rejected the bill making appropriations for carrying the Treaty into effect so may another, and as the King thro his minister has failed to lay the bill before the new chambers, but has prorouged them to the 29th. of Decbr. Instant, we cannot rely that the ~~appro~~ Treaty will be carried into effect by the chambers in good faith, when it has been so long delayed, whilst France has been enjoying all the benefits under it. Having every desire to continue in peace & friendship with France our antient ally, and still hoping that she will execute the Treaty with us, for which she has pledged her national faith, I would recommend to congress to Legislate provisional on the subject, predicated on the event that France fail To ~~enact~~ pass the necessary laws at the next sitting of the chambers to carry the Treaty into full effect. The only peaceful remedy as laid down by writers on international law, are, where a debt is acknowledged to be due, is letters of mark & reprisals—our maxim, to ask nothing but what is shurly right & permit nothing that is wrong—under this maxim we appeal to her for justice for spoliations upon the property of our citizens in violation of the law of nations, which she yield to the justice of, and agreed to pay the sum &c &c. The chambers refuse to appropriate to pay this debt. The recent precedent set by France when Portugal violated her national rights with her, shews that France by adopting letters of mark &

reprisal viewed it the peaceful & proper remedy—with us there can be no doubt—we have a liquidated claim acknowledged to be justly due—the national faith pledged for the payment, and have a right to Issue execution for, & sequester property to the amount

AD, DLC-Donelson Papers (26-1336).

Draft by Amos Kendall on France

[This draft furnished the foundation for the delivered message's long passage on relations with France. It was in part superseded by Van Buren's draft below.]

The relations between France and the United States have, within the last year, assumed an attitude which threatens to interrupt the good understanding which has so long happily existed between the two nations, ~~and requires the interposition of Congress.~~

It will be recollected, that numerous spoliations were committed upon the commerce of the United States from the years 1800 to 1817 inclusive, ~~but chiefly in 1807, 1808 and 1809~~, which had long been the subject of negotiation between the two governments. After an average delay in reference to the several spoliations of twenty seven years, evincing unparalleled forbearance on the part of the United States, the King of the French, by treaty dated the ____ day of ____ 1831, acknowledged the justice of the claims growing out of these transactions, and agreed to pay to the United States near five millions of dollars as an indemnity to their injured citizens. Althougth this was less than a third part of the claims advanced by American citizens without regard to damages for the long delay, it was deemed prudent to accept it in preference to a further protraction of the negotiation or a resort to violent measures of redress.

Thus, by the solemn acknowledgement and undertaking of the King of the French, in whom that people have vested exclusively their treaty-making power, the French nation recognized a liquidated debt to the United States and ~~elected~~ agreed to pay it in certain instalments. The faith of the nation was as firmly pledged as it would have been if every Frenchman had been present and had assented to the treaty.

On the ____ day of ____ this treaty was laid before the Congress of the United States who proceeded to enact such laws, favorable to the commerce of France, as were necessary on our part to carry it into full ~~effect~~ execution. This promptitude was not reciprocated by the French government. One session of the legislative Chambers was suffered to pass away without any request on ~~behalf~~ the part of the King for the appropriations which were necessary to fulfil his stipulations. At the next session, after long delays, an appropriation was refused by the Chambers.[1] This refusal, the news of which was received from our minister in Paris about the ____

day of ____ last, might have been considered the final determination of the French government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation were conveyed the regrets of the King and ~~an assurance~~ a declaration that an armed vessel should be forth with sent out with instructions to the French minister to ~~make~~ give the most ample explanations of the past and the strongest assurances for the future. After an unusually long passage, the promised despatch vessel arrived in the port of New York. The pledges given by the French minister upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the Charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claim, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor which have hitherto distinguished the French people and their representatives, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, ~~I did it was~~ I did not deem~~ed~~ it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say, that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met in ____ last, and although the subject of our treaty was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no~~t~~ attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the pledges given; for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet again at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month, a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. ~~By the correspondence it will be seen, that o~~Our minister in Paris, in virtue of the pledges given by the French minister in the United States, has strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day; but without success.[2]

From the original delay of the French executive ~~to~~ in asking for an appropriation; from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked; from the recent declarations that it would have been again refused if asked for at the late session; from the delay in convoking the Chambers until

some weeks after the meeting of Congress when the French Executive well knows that a communication of the whole subject to you at the last session, was prevented only by the~~ir~~ pledges given that it should be disposed of before this, from all indications and advices, public and private, I am compelled to doubt whether it be the intention of the French government in all its branches, ever to carry the treaty into effect.

By what ultimate views any portion of the executive or legislative authorities of that Kingdom are actuated in these unaccountable refusals and delays, it is difficult to conceive. They surely cannot expect, that the United States will ever relinquish claims, the justice of which has been acknowledged in a solemn treaty by their own King, or will ~~delay~~ fail to assert rights long evaded, but at last conceded, by any means and at all hazards. That France can gain any thing but injury and dishonor by longer trifling with ~~her own faith and~~ the just demands of the United States and the obligation of treaties, there is not one of her intelligent citizens or statesmen uncandid enough to assert. Further procrastination ~~is as~~ would seem to be as injurious and unavailing to France as it is unjust and annoying to the United States. There is yet, however, a faint hope, that the Chambers at their approaching session will view the matter in its true light, and by a tardy act of justice ~~preserve~~ maintain the friendly relations between two countries which have so many motives ~~to preserve the relations of amity and good will~~ urging to the preservation of peace and good will.

The failure of France to execute the treaty would justify the United States in declaring it void and insisting on the payment ~~by France~~ of all sums lost by American citizens in consequence of French spoliations, with interest from the times the various parcels of property were siezed. But by ~~resting~~ relying upon the treaty and insisting on the payment of that only which France has acknowledged to be due, we rest our controversy upon firm ground and throw upon her the entire responsibility of any disastrous result. ~~She~~ In continuing to ~~refuse~~ deny us justice so long as our demands cover only that ground, she will be as little satisfied with her own ~~justice and honor~~ conduct as she will be able to justify herself to the community of nations.

Assuming that no American citizen is prepared to surrender to any nation on earth the rights of his own country, especially where those rights have been recognized and established, the only question remaining, in case the French government shall still fail or refuse to pay their acknowledged debt, is as to the mode and time of seeking redress. Our institutions are essentially pacific; peace and friendly intercourse with all ~~the world~~ nations is as much the desire of our government as it is the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured by surrendering ~~our~~ the right ~~to~~ of our citizens, ~~and~~ or permitting solemn treaties ~~to be disregarded with impunity~~ for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated and set aside.[3]

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress vitally to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France by the passage of laws affecting her ~~commercial relations~~ trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures and tonnage may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her, may be suspended. But there are powerful and to my mind conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France without, at the same time, in a similar degree, embarrassing or cutting of our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall equally upon our own citizens and could not but impair the means of the government and that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom. Nor is it improbable that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those distracting questions in relation to the Tariff of duties which have been so happily put to rest. Besides, by every ~~act~~ measure adopted by the government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, & the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures will be more limited and equivocal. Now, there is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We but insist that she shall pay us a sum of money which she has acknowledged to be due, and of the justice of this demand there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate, that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment ~~or to complain of any act on our part, which can form a subject of negotiation or will have to be retracted or repealed to restore the friendly relations between the two countries~~ by any act on our part, affecting the interests of France. The question should be left as it is now in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction that the United States ought premptorily to insist on the execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims, ~~on the part of France~~ it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions, ~~short of war.~~ It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved nation may sieze on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This principle has been repeatedly practised upon and recently by France herself towards Portugal under circumstances much less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part, will be a stain upon our national honor as well as a denial of justice to our ~~plundered~~ injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the ~~denial~~ refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our character abroad and the disposition of foreign nations towards us. Nor can France complain, since her own final action has been postponed in violation of the pledges given by her minister until a period so late that it cannot be known to the present Congress before ~~the~~ its necessary adjournment, if provisional legislation be resorted to authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace; her power and pride are too well known to expect any thing from her fears; but she ought to look upon it as the evidence of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, while they ask for nothing but what is right, to submit to nothing that is wrong. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to ~~save~~ spare the United States ~~from~~ the necessity of taking redress into their own hands and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the laws of nations, ~~consider~~ make reprisals on ~~the part of the United States~~ our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice and bad faith, all of which combined, could not fail to bring down upon her the indignation of civilized nations and the judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to us; and it must be confessed that France, by a refusal to fulfil her ~~own~~ treaty stipulations, is furnishing to the rest of Europe no very favorable recommendation of the institutions under which she is governed. If by ~~her unnecessary~~ collision with the United States, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

AD, DLC (77).

1. Van Buren's subsequent draft superseded Kendall's text down to this point and then noted the part of it from here to the end of the next paragraph for inclusion. That part was retained in the final composite draft and the delivered message (Richardson, 3:103–4).

2. Here ends the portion of Kendall's text marked for inclusion by Van Buren and retained in the final text. Van Buren worked portions of Kendall's next four paragraphs into his own superseding draft.

3. Van Buren's superseding draft ended by replicating this passage directly. The composite draft and delivered message thereafter followed Kendall's text from here to its end (Richardson, 3:105–7).

Draft by Martin Van Buren on France

[Andrew J. Donelson wrote out a clean copy of Kendall's draft (DLC-77). Subsequently Van Buren composed the draft below, which replaced some of Kendall's text while noting other parts of it for inclusion within his own. A later composite draft, largely in Donelson's hand, amalgamated the Kendall and Van Buren texts in roughly equal proportion, with its long opening section taken from Van Buren, its closing section from Kendall, and the middle passages drawing from each in turn (DLC-77). It also filled in the blank dates and incorporated the treaty stipulations that Van Buren had noted for insertion. Further adjustments in phrasing entered onto the composite draft's pages brought it into final form for copying into the delivered message (Richardson, 3:100–107).]

~~It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that the only material exception to this pacific & gratifying condition of our foraeng relations is~~

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that an exception to this pacific & highly gratifying condition of our foreing relations is to be found, and it is the only material one, in ~~our rela~~ the state of our relations with France. It is not possible that any Government or people could be more sincerely desirous of cultivating a just & friendly intercourse with an other nation than are those of the U. States with that of their ancient ally & friend. This disposition is founded as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. ~~I am therefore well aware that they may~~ The people of the UStates could not therefore see without the deepest regret even a temporary interruption in the friendly relations between the two a counties—a regret which would I am sure be greatly aggravated if there should turn out to be ~~the least~~ any reasonable ground for attributing a calamity so justly to be deprecated to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive therefore the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you that ~~on~~ the whole course of this Government in this unpleasant affair has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory & forbearing as to make it impossible that either our moeration or our justice can be exposed to ~~just~~ suspicion in any event which may unhappily grow out of a longer persevance on the part of the French Government in her omission to satisfy ~~our~~ the conceded claims of our Citizens.

The history of the accumulated & unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce ~~under~~ committed by the authority of the existing governments of France between the years 1800 & 1817 ~~is to~~ has been rendered too painfully familiar to american ears to render its repetition either useful or desirable ~~Suffice it~~ Let it suffice to say that there has ~~not~~ for the last ____ years been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice & legality of the claims of our Citizens were not to some & a very considerable extent admitted, and yet had the better part of a quarter of a century been wasted ineffectual negotiation. Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests & character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France that a just & liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor & ~~her~~ true interests as to their incontrovertible justice. The negotiation was commenced with the late Government of France & prosecuted with such success as to leave no reasonable ground ~~for~~ to doubt that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made would have been effected had the revolution by which the negotiation was cut off not taken place. [The] ~~negotiation~~ discussions were resumed with the present Government and the result shewed, that we were not wrong in supposing, that an event by which the two Governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their principles and by which the motives for the most liberal & friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a favourable influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject ~~two several~~ a treat~~ies~~y between the two Governments were~~as~~ concluded & signed at Paris on the 4th. of July 1832 by which it was stipulated (set further ~~substance of both~~ stipulations in regard to the indemnity and the commercial advantages).[1] The~~is~~e treat~~ies~~y were~~as~~ duly ratified on both sides & the ratification~~s~~ exchanged ~~in~~ at the City of Washington on the 2d day of February 1832. The treaty containing the commercial stipulations was within five days thereafter laid before the congress ~~on the 7th of Feby~~ of the U. States which proceeded to ~~pass~~ enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary on our part to carry into full execution & France has from that period to the present been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged through its constitutional organ for the liquidation & ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our Citizens as also for the adjustment of other points of great & reciprocal benefits to both countries and ~~having~~ the U. States having with a fidelity & promptitude ~~that~~ by which her conduct will I trust be always characterized done every thing that was necessary to carry the treat~~ies~~y into full & fair effect on their part, counted, as we thought we well might, with the most perfect confidence on equal fidelity & promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation

we have I regret to inform you been wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the Treaties of the 4th. of July 1831 neither as it respects the indemnities to be paid nor the commercial benefits to be secured to the U. States and that the relations between the U. States & that power in consequence thereof are placed in a condition threatening to interrupt the good understand which has so long & so happily existed between the two nations. ~~Not only has~~

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the U. States but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory assurances that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th. of April 1832; the French chambers were then sitting & continued in session until the 21st. of that month, & although one instalment of the indemnity was payable in one year after the exchange of ratifications no application was made to the~~m~~ chambers for the required appropriation; & in consequence of no appropriation having then been made the draft of the U.S. Government for that instalment was dishonored by the Minister of Finance & the U.S. involved in much controversy in consequence thereof. The next session of the French chambers met on the 19th. Nov 1832 & continued in session till the 25th. of April 1833. Notwithstanding that the ~~previous omission of the French Government protest of the non payment of~~ omission to pay the first instalment had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part ~~no application was made by the Executive of France to the chambers for~~ the Treaty with the U. States & ~~the~~ a Bill making the necessary appropriation to execute it was not laid before the chamber of Deputies until the 6th. of April, nearly five months after its ~~conv~~ meeting & only nineteen days before the close of the session. The Bill was read & referred to a committee but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the chambers commenced on the 26th. of April 1833 & continued till the 26th. of June following. A new Bill was introduced on the 6th. of June but nothing important was done ~~upon~~ in reference to it during the session. At length in the month of April 1834 nearly three years after the signature of the Treaty the final action of the French Chambers upon the Bill to carry the Treaty into effect was obtained & resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriation. The avowed grounds upon which the Bill was rejected are to be found in the published debates of that body and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficency. The amount of claims presented to the board of commissioners clearly shew how unfound is the principal ~~pretext~~ ground upon which the appropriation was refused, viz that the indemnity exceeded the just amount of our claims. Although the gross amount of the claims thus presented is probably ~~larger~~ greater than will be ultimately allowed by the commissioners sufficient is nonetheless shewn to render it absolutely

certain that the ~~am~~ indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims independent of the ~~ind~~ question of damages for the detention. ~~Such was~~ That the settlement involved a sacrafice in this respect was well known at the time ~~of~~—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government whose action upon the Treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old & disturbing subject; and in ~~the hope of being able to establish and maintain the very best relations with France for the in future~~ in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

(take in 3d sheet of the original entire with the exception of what is stricken out upon the first page)[2]

This refusal has however been accompanied with the most positive assurances on the part of the Executive Government of France of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers. The executive branch of this Governmt has as matters stand exhausted ~~its whole po~~ all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed. It belongs to Congress to decide whether after what has taken place it will still wait the ~~renew~~ further action of the French Chambers ~~upon this subject~~ or whether it will now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary & best adapted to ~~maintain~~ protect the rights & maintain the honor of the Country. Whatever that decision may be will be faithfully executed by the Executive as far as he is authorized so to do. The idea of acquiescency in the refusal to execute the Treaty will not I am confident be for a moment entertained by any branch of this Government & a further negotiation ~~upon as to~~ upon the subject is ~~alike~~ equally out of the question. Indeed it is due to the Executive of France to say that neither of these results have ever been even alluded to by them. If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to wait ~~until~~ the further action of the French Chambers no further consideration of the subject will at this session probably be required at your hands.[3]

But if from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last Session; from the fact, that, including that Session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made & from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to ~~congress~~ it at the last Session was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before ~~their~~ its present ~~Sess~~ meeting; you should ~~be impelled~~ feel yourselfves constrayned to doubt, whether it be the intention of the French Govt. in all its branches to carry the Treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for should be now adopted, the important question arises what those measures shall be. The

decision of this question belongs to you: But I trust nevertheless that ~~it~~ I shall not be regarded as transending my appropriate ~~duties~~ functions, in communicating to you my own views upon the subject. ~~(Here commence of the 2nd~~

Our Institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse, with all nations, are as much the desire of our govt. as they are for the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity, in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside. (Here take from the 5th. page of the original to the end)[4]

AD, DLC (77).

1. At this point the composite draft and final text incorporated several passages of quotations from the treaty (Richardson, 3:101–2).

2. Down to this point, the composite draft and final text drew from Van Buren's draft (Richardson, 3:100–103). As marked by Van Buren, there then followed two paragraphs drawn from Kendall's draft (Richardson, 3:103–4).

3. From here forward the manuscript is in an unknown hand.

4. This paragraph replicated Kendall's. From here forward, the composite draft and final text followed Kendall's draft (Richardson, 3:105–7).

Draft by Amos Kendall on the Bank of the United States

[A subsequent draft by Donelson almost exactly replicated this text by Kendall, while adding a passage that expanded on its condemnation of the Bank (DLC-77). The delivered message followed Donelson's text (Richardson, 3:108–12).]

Circumstances make it my duty again to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the government, that institution has become the scourge of the people. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose to strengthen it in a political contest, the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community, its corrupt and partizan loans, its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings, the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers and procuring the execution of printing and the use made of that authority, the retention of the Pension money and Books after the selection of new agents, the groundless claim to heavy damages in consequence of the protest of the Bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session ~~of Congress~~, the Bank, through its President, announced its resolution to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment ~~of its loans~~ and the interruption of domestic exchanges which it had practised upon from the first of August 1833 to the 30th June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds

assumed in this annunciation amounted to an acknowledgement, that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank it its memorial relative to the removal of the deposites and give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession, that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country ~~bore~~ had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the Bank found itself so exhausted and powerless, that it could ~~not~~ no longer loan out its surplus means ~~to a country which had learnt to get along without its exertions~~. ~~On~~ The community had learnt to manage its affairs without its assistance and trade had already found new auxiliaries so that on the first of October last the extraordinary spectacle was presented of ~~a Bank was present, above~~ a national bank more than one half of whose capital was lying unproductive in its vaults or was in the hands of foreign Bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open siezure of the dividends on the public stock to the amount of $____ under pretence of paying damages upon the protested French Bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834 upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our Collectors would sieze on the customs or the Receivers of our Land Offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands under pretence of claims against the United States, as that the Bank should have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, sieze on the public property or money wherever he can find it to pay it, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation, to the purposes designated in the law. The Paymasters of our army and the Pursers of our Navy may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. The measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with violence and outrage.

It is a constitutional provision that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."[1] The palpable object of this provision is to ~~take from every branch of the government~~ prevent the expenditure of the public money for any purpose

whatsoever which shall not have been first approved by the representatives of the people and the states in Congress assembled. ~~It takes from the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government all power over the expenditure of the public money and vests it in the legislative. According~~ It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended in the legislative Department of the government to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Department to pay it away without law or to sanction its payment According to this plain constitutional provision, th~~is~~e claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked ~~Congress~~ for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself and relies upon the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law before it is placed to the credit of the Treasur~~y~~er as to take it from the Treasury.

This act of the Bank would justify the government in siezing upon the moneys or property of that ~~Bank~~ institution wherever they may be found to a like amount. At least, it seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so ~~regardless~~ mischievous to the public prosperity and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other Pension Agents as far as it had the power, and by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Branch checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connection between the government and this faithless ~~institution~~ corporation. Considering ~~the~~ its past conduct ~~of the Bank~~ and the threats held out for the future, ~~it is recommended to the~~ it is recommended that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the ~~law~~ provision of the charter requiring the receipt of the notes of the bank, in payment of public dues[2] and all laws connecting the government or its affairs with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed, and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a national bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the government, the distresses it has wantonly ~~inflicted~~ produced, the bloodshed and murder it has occasioned in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a

perpetuation of this institution or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, convinced, as I am, that it is better to incur any inconvenience thatn to concentrate the whole monied power of the Republic, in any form whatsoever or under any restrictions.

Happily, it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The state banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all ~~those~~ services which were required of the Bank of the United States quite as promptly and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves and discharged all these duties while the Bank of the United States was still powerful and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find new difficulties in their operations when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the State Banks by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of ~~it and~~ regulation by law and therefore ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury and impose restrictions upon the entire Executive authority in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions; and being thus freed from executive influence and without a common head to direct their operations, they would have neither the ~~inducement~~ temptation nor the ~~power~~ ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in ~~things~~ general elections which have led the Bank of the United States to keep the country almost in a state of revolution for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the state banks be incapable of furnishing it~~, and t~~. Those institutions have already shown themselves ~~capable of~~ competent to purchas~~ing~~e and furnish~~ing~~ domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates. Not a doubt is entertained, that in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodations and exchange will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the

several states shall be induced gradually to reform their several banking systems and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall ~~have~~, in a few years, have a currency as sound and as little liable to fluctuations as any other commercial country.

AD, DLC (77).

1. Article 1, Section 9 of the constitution.

2. AJ here inserted in pencil: "shall be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the Dividends witheld."

Draft by Amos Kendall on the Post Office Department

[Kendall sent this draft to Jackson on November 25. The delivered message followed it closely (Richardson, 3:116–17).]

The Report of the Postmaster General herewith submitted exhibits the condition and prospects of that Department. By that Document it appears, that there was a deficit in the funds of the Department at the commencement of the present year, beyond its available means, of $315.599:98, which, on the first of July last, had been reduced to $268.092:74. It also appears, from the same paper, that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about $270.000, which, taking into consideration the operations of the current half year, may be expected, without any increase in the gross amount of postages, to ~~bring~~ extinguish the entire deficit before the end of 1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross amount of postages which may have accrued up to the days when the balances are struck, it is obvious that, without an increase of means, the existing retrenchment must be persevered in through the year 1836 to place the Department in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office for the past year have fallen short of the estimates more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters in consequence of the extension of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive officers to which it has been granted, and by an act passed in March 1833, it was extended to members of Congress throughout the whole year. This privilege, in consequence of the uses to which it is applied, threatens to break down the whole mail establishment or throw it upon the Treasury for support. No reason is perceived why public officers or members of Congress should possess the privilege, except in relation to their official correspondence, and that the rest of the community should be taxed ~~for~~ to support an establishment for their private accommodation. And if, as is often alleged, ~~the practice~~ it be a general practice among those possessing the privilege, to cover with their franks the letters of their friends and acquaintances, it is obvious that the wrong to those ~~humbler~~ portions of the community ~~and those others~~ who are not in a situation to profit by this kindness, is the greater.

It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege confining it to letters exclusively official, or at least limiting it in relation to members of Congress to thirty days before and after the session, with some enactments to enforce them more rigidly, would enable the Department, at an earlier period, to restore all the mail facilities which have been withdrawn and again resume its onward career. To a measure so important to the government and so just to our constituents who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department and its great revenues, demand its reorganization by law in such a manner as to secure greater responsibility in its administration. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have thus far been left entirely to executive control, no system of accountability having been established by law. The principle is as sound in relation to this Department as any other, that as little discretion should be left to the executive officers who manage its funds, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended, that the ~~revenues~~ receipts and expenditures of the Post Office be brought by law within the present fiscal system ~~of the Treasury~~ and that its revenues be brought into the Treasury of the United States to be disbursed under a standing appropriation, or that it have a Treasurer of its own with an Auditor appointed by the President and Senate who shall be independent of the Head of the Department.

AD, DLC (77).

Draft by Andrew Jackson Donelson on Internal Improvements

[This draft almost certainly derived from a previous text, now lost, that Martin Van Buren had sent Jackson on November 5. Jackson made some pencilled notations on this draft. The delivered message followed it almost exactly (Richardson, 3:118–23).]

~~To the Senate of the United States~~

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill entitled "an Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and have therefore withheld from it my approval.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs more important or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of Internal Improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our Legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and in adverting to it again I cannot refrain from expressing my increased

conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitution and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversable in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different states, it was foreseen at the period of its adoption that altho a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one state, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the states would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government, ~~even~~ of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than ~~them~~ all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to ~~the~~ selfish feelings ~~of the people mankind~~, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon the subject have related—

1. To the power of making internal Improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use

2dly. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a state or by a company in virtue of state authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction, and

3dly To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz: for light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars Sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbours.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first, is however of much the greatest importance, in as much as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective Governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision, marking out their respective boundaries cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the states to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed.

The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with Jealousy by the state authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of rights incompatible with state Sovereignty would be encreased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with state concerns, and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of disunion greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know that notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of internal improvement prevailed in the highest degree during the first session of the first congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorising a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike companies, passed the two Houses there had been reported by the committees of Internal improvements, bills, containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road and for Harbors and Light Houses, to the amount of about one Hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects which had been presented to the two Houses under the sanction and recommendation of their respective committees on Internal Improvements, there were then

still pending before the committees and in memorials to congress presented but not referred different projects for works of a similar character, the ~~estimated~~ expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty but must have exceeded one Hundred millions of dollars ~~Of five applications only had the committee asked to be discharged, on the ground that the estimates were defective.~~

(Paragraph)

~~Regarding~~ Regarding The Bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike company ~~was described on the floor of the House of Representatives as a "pioneer measure—one of a series, the number and termination of which no human eye could see, no human mind could calculate—an~~s the entering wedge of a system which however ~~small~~ weak ~~and seemingly harmless might~~ at first might soon become strong enough to rive the bonds of the Union asunder~~. So regarding it myself~~, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the people, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval.[1] Altho' from the obviously local character of that work I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet sensible of the vital importance of the subject and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter should be fully understood by Congress and by my constituents I felt it my duty to go further.

I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprise Congress that in my opinion the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorise the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a state, and to say respectfully that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the Federal Government in regard to it would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened and no attempt within my recollection has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files are no longer presented, and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the right as effectually to discourage its reassertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further

to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character and prosecuted under state authority, assuming that Congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830 and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville road bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I, that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to be to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging ~~the~~ my duty ~~which I owe~~ to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the people of the United States desire that the public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the Constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our Legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, Internal improvements which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution it was provided by law that "all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all Light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, planted, or sunk before the passage of the act, within any inlet, harbour, or Port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by "contracts with the approbation of the President" for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in repair the Light Houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several states and for furnishing them with supplies."[2] Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established not only upon our sea-

board but in the interior of the country upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures, to the erection of Light Houses, the placing, planting and sinking of buoys, beacons and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbours upon our great Lakes, as well as on the sea board. Altho' I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them~~. Without undertaking to decide upon the particular parts of the Constitution by which expenditures, that commenced with its adoption and have been so uninterruptedly exercised, were authorised I have contented myself to follow in~~, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed I have prescribed a limitation for the Government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry ~~and~~ or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "an act to improve the Navigation of the Wabash river," but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprised, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candour of my fellow citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this and other occasions, checks to a course of Legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public Treasure.

I am not hostile to Internal improvements ǂ and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully pursuaded that if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected—that the attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and

that instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion

AD, DLC (77).

1. The struck-out quotation was from New York congressman Gershom Powers's April 29, 1830, speech against the Maysville Road bill, which Van Buren had sent to AJ on November 5: "This *small bill*, as it has been denominated by its friends, is a *pioneer* measure;—it is one of a *series*, the number and termination of which no human eye can see—no mind can calculate. It is but an entering wedge, which, however small and seemingly harmless, may yet rive the bands of this Union asunder" (*US Telegraph*, May 11, 1830).

2. *Statutes*, 1:53–54.

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Decbr. 1rst. 183[4]

Dear Andrew,

I inclose you a copy of my message which will be delivered tomorrow at 12 oclock—and having got thro this laborious business, I will have time, I hope, shortly to write you fully—but notwithstanding the promise in your last, of the 13th. ultimo, that you would write weekly, both Sarah & myself are as yet without any advice from you since the 13th. ult. Sarah has wrote you, which I inclose, & which will give you all the domestic news, & as it is now late, & I am very much fatigued, I shall close by reminding you, that I am anxiously awaiting for the amt. of our cotton—the amount of debts of the farm to be met out of the cotton, that I may make arrangements for the payment of the ballance of the debt due Mr. Hill for the Land. I am yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (43).

From Andrew Jackson Hutchings

December the 1st. 1834

My Dr Uncle

A few days since I wrote you a few lines, circumstances render it necessary for me again to divote a leasure moment to your service in order to liquidate my promise to you, when about to part at the Hermitage last summer, I take pleasure in, informing you of the Birth, of an *heir* to the Honle. name of *John Coffee*. *He* was *Born* on yesterday the 30th. of *Novr*. about 3 oclock in the morning; *He* is health & robust to all appearance, Present him kindly to all his relations with you & beleave me, *he* will be taught to *think* & *feel* toward *you kind Sir*, as his Parents do, He weighs Eight or 9 *pounds*—Mary is doing quite well, all our relations are well also,

I have not altogather finished, my crop of cotton, yet I have ready for New Orleans, *Sixty two* Bales, & am engaged at present in Shipping a part, the last advices from New Orleans, price 16½, with which I will be contented. Remember me to all that are with & say to Cousin A J. *Donelson*, that those persons, whose Signatures he wished me to obtain to the Deed given to you by old Mr Winston, one is dead & Mr John Winston moved to South *Ala*.[1] The Deed I have & will take care of it untill I hear from, or see Cousin Andrew, I remain your Sincere & affectionate nephew

A. J. Hutchings

[Endorsed by AJ:] A. J. Hutching recd. 14 Decbr. 1834 answered same morning A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Birth of a son—since dead.

ALS, DLC (45). The newborn, John Coffee Hutchings, died on December 25.

1. AJ had purchased the farm of his late neighbor Anthony Winston (1750–1827) in 1828 and deeded it to AJ Donelson on August 29, 1834. The October 22, 1828, record of the deed of sale to AJ listed nine Winston heirs as sellers, including Anthony's son John Jones Winston (1785–1850) (TNDa, County Court Minutes, 1828–1829, p. 562).

From Benjamin Pierce

Hillsborough 1st Decr 1834

My Dear Sir

When you visited this state last year ~~at Concord~~ I found you so thronged with company that but little time was left you in private and I was unwilling to intrude upon the few moments which your fatigues and feeble state of health rendered so nessary for rest.[1] We had both been *old soldiers*, we had fought under the same banner and in the same cause, and it was my wish not only to see you but converse with you freely, to call to mind the scenes of our early history, the perils and dangers through which a kind providence had conducted our Country, and to express the gratitude I felt that the god of our fathers had not yet forsaken us and that He had made you an instrument of such signal service in perpettuating that Liberty so dear to us all, But as I had not an opportunity, I trust you will excuse me for adressing a letter to you at this time. In a goverment like ours where each & all are personally concerned in the conduct of those with whom are entrusted the publick intrestes, and while the press is left free to censure or aprove without restraint, it cannot be otherwise than that those who are the incombents of office, or are brought before the people as candidates for High political trusts, should be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and their characters assailed at every vulnerable point. but your case seems to

me to be unparalleled in the history of party warfare. it is true Jefferson & Madison had no small experience of the vindictive rage with which a faction, led on by a few unprincipled demagogues, pursues the object of its hatred. but the war of parties had then but just commenced. the principles that form the line of seperation betwen the democracy and Aristocracy of our country were not so generally under stood, nor ware parties arayed so exclusively upon these grounds as thay now are. the tories had not the power and welth they now have, nor did they lay to it with that fierseness and desperation which now distinguish them in their efforts to brake down the landmarks of our goverment. at a time when our country was involved in a foreign and domestick war, when we were writhing beneath the repeated strokes of open ennemies and, treasonous friends, when by the cabals and intrigues of those who would have laid America prostrate at the feet of great Britin the councils of the nation ware torn and distracted with intestine feuds, and our country seemed breathing her last gasp, you gennerously came to her rescue. It was not a time to dally nor to arbitrate some disputed point in controverrsy. We were in danger and to have temporized would have been treason. nothing but the most decisive Measures coul have saved us, these you adopted, such measures as the necsities of our situeation demended and every patriot aproved. Yet it suited not those who had rejoicied over the missfortines of our country to suffer him who had been her Boldest and most successfull defender to pass from a station he had so nobly occupied without feeling the waight of their disapointments and malice. thay could not brook it, that a war denounced by them as unholy and impolitick, had terminated so triumphantly, that our rights had been vindicated at the point of the bayonet, that we once more breathed the air of freedom unawed by the power of Britain, and it was quite ratinal to suppose that he who had been most instremental in accomplishing the end thay so heartilly deprecated, woul suffer most from their malignity. Hence originated that inveterate and unconquerable hatred with which they have never ceased to pursue you. In every country where anything like civil liberty has found footing, there has existed an incessant struggle betwen those whose intrest it is that the blesings of goverment should extend equally to all, and those who are interested in such institutions as tend to throw the wealth and influence of the whole nation into the hands of a few, consequently he who dare array himself on the side of the people, is sure to be abused by their enemies, and just in proportion to the importance of his services will be their abouse. by your devotion to your country in the Late war you incurred the displeasure of the tories in no small degree, but their hostillity then was nothing compared with what it now is, and for this very good reason—you reached them at that time only through the sympathy excited at the defeat of their friends the tories of England, whereas by your acts as Chieff Magistrate of the U.S. you have struck home upon them and given the death stab to all their prospects. Previos to your election the old doctrins of John Adams & his associ-

ates that *congress can do no wrong* and that the general goverment may legislate upon any subjects whatever, were imperceptibly gaining ground under a new disguise that the *represntative is not bound by the will of his constituents*, and it was expected that by aid a Bank & tariff and a system of internal improvements and other kindred institutions, the people might be decved and cajoled into the measures of the Aristocracy, and thus rivet upo themselves the chains that should perpetuate their slavery. But by your exertions public & private, by the constitunel exercise of the veto, and by a late master-stroke of policy, you have set bounds to their ambition, you have maimed the monster that would have troden beneath its feet the last remnent of our liberties. In this manner have you been able to bring back the goverment to its origanal simplicity, to defeat the towering hopes of those who would bask in the sunshine of royalty, for which, while you merited and recived the sinceer gratitude of the people, you may expect the reviling and bitter reproches of their enemies. but let them revel, let them misrepresent your acts and misconstrue your motives, let them proclaim you dispot or dotard, it is all the same; those who chose you to preside over the detinies of the nation ware fully apprised of what thay ware doing, thay knew for what they chose you and thay have not been disapointed. the zeal & animosity of party may for a while obscure your virtues, but I trust to the intelligence and patrietism of the American people that they will yet see your character in its true light, that your measures will finally triumph, and in after times, when the mists of preggudice shall have cleared away, I doubt not the story of our countrys struggle in defence of their rights, will do Justic to your memory, when I began this letter I intended to say but a few words, but could find no stopping-place, & I hope you will excuse its length—my race is well nigh run I have but a few days more to stay in the earth yet I thank god that when he shall see fit to call me hence I leave that Country whose liberties I fought to defend with the proud hope that thay shall remain to her forever[.] I am Dear sir respectfully your Obed Servant

Benjamin Pierce

ALS, DLC (45). Copy, DLC (45). Pierce (1757–1839), father of later president Franklin Pierce, had fought in the Revolution and been governor of New Hampshire in 1827–28 and again in 1829–30. James B. Thornton forwarded his letter to AJ on December 14 (below).

1. On his 1833 northeastern tour, AJ had reached Concord, N.H., on June 28 and remained three days before ill health forced his return to Washington.

From Thomas Hinds

Home Hill Jeff. Co Missi. Decr. 3d. 1834

Dr. Sir

Permit me to congratulate you sir upon the triumphant vindiation of your Administration of the Govt. by the Democracy of the country as

manifested in the result of the recent elections particularly in Pensalvania & New York and to reassure you that the State of Mississipi will in her future Elections prove to her sister States the soundness of her political principles by discarding her Apostate public servants who have misrepresented betrayed and insulted her in the national councils and by the election of such as will truly represent the Democracy of the State by sustaining the administration of the Man of their Choice you will receve a Copy of the proceeding of the Democratic Convention held at Jackson in last month which will shew more fully the state of public sentiment here and that the people have been aroused to a sense of their injuries and their Rights.[1] P.'s political condemnation is sealed he will not I believe obtain six votes if he should be a candidate for reelection the oposition have abandoned him

Some two years since I recommended in conjunction with others of your political friends here the Appt. of Philip Dixon to fill one of the land Officers at Chocchuma in this State that recommendation I presume is stil on file to which I beg leave to refer you for Mr. Dixons character qualifications and claims. he is a Gentleman eminently qualified of high personal character and popularity well versed in the duties of Public Offices having been bred a Clerk served as Judge of Probate and several times Elected to the legislature of the State and a firm undeviating supporter and an influencal advocate of the measures of your administration

I understand that a vacancy will shorly occur in one of the office and that there will probably be many applicants my sincere desire to serve Mr. Dixon will be my apology for troubling you in advance[.][2] Very respectfully and sincerely yr. Obt. friend & sevt.

Tho Hinds

[Endorsed by AJ:] Genl Thomas Hinds Recommends Mr Dixson for receiver at chockhuma—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury A. J

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-1382).

1. Hinds had chaired a Democratic state convention at Jackson, Miss., on November 3–5. Its resolutions endorsed AJ's administration and its measures, condemned the opposition of Poindexter, John Black, and Harry Cage and called for their replacement by "true democrats," nominated Robert J. Walker for the Senate, and endorsed Van Buren for president and Thomas Hart Benton for vice president in 1836, "subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention of the Democracy of the Union, to be assembled at Baltimore" (Jackson *Mississippian*, November 7, 1834).

2. Philip Dixon (c1793–1839) of Jefferson County did not receive an appointment. No vacancy appeared at Chocchuma until 1837, when register Samuel Gwin and receiver Robert H. Sterling declined reappointment at the end of their four-year terms.

To John Forsyth

Decbr. 4th. 1834—

Sir,

The inclosed letters were handed me this morning by Mr. Crambeling with the remark, that the mercantile interest was suffering for the want of a consul at St. Jago de Cube—should there be no cause existing to prevent the appointment of a consul at that place, let one be made[.] I am very respectfully yrs

Andrew Jackson

[Endorsed by State Department clerk Asbury Dickins:] Recd Decr. 4 Mr Leonard informed that a month has elapsed since he was informed of the president's decision that he might remain until his testimony (if necessary) might be taken for the Commissioners under the French Convention, ~~but~~ and that it is expected he will without further delay proceed to his post or resign.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). John Leonard (1773–1836), a merchant and former U.S. consul at Barcelona, had received a temporary appointment as consul at Santiago de Cuba in August 1832 and was later confirmed by the Senate in January 1833. When posting his bond in June 1833, Leonard had informed then Secretary of State McLane that his departure for Cuba would be delayed by the need for him to give testimony as former consul at Barcelona in behalf of claimants under the 1831 indemnity treaty with France. In October 1834, some New York merchants complained to AJ of Leonard's absence from his post and that its duties were being "very unsatisfactorily" performed by his underaged son, John A. B. Leonard. AJ referred their memorial to Forsyth, noting that Leonard "must go to his post, or resign, so soon as his Deposition is taken" (DNA-RG 59, T55-1). On October 3, Forsyth instructed Leonard to either resign or repair to his post "without further delay" (DNA-RG 59, M78-7). Leonard replied on October 16 asking for more time, stressing the importance of his impending testimony before the commission on claims against France and defending his son's performance as acting consul in his stead (DNA-RG 59, T55-1). Forsyth replied on October 25, giving AJ's consent for Leonard to remain until his testimony was taken, "provided this should be necessary for the interest of the claimants" (DNA-RG 59, M78-7).

Meanwhile, since August AJ had been receiving applications and recommendations for a replacement for Leonard, most of them for Philadelphia merchant John Halberstadt. New York City congressman Churchill C. Cambreleng had recommended Halberstadt to Forsyth in September, and on December 11 he forwarded to AJ a recommendation for him from Illinois senator Elias K. Kane (DNA-RG 59, M639-10). Pursuant to this note from AJ, Forsyth wrote Leonard on December 5 (DNA-RG 59, M78-7). Leonard replied to both AJ and Forsyth on December 6 (below).

To John L. Green et al.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the pleasure to receive from the hand of the Hon. Joel B. Sutherland the beautiful Pitcher made of the Elm Tree, under which was concluded the first Treaty with the aborigines of this country, which you have been pleased to manufacture and present to me as a testimonial of your respect for my public services.

In accepting it allow me to express my gratitude for the kind feelings which prompted its presentation to me, and my admiration of the skill and ingenuity which are displayed in its execution.

As a remnant, recalling an event which had an important influence in founding your flourishing State, and in establishing on the basis of justice and humanity the policy which has since been observed in our intercourse with the aborigines, I shall treasure it with care.

I pray you to be assured of my great respect and of my best wishes for your health and prosperity. Very sincerely yours,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, December 11, 1834 (mAJs).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Decbr. 4th. 1834—

My dear Andrew,

I am still without any letter from you since the 13th. ultimo, and your last to Sarah is of the 20th. ult. I inclose one to you from Sarah which will give you the information, that your dear wife and little ones are in good health—the dear boy had an attack of croop, but is quite well & cheerful—the dear little Rachel as sprightly as a little lark. When I receive your letter giving the intelligence requested, I will write you fully. We will expect you on so soon as you can arrange the business so that you can leave home with safety to the farming interest.

My political enemies appear quite chopfallen. I have had a triump over them—all my houshold salute you affectionately, & I remain affectionately yrs—

Andrew Jackson

P.S. give my respects to all our connections—we have not heard of Emily being on her way yet.

ALS, CSmH (26-1409).

From John Leonard

Washington
6th. December 1834

Sir,

My presence in this Country being required on affairs respecting the late Treaties with France and Spain, wherein the interest of many Individuals are concerned which I understand has been verbally communicated to your Excellency by the Hon: M Dickerson and F. St. Key Esqr. I therefore take the liberty to ask permission to remain here for a time sufficient to accomplish said object or that your Excellency may be pleased to name my Son John A. B. Leonard Consul for St. Jagos de Cuba who has discharged the duties for a considerable time with great credit to his Government and himself. And I have the honor to enclose your Excellency letters of recommendation from the Honbl. M. Dickerson F. S. Key Esquire & from Gentlemen of the first respectability in Philadelphia &c which it is hoped are sufficient to obtain for him said appointment[.][1] I have the honor to be with great respect Your obt. St

J. Leonard

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. Leonards' recommendations—see the Heads of departments—A. J

[Endorsed by AJ:] This is returned to the Secretary of State for his selection of a consul from those who are best recommended, and whose talents character & acquirements will best secure our commercial interests A. J.[2]

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). Leonard enclosed this letter within a nearly identical one to Forsyth (DNA-RG 59, M639-14).

1. Mahlon Dickerson and Francis S. Key wrote Forsyth short notes on December 6 endorsing Leonard's son, John A. B. Leonard (c1816–1874), for consul. Leonard also enclosed a recommendation for his son from six Philadelphians headed by James Mease (DNA-RG 59, M639-14).

2. AJ appointed Henry Hone of New York to replace Leonard on February 27, 1835. Hone resigned in April rather than remove promptly to Cuba, and was replaced by Michael Mahon.

From Martin Van Buren

Dr Sir

Some part of the good mans letter you will perceive is confidential.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr V.B. inclosing Mr Vaux' letter to be returned to him—A. J.

[Endorsed:] & Cammeron endorsing Buchanan as Senator

AN, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-1425).

[Enclosure: Simon Cameron to Van Buren]

Dec. 6, 1834.

D Sir

The election for Senator has resulted in the choice of Mr. Buchanan on the 4th. ballot. 130 members were present and he had 66. I congratulate you and the democratic party of the Union in this result. You will have in him an able efficient and ardent coadjutor[.] Very respectfully

Simon Cameron

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-1429). On December 6 the Pennsylvania legislature elected James Buchanan to fill the Senate seat that William Wilkins had resigned in June to become minister to Russia. On the fourth ballot Buchanan polled 66 votes to Amos Ellmaker's 31 and James Clark's 26.

[Enclosure: Roberts Vaux to Van Buren]

Philadelphia 12 mo. 6. 1834.

My dear Friend.

Accept my thanks for the copy of the Presidents message, and for the kind rememberances that accompanied it. No executive annual communication to Congress, which I have seen, is equal in simplicity, distinctness, and force, to this. It is adapted to the comprehension of every mind, and must impress all unprejudiced men, with a full conviction of the truth of the great doctrines which it teaches, & the sound conclusions to which it comes. The verdict of the People throughout the land will be, *well done*. Entertaining the principles which I do in respect to *War*, I cannot but hope our Country may escape that sad alternative with France, she is overwhelmed with *wrong* in this case, and in no event can expect to prosper, unless she does that which is *right*. All the nations of the Earth will hold her guilty, and the *sovereign Ruler* of nations cannot behold such transgression but with disapprobation. The compliment paid in the message to the Officers of the *Mint* may be deserved, as it relates merely to their strictly official doings—but it is a fact which cannot be hidden that the Principal of the institution was any thing but friendly to *our* cause, during the late tremendous conflict with the Bank—of this I could abundantly satisfy thy mind—in short, with the exception of the Treasurer, Govr. Findlay, the whole concern is against us at the polls—and any thing but facility was afforded us in the coinage of gold for distribution, previously to the election.[1] The Bank of the U.S, was served *imprimus*, because she carefully put her thousands into *her vaults*—and notwithstanding the Sec: of the Treasury sought to enable the friends of the administration to procure, and diffuse that currencey, it signified little if the Bank could be any how

lugged in as a previously to be supplied customer. I mention this *in confidence*, with a simple remark that it is my judgement, ~~that~~ it would be wise in Congress to constitute a Board of three, or five citizens, to act in the character of superintendents, and advisers in that establishment; Such a body might be found, who would serve without pecuniary compensation, & render important Services to the Country. The mint will now hourly increase in the importance of its character, & purposes, since it seems the settled policy of the Government, & certainly it is the will, & determination of our people, to secure a substantial circulation in Gold, & Silver.

It gave me unaffected pleasure to observe, that the indisposition with which thee was troubled passed away so soon, & enabled thee to take thy Seat in the Senate, at the opening of the Session, the Chair of that body should be sacred to virtue, and honour.[2]

My good spouse, & our sons make their respectful salutations, & I pray thee to believe that I am thy faithful & affect. friend in haste—[3]

Roberts Vaux

Be pleased should an occasion offer to present me most cordially in respectful remembrance of the President—& to our frd. Butler

ALS, DLC-Van Buren Papers (26-1426).

1. In his annual message, AJ had said that "The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency" (Richardson, 3:112).

2. Van Buren had occupied his seat as presiding officer of the Senate at its convening on December 1, thus preventing George Poindexter from taking the chair as president pro tempore. It had been customary for the vice president to wait some days before appearing, as Van Buren had done in 1833, giving the Senate opportunity to organize its committees in his absence. On January 5, 1835, Poindexter wrote Van Buren demanding that he explain his "*unusual punctuality*" in assuming the chair and that he disavow a published report that he had done so to prevent it "being *disgraced* by 'that bloated mass of corruption—Poindexter.'" Van Buren replied blandly denying any purposeful intent and disclaiming responsibility for press reports. Van Buren recalled later that he had expected an assault from Poindexter afterwards and "for the first and only time in my life" went armed with pistols for some days, before concluding that Poindexter had decided to drop the matter (John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Autobiography of Martin Van Buren* [Washington, 1920], pp. 759–62).

3. Vaux's wife was Margaret Wistar Vaux (1793–1886). His sons were future Philadelphia mayor Richard Vaux (1816–1895) and Thomas Wistar Vaux (1819–1887).

Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson

Hunters Hill Decembr. 6th. 1834

My Dear Sarah,

Here I am yet all alone, yes, since you and the dear little ones left me. I have been excessively lonely—but now I hope the time is not far distant when we will meet again, as on yesterday eve my new overseer arrived and

is installed, which relieves me a great deal I assure you—but to turn the subject let me ask why I dont hear from you—as I have not rec'd but 2 letters since you left, and the last was dated at Lexington Ky. I assure you I feel very uneasy, lest some thing might have happened—or perhaps the great fatigue & the care of the dear little ones might have prevented you from writing at night—but do write often when you reach the City—and kiss the dear little ones for me often. It really seem's that our separation has almost been a year. Well I go to Nashville on tomorrow to try to finish the contracts for the house after which I have some other little business to attend to, then spend a few days at home to see how the New Overseer gets on &c &c. And what next! Why I put out to see you,—it may be near about Christmas before I can get off—however now, I will leave as soon as can. I want to see my cotton all gin'd & Baled; say to Father that I have made & deliverd on the Bank of the river 46 heavy Bales—and that a Steam boat will take it on tomorrow at about 12 O'Clock Say also that I have already been offered for it at Nashville 14 cents—but have refused it—as I think it will bring me 18 almost certainly in Orleans; The remaining Bales (say ten to 12 to make) I expect to sell it at Nashville, provided I can get 14 to 14½ for it there. all well. the stock of every description seem to be doing well—as it is late, & I feel a little fatigued and have to go to Town early in the morning I must stop for the present & promise to write soon again. Kiss Father & the Dear little ones for me & accept of one for yourself. Oh! how I long to see *you* & all. I will write Father on tomorrow or next day. May God bless you all is the prayer of your affectionate Husband (write soon)

A. Jackson jr.

PS My kind regards to all at the White House & to Majr Lewis, his Daughter & Son in law.

ALS, DLC (73).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Decbr. 7th. 1834

My son,

We are still without letters from you—to me the 13th. and to our dear Sarah the 20th. ultimo. Why is it, in these long nights, that you will not apply a few minutes, nay even hours to write to one of us. Sarah and the dear little ones are *now* in fine health and I trust in a kind providence may continue so. Rachel is speaking quite plain—all join in love to you.

Emily with her little ones arrived here on the 4th. instant with Captain S. Donelson—but the Captain can give us but little information of our family or concerns—little Mary quite sick to day.

I inclose this to Col Love to be delivered to you if not left before it reaches Nashville—not having recd. letters from you as promised, we do not know where to address you.

I have written to Col Love in answer to his letter about my House that I have referred to your determination any change in the hight of the walls, or in the interior, that may be by you thought advisable, that will not increase the expence beyond my means. you know them. I have exposed the whole to you and you can with the advice of Col Armstrong & Col Love make such changes as you may believe will be best for you & Sarah & family hereafter—all I want is a good rom to which I can retire if I am spared to live out my irksome term here, and I am sure I shall not want that room long—therefore my son, arrange it as you may think best for you & Sarah and your families convenience.

I have determined to have it covered with Tin—this will cost about $500 or 525, and I request you to make in the contract a special bargain for putting it on. I shall engage the tin & have it shipped so soon as I obtain the bill of the Carpenter how many square feet it will take to cover the building. I shall expect this early to have all the materials sent on at once & the paper selected by a judicious person. I wish the contract made with the workmen to furnish themselves, and all the brick, ~~and~~ plank & scantlin that you cannot furnish without interfering with farm, and the positive sum to be paid for each part of the work, and us to have nothing to do with it, leaving all the hands to labour, without interruption from the building, on the farm by which we can expect to make a good crop which will be necessary to us, & can save more than by furnishing any part of the brick plank &c &c. I will furnish all the Tin, Glass, paper, paint &c &c, at cost & carriage to the undertakers, therefore they can make out an estimate for the whole work & materials and I to be credited by the amount when furnished—or they can make out the bill for their work, Brick plank &c &c furnished by them and I will furnish the materials. I want a positive agreement & with men with whom I will have no dificulty, but honest & faithful complience, on their part & a punctual payment of the mony on the work being done by me.

I must close for the mail—but I beg you in conclusion to recollect the debt due to Hill & how injurious it is to pay interest upon a debt, when the farm does not produce three percent on the capital. I am yours affectionately

Andrew Jackson

ALS, CSmH (26-1431). On January 1, 1835, AJ Jr. contracted with carpenters Joseph Rieff and William C. Hume to rebuild the Hermitage on the original basic floor plan for $3,950, to be paid in cash (DLC-45). Armstrong and Love witnessed the agreement.

From Peter Vivian Daniel

(Private)

Richmond Decr. 7th 1834

Dear Sir.

I cannot forbear to express to you how highly I have been gratified by the perusal of the message. In manner and in substance, whatever hirelings and cavillers may object to it, it is a state paper which will command the approbation, I may say the admiration of this nation and of the civilized world. My own notions upon the subject of Internal improvement by the Federal government being of the strictest character, do not *altogether* accord with the opinions expressed on this topic in the message—yet tho' some what a dissentient on the matter just adverted to, I must pronounce this document an admirable expose of the true republican theory of our government. It will have beyond all doubt, its full influence with the people, in despite of the attempts at perversion by those who are interested to pervert; and who know the withering effects which the doctrines proclaimed in this paper, and the gratifying picture it presents of the state of the country is to have upon them & upon their prospects. The only qualification of the pleasure I have derived from this excellent document has grown out of the account it furnishes of our relations with France. My regrets on this subject are heightened by the particular condition of our own internal concerns at the precise time at which it has been found necessary to present to the federal Legislature the actual state of our relations with the French Government. We are just now recovering from the delusion which the Bank and its allies were enabled to spread over the land at the close of the last, and commencement of the present year. The reaction is going on rapidly amongst us—and it is much to be desired that so far as shall be consistent with the necessities of the nation, every thing should be done to promote this reaction: and every *material* upon which falsehood and profligacy can operate ~~upon~~ should be kept out of view. There is not one position taken by the Executive in the message, which is not legally, politically, and morally, just and impregnable. This even every enemy whose opinion I have heard has been compelled to concede. But as war is one of the greatest of *national* as well as *private* evils; and as an appeal to arms in a righteous cause, must at last be in a great degree a matter of *policy*; the remotest probability or even possibility of such a resort, will be seized upon by malcontents to create if they can, by every hideous exaggeration, a second panic; and thus arrest the progress of public feeling ~~whey~~ which they perceive at this time to be rapidly tending to their utter annihilation. I have heard it already said by some of their leaders; "True France has given cause for war even; but then the blood and treasure, the quiet and happiness of a nation are of too great importance to be put to hazard. The President is too precipitate: he is ensuring by menace, the

refusal of France to grant, that which a more conciliatory policy would perhaps insure from her; and he is adopting this course with the view of obtaining for the Executive arm of the Government an increase of power, which in a state of peace could never be procured for it." False and hypocritical as I know all this to be, yet knowing too as I do the infatuations of party violence and prejudice, I cannot but regret the occurrence of a conjuncture which may by possibility give scope to their operation. The chief, indeed the only hope of the party is to find some *new* cause of excitement. The Bank can serve them no longer. Its unheard of audacity; its profligacy and countless outrages against decorum, as well as every thing like principle or integrity, have produced a disgust so general and so overwhelming, that this corporation is found to be a burthen grievous to be carried, rather than an auxiliary; and the piebald junto drawn together under its command, are evidently willing to *appear* at least to be divorced from all connexion with it. They must therefore seek some other resource.

As bad news is always sure of speedy communication, the tidings of Ritchie's rejection have doubtless reached you.[1] The spirit of proscription never prevailed with more ruthlessness than it does here at this time: and this with the very men who have raised such clamors about persecution for *opinion's* or *conscience sake*; whenever one of their fraternity has even for gross knavery, been removed from office. The motley crew who have attained an ascendency (a temporary one I trust,) in our Legislative body, seem inspired with a malignity and violence in an inverse proportion to the brief space for which their triumph is likely to endure. They seem inclined to make a party question of the appointment of a *fire-maker*. The next victim marked for special vengeance after Ritchie, is myself; who am perhaps more odious to them than he is. I have no doubt of meeting the same fate which he has done.[2] But I will meet with *satisfaction* this or any other effect of their malignant wrath, provided my beloved old mother Virginia or my country generally can be redeemed from the disgrace brought upon them during the last year. The people of this State have become sensible of that disgrace, and indignant both at that and its authors. They have voluntarily come forward to declare their feelings, and called ~~upon~~ for the rejection of the man who has been prominent in dishonoring them, B W. Leigh. If the instructions to their delegates shall be obeyed, Senator Leigh will experience a suitable reward for his misdeeds. But it is amongst the monstrous and astounding pretensions of these our days, that the will of the only sovereign recognized by our system, viz the people, is to be defied and derided, by their immediate servants. This result is amongst the preious fruits of Bank corruption and impudence. I cannot say that I have much confidence as to the vote of the Legislature in the approaching Senatorial election. Tho' should that vote be in violation of instructions from the people, I trust in God it will bring upon the offenders a retribution to be felt thro' all future time. I have written a very tedious rambling which I hope will find some excuse in the feelings

that have dictated it. I here close it with renewed assurances of my highest respect and regard.

P V Daniel

ALS, DLC (45).

1. On December 6, the Virginia legislature by a vote on joint ballot of 87 to 75 had elected Samuel Shepherd as public printer over incumbent Thomas Ritchie, editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* (*Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, December 1834 session, pp. 24–25).

2. It had taken the House of Delegates three ballots on December 2 to elect a committee clerk and third doorkeeper, each by narrow majorities. Since 1812, Daniel had been on Virginia's Council of State, whose members were selected by joint legislative ballot. For much of that time he had also been lieutenant governor, a position that under Virginia's 1776 and 1830 constitutions was bestowed on a Council member. On January 30, 1835, the legislature on its fourth ballot voted by 83 to 81 to replace Daniel on the Council with William H. McFarland at the end of Daniel's current three-year term in March (*Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, December 1834 session, pp. 17–20, 111–12).

To Andrew Jackson Jr.

Washington Decbr. 9th. 1834

My son,

I have waited with great anxiety to hear from you, & receive a Statement of the precise amount of our Cotton for markett, that I might make a probable calculation of the amount of sales, & be able to calculate, ~~of~~ the ballance that it would leave of the debt to Mr. Hill unpaid, which becomes due the first of next month.

I have to take your last letter for my guide, in which you say you will make from sixty five to seventy heavy bales. I take then the number sixty five bales, and their weight 475 lbs. say gross weight 31,000 Col Armstrong writes Major Lewis that it will neat 15/100 at Neworleans, I see it is selling for 18 cents in Georgia and 20/100 at Newyork—but I place it at 14/100 pr lb. this if realised will produce clear of expence at Nashville four thousand three hundred dollars. out of the sales of the cotton can be spared three thousand dollars if it gets safe to markett & early, to the payment of Mr. Hill for the Land, and you can sell him a bill for two thousand dollars on me to be paid in the Bank of the Metropolis Washington or a check on the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, payable at sight, and take up your note

you can give him an order for three thousand dollars out of the proceeds of the sale of the cotton and the draft on me for two thousand and take up your note on the first day of January next. I suppose that the ballance of the amount of sales which must amount to at least thirteen hundred dollars will meet all demands against the farm & store accounts. Hurry the cotton to markett—and surely in those long nights you might

write a few lines to your Dr Sarah to let her know how you are, if you cannot write to me. your not writing is the most extraordinary thing I am sure that has ever occurred. The whole subjects on which I have pressed you to write, your own interest is involved, and the very information required is to enable me to get you clear of debt.

your Dr Sarah and the baby are quite well, but our dear little Rachel is not, but I hope it is only a cold, she is up in the day, and sprightly but very fretful at night. They all join me in affectionate regards & send you a kiss—answer this on its receipt, that I may prepare the means to meet your draft on me in favor of Mr. Hill, and be sure to take up your note when you give him the draft. I am yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (45).

From John Donelson Coffee

Florence Ala. Dec. 10. 1834

Dear Uncle

Your letter communicating the intelligence that brother Andrew's acceptance had been received & was on file in the Dept. of War came to hand some days scince; and I feel a pleasure in saying that his conduct heretofore warrants the belief that your great kindness & solicitude is not thrown away, he has both a good head & a good heart & I hope that the great advantages which you have offered him will enable him to make himself a very useful man to say the least. Indeed I feel proud of my two brothers Andrew & Alexander, for both promise to be every thing that we could wish. I intend during the next year to send Alex. to the Nashville University, under the direction of that truly great man Dr Lindsley, there to complete his studies.[1] I fear that you have made a mistake about the warrant for Mr. McLemores son, you mention, in your letter, sending one to Andrew J. McLemore, he is not the one that Mr. McL. intended sending, he is both too young & too delicate & I am certain that it is John who is preparing to enter West Point.

I have a monument preparing to place over my fathers grave which is nearly finished, & I am at a loss for a suitable inscription to be placed upon it, & I know no one here who could probably write one, if it be not too much trouble to you uncle, I should be much obliged if you would write one, your intimate association with and friendship for my father, togather with your perfect knowledge of his life & character induce me to make the request.

I was requested by Mr. Ayres one of the getters up of the American portrait Gallery to have a short biography togather with a portrait of my

father prepared for that work, & at the same time was informed that Maj Eaton had expressed a willingness to write the biography. I saw Maj E. a few weeks scince at Huntsville on his way to Florida when he again informed me that he would write, I shall accordingly forward a copy of such documents as are necessary to Florida, so that he may write it as soon as possible. I think that Maj. E. is much the most fit person that I could get from his intimate knowledge of my fathers life from the time of his entering into service.[2]

You have seen from the papers that col King has been reelected to the U.S. Senate without opposition. In fact the present legislature is so strong for the Administration that the opposition did not dare to make an attempt to bring forward any man.[3] This shows that Repubicanism has the ascendency in Ala, the little nullification that did exist is daily decreasing; there is now going on a debate in the Legislature concerning resolutions, that declare the misrepresentation of Gabe. Moore & requesting him to resign, the opposition let it pass on to the third reading, when James Jackson, conquered the fear of offending the administration party at home, and arose to defend the man, whom *he* had placed in the Senate, I have not seen his speech, but I am told that it was both short and weak, I do not think that he will meddle much with the matter publicly but will guide & direct in the back ground, for he well knows that it was his vote & support of Moore that ruined his former popularity at home. but his attempts will be vain, the resolutions will certainly be passed.[4] I would remark that Mr. Jackson is now there & was elected purely for local purposes, he has manifested a desire to come over but we have been so long opposed to him that it appears as if we cannot think of him in any other light than an enemy. not so with David Hubbard who has come out a hot Jackson Van Buren Anti Bank man. from which we suppose him to be aiming at a seat in Congress, but like J Jackson he is unfortunately too well known.[5]

The fifteen miles of the Muscle Shoals Canal now under contract will be completed by the first of July next. There is a petition now getting up in North Ala for a further donation in land for the completion of the work & I should be glad to know whether you think it would probably be granted. It is a matter of vital interest to a large & rich extent of country. one in which I feel much interest, and I should much like when you have leisure to have your views.[6]

The property of the estate of your old friend Genl Brahan, or a large portion of it is to [be] sold shortly for debt. And it is generally [su]pposed, indeed certain that if the heirs are not released from the debt to goverment, which is entirely of interest, they will be entirely ruined. our congressmen Clay & McKinly is understood will try to release them & there is but one wish here on the subject, that they be released if by any means possible.[7] But I have already taken up too much of your time; Andrew J

Hutchings has already informed you of the birth of a son, sister Mary is very well & Andrew nearly distracted of joy—he thinks the boy will write you shortly—mother & all the family join in love to you. your affectionate nephew.

Jno. D. Coffee

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mr. J D. Coffee recd. 22nd. 1834—to be attended to A. J.

[Endorsed by AJ:] answered & inscription for Tomb inclosed a copy within A. J

ALS, DLC (45). AJ replied on December 24 (below).

1. Philip Lindsley (1786–1855) was a Presbyterian clergyman and president of the University of Nashville, which Coffee's younger brother Alexander Donelson Coffee (1821–1901) attended from 1837 to 1840.

2. John Punderson Ayres (1799–1862) was an agent for *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans* (New York and Philadelphia, 1834–1839), a compilation by James Herring and James B. Longacre of short biographies and engraved portraits. Its first monthly numbers were issued in 1834. No Coffee biography appeared in the series.

3. On November 20 the Alabama legislature had reelected William R. King to the Senate, with 97 votes against a scattered 13 for other candidates (*Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama*, November 1834 session, p. 18).

4. Gabriel Moore (1785–1845) was Alabama's other U.S. senator. On November 21, Daniel B. Richardson had introduced resolutions in the Alabama house of representatives calling on Moore to resign for his "close alliance and cordial co-operation" with opponents of AJ's administration and his embrace of the "heretical doctrine of Nullification" (*Globe*, December 6, 1834). The resolutions were read a second time in the house on December 2, and read a third time and passed by 59 to 26 on December 12. On December 15 the state senate passed them by 19 to 9 (*Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama*, November 1834 session, pp. 21, 48, 83–84; *Journal of the Senate of the State of Alabama*, November 1834 session, p. 76). Moore did not resign but was defeated for reelection in 1836.

James Jackson (1782–1840), who represented Lauderdale County in the Alabama house, voted against the Moore resolutions. A former close associate of AJ's, he had broken with AJ and John Coffee personally and politically in the 1820s. James Jackson had voted for Moore for senator in December 1830 despite, as John Coffee told AJ at the time, having been instructed overwhelmingly by his constituents to vote for incumbent John McKinley, whom AJ and Coffee had backed for reelection. Moore defeated McKinley by 49 to 40, for which Coffee had blamed Jackson (*Jackson Papers*, 8:687–89, 722–24).

5. David Hubbard (1792–1874) was a North Alabama lawyer who had opposed McKinley's reelection in 1830. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1839.

6. In 1828 Congress had granted Alabama 400,000 acres of land to sell to fund navigational improvements on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals and nearby Colbert's Shoals (*Statutes*, 4:290). Work on a 15-mile section of canal around the Muscle Shoals began in 1831 and concluded in 1836. From 1834 onward the Alabama legislature and canal commissioners appealed to Congress for funds to continue and expand the work, but without success (*HRRep* 104, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 276; *HRRep* 985, 25th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 336). The canal subsequently fell into disuse.

7. AJ had known John Brahan (1774–1834) as a supply contractor in the Creek War and a fellow investor in north Alabama. In 1836 John D. Coffee married his daughter Mary. As receiver at the Huntsville, Ala., land office in 1818, Brahan had become largely indebted to

the U.S. by purchasing at high prices at the public auction, supposedly to defeat a speculators' cabal to suppress bidding. Although he eventually discharged the principal of more than $70,000, Brahan still owed more than $30,000 in accumulated interest at his death on July 5, 1834 (*HRDoc* 82, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 9, Serial 273). On January 12, 1835, Alabama congressman Clement C. Clay presented an appeal for settlement from Brahan's heirs. The House Public Lands Committee reported a bill to relieve them, but it did not pass (*House Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 201, Serial 270; *HRRep* 45, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 276). In 1839 Congress passed an Act releasing Brahan's heirs from all further liability (*Statutes*, 6:746).

From Wilson Lumpkin

Milledgeville Dec. 10th. 1834

My Dear Sir

I have just finished reading your message to Congress—not only with approbation, but much gratification. Not only your constituents & the present Generation will sustain—but the impartial Eye of Posterity will do you Justice. We have our perplexities here, as will you at Washington—but we shall be able to keep the Enemies of the Country down.

Pray read the Editorial article marked in the accompanying paper[.] yrs as heretofore

Wilson Lumpkin

[Endorsed by AJ:] Govr. Lumpkins recd. 18th. 1834—A. J

ALS, DLC (45).

From Sarah Knox Wilson

Port Gibson Dec 10th 1834

My Beloved Uncle—

Permit me to introduce to your acqaintance, Mr. & Mrs. Putnam, a very amiable and excellent, Couple of the highest respectability, and very dearly, loved, by *one* who loves you with the unabated, affection, of a child—and any attention, or kindness, Confered upon them, by you, will be thankfully, received by your Neice. Mr & Mrs. Putnam are members of that church in which my ever loved, & lamented, Aunt lived, & died a communicant.[1] Mr. Putnam has business which requires his presence at Washington I presume their stay in the City, will be short and I will feel much gratified, my dear Uncle, if yourself, my Uncle Earl, & Cousin Andrew, & Emily will shew to them that kindness, & attention, with which the *stranger always* met, at our beloved Hermitage. I hope my dear Uncle, that your health is good. I shall expect a few lines by my friends and hope to meet, you when you return to your peaceful, home.

my life has been one of *many* changes since I parted from you. I have had both joy, and sadness, to pass through. I refer you to my friends for they have rejoiced, with me, when I was happy & *wept* with me in time of affliction, and sorrow, I often think of you and pray, for you, my dear uncle and sigh for bygone, days of peace, and happiness and pray that you may be spared to spend your last days at your own dear home. remember me most affectionately to Cousin Andrew and Emily to my dear Uncle Earl and tell uncle that I should be more than happy to hear from him. if any others of my relations or friends, are with you my best love to them also, if you have any of the *Servants* from the Hermitage remember me kindly, to them. I send by Mrs. Putnam a *kiss* for you and *two gold pins* the *round* one for you and the *square* one for Uncle Earl. please wear them for my sake.[2] my Mother and relations here are *all* well, and getting along Comfortably in the World. may our father in heaven bless you my dear Uncle with *happiness here* & here after is the prayer of your affectionate Neice

Sarah Wilson

[Endorsed by AJ:] Sarah Wilson formerly Sarah Knox—A. J.

[Endorsed by Ralph E. W. Earl:] Answered 1st March 1835—by R E W Earl

ALS, DLC-Bassett Papers (mAJs). Sarah Knox Wilson (c1807–1891) was the daughter of Mary Caffery Knox (b. c1788) and John Knox (d. c1815) and the granddaughter of Rachel Jackson's sister Mary Donelson Caffery (c1756–1823). Sarah's husband Arva Wilson, whom she had married in September 1832, had died in May 1833. Ralph E. W. Earl was her uncle, the widower of her mother's sister Jane Caffery Earl (c1801–1819).

1. Albigence Waldo Putnam (1799–1869) was a Port Gibson, Miss., lawyer and later a noted historian of Tennessee. In November he had married Cornelia Virginia Sevier (1816–1846), a granddaughter of late Tennessee governor John Sevier. In 1835 Sarah Wilson married Cornelia's brother, George Washington Sevier Jr.

2. Wilson wrote a separate note to Earl asking him "please to wear one of the enclosed pins for my sake & present the other to my beloved old Uncle" (Bassett Papers, DLC).

From John Kelley Simpson

Boston December 13. 1834

Sir,

Col. Isaac O. Barnes of Lowell, has been recommended to the secretary of the Treasury for the office of Naval officer for this port, which appointment will, in course, occur this winter. But the secretary of the Treasury being brother-in-Law to Col. Barnes, it has occured to me that he might feel a delicacy in saying so much in relation to this case, as he would if it were under different circumstances.[1]

Mr Parker, the present Naval officer, whose term expires this winter, and Col. Barnes, are both members of the Bar in Middlesex County. Mr. Parker, being a Gentleman of ample pecuniary means, I believe did not intend to make verry close application, while Col. Barnes, depending on his practice entirely for support, has distinguished himself in his profession.

The office of Naval officer for this Port, considering it brings none of the company and expenses attendant on that of Collector, is a lucrative one, and being merely supervisory in its nature, can be conveniently changed into other hands, and I know of few circumstances which would require it more strongly than those in this case.

If the present incumbent experienced proscription in his business for his political opinions, Col. Barnes has much more, for while for the last five Years Mr Parker, in addition to a handsome property and the friendship of Govr. Lincoln who is his brother-in Law, has been enjoying the emoluments of this office, Col. Barnes has been proscribed by those same persons, and at the same time has been dependent entirely on his profession for his support.[2]

This is one of those cases where rotation in office can give offence, Justly, to no one, and from circumstances within my own knowledge, I am satisfied it should be made. I entertain the kindest feelings towards Mr. Parker, but am certain he should, under the circumstances make way for Col. Barnes, whose appointment would answer the wishes of all the friends of the administration here with whom I have conversed. I am sir, with great Respect, Your Obt. Servant

John K. Simpson

ALS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-1492). Simpson (1787–1837) was a Boston merchant. AJ had appointed Leonard Moody Parker (1789–1854) customs naval officer at Boston in 1830. His four-year commission expired on December 17. In December AJ received multiple appeals to replace Parker with Isaac O. Barnes (1798–1865). A December 13 petition from the "Democratic Town Committee of the town of Charlestown" headed by Hamilton Davidson charged Parker with failing to aid "in the contest, which always has existed between the people and a proud and oppressive Aristocracy, who rule with a rod of Iron in this Commonwealth" (Woodbury Papers, DLC).

On December 8 Parker wrote Woodbury soliciting reappointment. On December 12 Woodbury drafted a reply informing him that there were other candidates. AJ endorsed the draft: "The Cabinet, say nominate Mr. Barns" (Woodbury Papers, DLC; 26-1490). On December 24 Parker's brother, former Army adjutant general Daniel Parker, appealed to Woodbury to give Parker time to make his case. AJ endorsed the letter that he would wait until December 29, but no longer (Woodbury Papers, DLC; 27-0011). On that day he submitted Barnes's nomination to the Senate. The Senate confirmed Barnes on February 26, 1835.

1. Barnes's wife Hannah was Levi Woodbury's sister. Simpson had written Woodbury recommending Barnes on December 6. On December 15 Woodbury replied through New Hampshire senator Isaac Hill that his "relative situation" to one of the parties precluded his interference (Woodbury Papers, DLC).

2. Parker's late wife Martha was the sister of former Massachusetts governor and present congressman Levi Lincoln (1782–1868).

From Francis Preston Blair

Wash Decr. 14 1834

Dear Genl.

I have the headache, and influenza, or I would have saved you the trouble of answering the enquiry I now make by letter.

A man by the name of Teackle of the Maryland Legislature has laid before the public a plan of a national Bank, which he says he was *authorized* to say you approved. He came to me with it, last ~~year~~ Spring and wanted me to publish it in the Globe saying, that he could not get it well before you without pretending that your general principles looked to such scheme. I told him that I knew better—that you believed the State Banks adequate as Treasury Agents & that I would not ever publish his project. This Teakle is a man without principle or truth and as the public prints have got hold of his statement I think I ought to notice it. Yours Sincerely

F. P. Blair

[Endorsed by AJ:] Decbr 14th. 1834—It is positively untrue that I ever gave my assent to Mr Teakles plan of a bank or that I ever read it—part I did read, but a very small part—and was so disgusted with the plan that I laid it aside & never looked at it again You will please give it a positive contradiction—A J.

ALS, DLC (45). On November 18, Maryland legislator Littleton Dennis Teackle (1777–1850) had issued a twelve-point "plan to establish the Monetary System and to regulate the Currency of the United States," saying that it "may not be amiss to mention that the Chief Magistrate of the Union has expressed his approbation of the principles of this proposition and that at his suggestion the accompanying details have been extended." Teackle proposed a Board of Currency at Washington, to be jointly appointed by federal and state governments with authority to devise a national currency, apportion it among the states, and supervise their banking operations (*Columbia Telescope*, November 29, 1834). On December 17, the *Globe* said of Teackle's claim of AJ's approbation: "We are authorized to say, that the statement is not true. Mr. Teackle submitted his plan to the President—he read only a small part of it, and, becoming satisfied that it was altogether a visionary scheme, threw it aside, and never looked at it again. About the same time Mr. Teackle desired the editor of this print to receive an explanation of his scheme, and to make a publication of it through the columns of the Globe. This we declined, stating to Mr. Teackle, that we were persuaded it would serve only to delude many with the idea, that some scheme of a National Bank was contemplated by the Administration, while we were perfectly aware that nothing of the kind was thought of."

From Walter Hampden Overton, Joseph Marshall Walker, and George Blair

Alexandria Loua. Decr 14th 1834

Sir

We should feel at all times a reluctance to trespass on your *time* & attention, but particularly at this moment, when we know it to be so precious: but to save an honest man from the consequences of a malicious persecution will, we are assured, be a sufficient apology for the intrusion.

We have Just been apprised that two individuals of Monroe Louisiana have been authorised to interrogate any individuals, they may think proper, honest, or *dishonest*, touching the various transactions of Col. Joseph Friend Receiver of public monies at that place. The individuals selected for this inquisitorial proceeding are, Judge Bry *late Receiver (removed)*, and Ephraim K. Wilson, personal & political enemies of the Colonel: their authority is a blank commission forwarded by Judge Poindexter as Chairman of the land Committee of the Senate. Those gentlemen have deputed others throughout the Country to submit interrogatories. From the tenor of the interrogatories we are well assured that some personal enemy of the Col. has given the information from Monroe to Judge P. to enable him to prosecute the war against the administration by assailing the minor agents of the government & if the former can be injured in public estimation the latter may be stabbed with impunity. But Sir look at the situation of Col. Friend? whilst the inquisition are busy examining witnesses hundreds of miles from his residence, he has no knowledge of the facts they are disclosing, or the colouring they are giving to the various transactions of his public acts. Sir, in this way, the wisest & best may be slandered, & the very ashes of the tomb disturbed. This Sir might do in the dark ages of the spanish inquisition, but freemen will not submit to have their dearest rights trampled on and the virtue of their nation thus prostituted.

We have long known Col. Friend as a warm & unflinching friend of this administration & as a strictly honest & capable gentleman and altho' he may protest against this "*ex parte*" proceeding, he dreads no investigation where *he can be present* & fears no Consequences when the "Candle is not put under the bushel."[1] If he has erred we cannot but believe the motives were not impure; and who is exempt from error?

In soliciting his reappointment we believe we express the wishes of our political friend thro' out the state. We at least will not concur in the common enemies selecting its victim from our own ranks for martyrdom. We have the honor to be Sir with very high regard & respect yr obt sevts

W H Overton
Joseph Walker
Geo Blair

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury to be sent to the senate on the renomination of Col Friend—That it may see the course & conduct of its members & adopt some rule to protect the citizen from this secrete spanish inquisition A. J.

LS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (26-1497). Overton (1788–1845) was a former Louisiana congressman. Walker (1784–1856) was a sometime Louisiana legislator and later governor and Blair (1800–1841) was a federal live oak agent in Louisiana.

In 1830 AJ had removed Henry Bry (1781–1858) and appointed Joseph Friend (b. 1796) receiver of the Ouachita district land office at Monroe, Louisiana. On September 20, 1834, Poindexter as chair of the Senate Public Lands Committee had commissioned Bry and Ephraim Knowles Willson (1803–1846) to collect sworn depositions about alleged land office frauds in Louisiana as part of the committee's general investigation of the subject. In December, Bry and Willson sent written interrogatories implicating Friend in corruption and self-dealing to several witnesses. The replies were not incriminating. On January 10, 1835, AJ nominated Friend for reappointment to a new four-year term as receiver. The Senate rejected him without a recorded vote on March 3 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:457, 482). The same day, Poindexter's committee reported its findings on land office fraud, including without comment the testimony about Friend (*SDoc* 151, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 59–70, Serial 269).

1. Matthew 5:15.

From James Bonaparte Thornton

Washington December 14th. 1834

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you, herewith, a letter addressed to you by Gen. Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of the state of New Hampshire, which, by the partiality of the writer, was sent under cover to me with a request that I would deliver it to you.

Gen. Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was an officer in the revolutionary war, in which, though but a youth, he distinguished himself for his bravery and patriotism.[1] Soon after the close of that struggle which terminated in the independence of these states, he removed to New Hampshire and settled in the county of Hillsborough in a small town bearing the same name, then a wilderness. With his own hands he cleared and cultivated his farm, his industry and economy soon secured him a competency, at the same time his intelligence and integrity won the confidence and his amiable disposition the esteem of all who knew him. He had not the advantage of a systematic education, but he possessed by nature a vigorous intellect, which, added to his unwavering integrity and devoted patriotism, brought him into favorable notice, first with his neighbors, then with his townsmen, and subsequently with the whole people of his adopted state. He was then, as now, the zealous advocate of civil, religious, and political liberty, the firm supporter of the republican institutions of his country according to the letter and spirit of its constitution.

As he defended his country's rights against the aggressions of England in the war of the revolution, so was he found among her firmest supporters

during the last war. High in the esteem and confidence of the people, and holding honorable and lucrative offices, it became an object with the tories of that day to gain him over to their cause. They courted, they flattered him, they threatened him; but true to his integrity, indomitable in his patriotism, he disregarded alike their flattery and their threats, and nobly sacrificed the honors and emoluments of office to the cause of his country. Bitter, and unrelenting were the persecutions he suffered at the hands of that party which denounced the war as unholy, rejoiced at the defeats, and mourned over the victories, of our armies; but he wavered not. And many, and many are the brave soldiers now living, who delight to tell, with tearful eyes, the story of his generous patriotism at that time, when they were pursued with curses and denunciations by a powerful faction in New-England, and even denied the poor privilege of purchasing necessary food.

At a later period, when the same party known as tories in the revolution, and as federalists during the last war, had organized under the specious appellation of friends of the American system, and were distracting the country by an imposition of enormous tariff duties to carry on internal improvements, and build up manufactures at the expense of other great interests of the country, and were preparing to entail upon the people an unconstitutional monied monopoly, Gen. Pierce was the chief Executive magistrate of his adopted state. Again he was courted, and flattered, and menaced, by the Aristocracy, and again he surrendered up his office a sacrifice on the altar of principle. The Aristocracy triumphed, but brief was the duration of their triumph; for the next year following, the people of New Hampshire, rallying under the banner of the constitution, reinstated Gov. Pierce, and redeemed the honor of their state.[2] Gov. Pierce declined a reelection in consequence of his advanced age, and retired to private life, full of years spent in the service of his country and in acts of general philanthropy, and carrying with him the affections and prayers of a grateful people. Once only has he permitted himself to be drawn from that retirement. In 1832 he acted as elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and in this last public act of his life, as in all his former acts, he truly represented the democracy of New Hampshire. Though retired from the bustle and conflict of party politics, though in the seer and yellow leaf of an honorable old age, his bosom yet glows with a patriotism as pure, and as vigorous, and as intense, as that which animated his youth while fighting the battles of the revolution.

The above is a brief outline of the history of a man venerable for his years, his patriotic services, his integrity, and his philanthropy. It appeared to me proper that something of the kind should accompany his letter which I have the honor to hand you. If I have mistaken the rule of propriety, I am truly sorry. I am, Sir, very respectfully your Obt. Servt.

J. B. Thornton

ALS, DLC (45). LS copy, NjMoHP (26-1501). Thornton (1800–1838), of New Hampshire, was second comptroller of the Treasury, appointed by AJ in 1830. He enclosed Benjamin Pierce's December 1 letter to AJ (above).

1. Pierce had risen from private to lieutenant in the Revolution and was later a brigadier general of New Hampshire militia.

2. New Hampshire governors served one-year terms. Pierce was elected in 1827, defeated in 1828, and elected again in 1829.

Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson

Hunters Hill Place Decembr. 14th. 1834

My Dear Sarah,

I have just rec'd your two kind favors of the same mail of date 29th ult. & of 1st. inst. announcing to me the pleasing intelligence of your safe arrival at Washington. I am delighted to hear it, as my anxiety was so great that I could scarcely contain myself, as I had not heard from you since you left Lexington Ky—then came a report of your illness somewhere on the road—a few days ago Father inclosed me Majr Lewiss letter to him from Wheeling Va. "saying that you were a little sick, but the little ones all well"[1] but now thank god I am releived, knowing that you & them are safe and in good hands, but still I feel very lonesome & expect worse than you do—as you have society & company and the continual change of new faces scenery &c &c must interest, amuse & in a great degree keep off the *Blues*" but different with me, here at night I have not a living soul to speak to, no white person about me Saml. has removed to the District and after you left scarcely saw him, Thomas has been very busy & I hardly ever see him, in fact I have been myself as busy as a bee, to get every thing arranged to start on, me and Mr. Hobbs have got things quite straight at the Hermitage now—and I am now trying to get up all the little acts. against the farm which I have nearly done, then finish one more contract for the rebuilding of the house, then in a few days will be off for (W).

You seem to be a little severe upon me about not writing oftener, I have certainly written you once a week and I think almost twice since you left—but whether the mails or letters have miscarried I cant say—come you must cheer up, I will soon be there, and have the dear little ones all well, oh! how I want to see you & them but the time I hope will now be short. So cheer up. I am well, and have grown as fat as a bear—consider my case & what I have to go thro.—& how very lonesome I am, but still I bear it, & you must do the same. dont let melanchaly, or the blues get hold of you be assured I will take care of myself.

Well you say your Old Beau Genl. Ward is there[2]—*very attentive*, & you are going to carry on *a flirtation*—very well do so—*you dont know* how I am *flirting* with the *girls here*. I was invited to a great Ball at Nashville the other day—and on day before yesterday to a wedding at Dr Hoggatts

(the young widow Harding was married to a Mr. Owen) the Beautiful *Mrs. Haggatt* was there, and oh how we moved it, also the all accomplished & gentle *Mrs. Baldwin* and what a tete tete we had—so you see I am going a head of you—these Ladies speak of visiting Washington this winter & then we will have it.[3] Well, well, I will say no more except that you must try to enjoy & spend your time as agreeable as you wish. I will soon be on. I pray that you & the dear little ones may keep well. Dick has got nearly well, all well at home, and every thing going on well & as smoothely as a peel'd onion. Thomas & Emma are well, & send their love—likewise all our relations. Kiss the children for me & take one for self & one for Father after I finish this, I will write him, I will leave this for (W) about the last of this month. I dont think I can get off sooner—so you may judge about writing me My kind regards to Coz Emily & Andw. also to Col Earl & Majr. Lewis. May god bless you, Father & the children & preserve & protect you. I will write soon again[.] Your ever affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson junr

ALS, DLC (73).

1. AJ had described Lewis's Wheeling letter to AJ Jr. on November 26 (above).
2. New York congressman Aaron Ward.
3. On December 12, Elizabeth Hoggatt Clopton Harding (1811–1893) married Francis Asbury Owen (1804–1883). Physician James W. Hoggatt (1798–1863) was the bride's uncle. His second wife was Mary Ann Sanders Hoggatt (1813–1887), the daughter of AJ Donelson's mother Mary Ann Michie Smith Donelson Sanders and her second husband James Sanders. Mary Florida Dickson Baldwin (c1811–1887) had married Henry Baldwin Jr. in 1830. AJ Jr. had courted her unsuccessfully in 1829 (*Jackson Papers*, 7:340–41).

From William Carroll

Nash[ville, Dec. 15th 1834.]

My dear Sir;

As Judge [Whites term expires on the] fourth of March nex[t in the Senate, I have thought] it probable that you w[. . .] filled, which can on[ly be done by convening the] General Assembly. Th[is I will certainly do if you] deem it necessary to have [a Senator at Washington,] but it is worthy of con[sideration, whether if our] Legislature is convened, some mischief might not be done by their making a nomination for the next Presidency. You can Judge of those matters, and let me know as early as convenient, if the public good can be advanced by the election of a Senator before the fourth of March next.[1] I am very much pleased with your message. Take it as a whole it is the best you have made to congress. We have no news. Sincerely, your friend

Wm. Carroll

[Endorsed by AJ:] Govr. Carroll answered the 29th Decbr. 1834 A. J.

AL fragment, DLC (75; 26-1505). ALS fragment, ICHi (26-1505). Envelope, DLC (75). Typescript, DLC (73). The letter has been torn vertically in two and some of it is missing. Bracketed text is supplied from the typescript, made apparently before the separation.

1. Tennessee's legislature met regularly in the autumn of odd-numbered years. Carroll did not call a special session. The legislature next convened on October 5, 1835, and on October 6 it elected Hugh L. White without dissent to the Senate term that had officially begun on March 4. The new Congress convened for its first session in December.

From Hugh Lawson White

Decr. 15th. 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have examined the Indian treaty which is herewith returned. The whole plan of it appears opposed to the instructions for making it. They contemplated an Exchange of land so as to remove the Indians out of the State. The treaty lessens their bounds within the State and contemplates expensive improvements upon their remaining lands inconsistent with the idea that they will ever remove.

The extensive reservations in fee simple are in my judgment very exceptionable, and will eventually enure almost invariably to the benefit of some speculator.

The payments in *goods*, or any thing else *before treaties are ratified* are very exceptionable, and ~~are very~~ often inserted not to benefit the United States or the Indians, but some friend who has goods to sell.

I cannot see how it would be possible to amend this treaty, so as to put it in any shape which would conform to the instructions. It would require a new set of stipulations through out.

It is hardly probable that the State would feel benefited by a treaty which contemplates a permanent residence of these Indians within her limits.

This treaty contemplates a large disbursement of money which must be a total loss to the government without any benefit to the Indians, if they eventually remove West of the Mississippi.

Whether it would be most proper to submit the treaty to the consideration of the Senate is a question which may deserve reflection. My impression is that if a treaty is made *contrary* to instructions, and contains provisions which the Executive would *not be willing to ratify*, even if advised to do so, it would be a very useless ceremony to submit it to the Senate. With the most sincere regard and Esteem I have the honor to be your Obt. Servt.

Hu. L. White

[Endorsed by AJ:] On the Treaty Judge White

ALS, DLC (45). On October 23, Indian agent William Marshall had concluded a treaty by which the Miami Indians ceded an estimated 200,000 acres, roughly one-quarter of their domain in Indiana, for a payment of $208,000. The War Department's original instructions

for a Miami negotiation in July 1833 had called for the Indians' entire removal from the state, capped the price for their lands at 50 cents per acre, required that private reservations within the ceded domain "be circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits," and stipulated that no payments should be made to the Indians until after their removal (DNA-RG 75, M21-11). Subsequent instructions to Marshall of July 12, 1834, had allowed him to treat for a partial rather than full cession (DNA-RG 75, M21-13), and on October 24 (the day after the treaty's signing) Cass authorized paying $1.00 per acre, on condition that it be drawn from proceeds of the government's sale of the ceded lands rather than paid in advance, and that no individual reservations be permitted (DNA-RG 75, M21-14).

Marshall's October 23 treaty made no provision for the Indians' removal and promised to fund buildings and improvements on their retained lands equivalent in value to those on lands ceded. As part of the $208,000, the treaty pledged prompt delivery of $58,000 in goods and of $50,000 in cash to pay Miami debts. It included twenty private reservations within the ceded lands, averaging more than one section each (*Statutes*, 7:458–62). Cass had tendered the treaty to AJ on December 10.

AJ declined to submit Marshall's treaty to the Senate. Marshall protested to AJ on February 17, 1835, and Cass replied on February 20 that AJ deemed the treaty unsuitable for Senate consideration and had decided to suspend negotiations until the Indians showed a disposition to treat "upon reasonable terms" or until Congress passed an appropriation (DLC-45; DNA-RG 75, M21-15). A replacement treaty that modified some terms but left the basic structure of Marshall's treaty intact was ratified in 1837 (*Indian Treaties*, 2:425–28; *Statutes*, 7:462–66). By an 1840 treaty the Miamis exchanged their remaining Indiana domain for lands in present Kansas.

From William Savin Fulton

Little Rock December 17th. 1834.

Dear General,

We have not yet received your message; which, I am more than anxious to see. You have been so gloriously sustained by your fellow-citizens; and, your revilers and calumniators have been so completely put to shame, that your friends may now look up to the proud eminence upon which your fame must forever rest, with a calm conciousness that you have fully equalled all, that they had promised, you would do, for your country. I remember to have said to you, four years ago, that you were the only man in America, who could successfully contend against the Bank. Any other man, would have been ruined, if he had ventured to attack it, as you did in your first message. From, what we *now* know, no man can doubt, that, but for *you*, the Bank of the United States, would have been rechartered; and, that, in a few years; our beloved country would have been ruled, by a Bank nobility. Will the Bank Directory, *now* dare to make another attack upon your character? Or will your accusers in the Senate, venture to resist Mr. Benton's motion, to expunge Mr. Clays condemnatory resolutions from its journal? I think not. I hope at least, a majority will be found, eager to blot out the charge; and anxious to restore that dignified body, to its appropriate station, as a part of one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government.[1] In what light, will a majority of the last Senate be regarded by the country, after reading the confessions of the "Journal of commerce

of New York"? Is it not there fully admitted, that they attempted to ruin our country for mere party purposes? My God! what a disgraceful exposure is this!

As the "Globe" justly says; the "Journal" has endeavoured to fix the odium of this transaction, upon the little culprits, for the purpose of screening the great ones. But the effort will fail.[2] The public mind is too well informed, to be deluded by such an artifice. It was the *thunders* in the Senate Chamber, which alarmed the people, and spread the panic through the land. In the fierce discussions, which I was compelled to sustain here, (almost single handed,) during those trying times, the perversions of the constitution, insisted upon, by distinguished Senators, were echoed here, by the partizans of Govr. Pope and Mr. Crittenden.[3] They insisted that the Bank of the United States, was the Treasury! and, that the Secretary of the Treasury, was an officer of Congress or of the Legislative department, and not an Executive officer! That the public moneys, (which the Secretary of the Treasury, was *expressly* authorised by the charter of the Bank, to deposite in other places, *than the Bank*, whenever he had sufficient reasons for so doing;) could not be withheld from the Bank, without a violation of its contract; and an usurpation of power!! And, that the mere act, of changing the public deposites, was a seizing upon the purse of the Nation; an union of the purse and the sword, in the hands of an Usurper, and the act of a tyrant and a despot!!! It is true, the press *aided* in disseminating these odious and miserable perversions; and, that the *monster*, by her movements, brought ruin upon hundreds of our citizens, and suspended for a time, the moneyed operations of the country. But, it was the dreadful declarations of Senators, that we were "in the midst of a Revolution—bloodless as yet," and that "there are no Sabaths in Revolutionary times"—*their* panic speeches, made upon memorials, *the result of Bank, and Senatorial influence*, which, alarmed the people, and threatened to destroy our Republic.[4] It would have been upon the heads of these Senators, that the sin must have rested, if you had been assasinated, and our country involved in an exterminating and bloody civil War. But, they have failed in their unholy purpose! Our country is prosperous and happy; and, you and your measures, have been righteously sustained by a just and an enlightened people.

Will you believe me when I tell you, that I was repeatedly threatened, during last winter and Spring, by persons who had previously pretended to be your supporters, with all the vengance of an infuriated populace, for daring to defend you against the foulest charges, and for exerting my best abilities, in holding up the Bank, and its supporters, to public scorn and contempt! They told me, that you were down forever; and, that the Jackson party was absolutely annihilated. My universal reply was, that in *such a cause*, I was fully prepared, to die with you and your friends. Both the presses here were then against you, and nearly all our leading men, united with the merchants, in public execrations, ascribing to *you*, the

sufferings of our people, and the pretended destruction of our Government; many of your friends were alarmed, and, but a *few* stout hearts, who cared not for consequences, were left to defend the true interests of their country.

Since Govr. Popes' denunciation of my official conduct, and his effort to degrade and disgrace me, for a mere difference of opinion upon a point of law, I have not heard him make any of his accustomed assaults upon your friends, your measures, and your principles.[5] He is however, a thorough consolidation federalist of the Webster school, contending for all the implied powers, claimed for the National Government, by the politicians of that school; and denying the Democratic doctrines of *the right of instruction*, and the *ability of the people for self government*. I know also, that he has condemned your course from the beginning, upon the Bank question. But I did not suppose, that after, the disgraceful attack upon your character, made by the Bank Directory, and the war, which it manifestly waged, from the beginning of the year, upon the liberties of our country, and the lives and fortunes of our citizens, that he would still persist in his condemnations of you, and his zealous support of the Bank. Yet, such I *understand from the best authority*, to be the fact; and I *know*, that a newspaper which he has recently established, (for the purpose of urging his claims to a seat in the Senate, when Arkansas comes into the Union) altho' edited by a man, who formerly professed to be an anti-Bank-man, has broken ground in favor of *a* Bank; and has recently come out, with an infamous insinuation against your forthcoming message. This is the man, who made the effort last spring, to get me, out of the Territory under a plan, suggested by Govr. Pope; and, who slandered the most part of your political friends, because they have "refused to acknowledge the infalibility of the Pope," and objected to subscribe for his paper until its political principles were known.[6] I beg you to be assured of one thing—if Govr. Pope succeeds, in getting into the Senate, it will be, in company with Mr. Crittenden, (whose friends alone can elect him;) and, altho' he may *still profess* to be your personal friend, he will prove as treacherous as Poindexter or Moore, and as much opposed to your principles as Webster. I say this, I think, without prejudice, and from a thorough knowledge of his character.

We are coming into the Union without a single press supporting zealously, the principles of your Administration. The first officer of the country—a man of age and great talents, with his nephew the Post master at this place, sustaining him, both claiming to be Jackson-men, and both condemning your measures, and openly at war with the most zealous of your friends.[7] We have it is true, a large majority of Jackson men in the Territory, but many of them, are friendly to Govr. Pope and Mr. Crittenden; and, unless we take means to prevent it, we have great cause to fear that both the Senators from Arkansas, will unite themselves to the Opposition. Our people are rude and ignorant, and have been hitherto

divided into local parties; and it will take some years, to draw the line of division, agreeably to the party lines established in the States. On this account, an union of the friends of Pope and Crittenden is rendered formidable, and can only be prevented, by having it publicly understood that Govr. Pope no longer enjoys your confidence. He has told you, I have no doubt, that I am opposed to him on account of personal dislike; it is true, I believe he has attempted to do me great personal injury; but, I have never permitted my private quarrels, to seperate me from my political friends; and I most solemnly declare, that if I believed that Govr. Pope, would devote himself in good faith, to the support of the principles, and measures of the Jackson party, there is no man in Arkansas, whom I would consider as equally entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States. I further assure you, that if you conclude not to re-nominate Govr. Pope, as Governor of this Territory, you must consider me, as one willing most cordially to support, whatever disposition you may think best to make of the office. Whatever is best for the public interest, and will most conduce to secure the ascendency of our political principles, will receive from me, a faithful and zealous support. He may endeavour to persuade you, that my differing from him in opinion, as to his authority to build the State House, would cause me to throw difficulties in the way, of the progress of the Public buildings. I therefore feel it my duty to state to you, that I consider the buildings as so far advanced, that to stop them *now*, would be a great public injury, as also, highly injurious to the contractors; and, as the Legislature has authorised his course, I should consider it as culpable in myself as Acting Governor, or in his successor in office, so to interfere, as to prevent the performance of all unfinished contracts. I feel it also to be my duty to state to you, that Govr. Pope is in the habit of corresponding with Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun, and, I have no doubt, that he has informed each of those gentlemen, of my zealous opposition to them; and indeed, I have no doubt, but that he will do every thing in his power, to defeat the nomination of any genuine Jackson-man, as his successor in office, who may be nominated before the fourth of March next. Accept assurances of the undiminished attachment of your sincere personal and political friend

Wm. S. Fulton.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Judge Fulton political—to be preserved A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). *TPUS*, 21:1002–6. AJ had first appointed John Pope (1770–1845) governor and William S. Fulton secretary of Arkansas Territory in 1829. Pope's second three-year term would expire in March 1835. Fulton enclosed this letter with another he sent to William B. Lewis on December 19, which likewise condemned Pope for his treachery to AJ and his veiled hostility to Van Buren (Van Buren Papers, DLC; *TPUS*, 21:1006–8). On January 15, 1835, Lewis passed that letter on to Van Buren, urging that AJ appoint Fulton governor to strengthen his chance for the Senate and undercut Pope's standing in Arkansas (Van Buren Papers, DLC). On January 28 AJ nominated Fulton to replace Pope as territorial governor.

The Senate confirmed him on February 23. In 1836 Arkansas became a state and Fulton was elected one of its first two U.S. senators.

1. On June 30, the last day of the session, Thomas Hart Benton had submitted a Senate resolution declaring that the March 28 censure of AJ was "a resolution imputing impeachable matter to the President, and ought not to be passed except in the regular form of constitutional impeachment, and ought to be struck out of the Journals." It was opposed in debate by Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, and defeated by 20 to 11 (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 2128). In the next session, Benton submitted another resolution to expunge the censure. On March 3, 1835, the session's last day, it was tabled by 27 to 20 (*SDoc* 126, 23d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 268; *Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 224–25, Serial 265). Benton reintroduced his expunging resolution each year and it finally passed the Senate on January 16, 1837.

2. On November 19, *The New York Journal of Commerce*, an opposition paper, ran an article headed "Some Reasons Why Things Are as They Are." It blamed Whigs' unpopularity on their unreserved support of the BUS despite its aristocratic trappings and brazen misdeeds, especially its corruption of the New York press, and on their overreacting to AJ's removal of the deposits with a financial panic that "was deliberately fomented by the tools of party for political effect." A *Globe* response on November 24 and 25 titled "'Confessions of the Enemy'" welcomed the *Journal*'s candor but chided it for censuring such "*little* culprits" as suborned rival Whig presses while ignoring the Bank's more consequential corruption of its congressional champions Clay and Webster: "So long as the Journal castigates only the *little* culprits and supports the *big* ones, it at least exposes its motives to suspicion."

3. Robert Crittenden (1797–1834), the brother of former and future Kentucky senator John J. Crittenden, had been secretary of Arkansas Territory from its organization in 1819 until AJ removed him for Fulton in 1829. Crittenden died on December 18, the day after this letter was written.

4. Defending the character of an anti-deposit removal crowd that he had addressed in Baltimore on Sunday, April 20, Webster said in the Senate on April 23 that an old man there had said to him, "I am a member of the Presbyterian church, and you may be surprised to see me in the crowd on such a day; but I remember that we had no Sundays in revolutionary times to interfere with our duty to our country" (*Register of Debates*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1448). The *Globe* on November 24 had cited this and Clay's December 26, 1833, warning of "a revolution, hitherto bloodless" as examples of reckless Whig incitement to violence.

5. In 1831 Congress had granted the Arkansas legislature authority to select and sell ten sections of public land to fund the erection of a statehouse. An 1832 Act transferred that authority from the legislature to the territorial governor (*Statutes*, 4:473, 563). In 1833, construction of a capital began under the supervision of Pope and, during his absence from the territory, of his appointed agents. On November 4, 1833, Fulton wrote to the legislature that in his opinion the 1832 law had empowered Pope only to select and sell the lands, not to apply the proceeds, select a site, or supervise construction. Pope addressed the legislature on November 13, defending his conduct and blasting Fulton for threatening to halt work on the statehouse "the moment my back is turned" (Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, November 13 and 20, 1833). The legislature subsequently passed resolutions denying that Pope had exceeded his authority or that additional legislative enactments were necessary.

6. The Little Rock *Political Intelligencer* began publication in July 1834, bolstered by a state printing contract awarded by Pope. In his December 19 letter to William B. Lewis, Fulton charged that its editor John Steele called himself a Jackson man but declared in his first issue that "if the experiment to dispense with the Bank should fail, he would *then* support the Bank; this *too*, after having been a violent anti-Bank man; and, *after* having written an article of *that* character, which I am told, upon the best authority, Govr. Pope *forced him to suppress*" (*TPUS*, 21:1007).

7. Pope's nephew William Field (1796–1861) was the postmaster at Little Rock. He resigned in 1835.

From Robert Patterson

Phila 18th Decr 1834

My dear General

Permit me to introduce to you Miss Martineau of England—now on a visit to this Country for the purpose of looking into our laws and institutions. Miss Martineau is too well and too favorably known to render it necessary for me to say any thing in her favor—except that I am delighted with her; as I am sure you will be; I beg you will admit her to the "inner Circle" of yr friends. Mrs Patterson sends her cordial & affectionate respects.[1] With great Regard & Esteem my dear General—allways faithfully & respectfully yr friend

R Patterson

ALS, NjP (26-1528). Harriet Martineau (1802–1876) was a celebrated English writer and social commentator, now on an extended tour of the United States. She recorded her American experiences and observations, including her impressions of AJ, in *Retrospect of Western Travel* (London, 1838).

1. Patterson's wife was Sarah Ann Engle Patterson (1792–1875).

From William Cabell Rives

Castle-Hill Dec. 18th. 1834.

Dear sir,

Mr. Thomas Nelson, a most respectable citizen of this State, residing at present in the county of Hanover, having understood that a vacancy is likely very soon to occur, if indeed it has not already occurred in the office of navy agent at Norfolk, has requested me to present his name to you for that appointment, if, as he supposes, it should be vacant. Mr. Nelson is of the highest character for integrity & correct principle, well qualified, in every respect, for the duties of the office in question, & a firm & sound Republican, zealously devoted to the principles of your administration, as to yourself personally. He received proofs of the confidence of Mr. Jefferson & Mr. Madison in appointments conferred by them, first as collector at York, & afterwards as Commissioner of Loans at Richmond, which last office he continued to hold until it was superseded by the establishment of the present Bank of U.S.[1] He has also held responsible trusts under the government of the State, of which he acquitted himself in an honorable & faithful manner. From a long & intimate acquaintance with him, I beg leave to recommend him warmly to your confidence & favorable consideration.

We have been much gratified to hear of your continued good health, since your return to Washington; & Mrs. Rives desires to unite her best

respects with the sentiments of faithful & profound attachment with which I remain very truly your's &c.

W C Rives.

ALS, Vi (mAJs). Thomas Nelson (1780–1859) was the nephew of Declaration of Independence signer and Virginia governor Thomas Nelson (1738–1789). AJ appointed him customs collector at Richmond in July 1835. The incumbent navy agent at Norfolk, Nash Legrand, remained in office until he resigned in 1837.

1. Jefferson had appointed Nelson customs collector at Yorktown, Va., in 1807, and Madison appointed him a loan commissioner in 1809.

From Alfred Balch

Nashville 189th. Decr 1834.

Dear Sir,

I have read your late Message to Congress with great pleasure. The views which it takes of our national concerns are broad and animating—the principles which it advances are sound and Republican. The bold stand taken against the daring encroachments of the Bank will meet with the approbation of an immense majority of your constituents. I declare before Heaven that after a long painful and as I believe impartial examination of the conduct of the Bank, I believe it to be the most arrogant and corrupt institution that ever was set up in any country whether savage or civilized This had been my opinion ever since the transactions of 1819.[1]

Concuring events are rapidly tending to the elevation of Van Buren to the Presidency. Some people profess to believe that Judge White will suffer his friends to press his *small* pretensions. I do not know Judge White very well—but it is said that he is a man of talents & discretion—if so, he cannot have the vanity to believe that he can reach the Presidency or even if he could, that he is at all fit for such a station in stormy times like these.

It is certainly of great consequence to V Buren that the south and especially Virginia should sustain him because if he goes into power with the Ancient Dominion dead against him the "Magician" will fish in troubled waters. Her present condition is owing in a good degree to Ritchies faltering & equivocation on the great question of the removal of the Deposites. Still I believe that Rives will be restored to his seat in the Senate—that Virginia will dismiss several of her recreant representatives from Congress—that the Legislature elected in the spring will be in favour of your admn by a decisive majority & that V Br will finally recive the vote of that state. We labour however under disadvantages in Virginia for we have to fight not only the nullifiers but the old Federalists who have always adhered to John Marshall & his ~~follower~~ high toned doctrines.

The question of the Vice Presidency appears to be one of great delicacy. Mississippi has nominated Benton. Kentucky in effect Dick Johnson.[2]

Virginia may incline to Rives or Barbour. As a matter of course, my individual preferences would be on the side of my ancient & faithful friend Benton. As to Johnson I never had any confidence in his talents or firmness more especially since his mission to Philadelphia as a member of Claytons committee.[3]

Bentons nomination has been received here with peculiar favour—and it will be quite as acceptable as Johnsons in Illinois Missouri & Indiana & far more so in Alabama Georgia & old North Carolina Bentons native state. Indeed I should not be surprized if a strong movement were made in his favour in this latter state. But, the Bank is not dead. It only sleepeth. Like the snake it is hoarding its venom. The history of modern times does not furnish an instance in which a Band of Bankers, Brokers, stock jobbers & shavers whose business it is to plunder others of their honest gains have relinquished their grip upon power without dying hard. This Bank has put your courage to the test. For ten years to come the re-charter of a Bank will mingle in the politics of the nation. Some man in my opinion should be elected V Prest who will be a *backer* to Van Buren and who in this great conflict has drawn the sword & thrown away the scabbard.

Col Johnson is not that man. He has not been nor had he talents to be in the great battle which has been fought, one of the "men of the time." If I am a delegate to the convention; as I may possibly be, I shall be against him—& any other man who will not fight against the Bank or a Bank in blood to his throat. Four fifths of the people of Tennessee are of my opinion. Moreover she will sustain the nominations of the Convention even in the teeth of Judge White provided we can have a press possessed of ~~the~~ courage & independence enough to speak the truth to the people & if we cannot get such a press—we will set up a new one in our city. However popular Judge White may be, there are men in the country bold & brave enough to let him know that if he interrupts the harmony & action of the party—that he is in effect nothing more than a tool of a flagitious monopoly. Respectfuly

Alfred Balch.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Balch—his judgment as to the sentiments of Tennessee good—A. J.

ALS, DLC (45).

1. Mismanagement and corruption had helped bring the BUS into disrepute and to the edge of failure in the financial collapse of 1819.

2. The Mississippi Democratic convention at Jackson had nominated Van Buren for president and Benton for vice president on November 5. Benton declined on December 16, while pledging vigorous support for Van Buren and for whomever a national Democratic convention chose for vice president (*Globe*, January 7, 1835). On February 4, a caucus of Democratic Kentucky legislators had nominated Richard M. Johnson for president. Johnson had replied on February 17 that "So far as my humble ability may be useful, I am at the service of my country" (Lexington *Kentucky Gazette*, February 22 and July 12, 1834).

3. In March 1832, Richard M. Johnson had been appointed to a seven-man House select committee to investigate the BUS, including a trip to inspect its books at Philadelphia. On April 30, committee chair Augustin Smith Clayton (1783–1839) of Georgia had reported for the majority, including Johnson, that the Bank was dangerously powerful, had been improperly managed, and ought not to be rechartered. In a speech to the House that same day, however, Johnson distanced himself from the report. Acknowledging that during the investigation he had asked no questions and inspected no books, he said that "I did not expect to see, in the affairs of the bank, perfection on the one hand, nor did I expect to find swindling and peculation on the other. I expected to see an institution, with great power to do good and to do evil, and under the guidance of honorable, and wise men, subject to error in the management of its concerns. What I expected to see, I have seen, and no more" (*HRDoc* 460, 22d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 227; *Register of Debates*, 22d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2669–71).

From Benjamin Brady

Washington City 19th. December 1834

To General Andrew Jackson President of the United States

The undersigned a Citizen of Baltimore, engaged at present in disposing of a stock of china in this City, asks leave in respectful terms to state—

That on the evening of the 16th. instant while superintending his sales at Carusi's Rooms, he was violently assaulted and struck with a *Cane by Alexander Hunter*, the individual holding the commission of Marshall, and charged as a conservator of the public peace.

The circumstances of the case are brief: the undersigned recognised a person in the act of breaking a lamp, no doubt inadvertantly, and while addressing the individual on the subject *Alexander Hunter* officiously obtruded his opinion in opposition. The only language of the undersigned in reply was, that the evidence of the fact was complete, others had witnessed the transaction. A Hunter then demanded in a peremptory manner, if the undersigned said the person first mentioned broke the Lamp, the undersigned replied, he seen the person's Cloak throw it down.

Without further remonstrance A Hunter pronounced publicly the undersigned to be a "damb'd liar"; not deeming it prudent to insult a numerous and respectable company of Ladies and Gentlemen to a greater extent, the undersigned presented A Hunter with his Card, requesting an exchange, which A Hunter struck from the hand of the undersigned.

The undersigned then stated aloud, that he was no Gentleman whoever he might be, but the indecorous conduct of this individual was still more apparent, he proceeded to blows and struck the undersigned, using at the same time the opprobious epithets of "damb'd liar," and "damb'd blackguard" although a number of respectable Ladies were then present.

The fact of the individual refer'd to having broken the lamp, can be substantiated by the depositions of many Citizens, if nescessary—and that A Hunter's interference was officious, ungentlemanly and ruffianlike is the

general opinion of the persons who witnessed the transaction; amongst whom were many members of Congress.

An early and uniform friend, who is independant of Office, an extensive importer, and whose means were with pleasure bestowed to sustain this Administration respectfully but confidently solicits the consideration of the President to the facts submitted.

Are Citizens and friends of the President to expect protection from the Officers of the Government? Will Office shield the violator of the public peace?

It is not so apprehended; and the undersigned entertains a firm conviction, that the President will not retain in Office, a public servant whose conduct is a disgrace to the official station he holds.

Benjamin Brady

Present Honble. Henry McKennon
Honble Jos. B Anthony[1]

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of State for a speedy enquiry into the abuses, & outrageous acts of the marshal of the district of D.C. as charged & report the result to the President A. J.

ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). Brady was a Baltimore importer and dealer of china, glass, and earthenware. On December 16, auctioneer Samuel Carusi (c1801–1877) had hosted a china and porcelain sale at Carusi's Saloon in Washington. AJ had appointed Alexander Hunter marshal of the District of Columbia in March 1834. Forsyth sent him Brady's complaint this same day, with a request that "without unnecessary delay" he provide "such explanation as you may desire to make" (DNA-RG 59, M40-25).

Hunter wrote Forsyth on December 24 that Brady's "statement in all its material particulars, is entirely destitute of truth." Hunter said that the man Brady accused of breaking the lamp, Navy Department clerk Lauriston Bonaparte Hardin (c1803–1858), was actually several feet away when it fell. Brady had approached Hardin in a "rough, insolent, and turbulent manner" and demanded that he pay for the lamp despite Hardin's and Hunter's insistence that he was innocent. To settle the affair, Hunter had offered to lend Hardin the money for the lamp or pay for it himself, but Brady insisted that Hardin admit breaking it and demanded that Hunter identify himself. Hunter refused "because I considered his conduct was so grossly indecent as to forbid his receiving at my hands the courtesies of a Gentleman." When Brady "with an air of defiance . . . step'd very close to me and thrust his card in my face" by way of a challenge, Hunter threw it back at him; when Brady then pronounced Hunter "no Gentleman," Hunter "could no longer restrain the impulse of my feelings, and gave him a slight blow, and here that matter ended." Hunter enclosed corroborating statements from ten witnesses, including Hardin. On December 26 Brady in turn sent AJ statements confirming his "every fact and allegation" from Georgia congressman Seaborn Jones and five others present (DNA-RG 59, M639-11).

On January 15, 1835, Forsyth wrote Brady that AJ had "fully and carefully examined" the evidence and that, though he "cannot but feel dissatisfied, that an officer whose duty it is to keep the peace, should be engaged, under any circumstances, in violating it, yet owing to the imperfect and it would appear in part conflicting statements therein made he declines acting on the case, but leaves you to look [for] the redress, to which you deem yourself entitled, from a court of law." Forsyth sent a copy to Hunter on January 16 (DNA-RG 59, M40-25).

1. Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan (1794–1852) and Joseph Biles Anthony (1795–1851) were Pennsylvania congressmen whose names Brady offered as witnesses. Forsyth wrote both men for a statement on December 19 (DNA-RG 59, M40-25). They each replied on December 22, roughly corroborating Brady's account but disclaiming knowledge of some details (DNA-RG 59, M639-11).

From George Croghan

Washington 22nd. December 1834

Sir

I remarked in the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you a few days ago, that the conferring of Brevets upon Brevt. Col: Eustis and Brevt. Majrs. Whiting and De Russey had deeply wounded the feelings of many officers of the army, all of whom would long since have expressed to you their sense of the injury inflicted upon them but that they have been confidently looking forward to redress from the report of the expected Court of Enquiry to be instituted on the demand of Majr. Cross, whose case is virtually their own.

That the President had the legal right to confer those Brevets none question—but all deny that even justice was meted by those who thus singled out from the whole army those officers as alone and *exclusively meritorious*, and worthy of presentment to you.

Have those officers fulfilled all the requirements of the act of 1812 regulating Brevets?

Have they distinguished themselves by gallant actions?—No.

Have they *served ten years* in *any one grade*?—No

Have they *distinguished* themselves by *meritorious conduct*? If they have, in these times of profound peace, when equal opportunities are alike afforded to all, then truly have ~~they~~ other officers deserved that censure which they now lie under, but which they believe to be unmerited. Respectfully your very obedient servant

G Croghan
Insptr. Genl

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col Chroghan this to be noted in the reply to the memorial of Major Cross—and the remark that no officers in time of peace can be brevetted for meritorious services over others. When all do their duty without complaint or reprehension A. J

ALS, DLC (45). Croghan (1791–1849) was an Army colonel and one of its two inspector generals. Trueman Cross had written AJ on October 10 (above). He wrote again on December 23 (below).

Memorandum on Harbor and Coastal Defense

Decbr. 22nd. 1834—

~~Inqui~~

The following note sent to the Secretary of War. The P. with his respects directs the Secretary of War to cause a report by the proper officer to be made to him of the state of our harbour defences on our atlantic frontier—the state & condition of our Fts for their defence—how many pieces of cannon are mounted & in good order on each, with their caliber, and the time it would take to fully compleat the cloathing of all of them with their Guns.

The same date verbally conversed with the Secretary of the Navy on the time two steam Frigates could be compleated—& directed the enquiry

A. J.

ANS, DLC (64; 26-1552). At Cass's direction, on December 26 and 27 Army commanding general Alexander Macomb wrote General Winfield Scott at New York and Colonel Sylvanus Thayer at Boston, requiring them to inspect their fortifications and armaments, report on their condition, and put them in readiness for "the contingency of our relations with France being interrupted" (DNA-RG 108, M857-1).

From Trueman Cross

[Cross had written Jackson on October 10 (above). On December 1, Henry Whiting had written Lewis Cass that upon learning of his brevet promotion as lieutenant colonel in July, he had immediately tried to decline it in justice to his fellow officers, but was told that it "might be regarded as disrespectful to the President." Having now learned of complaints against it, he insisted on resigning "in justice to myself" (DNA-RG 94, M567-90).]

Washington City, December 23d. 1834.

Sir:

In the interview with which you favored me a few days ago, you suggested, that the necessity of pursuing the inquiry, which I had sought, into my official conduct, might be superseded by a late letter which you understood had been received from Major Whiting, resigning the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel conferred upon him in June last.

Anxious as I am to spare you any further trouble in the case, I regret that the subject does not present itself to my view in that light, and that I am still under the necessity of begging, that the inquiry which I solicited may be instituted; or that you will give a decision upon the merits of my appeal, on the evidence before you.

The determination of Major Whiting, to decline the distinction conferred upon him, after he had assumed the title and held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for several months, though somewhat out of season, will it is true, relieve me from the degraded position of holding rank inferior to that of my Assistant. But you will readily perceive that it does not affect the *merits* of the case.

In the appeal which I had the honor to submit to you, I observed "that if there was justice in the promotion of Major Whiting to a Lieutenant Colonelcy over my head for meritorious services in my own Department, it was clear, that I must stand condemned as unworthy, in the estimation of the Army and the World"—and this is the true point of the inquiry. There is nothing in the fact of Major Whiting resigning his brevet, that invalidates the justice of his promotion over my head. Excessive modesty or great magnanimity, on his part, may have prompted him to decline a distinction which had been forced upon him. But the official act by which he, though my inferior under the law, was proclaimed my superior in merit and faithfulness, stands upon record without qualification, and the gist of my grievance remains unredressed. The necessity of pursuing the inquiry which I have solicited, or of having a definite decision from you on the merits of the case, is therefore apparent, and humble as my pretensions are, I trust this much will be deemed due to me and to justice. I have the honor to be Sir, Your Most Obt. Servt.

T. Cross
Major & Q Master U.S.A

[Endorsed by AJ:] Major Cross note to be examined. A. J

The reasons assigned by Major Whiting for resigning his Brevet commission, "in justice to his brother officers equally meritorious does away any imputation of want of merit in others. The Report of Genl Jessup, Q. M. Genl, and that of the Adjutant Genl, give ample proof of the merit of Major Cross & are referred to the Department of War, there to remain on file as a perpetual testimony of his merit—A. J. Donelson will add the Adjutants report to the within—and insert this memorandom on this & it for the Presidents signature A. J

LS, DLC (45; 26-1563). Endorsement, DLC (45; 26-1567). Cross enclosed this letter to AJ Donelson to give to AJ, with thanks for his kindness and apologies for his trouble (DLC-45). Army general order 79, issued on December 29, announced that Whiting "has asked permission to decline the acceptance of the Brevet of Lieut: Colonel conferred on him," and that "the President duly appreciating the motives which led Major Whiting to that determination as alike honorable to him, and as he trusts, satisfactory to his brother officers, is pleased to approve the same" (DNA-RG 94, M1094-3).

To John Donelson Coffee

Washington Decbr. 24th. 1834

My dear Nephew,

your kind letter has lay by me two days for the want of time, combined with bad health, to reply to it. I am proud of the remarks you have made on your brother Andrew—it will give me pleasure as long as I am here to aid & council him, and as he goes on, will give him ~~letters~~ and John McLamore letters to the officers of the institution. I have corrected the mistake & sent on a warrant for John McLamore and withdrew that for A. J. Mc.Lamore, therefore John will be on with your brother.

I send enclosed to you an inscription for your fathers tomb, I hope it will meet your mothers & the families views of what ought to be inscribed on it as a faithfull character of the deceased.

I have noted your remarks with regard to Major Eaton writing the Biography of your father. I have no doubt with ~~this~~ e knowledge of your father that he possesses, and his intimate acquaintance with his military & civil career, that he can do it as much justice as any other man, but I fear he is becoming fond of ease, and that he will not finish ~~it~~ if he commences it—still he may, & if he does, it will be faithfully done—he was always the sincere friend of your father & reveres his memory

Present me kindly to your mother & all the family, and to Hutchings and Mary, and say to Hutchings that I am waiting with some anxiety for the letter from his son, would request Hutchings to kiss the boy for me, was it not that I am fearful that it would make the son blush.

Let me know that this has reached you, & believe me yr affectionate uncle

Andrew Jackson

Sacred to the memory of General John Coffee

Who departed this life on the _____ day of _____ 1833 aged _____ years.

As a husband, parent, and friend, he was affectionate, tender and sincere. He was a brave, prompt, and skilful General—a disinterested and sagacious patriot—an unpretending just and honest man. To compleat his character religion mingled with these virtues her serene and holy influence and gave him that solid distinction among his fellow men which detraction cannot sully nor the grave conceal. Death could do no more than remove so excellent a being from the theatre he so much adorned in this world, to the bosom of the God who created him and who alone has the power to reward the immortal spirit with exhaustless bliss.

ALS, THi (26-1578). Draft of inscription in AJ Donelson's hand, DLC (43; 26-1576). The inscription on Coffee's monument in the family burial ground near Florence, Ala., closely follows AJ's text.

From Anthony Butler

Mexico 24. Decr. 1834.

My dear Sir,

We are here in the midst of a very great excitement, nothing but Revolution talked of and a thousand reports of every hue and description afloat through the Capital.

Speculations on the subject which created the excitement are as various as the hopes and fears of the Individual may lead him to decide—but to proceed to the cause; On christmas day there is to be a great Cock fight in the Town of Cuernavaca about 40 miles from hence: Genl. Santa Anna who is passionately fond of that sport has gone to attend it. For more than 10 days past it was known that Troops were assembling in that Town and it is now positively ascertained, that there are upwards of 3,000 Infantry of the line with a strong detachment of Artillery concentrated at that point. Besides all this, Genl. Santa Anna left his residence on the morning of the 22d. under the Escort of 600 Dragoons for the same place, and hence the excitement and Alarm, and the question repeatedly made—What is the object of collecting this large military force at Cuernavaca? And how happens this more than Imperial Military Escort for our President? There are other circumstances calculated to alarm from the particular locality & Character of the section of Country where the meeting is had. The town of Cuernavaca is situated in one of the most fertile districts of the State; most of the large proprietors and the Old Nobility have their Estates, and many of them reside there—these people sigh over the loss of Rank & power which they enjoyed under the Government of Old Spain—hence you may presume as is the fact, that Cuernavaca is the very hot bed of Aristocracy, and has had part in every struggle made here to overturn the Republican System of Governt. It was from Cuernavaca, that the Grito was made on the 5. May last—Declaring that the Constitution was virtually abrogated—that the Nation had resumed its natural rights, and calling on Genl. Santa Anna to stand forward and protect the Religion, and maintain the tranquility of the country—that in the peculiar circumstances in which the Nation found itself, they felt themselves authorised to select a Chief into whose hands all the power of the Nation should be committed, to be exercised according to his discretion for the common benefit, untill an Assembly of the People might be held, to determine on the form of Government proper to be adopted. Yes Sir, all this extravagance was acted, at a public meeting in Cuernavaca in the month of May last, and put forth in the Newspapers of the day—and said to be—A pronunciamento made by an assembly of

the Wisest and most patriotic body of Men ever assembled in Mexico—and this plan of Cuernavaca received a great deal of applause, and but very little of censure or criticism.[1] Genl. Santa Anna of course paid no attention to such a proceeding or the invitation it contained, with the pledge *that the Nation would stand by him in assuming the power to which it was said he had been called, by the Unanimous voice of the People*: but there were not wanting those who believed or at least said that this pronunciamiento of Cuernavaca was thrown out as a feeler, and if well received would in due season be carried out to its fullest extent. Well the opinions put forth were adopted and applauded in many places, censured in a very few—and hence it has been since said and repeated times without number that the plan of Cuernavaca has the *Sanction of the Nation*, after a fair and open Appeal made to it, on the subject. And now that the President has gone to Cuernavaca in person conducted by such an Imperial Military escort, and coupled with the fact that near 5000 Troops are suddenly collected there without any declared object, and no known purpose for which such a Collection could be required, the movement could not fail to produce excitement and lead to much speculation: Expectation is on tip toe for News from Cuernavaca, because one of the rumors is that the Troops are to give the Grito which will place Gen. St. Anna at the head of the Nation by some other Title than that of President. Such an event is possible—but I think barely possible. It is true, that the flattery bestowed on Gen. St. Anna during the last 12 months might have awakened hopes and desires in men perhaps much less ambitious than the President—nor will I pretend to say, that it has not had its influence with him—but he is an extraordinary man for his age, and not the least remarkable trait of character he displays, is that self possession, circumspection and caution, by which he avoids committing himself—and whatever he may have determined upon is not disclosed to any one, untill the moment for doing so has arrived. I am confident that we shall have no Grito from the Army, or if it be given Genl. Santa Anna will refuse the call, and by the refusal establish one more claim to the support and confidence of the Nation in this additional testimony that except from their hands he will accept nothing. I am the more convinced of this because Gen. Santa Anna has already refused a similar call actually made upon him by the Military force—and besides had he desired such a proceeding he could have had a Military Grito arranged at any moment by merely signifying his wishes. What may be the object of this unusual Military Assemblage at Cuernavaca, (unless it be to afford the Presidt. an occasion for refusing to unite in a Military Grito and the credit for refusing) I cannot determine. I will only repeat therefore that my judgment is clear and decided that it is not intended to effect what has thrown the Capital into such agitation.

That Genl. Santa Anna does not design a change in the present form of the Mexican Governmt. and eventually to occupy the Station of Executive chief with different and more ample powers than that now Exercised by

the Executive—and perhaps with a different Title also, I will not pretend to say. On the contrary it is my firm belief that he does meditate such a change, and he has given as strong indications of such an intention, as any man of his known caution and reserve could be expected to give—but for that change—and for the part he is to perform in it, depend upon me he will have a much stronger justification before the Nation, than a mere Military Grito. He will take care to be called to the power he assumes *by the Representatives of the people themselves*—in the name of the People they Represent—That speaking in the name & the voice of the Nation they hail him as chief and call upon to assume a Rank and exercise a power (which they will say) is not only necessary but indispensable for the assurance of tranquility, preservation of Order, and for the happiness & prosperity of the whole Mexican people—they will appeal to the examples of the past time as proof that the present system of Government is inadequate to effect the objects for which it was designed. This will be the course of the Congress:—And all the great proprietors—the Ex Nobles—The Military—& the Clergy will echo the sentiments of the Congress, and they will be declared to be the voice of the Nation calling upon its favorite son, purest patriot, and best friend, *to make the necessary sacrafices* comply with their wishes—fulfill his destiny and save the Country. Mark me Sir, this is the path that will be pursued—and this is the end to which the path is to lead.

You may ask—Will Gen. Santa Anna respond to such a call from the Congress in a spirit similar to their own? I think he will. Indeed I entertain no doubt of it—so that we may look for a Revolution in the course of some three or four months which is radically to change the political institutions of Mexico—if indeed she can be said to have any political Institutions. Should a change of Government take place, what effect will that change operate upon the Relations between the U. States and Mexico? In my judgment the very best effect—but as my reasons for this opinion without the facts upon which ~~they~~ ~~it~~ they rest~~s~~, might not be satisfactory or even perhaps fully comprehended—and as besides to state the facts, and refer to the authority of names would require the use of Cypher a tedious process in a long communication, I reserve what I have to say on this topic, and all the explanations untill we meet in Washington City—it will then all be done, as it can be best done in a personal interview.

As soon as Congress ratifies the boundary Treaty I will bring it home, and we can enter at large into a consideration of the best mode ~~for carrying into successful operation~~ of securing certain objects, which I consider, and which I know you estimate as of great importance.[2] I feel confident that it will be in my power to make all plain to you; At present I have written principally to tell you something of the events which are agitating this community, and which *may end* in a Revolution, but which I do not apprehend for the reasons given you. This communication will enable you to understand whatever may find its way into any of our Newspapers upon the subject of Gen. St. Anna's visit to Cuernavaca.

I was yesterday called upon by Don José Maria Gutiérrez de Estrada, who informed me that the President had offered him the Department of State, which he thought he should accept on the Presidents return from his journey. This Appointment was unexpected, but is particularly agreable to me, as the Gentleman named is one of the most intimate friends I have in the Country: Whilst he was Senator in Congress from Yucatan he was my Guest, and lived in my House for nearly eight months, during all which time he was of much service to me in procuring me information &ca. &ca. And with him at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs I shall always feel assured of having justice and prompt adjustment of whatever belongs to his department: With de Estrada at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Alaman in Congress, I would not desire a better arrangement for the despatch of whatever we have to transact with this Government; and is much better than to have Alaman at the head of the Department.[3]

Wishing you health, happiness & success—and above all things wishing you complete triumph over that curse to our Country the Bank of the United States I remain My dear Sir most faithfully yours

A: Butler

[Endorsed by AJ:] Col A. Butler Decbr. 24th. 1834—recd. 28th. Janry 1835—A. J—The alarm in Mexico—and his return so soon as the boundery Treaty is ratified A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). Butler wrote next on February 26, 1835.

1. The Plan of Cuernavaca, proclaimed on May 25 and widely seconded elsewhere in Mexico, had called on Santa Anna to void the recent anticlerical and reform legislation and remove its supporters from office. Santa Anna had acted on it in June.

2. On April 3, 1835, Butler signed a treaty to again extend the time for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Commissioners and surveyors were to meet to begin the survey within one year of the exchange of ratifications. Mexico ratified the treaty on April 7, and Butler delivered it to Washington in June. AJ communicated it to the Senate in December 1835, and the Senate unanimously approved it on January 26, 1836. AJ ratified it on February 2 and ratifications were exchanged in April, but the concurrent Texas revolution against Mexico prevented its implementation (*Treaties*, 3:823–33).

3. José María Gutiérrez de Estrada (1800–1867) became Mexico's foreign secretary in January 1835.

From Isaac Hulse

U.S. Naval Hospital Pensacola
Decr. 24th 1834

Sir,

I trust that your goodness will excuse this intrusion upon your notice when I assure you that it has originated in an irresistible propensity to

communicate intelligence which it is presumed cannot fail to give you pleasure.

My situation involves me in almost daily intercourse with the Officers of this station and of the West India Squadron and I have had the happiness to observe that your late message to Congress has been received by them with the liveliest enthusiasm. It has been in my power to observe also, that this feeling does not rest upon the question alone of a war with the French, but upon the merits of that question.

The Navy, Sir, will obey with alacrity every call to sustain measures which have for their basis the immutable principles of justice and the rights of our fellow-citizens. I am with great respect your most obedient Servant

Isaac Hulse
Surgeon

ALS copy, FPeU (26-1582). Hulse (1797–1856), a Navy surgeon, had been attached to the naval hospital at Pensacola since 1826.

From Joseph Peabody et al.

Salem December 24th. 1834—

Sir

The undersigned Merchants and other citizens of Salem in the State of Massachusetts, feeling in common as they believe with their fellow Citizens throughout the United States—beg leave most respectfully to represent to the Chief Magistrate of the Country, the high sense they entertain of the perseverance, gallantry and good conduct of Henry Dundas Trotter Esqr., late commander of his Britanic Majesty's Brig of War Curlew, in persuing and capturing on the West coast of Africa, the Piratical Schooner Panda belonging to Havana, under the command of Pedro Gibert, who together with his first officer & five of his crew were brought to this port from England, and have been legally convicted in the Circuit Court of the United States as "*Pirates* and *Felons*" for an atrocious piracy and robbery committed on the Brig Mexican of this port, on the high seas, in September 1833.[1]

Such meritorious conduct ought not in the opinion of the undersigned to pass away without due acknowledgement on the part of the constituted authorities of the Country, of its obligations and gratitude to Capt. Trotter for the important services rendered by him in arresting the career of a band of dangerous and desperate enemies of the human race.

We would therefore respectfully ask the favour of you Sir, to lay this subject before Congress, with our earnest wishes, that a vote of thanks be passed to Capt. Trotter by our national authorities, accompanied

with such other testimonials of gratitude, as may be thought proper on the occasion. We have the honor to be—Sir most respectfully Your Obt. Servants

Jos. Peabody
Francis Peabody.
Geo. Peabody
Tucker Daland—
Wm. Fettyplace

[Ninety-six additional signatures follow.]

[Endorsed by AJ:] The subject to be posponed until the ~~report~~ communica[tion] of Spanish Minister is had—A. J

LS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). *Salem Gazette*, March 13, 1835. Joseph Peabody (1757–1844) was a leading Salem merchant and shipowner. Francis (1801–1867) and George (1804–1892) Peabody were his sons. John Tucker Daland (1795–1858) and William Fettyplace (1780–1867) were prominent Salem merchants.

In June 1833, Henry Dundas Trotter (1802–1859), commanding HMS *Curlew*, had apprehended the Havana-based schooner *Panda* on the West African coast and captured her captain Pedro Gibert (c1796–1835) and crew. They were suspected of being the men who in September 1832 had committed a notorious piracy on Joseph Peabody's merchant brig *Mexican* on its way from Salem to Rio de Janeiro, plundering it of $20,000 in specie and then setting it on fire after locking the crew in the hold. The *Mexican* crew had managed to escape and put out the fire, and were later rescued.

The *Panda* crew were interrogated in Britain and sent to the U.S. for trial. In November 1834, the U.S. circuit court in Boston found seven of the defendants, including Gibert, guilty of piracy. On December 16, Judge Joseph Story had sentenced them to death.

On January 9, 1835, John Forsyth advised AJ that there were no precedents for a message to Congress recommending a vote of thanks to Trotter, and that if thanks were warranted it would be best to convey them through the American chargé at London. He also advised awaiting word from Spanish minister Francisco Tacón y Rosique (1769–1835), who claimed to have evidence "which may materially alter the aspect of the Case" (DNA-RG 59, 27-0164). On January 16 Tacón wrote Forsyth, protesting irregularities in the trial and enclosing two pamphlets that charged Trotter with concocting a false case against the *Panda*'s crew. Tacón asked in Queen Isabella's name for a year's suspension to allow time to gather exculpatory evidence. On January 23 he sent Forsyth two petitions to AJ from the *Panda*'s crew, swearing their entire innocence and imploring his intervention (DNA-RG 59, M59-13).

Five of the seven prisoners, including Gibert, were executed in June 1835. Ship's carpenter Francisco Ruiz's execution was put off for several months over doubts of his sanity, and in July AJ pardoned first mate Bernardo de Soto. De Soto, then master of another vessel, had previously been honored by AJ and rewarded by Congress for heroically rescuing 67 Americans from the shipwrecked *Minerva* in the Bahamas in October 1831 (*HRDoc* 12, 22d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 216; *Statutes*, 4:599). On July 28, 1835, Forsyth instructed U.S. chargé at London Aaron Vail to convey to the British government and Admiralty "the President's high sense of Captain Trotter's conduct" (DNA-RG 59, M77-73).

1. The *Salem Gazette* printing corrected the year to 1832.

Hiram King to Martin Van Buren

Onondaga Hollow December 24th 1834

Dear Sir

I take this opportunity to write a few lines on the subject of the late Election in this County & State of which you have heard the result some time since it went well for the Regency & huge paws the Wigs are scarce in this section of Country since the ides of November last the board was swept clean and the Rejected stands in the front rank[1] but Sir my object in writing mostly is to request you to present the Articles enclosed in this box to the venerable President Andrew Jackson as coming from one of the Female Natives of the Onondaga Nation of Indians who has requested me as the Agent of said tribe to forward the same to the President of the United States as a mark of respect & gratitude this nation have towards the Man who has filled the measure of his Countrys Glory these articles were manufactured by the Wife of Jackson Farmer She has worked at them more or less for more than one year The reason why I direct them to you I have not the honor of an acquaintence with President Jackson I hope you will excuse any deficiency or mistakes in my writing[.] With Great Respect I am Yours &c

Hiram King

ALS, DLC (45). King had been appointed as New York's agent for its Onondaga Indian Nation on April 25.

1. On July 28, the *Boston Courier* had questioned the fitness of farmers for the "ticklish business" of lawmaking: "A legislator cannot have too much knowledge. . . . A farmer never looks so well as when he has his hand upon the plough; with his huge paw upon the statutes what can he do? It is as proper for a blacksmith to attempt to repair watches, as a farmer, in general, to legislate." Democrats afterwards derisively embraced the "huge paws" sobriquet for themselves.

From Mary Rogers Barker

Philadelphia 25th. December 1834

Dear General,

Permit me to present myself among the crowd of your friends, with my respectful and affectionate felicitations on the happy return of the season; and let me ask of you the favor to accept the humble offering I send. I must confess to the design as well as the execution of the work on the cushion; and if the latter is not deemed very skilful, I am quite sure that every one must approve of the former, as the Eagle of our country, and our Union motto cannot be more appropriately encompassed than by blended clusters of our native *Laurel* and *Hickory*. One thing is certain—however

deficient the ornamental part may be, the cushion will be found strong and firm to the last, as it is mounted on *Old Hickory*.

Pray pardon my levity: it springs from the elation of spirits I feel in addressing you, and in believing you well and happy—as you are prosperous and Glorious. That you may long continue so, will be my sincere and ardent prayer.

The Major and Rachel Jackson will not let me omit sending love and respects; and William, who had the honor to see you last summer—with all the other grateful children—are clamorous to be joined with them. Ever, dear General, Your devoted

Mary Barker

[Endorsed by AJ:] Mrs. Barker presents a foot stool—to be acknowledged A. J. answered 29th. of December 1834—A. J.

ALS, DLC (45). AJ replied below.

To Mary Rogers Barker

Washington Decbr. 29th. 1834—

My dear Madam,

your letter of the 25th. instant convaying your kind & affectionate greetings on the return of the season, with your christmas gift, was handed me by Mr. Gouge, which I accept with much pleasure.[1]

This specimen of your ingenuity and handy work, with the kind and affectionate prayers for my future welfare & happiness ~~will be preserved as a~~ is received with grateful feelings & this memento of your partiallity & friendship ~~and~~, will be preserved & handed down to posterity, with others of a similar kind.

Present to yr dear husband and amiable little ones my kind regards and prayers for their prosperity in this life & a happy immortality beyond the grave and believe me with great respect yr friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC (45).

1. Philadelphia financial journalist William M. Gouge (1796–1863) had published *A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States* in 1833. He came to Washington bearing Barker's gift to AJ and also a December 24 letter from Roberts Vaux to Levi Woodbury urging Gouge's employment in the Treasury Department (Woodbury Papers, DLC). Woodbury engaged Gouge with money from the Department's contingency fund, and in 1836 he became a salaried Treasury clerk. He was a leading intellectual architect of Van Buren's Independent Treasury.

From William Cabell Rives

Castle Hill Dec. 29th. 34.

Dear sir,

Taking it for granted that Chargés d'affaires to Vienna, Berlin & Naples, or some of them, will be provided for during the present session of Congress, permit me to recall to your attention, & warmly to recommend to your notice for one of these appointments, my friend Mr. Niles, who was Secretary of Legation at Paris during my residence ~~at Paris~~ there, & remained as Chargé d'affaires after my departure.[1] The experience he has already acquired in this line, his thorough knowledge of the French language which is an universal medium of communication on the Continent of Europe, his activity, intelligence, & diligent & persevering habits of business, qualify him, in my opinion, in a very high degree for usefulness to the country abroad. His discharge of the duties of Secretary of Legation, while he was connected with me in the public service at Paris, gave me the most entire satisfaction, & I understood from Mr. Livingston that the more important & responsible duties of Chargé d'affaires were performed by him in such a manner as to gain his perfect approbation. Under these circumstances, the prejudice which Mr. Niles sustained by being superseded by Mr. Harris, (a gentleman, in every respect, of greatly inferior merit), only a few months before the arrival of Mr. Livingston as Minister, will, I am sure, enhance his claim to your favorable consideration. An honorable proof of your confidence, at this time, would repair that prejudice; & while the interests of the public service could not fail, in my opinion, to be promoted by the selection of one so capable, every way, of high usefulness to the country, it would, I beg leave to add, be particularly gratifying to your friend & obedient servant

W C Rives.

[Endorsed by AJ:] Referred to the Secretary of State A. J.

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17).

1. Niles did not receive an appointment. AJ appointed Henry Wheaton chargé to Prussia in March 1835. No resident U.S. diplomats were sent to Austria or Naples until 1838.

From William McMahon

Annapolis December 30th. 1834

Sir,

will you permit me to address to you a few Lines on a subject in which I feel great Interest

It has been represented to me in Balto. that a nomination has gone to the Senate of the U. Stats, of a person to fill the Office of Marshal for the district of Maryland in the place of Thomas Finley the Present Incumbant

From all persons with whom I have Conversed of both Political parties, it is Allowed that he has faithfully performed the dutiees of his Office, and that he himself has no farther interfered in Politicks than by giving his Vote It is true that a wild Disipated Son of his (whom he cannot Controul) did during the Canvas last fall—meddle himself in the elections after he had been cautioned against the measure by his father and friends.[1]

I had Conversation with many of your political friends in Baltimore and some here, who sincerely regret this measure he has a large & Respectable family of females whose sole dependance is on him for support from the profits of this office, which at most does not exceed one thousand dollars per annum and if he is deprived of that, will be cast upon the world without support. I fear some person or nuber of Persons has misrepresented him to you. I am informed that the removel will Injure our cause in Baltimore.

I do hope Sir that you will pardon me for thus presuming to address you on this subject, but the Interest I feel for an Old friend and the party to whom I am sincerely attached, has Induced me to adopt this method I do most sincerely ~~hope~~ wish that some measure could be adopted to save him for a time untill he could get into other Employ—by which he might be Enabled to support an Interesting family[.] With wishes for your future health and Happiness I remain your sincere supporter & Friend

Wm McMahon

ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-8). McMahon (c1760–1840) lived in Cumberland and represented Allegany County in the Maryland House of Delegates. Thomas Finley or Findlay (1780–1852) had been appointed U.S. marshal in Maryland by John Q. Adams in 1826 and reappointed by AJ in 1830 for a four-year term expiring December 21. On December 16 AJ had nominated Jonathan Fitch (1793–1875) to replace him. The Senate referred the nomination to its Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 15, Fitch had presided at a Baltimore meeting that had championed AJ, condemned Calhoun, Webster, and Clay as an "unholy alliance" aiming "to destroy the Union of the States, and wrest from the people all control over the institutions of the country," and branded senators who disobeyed legislative instructions as "dangerous men, seeking after sinister stratagems and contrary to the constitution of the United States" (*Baltimore Republican & Commercial Advertiser*, May 19, 1834). On January 28, 1835, Fitch explained to the Judiciary Committee that after hearing rumors of contemplated violence against Whigs he had reluctantly agreed to preside at the meeting "to act the part of peace maker." He said that as presiding officer he had signed the meeting's resolutions despite personally disapproving their language (DNA-RG 46). On February 2 the committee reported and the Senate rejected Fitch by 26 to 17. AJ nominated Nicholas Snyder in his stead on February 11, and the Senate confirmed Snyder on February 23 (*Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:466–67, 471).

1. In September, Finley's son James Finley (1810–1847) had co-presided at Baltimore meetings that condemned AJ's administration and endorsed Whig candidates for the legislature.

Calendar, 1834

[cNov 1833] To Levi Woodbury. ANS, DLC (17-0100). Approves detailing a senior naval surgeon as surgeon general if Congress does not act to create one.

[cDec 1833] Ross Wilkins to William Taylor Barry. AL fragment, DLC (59; 37-0327). Envelope, DLC (59; 37-0328). Forwards charges of fraudulent private claims payments in the Sep 26, 1833, Chicago treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians. Endorsed by AJ.

Jan 1 *To James Kirke Paulding.* *3*

Jan 1 From Benjamin Cowell. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Richard W. Greene for reappointment as district attorney in Rhode Island.

Jan [c1] From John Henry Eaton. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Urges approving Orange H. Dibble's Potomac bridge contract.

[cJan 1] *From William Learned Marcy et al.* *4*

Jan 1 From Samuel Moore. LS, DNA-RG 46; LS, DNA-RG 233; LS copy, DNA-RG 104 (24-0728). *HRDoc* 48, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 254). Submits the annual report of the U.S. Mint.

Jan 1 From John Pitman. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Richard W. Greene for reappointment as district attorney in Rhode Island.

Jan 2 *To Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *5*

Jan 2 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0737). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:340–41. Nominates customs and land officers.

Jan 2 From Lewis Cass. L, DNA-RG 46 (24-0736). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:341. Submits a nomination of Thomas Henderson for Army assistant surgeon.

Jan 2 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0739). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:341. Nominates Thomas Henderson for assistant surgeon in the Army.

Jan 2 From Burrington Anthony. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends reappointing Rhode Island district attorney Richard W. Greene.

Jan 2 From Asher Mott Howell. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends James Girdon Jr. for consul at Paita, Peru.

Jan 2 From Garret Dorset Wall. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-0818). Urges a pardon for ship captain Thomas S. Cowperthwaite, awaiting

trial on an unduly harsh charge of piracy for "running away" with a cargo of flour. Approved by AJ.

Jan 3 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0741). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:340. Renominates Army paymasters Thomas J. Leslie and Benjamin F. Larned for reappointment with corrected dates.

Jan 3 *To Martin Van Buren.* *6*

Jan 3 From John Conrad Bucher. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0380). Recommends a pardon for Claysville, Pa., postmaster Christian Weirich, sentenced to 21 years for stealing money from the mail.

Jan 3 From John Brown Francis. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Richard W. Greene for reappointment as district attorney in Rhode Island.

Jan 3 From Thomas Lilly Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Encloses a recommendation for William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

Jan 3 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $943.99 for Dec 1833 White House expenses. DS, DLC (43).

Jan 3 Check to John McGill Thomas for $199 for family medical services in 1833. DS, DLC (43).

Jan 4 *To Louis McLane.* *7*

Jan 4 To Lewis Cass. ADS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). LC, DNA-RG 153 (24-0747). Orders instructions to all Army officers not to accept presents from any foreign state or ruler without previous congressional consent.

Jan 4 To Levi Woodbury. ADS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-141). Orders instructions to all Navy officers not to accept presents from any foreign state or ruler without previous congressional consent.

Jan 4 *From Benjamin Birdsall.* *8*

Jan 4 From William Alexander Harrison. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-0750). Resigns as district attorney in Virginia.

Jan 4 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy and Marine officers' commissions for signature.

Jan 4 Check to self for $50 for pew rent at First Presbyterian Church in Washington. DS, Gallery of History, 1994, document 176787 (mAJs).

Jan 5 *To Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *9*
Jan 5 *From Aaron Ward.* *11*
[cJan 6] *To Roger Brooke Taney.* *11*
Jan 6 *To James Kearney.* *12*

Jan 6 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-0764). *HRDoc* 28, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 254); Richardson, 3:37–38. Asks for direction on the disposition of a lion and two horses presented by the sultan of Morocco to Tangier consul James R. Leib, and recommends distributing other foreign gifts deposited in the State Department to their original intended recipients.

Jan 6 From George Bender. ALS, DNA-RG 108 (24-0753). Former career Army officer seeks a War Department clerkship to avoid destitution.

Jan 6 *From the Indiana General Assembly.* *13*

Jan 6 From Edward Kavanagh. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0015). Submits Patrick Barry's Dec 30, 1833, petition to remit his fine for unwittingly receiving smuggled goods and to release him from prison. Referred by AJ for report. Recommended for clemency by Albert Smith and approved by AJ Mar 7.

Jan 6 *From John Mushat.* *14*

Jan 6 From Morgan L. Smith et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). New York City Democratic Republican Young Men recommend Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney.

Jan 6 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 233 (24-0761). *HRDoc* 29, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 254). Reports on Riah Gilson & Co.'s withdrawal from their Potomac bridge contract and the provisional acceptance of Orange H. Dibble's substitute proposal.

Jan 6 Check to James Reeside for $4,000 on loan. DS, DLC (44).

Jan 6 *Henry Toland to William Berkeley Lewis.* *16*

[Jan 7] To Edward Everett. N, MHi (24-0772). Invitation to dinner.

Jan 7 *To John Forsyth.* *18*

Jan 7 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-0792). *HRDoc* 29, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 254); Richardson, 3:38. Transmits Taney's Jan 6 report on the Potomac bridge.

Jan 7 *From Francis Preston Blair.* *22*

Jan 7 From John Yates Cebra et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). New York City Common Council members recommend William M. Price for district attorney.

Jan 7 Receipted bill for $5,953 from Lewis Veron & Co. for White House furnishings. DS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-891).

Jan 7 Daniel Carroll Brent to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (T1–7). Requests an extension of his furlough before taking up consular duties at Paris. Referred by AJ for report.

Jan 8 From Samuel Smith Bowne et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). New York legislators recommend John W. Edmonds for district attorney.

Jan 8 From Daniel Kellogg. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-0926). Recommends clemency for imprisoned smuggler Patrick Bears, who is ailing and unable to pay his judgment. Approved by AJ Jan 14.

Jan 8 From Daniel Kellogg. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-0954). Recommends clemency for imprisoned smuggler Leonard Bowker, who is poor and has been sufficiently punished.

[Jan] 8 From Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Explains that he had endorsed Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney in New York before learning of William M. Price's candidacy.

Jan 8 From William Ramsay. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-91). Asks that he and other long-serving Navy lieutenants be promoted to master commandant. Referred by AJ to Woodbury for report.

Jan 8	From Charles H. Staples. ALS, THer (24-0797). Praises AJ's 1833 distribution bill veto and recalls his service with AJ in the Creek campaign.	
Jan 8	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits a midshipman's warrant and Isaac Chauncey's Navy Board commission for signature.	
Jan 8	From Silas Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Presses John W. Edmonds's candidacy for district attorney in New York over any competitor except Jacob Sutherland.	
Jan 8	Check to William Berkeley Lewis for $249.50 for wine. Abstract, Kenneth W. Rendell catalog (24-0795).	
Jan 9	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 75 (T494-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-12). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Transmits a Sep 26, 1833, cession treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians in Illinois and Michigan.	
Jan 9	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0826). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:339–40; Richardson, 3:38–39. Transmits the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi treaty and recommends ratification on condition of confirming with the Indians its provisions for private claims payments.	
Jan 9	*From John Pemberton.*	*23*
Jan 9	From Levi Woodbury. N, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Reports in reply to William Ramsay's Jan 8 appeal that there are no master commandant vacancies and that increasing their numbers without need would depart from all precedent.	
Jan 9	Pardon for ship captain Thomas S. Cowperthwaite on a charge of piracy. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0806; T967-1).	
Jan 9	AJ memorandum of Emily Tennessee Donelson's accounts for $203.97 in miscellaneous expenses since Jul 1833. ADS, DLC (44).	
Jan 9	Check to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $203.97 to pay Emily Donelson's accounts. Abstract, Charles Hamilton Autographs catalog (24-0823).	
Jan 10	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0853). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:341. Nominates Washington, D.C., justices of the peace for reappointment.	
Jan 10	From John Black. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-23). Submits a recommendation from Duncan S. Walker for Alexander B. Sterret as surveyor general of Louisiana public lands.	
Jan 10	From William B. Conway. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M873-75). Recommends Hezekiah G. Rogers for office.	
Jan 10	*From Thomas Jefferson Donelson.*	*24*
Jan 10	From Thomas Lyon Hamer. ALS copy, CSmH (24-0849). Recommends Addison Philleo for an Illinois land office.	
Jan 10	From John Pemberton. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). ALS draft, PHi (24-0851). Recommends William J. Dubs for consul at Maracaibo.	
Jan 11	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*25*
Jan 11	From Louis McLane. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0860). Submits an account of State Department incidental and contingent expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1833.	

Jan 11 From Henry Alexander Wise. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-21). Recommends Washington G. Singleton for district attorney in Virginia. Referred by AJ to nominate him.

Jan 11 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.

Jan 11 Henry Toland to William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (44). Sends receipts for AJ's wine purchases and hopes he will nominate other government BUS directors if the incumbent nominees are rejected, or "no Jackson man will get another discount there."

Jan 12 *To Mary Donelson Coffee Hutchings.* *27*

Jan 12 From Margaret Devers. ALS, THer (24-0862). Requests a military pension based on her late husband Isaac Devers's War of 1812 service.

Jan 13 *To Francis Preston Blair.* *28*

Jan 13 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0877). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates Delaware district attorney George Read for reappointment.

Jan 13 From Edward Lucas. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-21). Recommends Washington G. Singleton for district attorney in Virginia.

Jan 13 From Job Pierson. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Transmits a petition recommending John W. Edmonds for district attorney in New York.

Jan 13 From William Cabell Rives. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-21). Concurs with Henry A. Wise and Edward Lucas in recommending Washington G. Singleton for district attorney in Virginia. Referred by AJ to McLane to nominate him.

Jan 13 From Henry Toland et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Recommend William J. Dubs for consul at Maracaibo.

Jan 13 From Campbell Patrick White. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Submits and endorses recommendations for William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

Jan 14 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0884). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates "William" [Washington] G. Singleton for district attorney in Virginia.

Jan 14 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-0879). Submits William Conner's sale of his family's 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservations for approval. Approved by AJ.

Jan 14 From Thomas Lilly Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Urges William M. Price's superior claims to be appointed New York district attorney and encloses his own letter in the Jan 7 *New York Standard* praising AJ's courageous stance against BUS lawlessness and corruption.

Jan 14 From Frederick Stoever. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0383). Recommends a pardon for mail thief Christian Weirich, of previous good character, family, and politics.

Jan 14 From Henry Alexander Wise. ALS, DNA-RG 26 (24-0886). Introduces Thomas Lumpkin, who requests passage to Georgia on the revenue cutter *Taney*.

Jan 15 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-0893). *HRDoc* 48, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 254). Transmits the annual report of the U.S. Mint.

Jan 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0901). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates Richard W. Greene for reappointment as district attorney in Rhode Island.

Jan 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0903). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates William Noland for commissioner of public buildings in Washington, D.C., in place of Joseph Elgar.

Jan 15 From George Burd et al. to AJ and Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 107 (24-0888). Congressmen recommend Lawrence Taliaferro for requisitions clerk in the War Department.

Jan 15 From Daniel Kellogg. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1047). Recommends releasing Lewis Hutchins, still imprisoned for unpaid court costs after remission of his penalty for smuggling. Approved by AJ Jan 23.

Jan 15 From Noah Noble. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-354). Encloses the Jan 6 Indiana legislative memorial for the extinguishment of Miami Indian land title in the state.

Jan 15 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 59 (24-0968). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends remitting James Dillingham's fine and forfeiture of his ship *Talma* for smuggling, incurred by his unthinkingly carrying jewelry ashore without a permit. Approved by AJ Jan 16.

Jan 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0959). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates William Edmondson for receiver at the Pontotoc, Miss., land office.

Jan 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0961). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:342. Nominates John Killian for register of the St. Helena, La., land office.

Jan 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0963). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:343. Nominates North Carolina district attorney Thomas P. Devereux and Georgia marshal John H. Morel for reappointment.

Jan 16 *From Samuel James Pooley.* *29*

Jan 16 From Campbell Patrick White. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Encloses recommendations for William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

Jan 16 Remission of penalty for smuggling against Patrick Bears and order for his discharge from imprisonment. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0905; T967-1).

Jan 16 Remission of penalty for smuggling against Leonard Bowker and order for his discharge from imprisonment. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0929; T967-1).

Jan 16 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $300 for White House expenses. DS, THer (mAJs).

Jan 16 Authorization for Anthony Butler to negotiate with Mexico for an extension of time to survey the Mexican/American boundary under the treaty of 1828. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0957).

[Jan 17]	*To Francis Preston Blair.*	*30*
Jan 17	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-12). Transmits a report from the Commissary General of Subsistence showing the expenditures required under the 1832 Creek treaty.	
Jan 17	From Roswell Shurtleff et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Recommend Cyrus Partridge for marshal in Vermont.	
Jan 17	Remission of forfeiture and penalties against James Dillingham for illegally carrying jewelry ashore from his ship *Talma*. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-0965; T967-1).	
Jan 18	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0993). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:343. Submits John S. Lytle for Army paymaster.	
Jan 18	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-0994). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:343. Nominates John S. Lytle for Army paymaster.	
Jan 18	*From James Buchanan.*	*31*
Jan 18	From Martin Dubs. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Encloses the Jan 13 recommendation from Henry Toland et al. to appoint his son William J. Dubs consul at Maracaibo.	
Jan 18	*From Samuel Jobson Jr.*	*32*
Jan 19	To Samuel James Pooley. Printed, *New York Times*, Jul 26, 1834 (mAJs). Thanks him for his gift of razors and his approval of AJ's administration.	
Jan 19	From Sarah Yorke Jackson. Abstract, American Art Association catalog, Apr 8, 1926, item 266 (24-0999). Hopes AJ will spend the summer at the Hermitage.	
Jan 19	From Zalegman Phillips. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Solicits an appointment to office.	
Jan 19	*From Joel Roberts Poinsett.*	*34*
Jan 19	From David Lowry Swain. LC, Nc-Ar (24-1002). Transmits a North Carolina legislative report (Raleigh *Star*, Jan 24, 1834) recommending improvements to the militia system.	
Jan 19	Andrew Jackson Donelson to Roger Brooke Taney. ALS, DNA-RG 23 (24-0996). Recommends Constant M. Eakin for employment in the coast survey.	
Jan 20	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1017). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:344. Nominates Alabama district attorney John Elliot for reappointment.	
Jan 20	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1019). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:344–45. Nominates recess appointees including diplomats, consuls, attorneys, and marshals for confirmation.	
[cJan 20]	*To Hugh Lawson White.*	*35*
Jan 20	From Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1005). *SDoc* 49, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 239). Submits an inventory of foreign presents that U.S. officials abroad had received and deposited in the State Department.	
Jan 20	Revocation of William Coody's commission as captain in the revenue cutter service. DS, DNA-RG 26 (24-1003).	

Jan 21	*From William Mervine.*	*36*
Jan 21	From James O'Brien. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Recommends his father John O'Brien for vice consul at Londonderry, Ireland.	
Jan 22	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1030). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:345. Nominates Huntsville, Ala., land office receiver Samuel Cruse for reappointment.	
Jan 22	From Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1028). *SDoc* 49, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 239). Resubmits his Jan 20 report on foreign presents to U.S. officials, which had been mistakenly sent directly to the Senate.	
Jan 22	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1032). *SDoc* 49, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 239); Richardson, 3:39. Transmits the report on State Department holdings of presents to U.S. agents abroad, in response to a Jan 9 call.	
Jan 22	*From Paul Langlois.*	*37*
Jan 22	From Morgan L. Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Forwards the Jan 6 New York City Democratic Republican Young Men's recommendation of Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney.	
Jan 22	Isaac Hill to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1049). Encloses and urges approval of Daniel Kellogg's Jan 15 appeal to AJ to release smuggler Lewis Hutchins and remit his court costs. Approved by AJ Jan 23.	
Jan 23	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*38*
Jan 23	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1042). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:346. Nominates Charles J. Smith for consul at Para, Brazil.	
Jan 23	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1044). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates Richard L. Page for Navy lieutenant.	
Jan 23	*From James Dalrymple.*	*39*
Jan 24	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1054). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:346. Submits a Quapaw Indian treaty for advice and consent.	
[Jan 24]	From John Sutton. D, DNA-RG 59 (25-0690). Fruiterer appeals for remission of a $400 penalty levied on a false charge of knowingly receiving smuggled oranges and limes. Referred by AJ to McLane for report.	
Jan 24	From John Tyrrill et al. LS, DNA-RG 233 (mAJs). *TPUS*, 12:703–5 (24-1051). Repel arguments against their petition to move the Monroe, Mich., land office to Clinton.	
Jan 24	Remission of costs and discharge from imprisonment for smuggler Lewis Hutchins. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1046; T967-1).	
Jan 25	From Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1058). *HRDoc* 64, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 255). Presents the British government's claim for compensation to owners of the *Francis and Eliza*, seized at New Orleans in 1819 and sold before it could be restored.	

Jan 25 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233; Copy, UkLPR (24-1062). *HRDoc* 64, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 255); Richardson, 3:39. Transmits the British compensation claim for loss of the *Francis and Eliza*.

Jan 25 From Thomas Carbery. ALS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1056). *HRDoc* 70, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 255). Submits the District of Columbia penitentiary inspectors' annual report.

Jan 25 *From Andrew Jackson Jr.* *40*

Jan 25 From Anthony Alfred McDonough. ALS, DLC (44). Condemns AJ's enemies and warns of Robert B. Randolph and other would-be assassins. Endorsed by AJ "worthy the breathings of a christian."

Jan 25 From Orris Parrish. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0075). Urges a pardon for Humphrey Nichols, convicted and imprisoned for counterfeiting on weak evidence. Endorsed by AJ that pardon cannot be granted without support of prosecutor or judge.

Jan 26 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *42*

Jan 26 To Levi Woodbury. AN, DNA-RG 45 (M124-141). Asks to see James Barron's report and correspondence about John Thompson's 1829 contract to build a wall around the Gosport, Va., navy yard.

Jan 26 From Aaron Vanderpoel. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Submits recommendations for John W. Edmonds for district attorney in New York.

Jan 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1085). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:346. Nominates Boston customs collector David Henshaw and surveyor and inspector John McNeil for reappointment.

Jan 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1087). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:346. Withdraws Patrick Macaulay's nomination for consul at Bristol.

Jan [c27] *To Martin Van Buren.* *43*

Jan [27] *To Emily Ward.* *44*

Jan 27 From Brown Brothers & Co. et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-5). Recommend James Corscaden for consul at Londonderry, Ireland.

Jan 27 From John Galbraith et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0386). Support a pardon for mail thief Christian Weirich.

Jan 27 From Betsey Bigelow Trufant. DS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-102). Distraught widow pleads for a pardon and discharge for her son, Army deserter Amory Trufant.

Jan 27 Approval of John Waller Barry's expense account as agent to procure documents on U.S. history from British archives. DS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1066).

Jan 28 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1093). *HRDoc* 70, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 255). Transmits the annual report of the District of Columbia penitentiary inspectors.

Jan 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1095). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates consuls.

Jan 28	*From Willie Blount.*	*44*
Jan 28	From Gideon Lee. ALS draft, N (24-1091). Introduces James Flanagan.	
Jan 28	*From James Thomas.*	*46*
Jan 28	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits James Barron's 1829 report and correspondence on John Thompson's contract to build a wall at the Gosport navy yard.	
Jan 29	*From Eli Simpson Davis.*	*47*
Jan [29]	From James Alexander Hamilton. Printed, *Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton*, pp. 270–79 (mAJs). Proposes a system of offices of deposit to receive and disburse federal funds.	
Jan 29	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1098). Reports that Arkansas land tracts selected by governor John Pope under an 1831 Act to support a public building fund are either incorrectly located or encumbered by private claims.	
Jan 29	From Roger Brooke Taney. LC, DNA-RG 26 (24-1102). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends selling the revenue cutter *Campbell* and building a better sailer to replace her.	
Jan 29	From Elisha Whittlesey. Copy, DNA-RG 233 (24-1103). Asks for AJ's recollection of facts concerning Joseph Atwell and Edward Hayden's claim against the U.S. for losses under a contract to supply pork to his army at New Orleans early in 1815.	
Jan 30	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46; LS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1107). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 13–14 (Serial 239). Communicates the BUS's refusal to relinquish its function as Revolutionary pension agent and transfer the funds, papers, and books to state banks.	
Jan 30	*To Lewis Cass.*	*48*
Jan 30	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1111). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates Alexander Schwartz for consul at Riga, Russia.	
Jan 30	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1113). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates Fayette, Mo., land office register Hampton L. Boon for reappointment.	
Jan 30	From James Asheton Bayard. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Resigns his new appointment as government BUS director. Accepted by AJ Feb 1.	
Jan 30	Andrew Jackson Jr. to William P. Sayle. ALS, DLC (44). Sends $90 in payment and promises the remaining $37 in a few days. Receipted Jul 13.	
Jan 31	*From John Pemberton.*	*49*
Jan 31	From William Wallace et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-19). Indiana legislators recommend James B. Ray for a territorial governorship.	
Jan 31	From Henry Alexander Wise. ALS, DLC (73). Recommends Washington Barrow for office and encloses his application.	
[Jan]	*To Andrew Jackson Donelson.*	*50*
[Jan]	From Charles Alexander Clinton et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Recommend William M. Price for district attorney in New York.	

[cJan] From William Cook, George W. Bullock, et al. DS, DLC (60; 24-0709). Remonstrate against moving the Monroe, Mich., land office to Clinton.

Jan From Charles Henry DeRome. ADS, DNA-RG 75 (24-0712). Requests permission to sell part of his children's Miami treaty reservation.

[Jan] From Jeremiah Dodge et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Recommend William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

[cJan] From Philip Gruenawalt et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0388). Urge a pardon for mail thief Christian Weirich.

Jan *From James Harn et al.* *50*

Jan From Thomas Herttell et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). New York state legislators recommend William M. Price for U.S. attorney.

[cJan] From John Robinson et al., William Blair et al., Cornelius Dowd et al., David Morton et al., James M. Flake et al., Malcom C. Clark et al., Daniel McRae et al., and Leonard Graves et al. DSs, DNA-RG 59 (24-1345). Urge a pardon for James Butler, convicted of pilfering banknotes from the mail, citing his youth, confession of guilt, and upright family.

Jan From Reuben Kendall et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1388). Urge a pardon for convicted mail thief James Butler, whose hope of rehabilitation is destroyed by distant imprisonment among hardened criminals. Approved by AJ Feb 15.

[cJan] From Joseph Meeks et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Oppose the BUS and recommend Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney in New York.

[Jan] From James D. Oliver et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Recommend William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

[cJan] From Robert Robbison et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0392). Urge a pardon for Christian Weirich, who has suffered in prison, repented, and repaid the money he stole. Endorsed by William Wilkins. Approved by AJ Mar 25.

[Jan] From William K. Strong et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Recommend William M. Price for district attorney in New York.

Feb 1 From Churchill Caldom Cambreleng. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0195). Submits pardon petitions for Henry Moad, Peter Valence, and Asa Smith, convicted for participation in a revolt on the ship *Tremont*. Refused by AJ unless approved by the judge or prosecutor.

Feb 1 From Orange Hezekiah Dibble. ALS, DLC (44). Reports good progress in preparations to construct the Potomac Bridge despite obstructionist Army engineers. Referred by AJ to Taney to read and return.

Feb 1 *From Joseph H. Howard.* *54*

Feb 1 *From Joseph Meeks et al.* *56*

Feb 1 Alden Partridge to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DLC (24-1134). Recommends Cyrus Partridge for marshal in Vermont and details his plans to revive "the old republican party" in the state. Referred by AJ to the secretary of the Treasury.

Feb 2 *To James Alexander Hamilton.* *57*
Feb 2 From David M. Lewis. ALS, THer (24-1140). Asks for an office in the South.
Feb 3 *From John Ross.* *58*
Feb 3 *To John Ross.* *59*
Feb 3 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1223). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates James S. Mayfield for commissioner to settle private land claims in Missouri.
Feb 3 From Benjamin Franklin Butler. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 153 (24-1143). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 2–13 (Serial 239). Presents a legal opinion affirming the administration's right to transfer the agency for payment of Revolutionary annuities to state banks and condemning the BUS's refusal to comply.
Feb 3 From Thomas Morris et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Ohio senator and congressmen recommend U.S. marshal John Patterson for reappointment. Approved by AJ.
Feb 3 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1220). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Requests authority to advance funds to the commissioners superintending custom house construction at New York City.
Feb 3 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Reports against midshipman John Weems's request to have his warrant backdated to restore seniority lost by his resignation and reappointment in 1827.
Feb 3 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).
Feb 3 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $572.17 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).
Feb 3 Check to William Berkeley Lewis for $209.27 for coffee and sherry purchases. DS, DLC (44).
Feb 4 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; D fragment, DNA-RG 233 (24-1225). *SDoc* 71, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 239); Richardson, 3:39–41. Communicates and condemns the BUS's refusal to relinquish Revolutionary annuity funds and records, encloses its correspondence with the War Department and Butler's Feb 3 opinion, and requests action by Congress.
Feb 4 To Elisha Whittlesey. LS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1237). *HRRep* 296, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 3–4 (Serial 293). Contradicts Joseph Atwell and Edward Hayden's claim for relief of losses in supplying pork to his army after New Orleans, saying that they had schemed to profit on rising prices by reneging on their contract until he warned them off.
Feb 4 *From Samuel John Bayard.* *59*
Feb 4 *From John Blair.* *60*
Feb 4 From John B. Eldredge. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Accuses Springfield, Mass., armory superintendent John Robb of demoralizing AJ's supporters by appointing incompetents and political

	foes and giving printing to an opposition paper. AJ directs Cass to call on Robb for "explanation & defence."	
Feb 5	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*64*
Feb 5	From Orange Hezekiah Dibble. ALS, DNA-RG 233 (mAJs). *HRRep* 264, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 58–61 (Serial 261). Repels Loammi Baldwin's biased and baseless critique of his plan for the Potomac bridge and complains of the delay it has caused.	
Feb 5	From Elisha William King et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). New York City lawyers recommend Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney.	
Feb 6	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1250). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates Frederick Chatard for Navy lieutenant.	
Feb 6	*From Anthony Butler.*	*64*
Feb 6	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1245). Reports that three sale deeds of private reservations under the 1826 Potawatomi treaty, submitted for presidential approval, lack the required certification that the conveyances were made knowingly and willingly.	
Feb 6	From New Hampshire congressmen. L, DNA-RG 56 (24-1246). Recommend Portsmouth, N.H., customs surveyor Samuel Hall for reappointment.	
Feb 6	*From John Pemberton.*	*70*
Feb 7	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1252). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:347. Nominates Ohio U.S. marshal John Patterson for reappointment.	
Feb 8	*To Charles Gratiot.*	*71*
Feb 8	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*71*
Feb 8	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*72*
Feb 8	To Lewis Sanders Jr. AN, KyLoF (mAJs). Furnishes introductions to Robert Patterson in Philadelphia and to Samuel Swartwout and merchants Suydam, Jackson & Co. in New York.	
Feb 8	*To Antonio López de Santa Anna.*	*72*
[Feb 8]	*From "A Democrat."*	*73*
[cFeb 8]	From Isaac McKeever. Envelope, DLC (12-0377). Recommends John D. Mendenhall for Navy purser. Referred by AJ to the secretary of the Navy.	
Feb 8	From Alden Partridge. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Encloses the Jan 17 memorial from Roswell Shurtleff et al. and urges Cyrus Partridge for marshal in Vermont.	
Feb 8	From Samuel Wallace Ruff. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-91). Asks for promotion from assistant to full Navy surgeon and restoration of his seniority, lost when service abroad delayed his examination. Referred by AJ to Woodbury Apr 25.	
Feb 8	*From Unknown.*	*74*
Feb 8	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits a midshipman's and a sailmaker's warrant for signature.	
Feb 8	Commission for Nicholas Philip Trist and Jeremy Robinson to receive Spanish archives on Louisiana and Florida. LC, DNA-RG 59; Copies, DNA-RG 59 (24-1260).	

[cFeb 8] Statement by Robert Brown. ADS, DNA-RG 233 (22-0923). *HRRep* 264, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 64 (Serial 261). Defends Orange H. Dibble's arch and pier design for the Potomac bridge against Loammi Baldwin's strictures. Endorsed by AJ.

Feb 9 From Charles Biddle. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-87). Forwards Nathaniel Burwell's complaint of James F. Preston's appointment to West Point in preference to Burwell's son Nathaniel.

Feb 9 *From Samuel Cassedy.* *74*

Feb 9 *From Unknown.* *76*

Feb 10 *To Hardy Murfree Cryer.* *76*

Feb 10 From Charles Gratiot. LC, DNA-RG 77 (24-1279). Recommends that construction of Fort Calhoun remain suspended until the foundation of the Rip Raps has settled.

Feb 10 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-28). Upholds James Lear's title to a Missouri tract against rival preemption claimants. Patent ordered by AJ Feb 10.

Feb 10 From Samuel Chester Reid. ADS, DNA-RG 76; ADS copy, DLC (24-1283). Presents a claim against Portugal for the 1814 capture and destruction of his privateer *General Armstrong* by British warships in Fayal harbor at the Azores.

Feb 10 From George Vashon. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-79). Submits a treaty with the Western Cherokees enlarging their territory and increasing their share of tribal annuities to accommodate recent arrivals and encourage further emigration from the East.

Feb 10 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

Feb 11 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1288). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:349. Nominates customs officers for reappointment.

Feb 11 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1290). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:349. Nominates Gabriel G. Williamson for Navy lieutenant.

Feb 11 From Benjamin Aymar & Co. LS, DNA-RG 59 (T690-1). Request a consulate at Port Orotava in Tenerife and recommend Francis G. Ventoso to fill it.

Feb 11 From Nicolas-Marie, Vicomte de Léaumont. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Gives notice of the death of the Marquis de Fontenilles, and renews his and Chevalier de Rossignol-Grandmont's appeal for Revolutionary pensions. Referred by AJ to McLane to reply that the pension laws do not cover their case and they must apply to Congress.

Feb 12 *To Cabinet members.* *77*

Feb 12 To Lewis Cass. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-34). Encloses recommendations for an agent to locate and sell reservations under the 1832 Potawatomi treaty and inquires for correspondence in the War Department on the Georgia-Florida boundary.

Feb 12 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *78*

Feb 12 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1293). *HRDoc* 100, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256).

Reports, in reply to a House call, that the State Department holds no previously uncommunicated papers on the Georgia-Florida boundary.

Feb 12 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1299). *HRDoc* 100, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256); Richardson, 3:41. Transmits McLane's report on the Georgia-Florida boundary.

Feb 12 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1295). *HRDoc* 101, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 256). In reply to a House call, submits a list and valuation of foreign presents to U.S. officials deposited by them in the State Department.

Feb 12 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1301). *HRDoc* 101, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256); Richardson, 3:41. Transmits McLane's report on foreign presents to U.S. officials now held in the State Department.

Feb 12 Check to Nathaniel Pope Causin for $19 for medical attendance. DS, DLC (44).

Feb 12 *Enos Thompson Throop to Martin Van Buren.* *79*

Feb 13 *To John Ross.* *80*

Feb 13 From Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1303). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:350–56. Submits Army promotions and appointments.

Feb 13 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1321). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:349. Nominates Army officers for appointment and promotion.

Feb 13 From Archibald Yell. ALS, DLC (24-1324). Asks to be appointed judge or attorney in Arkansas Territory and assesses its political personages and prospects.

Feb 13 *James Alexander Hamilton to Martin Van Buren.* *81*

Feb 14 To Louis McLane. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Refers for reply a Feb 14 House call for information on Spanish duties on U.S. trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Feb 14 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1338). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:349. Nominates Henry T. Williams for surveyor general of Louisiana public lands.

Feb 14 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1340). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:356. Nominates Benjamin J. Totten for Navy lieutenant.

Feb 14 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1342). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:357. Nominates customs collectors for reappointment.

[Feb 14] From Wolcott Lawrence et al. DS, MiU-C (mAJs). *TPUS*, 12:732–33 (24-1336). Oppose removing the Monroe, Mich., land office to Clinton, a place remote and unfit, and charge its proponents with deception and falsehood.

Feb 14 From Silas Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Encloses a petition for John W. Edmonds for district attorney in New York, whose signers merit special confidence.

Feb 15 *To Ira Irvine Hitchcock.* *81*
Feb 15 From James Alexander Hamilton. LS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0199). Opposes clemency for Henry Moad, Peter Valence, and Asa Smith for attempted revolt on the *Tremont*. Concurred by Samuel Rossiter Betts. Pardon refused by AJ, as he "never departs" from the judge and attorney's recommendation, they being "the shield to innocence as well as the punishers of Guilt."
Feb 15 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1397). Introduces Thomas Oxnard, an American residing at Marseille, who commanded the War of 1812 privateer *True Blooded Yankee*.
Feb 15 Pardon and order of release for convicted mail thief James Butler. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1344; T967-1).
Feb 15 *John Walker Jr. to James Israel Standifer.* *82*
Feb 16 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *83*
Feb 16 *From Henry Horn.* *85*
Feb 17 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1404). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:356–57. Nominates customs and land officers for reappointment.
Feb 17 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1408). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:357. Nominates Springfield, Ill., land office receiver John Taylor for reappointment.
Feb 17 From Robert Finley Canfield. ALS, Koninklijk Huisarchief, The Haag, Netherlands (24-1402). Resigns as customs appraiser at New Orleans. Accepted by AJ Mar 5 and referred to Taney.
Feb 17 From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-12). Transmits a report from Elbert Herring on proposed negotiations with the Ohio Wyandots and a letter from governor Robert Lucas to John Thomson.
Feb 17 From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-12). Reports that appointing an agent to locate Potawatomi reservations will require an appropriation, and describes correspondence in the War Department on the Georgia-Florida boundary.
Feb 17 *From Henry Horn.* *86*
Feb 17 *From Unknown.* *87*
Feb 17 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).
Feb 18 *To Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *87*
Feb 18 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1425). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:357. Nominates a U.S. attorney and land office register for reappointment.
Feb 18 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1427). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:357. Nominates Owen Burns for Navy lieutenant.
Feb 18 To Peter Grayson Washington. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1429). Appoints him acting Treasurer in John Campbell's absence.
Feb 18 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1411). Submits Peter Labadie's sale of his Miami treaty reservation for approval.

Feb 18 From Elijah Hayward. LS and Copy, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1414). Submits the sale by Robert Armstrong's heirs of his 1817 Wyandot treaty reservation for approval.

Feb 18 From William Cabell Rives. ALS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1423). Informs that Washington G. Singleton was confirmed as district attorney in Virginia under a wrong name, making renomination necessary.

Feb 19 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1432). Draft, DLC (77). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:357–58. Renominates Washington G. Singleton for district attorney in Virginia under his correct name.

Feb 19 From John Pemberton. ALS draft, PHi (24-1430). Recommends Edward Tilghman, of a worthy but distressed family, for Navy midshipman.

Feb 19 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits William P. Bradburn's midshipman's warrant for signature.

Feb 19 William Augustus Slacum to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-91). Reports an attempted coup at Lima, Peru, led by former president Augustín Gamarra. Referred by AJ to McLane.

Feb 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1435). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:358. Nominates Thomas B. Monroe for district judge in Kentucky.

Feb 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1437). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:358. Nominates customs appraisers at New Orleans.

Feb 20 *From Hector Craig.* *89*

[cFeb 20] From John Hargrave. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0323). Solicits a pardon on his conviction for assault with a dangerous weapon while defending himself in a shipboard affray.

[cFeb 20] From William Dargue et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0327). Urge a pardon for John Hargrave, citing his high character and placid temper.

[cFeb 20] From Mathias Riker et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0325). Urge a pardon for John Hargrave, citing his good character and lack of harmful intent.

[cFeb 20] From William W. Van Loan et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0326). Jurors in John Hargrave's assault trial recommend him for pardon.

Feb 20 From Betsey Hawley. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (T229-1). Complains again of the official conspiracy to cheat her out of her late brother Isaac P. Hawley's claim against Colombia, and threatens to sue. Referred by AJ to McLane for reply.

Feb 20 *From John.* *90*

Feb 20 From John Tipton. ALS, InHi (mAJs; 24-1434). Submits his claim as legal heir of Miami chief La Gros to four Indiana sections granted him in an 1826 treaty.

Feb 21 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1443). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:358. Withdraws the nomination of Austin J. Raines for consul at Monterey, California.

[Feb 21] From Thomas James. ADS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-883; 24-1439). *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society* 10 (1953): 87–89. Asks to be appointed to treat with the Comanches, who are eager for U.S. trade, protection, and benefits.

Feb 21 From William A. Jones et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Ask that Alexander Thomson be appointed commercial agent at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Feb 21 From Louis McLane. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). Reminds that the District of Columbia penitentiary inspectors' commissions will expire Mar 2.

Feb 21 From Peter Dumont Vroom. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommends Marmaduke Burrough for chargé d'affaires in South America or Europe.

Feb 21 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-141). Asks for a reply to midshipman Guert Gansevoort's mother's query about his promotion, and encloses a letter from a former Federalist characterizing public sentiment. Forwarded by AJ to Woodbury.

Feb 22 *To William Cabell Rives.* *90*

Feb 22 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1445). Submits for ratification a convention supplementing the 1832 commercial treaty with Chile.

Feb 22 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1456). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:359; Richardson, 3:41. Transmits the supplemental convention with Chile for advice and consent.

Feb 22 *From William Henry Haywood Jr.* *91*

Feb 22 From David Jameson. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1536). Begs remission of his $400 penalty for smuggling, pleading poverty, ignorance, and innocent intent. Referred by AJ for report. Approved by AJ Jun 25.

Feb 22 From William Pickering. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1449). Resigns as collector at Portsmouth, N.H., and hails AJ's wise administration. Accepted by AJ Mar 1.

Feb 22 From Samuel Treat. LS, DLC (24-1453; mAJs). Charges that Daniel P. Drown, applicant to be customs collector at Portsmouth, N.H., is a bankrupt and a Calhounite and was a flagrant smuggler during the embargo. Referred by AJ to the Treasury secretary.

Feb 22 From Silas Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-141). Transmits Marine lieutenant Charles C. Tupper's appeal for promotion to brevet captain. Referred by AJ to Cass and by Cass to Woodbury.

Feb 23 *From William Cabell Rives.* *93*

Feb 24 To Benjamin Franklin Butler. ANS, DLC (75). Requests a legal opinion on William Campbell's appeal for refund of his payments on behalf of John Boles for lead land leases at Galena.

Feb 24 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1464). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:359. Nominates District of Columbia penitentiary inspectors for reappointment.

Feb 24	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1466). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:360. Nominates Navy assistant surgeons and a lieutenant.	
Feb 24	*From James Alexander Hamilton.*	*94*
Feb 24	From Albert Galliton Harrison. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1458). Resigns as commissioner to settle Missouri land claims. Accepted by AJ Apr 5.	
Feb 24	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1460). Reports no evidence or complaints of misconduct by George W. Martin as agent to locate reservations under the 1830 Choctaw treaty.	
Feb 24	From Peter Menard et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (24-1461). Ask permission for Peter Menard to sell part of his Ohio reservation under the 1817 Wyandot treaty.	
Feb 24	From Nathaniel Pitcher Tallmadge. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Encloses and seconds the Feb 5 New York City attorneys' recommendation of his brother Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney.	
Feb 24	From Richard P. Thompson et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1562). New Jersey legislators urge a release for Thomas Cowperthwaite, pardoned for piracy but still held for court costs he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ Mar 3.	
Feb 24	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).	
Feb 25	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1478). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:360. Nominates Tuscaloosa, Ala., land office register John H. Vincent for reappointment.	
Feb 25	From Alexander Mosby Clayton. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1468). *TPUS*, 21:913–14. Resigns as Arkansas Territory judge and recommends William B. R. Horner to succeed him.	
Feb 25	*From Efar Tustennugga.*	*95*
Feb 25	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*97*
Feb 25	From Myndert Van Schaick et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). State legislators from New York City ask that a city resident be appointed U.S. district attorney.	
Feb 25	Remission of fine and costs and order of release for prisoner John. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1470; T967-1).	
Feb 25	*Charles Cassedy to John Donelson Coffee.*	*98*
Feb 25	Thomas Lilly Smith to Andrew Jackson Donelson. LC, DNA-RG 39 (24-1475). Among federal officers pending nomination for new terms, identifies four U.S. marshals who have unsettled account balances.	
Feb 26	From Mahlon Dickerson et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommend Marmaduke Burrough for chargé d'affaires in South America.	
Feb 26	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (24-1488). Proposes fixing William Edmondson's bond as receiver at the Chickasaw Cession land office at $60,000.	
Feb 26	From Garret Dorset Wall. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommends Marmaduke Burrough for chargé d'affaires in South America or Europe.	

Feb 26	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Samuel Daggett's Navy gunner's warrant for signature.
Feb 26	Pardon and discharge from imprisonment, upon his payment of court costs, for Robert Cunningham, sentenced to three years for passing a counterfeit BUS note. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1484; T967-1).
Feb 26	*Andrew Jackson Donelson to Robert Todd Lytle.* *99*
Feb 26	Garret Dorset Wall to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1565). Transmits and supports the Feb 24 petition from Richard P. Thompson et al. for release of Thomas Cowperthwaite. Endorsed by AJ.
[Feb 27]	*From Elizabeth Washington Gamble Wirt.* *100*
Feb 27	From Hugh Lawson White. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1490). Encloses Elizabeth Wirt's petition and praises her character and William Wirt's.
Feb 28	*To Lewis Cass.* *102*
Feb 28	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1509). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:363. Nominates district attorneys, marshals, and a territorial secretary for reappointment.
Feb 28	To Levi Woodbury. AN, DLC (24-1512). Requests copies of the correspondence of Navy secretaries Samuel L. Southard and John Branch in 1829 and 1830 about embezzling fourth auditor Tobias Watkins.
[Feb 28]	From John Strohecker et al. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1505). *HRRep* 541, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 35–38 (Serial 263). Complain of South Carolina's exclusion from public contracts and urge Charleston's advantages for naval construction and supply.
Feb 28	From John Strohecker. LS by Charles C. Strohecker, DNA-RG 233 (24-1502). *HRRep* 541, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 38–39 (Serial 263). Presents and reinforces the petition for a naval station and depot at Charleston.
[Feb]	From Edward Baxter. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). Asks that Dundee, Scotland, be made a full consulate and that he be appointed to it.
[Feb]	From Hugh Fitzgerald Feeny et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Indiana state senators recommend Joseph A. Wright for district attorney in a western territory.
[cFeb]	From George Washington Harkins. DS by Charles Laud, DNA-RG 75 (24-0696). Complains that George W. Martin mislocated his Choctaw reservation away from his dwelling, in violation of the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.
[Feb]	From Willis Myers et al. DS, DNA-RG 233 (mAJs). *TPUS*, 12:738–45. Argue against removing the Monroe, Mich., land office to Clinton.
[cFeb]	From Thomas Lawson Price et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Ask that surveyed townships in Cole County, Mo., be promptly offered for sale.
[Feb]	From Unknown. Abstract and facsimile of envelope, Swann Galleries sale 2021, lot 176, Nov 9, 2004 (mAJs). Appeals to

replace deceased Navy Department clerk Thomas R. Miller with his son. Referred by AJ to Woodbury.

Mar 1 *To Churchill Caldom Cambreleng.* *103*

[cMar 1] *To George Wolf.* *103*

Mar 1 From Joshua Carpenter. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1517). Declines reappointment as customs collector at Penobscot, Maine.

Mar 1 From Constant Freeman. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-93). Asks to be appointed cadet at West Point. Referred by AJ to Cass, noting his descent "from the Revolutionary stock who have always claims on the Government."

Mar 1 From Roger Brooke Taney (not sent). LS draft, DNA-RG 56 (24-1519). Considers how much Elizabeth Wirt should be compensated for her late husband William Wirt's final legal services to the government.

Mar 1 From Silas Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). Encloses and concurs with a Feb 19 letter from St. John B. L. Skinner urging that Jacksonian stalwart Heman Lowry be reappointed marshal in Vermont.

Mar 2 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *105*

Mar 2 John Freeman Schermerhorn to Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-921). Proposes a system of governance and laws for the western Indian territory. Endorsed by AJ.

[Mar 3] John James Abert to Lewis Cass. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-102). Recommends infantry lieutenant William G. Williams for brevet captain in the Army engineers.

Mar 3 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1522). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:364. Submits Army engineer promotions.

Mar 3 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1552). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:364. Nominates Army engineer officers for promotion.

Mar 3 *From Alexander Mosby Clayton.* *105*

Mar 3 From William Duncan. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommends Marmaduke Burrough for chargé d'affaires in South America.

Mar 3 From James Page. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommends Marmaduke Burrough for office.

Mar 3 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1542; M235-778). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends payment of Pennsylvania U.S. attorney Benjamin Patton Jr.'s $200 claim for extra service in prosecuting Claysville postmaster Greer Van Sickle for stealing from the mail. Approved by AJ.

Mar 3 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1527; M235-779). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends payment of Richard K. Call's $1,000 claim for legal services and expenses in Supreme Court Florida land claims cases. Approved by AJ.

Mar 3 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1537; M235-778). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends payment of $200 of Kentucky U.S. attorney Thomas B. Monroe's $300 claim for extra service in prosecuting contractor Joseph Jones for stealing from the mail. Approved by AJ.

Mar 3	From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1531; M235-778). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends payment of Samuel Beardsley's $100 claim for helping prosecute William Chamberlain for stealing money from the mail at Utica, N.Y. Approved by AJ.	
Mar 3	William H. Ellis to Roger B. Taney. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (M174-3). Submits revenue cutter captain Andrew Mather's appeal to dismiss lieutenant Robert W. C. Robinette for habitual drunkenness and "gross indecency." Ordered by AJ Mar 3.	
Mar 3	Noah Haynes Swayne to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0079). Repeats his Sep 18, 1833, opposition to pardoning counterfeiter Humphrey Nichols. Submitted to AJ Mar 11.	
Mar 4	*To Moses Dawson.*	*107*
Mar 4	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1571). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:363. Nominates Alexander Hunter for marshal of the District of Columbia.	
Mar 4	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (24-1573). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:364. Nominates George W. Peete for Navy assistant surgeon.	
Mar 4	From Alexander Mosby Clayton. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (24-1554). *TPUS*, 21:921. Withdraws his Mar 3 request for reinstatement as Arkansas Territory judge. AJ accepts resignation Mar 17.	
Mar 4	From John Coffee. AN, THer (24-1557). Georgia congressman proposes to call next day with Richard M. Johnson to discuss Cherokee relations.	
Mar 4	*From Henry Augustus Dingee.*	*107*
Mar 4	From John Pemberton. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). ALS copy, PHi (24-1569). Introduces Marmaduke Burrough and recommends him for a South American diplomatic post.	
Mar 4	From Edward Jones Roberts and John M. Davis. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0429). State that mail thief Christian Weirich is a fit object for clemency.	
Mar 4	From Henry Toland. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Introduces Marmaduke Burrough and recommends him for chargé d'affaires in South America.	
Mar 4	Check to Isaac Bartlett for $31.75 for coach repairs. DS, DLC (44).	
Mar 4	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $458.65 for White House expenses in Feb. DS, DLC (44).	
Mar 4	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses in Mar. DS, DLC (44).	
Mar 4	Remission of court costs and order for release of Thomas S. Cowperthwaite, pardoned Jan 9 on a piracy charge. LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1561; T967-1).	
Mar 5	*From Peter Adolph Grotjan.*	*108*
Mar 5	From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (24-1576). *HRDoc* 170, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 256). In reply to a House call, reports on efforts to procure rescission of discriminating Spanish duties on U.S. trade to Cuba and Puerto Rico.	

Mar 5 — From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1579). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Transmits a recommendation from McLane to rescind an 1833 Treasury order not to levy retaliatory or discriminating tonnage duties on Mexican vessels in U.S. ports. Approved by AJ Mar 8.

[cMar 5] — Andrew Jackson Donelson to Lewis Cass. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (24-1575). Says he delivered no message from AJ about the accounts of former Army sutler William Tharp.

Mar 6 — From David Acheson. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0430). Transmits approvals of clemency for mail thief Christian Weirich from the officers at his trial.

Mar 6 — Edwin Burr to Aaron Ward. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0330). Urges a pardon for convicted assailant John Hargrave. Declined by AJ, requiring the trial record and endorsement of the judge or prosecutor.

Mar 7 — *To Levi Woodbury.* *109*

Mar 7 — *From Anthony Butler.* *110*

Mar 7 — From Richard Keith Call. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-1581). Recommends replacing Pensacola collector Robert Mitchell with Benjamin D. Wright. Referred by AJ for Taney's attention.

Mar 7 — From Churchill Caldom Cambreleng and Campbell Patrick White. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Declare the New York congressional delegation's preference for William M. Price over Daniel B. Tallmadge for district attorney.

Mar 7 — From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-288). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Copy, DNA-RG 233 (24-1583). *HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., p. 30 (Serial 292). Submits the Jan petition of Floridians James Harn et al. and awaits orders for response.

Mar 7 — *From Ishtehotopa et al.* *116*

Mar 7 — *From Ishtehotopa et al.* *118*

Mar 7 — *From William Pitt Preble.* *120*

Mar 7 — From Edwin Wilberforce Robinson. AL, DNA-RG 23 (24-1601). Asks to be appointed an assistant on the coast survey.

Mar 7 — From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.

Mar 8 — *To Thomas Lilly Smith.* *122*

Mar 8 — To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (24-1606). *HRDoc* 170, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256); Richardson, 3:41. Transmits McLane's Mar 5 report on U.S. trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Mar 8 — From Benjamin Franklin Butler. LS, DLC (75). *HRDoc* 123, 26th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 935–36 (Serial 387). Opines that only Congress can relieve William Campbell from his liability for John Boles's debt for Galena lead land leases. Approved by AJ to refer Campbell to Congress.

Mar 8 — From Thomas Hinds. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Requests letters of introduction for Dr. Rush Nutt for his scientific researches abroad. Referred by AJ to McLane to provide them.

Mar 8 — *From Samuel Swartwout.* *122*

Mar 8 *From Samuel Swartwout.* *123*
Mar 8 From Tennessee congressmen. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-34). Recommend William H. Porter for reappointment as West Point cadet.
Mar 9 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *123*
Mar 9 Approval of the court-martial of West Point cadet Alexander Parker Crittenden and sentence of dismissal for unmilitary conduct. DS, DNA-RG 153 (25-0001).
Mar 10 *To Lewis Cass.* *125*
Mar 10 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0032). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:372. Nominates William A. Bloodgood for Navy purser.
Mar 10 *To George Wolf.* *126*
Mar 10 From William Carter. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (25-0019). Resigns as Navy midshipman.
Mar 10 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0023). Reports in response to Louis Pilegar and Catharine Myott Pilegar's Nov 12, 1833, petition to sell her 1829 Winnebago treaty reservation that the treaty does not entitle her to one.
Mar 10 From Joshua Hooper Jr. et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0026). Recommend John Burnham for Penobscot district customs collector in Maine.
Mar 10 From Eliakim W. Hutchings et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0027). Recommend John Burnham for Penobscot district customs collector.
[cMar 10] From Isaac Perry et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0028). Recommend John Burnham for Penobscot district customs collector.
Mar 10 From John McCracken Robinson et al. LS, ICHi (25-0030). Illinois senators and congressmen recommend midshipman William O. Slade for Navy purser.
Mar 10 Remission of fine and order for release for customs violator Patrick Barry. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0010; T967-1).
Mar 10 Samuel Oldham to Henry Jackson. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-94). Recommends Thomas Owen for cadet at West Point. Referred by AJ to Cass that Oldham "is a highly respectable man whose statement may be relied on."
Mar 11 *To the United States Senate.* *126*
Mar 11 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0122). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:371. Nominates William M. Price and Lewis Sanders Jr. for district attorney in New York and Kentucky respectively.
Mar 11 *From Harry Cage.* *139*
Mar 11 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0035). States that Catharine Myott's reservation under the 1829 Winnebago treaty is one section, not two, and that Catharine Pilegar has not proved herself the same person. Returned by AJ to require proof of her marriage.
Mar 11 From Jonathan Homer. ALS, DLC (44). Eulogizes Massachusetts Revolutionary heroes John Hancock and Michael Jackson and introduces congressman William Jackson.

Mar 11	*From Samuel Smith.*	*140*
Mar 11	From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 56; Copy, DNA-RG 23 (25-0083). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Recommends transferring superintendence of the U.S. coastal survey from the Treasury to the Navy Department. Approved by AJ Mar 11.	
Mar 11	From Unknown. AN, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (mAJs). Admonishes AJ to "take warning" from an enclosed newspaper clipping about Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey not to trust unscrupulous advisors against the popular will.	
[Mar 11]	Refusal of pardon for imprisoned counterfeiter Humphrey Nichols. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0038).	
Mar 11	Andrew Anderson to James Webb. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0559). Shipmaster appeals for remission of his $1600 penalty for illegally transporting two slaves for sale in a ship under 40 tons, pleading innocent intent. Approved by AJ Mar 31.	
Mar 12	To Elijah Hayward. Printed, Robert Mayo, *The Affidavit of Andrew Jackson* (1840), p. 40 (25-0135). Proposes a GLO clerkship for Robert Mayo, who is in need and pledges to perform faithfully and diligently and not interfere with others in the office.	
Mar 12	To Louis McLane. Abstract, Carnegie Book Shop, catalog 239 (mAJs). Sends a letter in cipher and a Spanish paper to translate.	
Mar 12	*To Princess Victoria.*	*142*
Mar 12	From Benjamin Franklin Butler. ADS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-781). Supports Richard K. Call's claim for $2,500 for arguing Florida land claims cases in the Supreme Court. Approved by AJ for $2,000 Mar 12.	
Mar 12	From Mann Page Lomax. DS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-98). Claims the right by brevet rank to command the Third Artillery Regiment in absence of its senior officers. Referred by AJ to Cass for report.	
Mar 12	From John I. Mumford. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0136). Defends Oswego, N.Y., customs collector John Grant Jr.'s political loyalty and recommends his reappointment.	
Mar 12	*From John Ross et al.*	*142*
Mar 12	*From John Ross.*	*145*
Mar 13	From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0146). Recommends approving the location of Pepeneway's Potawatomi treaty reservation. Approved by AJ Mar 14.	
Mar 13	From Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0205). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0149). Returns AJ's request for report on seamen Henry Moad, Peter Valence, and Asa Smith, whose pardon he has already denied.	
Mar 13	From Charlotte Wood. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-79). Requests a readmission to West Point for her son John Wood, who had resigned to better prepare himself.	
Mar 13	Final refusal of pardon for Henry Moad, Peter Valence, and Asa Smith for revolt on the ship *Tremont*. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0151).	
Mar 13	Receipted bill from Greenbury Gaither for engraving two dog collars. ADS, DLC (44).	

Mar 14 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0211). *HRDoc* 179, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256). Submits a request from the commissioners under the Neapolitan treaty for more time to adjudicate claims.

Mar 14 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0214). *HRDoc* 179, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 256); Richardson, 3:48. Recommends extending the deadline for commissioners to adjudicate claims under the Neapolitan treaty.

Mar 14 From John A. Brown. *146*

Mar 14 From William Rufus de Vane King. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-241). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0210). *SDoc* 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., p. 114 (Serial 284). Encloses a letter charging improper conduct by the agents certifying Creek reservations in Alabama. Referred by AJ to Cass to suspend all grants pending investigation.

Mar 14 From William H. Smith. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Asks to be appointed an agent in Africa.

Mar 14 Joseph Inslee Anderson to Andrew Jackson Donelson. LC, DNA-RG 217 (25-0208). States that Arthur P. Hayne's office as navy agent abroad does not exempt him from paying customs duty on foreign-made furniture he brings home.

Mar 15 To Samuel Swartwout. *147*

Mar 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0224). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:372. Nominates consuls.

Mar 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0226). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:372–73. Nominates land office registers and receivers.

Mar 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0232). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:373–76. Nominates customs officers.

Mar 15 From Orange Hezekiah Dibble. Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (25-0218). *HRDoc* 51, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 29–30 (Serial 272). States his urgent need of funds and requests reimbursement for his purchase of materials to construct the Potomac bridge.

Mar 15 From William B. Fling et al. Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Morning Journal* (mAJs). Delegation of Philadelphia furniture and carriage makers opposed to deposit removal requests an audience to present their grievances in person.

Mar 15 From Samuel Stearns Houghton. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-102). Urges approval of Betsey B. Trufant's plea for pardon and discharge for her son, Army deserter Amory Trufant.

Mar 15 James Alexander Hamilton to [Louis McLane]. LS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0332). Recommends assailant John Hargrave for clemency, enclosing judge Samuel R. Betts's concurrence and the trial record. Approved by AJ Mar 22.

Mar 16 To Andrew Jackson Jr. *151*

Mar 16 From Leonard Jarvis. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0245). Urges the reappointment of "old democrat" William King as Bath, Maine, customs collector.

Mar 17	*To John A. Brown.*	*152*
Mar 17	*To William B. Fling et al.*	*153*
Mar 17	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0258). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:372. Nominates Thomas J. Lacy for Arkansas Territory judge.	
Mar 17	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0260). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:376. Nominates Washington, N.C., customs collector Thomas H. Blount for reappointment.	
Mar 17	To William IV, King of Great Britain. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0263). Congratulates him on the birth of his niece, Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge.	
Mar 17	From Nathaniel Burwell. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-87). Complains that his son Nathaniel Burwell has been unfairly passed over for appointment to West Point.	
Mar 17	*From John Ross et al.*	*154*
Mar 17	*From Samuel Swartwout.*	*157*
Mar 17	From Henry Swinton. Draft, CtHi (25-0256). Reports public enthusiasm in Hartford, Conn., for AJ's "noble stand" against the BUS despite the Bank party's agitation and intimidation.	
Mar 17	From Henry Toland. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Introduces Jacob Broom of Philadelphia, seeking government employment.	
Mar 17	Elizabeth Anderson Martin to Catherine Donelson Martin. ALS, TNJ (25-0251). Gives news of AJ's household, Washington society, and fears of smallpox. Franked by AJ.	
Mar 18	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0265). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:377. Proposes Army assistant surgeon appointments.	
Mar 18	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0267). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:377. Nominates Army assistant surgeons.	
Mar 18	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Returns the statement of former Army assistant surgeon Charles S. Frailey.	
Mar 18	From Alexander Walter Porée. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-89). Asks to be reappointed cadet at West Point.	
Mar 18	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits a midshipman's and a sailmaker's warrant for signature.	
Mar 18	Check for $13 to St. John's Church in Washington for quarterly pew rent. DS, DLC (44).	
Mar 19	To Lewis Cass. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-34). Refers the Mar 17 memorial from John Ross et al.	
Mar 19	*To Andrew Jackson Hutchings*	*158*
Mar 19	*To Edward Livingston.*	*159*
Mar 19	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0286). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:376. Nominates Joseph Sewall for customs collector at Bath, Maine.	
Mar 19	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0288). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:377. Nominates Wooster, Ohio, land office register Joseph S. Lake for reappointment.	

Mar 19 From Lewis Cass. ADS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-781). Submits Francis S. Key's claim of $3,440 for services in Alabama from Oct 1833 to Jan 1834. Approved by AJ Mar 19.

Mar 19 From Henry Horn. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688–89). Recommends Alexander W. Porée, who resigned from West Point to prepare for examinations, for reappointment.

Mar 19 From Albert Smith. ADS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0280). Defends his conduct as marshal in Maine against charges of fraud and forgery.

Mar 19 From Louis McLane. *159*

Mar 19 From John Moss. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Recommends the Rothschilds over Welles & Co. to receive French indemnity payments at Paris and warns of BUS over-extension for insidious ends.

Mar 19 From Captain Pollard et al. *160*

Mar 19 From Jacob Schmuck. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-101). Army captain wounded in War of 1812 asks for a furlough to recover from illness and for his overdue brevet commission. Disapproved by AJ with direction to appeal through proper channels.

Mar 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0298). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:376–77. Nominates Florida governor William P. Duval and marshals Albert Smith and James W. Exum for reappointment and John P. Hale for New Hampshire district attorney.

Mar 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0301). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:377. Nominates Charles Scott for justice of the peace in Alexandria, D.C.

Mar 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0303). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:378. Nominates Maryland customs surveyors for reappointment.

Mar 20 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0292). *SDoc* 203, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 240). In response to a Senate call, submits the record detailing British rejection of Ira H. Allen's claim for compensation for the 1796 seizure of his father Ira Allen's ship *Olive Branch* and its cargo of arms.

Mar 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0306). *SDoc* 203, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 240); Richardson, 3:49. Transmits McLane's report on the *Olive Branch* claim.

Mar 20 From Roger Brooke Taney. LC, DNA-RG 26 (25-0297). Proposes purchasing a vessel for customs enforcement around Chesapeake Bay. Approved by AJ.

Mar 20 From Peter Dumont Vroom. ALS, DNA-RG 233; Copy, DNA-RG 46 (25-0309). ALS draft, NjR-Philhower Collection (mAJs). *SDoc* 239, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 240). Transmits New Jersey's acceptance of a settlement of its disputed boundary with New York and requests congressional approval.

Mar 21 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0313). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:379. Submits Army officer promotions.

Mar 21 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0315). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:378. Nominates Army officers for promotion.

Mar 21 From William B. Smith. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0468). Shipmaster asks remission of forfeiture of his $400 bond, incurred for leaving a dangerous crew member abroad without properly discharging him. Approved by AJ Mar 27.

Mar 21 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits navy agent commissions for signature.

Mar 22 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-98). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Submits a report by Alexander Macomb that senior officers in the Third Artillery Regiment are on duty even if not at posts and that Mann P. Lomax is not entitled to command. Endorsed by AJ to station a field officer at Lomax's post to "put an end" to his complaints.

Mar 22 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0317). Requests approval of the location of the Chickasaw Cession land office.

Mar 22 From William Marshall. ALS, DLC (25-0319). Introduces Dr. Foster of Indiana and recommends him for a territorial office.

Mar 24 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *165*

Mar 24 *To Louis McLane.* *166*

Mar 24 From William Learned Marcy. LS, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (25-0342). ALS draft, NSyU (mAJs). *SDoc* 239, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 2 (Serial 240). Transmits the boundary agreement between New York and New Jersey for congressional approval.

Mar 24 From Ogden, Ferguson & Co. et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). Recommend William R. Lloyd for consul at Gloucester, England.

Mar 24 Pardon for convicted assailant John Hargrave and order for his discharge from imprisonment on payment of costs. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0322; T967-1).

Mar 25 *To Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *167*

Mar 25 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0366). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:378. Withdraws the nomination of William P. Duval for a new term as Florida Territory governor.

Mar 25 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0348). Recommends approving Louison Godfroy's sale of part of his 1826 Miami treaty reservation to John Miller.

Mar 25 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0352). Recommends approving the sale of Meeksumau's 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservation to John Wills. Approved by AJ.

[cMar 25] From Andrew Mortimer Hunt, Augustus Langworthy, and Charles Ballance. DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0355). Complain of the remoteness of the Quincy, Ill., land office and request its removal to Peoria.

Mar 25 From Joseph Mills White. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Reports that James D. Westcott Jr. wishes to be Florida district attorney and George K. Walker to be territorial secretary.

Mar 26 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *168*

Mar 26 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0373). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:380. Withdraws the nominations of George K. Walker for Florida district attorney and James D. Westcott Jr. for territorial secretary, and nominates Walker for secretary and Westcott for attorney.

Mar 26 From John McClellan Hood. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (25-0368). Recommends his son, Lieutenant Washington Hood, for professor of drawing at West Point.

Mar 26 From John Pemberton. ALS draft, PHi (25-0371). Recommends John Neagle for professor of drawing at West Point.

Mar 26 From William Cabell Rives. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-89). Asks that his nephew, dismissed cadet John Pollard, be readmitted to West Point, promising better attention to his studies.

Mar 26 From Richard Pollard. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-89). Encloses and seconds William C. Rives's appeal to readmit his son John Pollard to West Point.

Mar 26 Pardon and discharge from prison for mail thief Christian Weirich. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0375; T967-1).

Mar 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0448). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:380. Nominates Jersey City assistant customs collector Aaron Ogden for reappointment.

Mar 27 *To Aaron Vail.* *169*

[cMar 27] From Moses Foster. D, DNA-RG 75 (25-0432). Asks that his 640-acre Choctaw treaty reservation be located within adjoining sections on one side of the river.

Mar 27 From Daniel LeRoy. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0436). Resigns as district attorney in Michigan.

Mar 27 From Isaac McKim. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-79). Encloses and supports Charlotte Wood's Mar 13 appeal to readmit her son John Wood to West Point.

[cMar 27] From Roger Brooke Taney. AD, THer (21-1247). Submits the Alexandria Canal Company's request to release funds appropriated for an aqueduct across the Potomac at Georgetown. Approved by AJ.

Mar 27 From [Roger Brooke Taney]. D, DNA-RG 56 (25-0438). Transmits documents supporting the Alexandria Canal Company's fund request. Approved by AJ Mar 27.

Mar 27 Authorization to Welles & Co. of Paris to receive French indemnity payments to the U.S. under the treaty of 1831. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-80). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0435). DS marked "cancelled" and noted by AJ on Jun 27, 1835, to substitute Rothschild.

Mar 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0487). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:380. Nominates John H. Eaton for governor of Florida Territory.

Mar 28 From Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Submits papers needing decision from Tripoli consul Daniel S. McCauley and requests a leave for David Porter. Approved by AJ if there is someone reliable to assume his duties as chargé at Turkey.

Mar 28 From James Kirke Paulding. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Recommends Robert W. Weir for drawing master at West Point.

Mar 28 *From John Ross et al.* *170*

Mar 28 Remission of shipmaster William B. Smith's $400 forfeiture for leaving a crew member abroad without properly discharging him. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0466).

Mar 29 From Charles Biddle. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-87). Encloses Nathaniel Burwell's Mar 17 appeal for his son Nathaniel Burwell's admission to West Point.

Mar 29 From Benjamin Franklin Butler. LC, DNA-RG l53 (25-0489). *HRExdoc 55*, 31st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 898–902 (Serial 602). Opines that AJ may approve the conveyance by will of La Gros's Miami reservation to John Tipton subject to its allowability under Indiana law.

Mar 29 *From William Alexander Harris.* *173*

Mar 29 *From Gabriel Holmes, Alexander Anderson, and William Belvidere Meares.* *174*

Mar 29 From Francis Scott Key et al. DS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-88). Urge reinstating William Johns, West Point cadet who withdrew before his examination.

Mar 29 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy assistant surgeons' commissions for signature.

Mar 29 Andrew Jackson Donelson to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-77). Encloses a letter censuring the character of Alexandria, D.C., justice of the peace nominee Charles Scott, with AJ's request to send it and Scott's recommendations to the Senate.

Mar 31 *To Walter Lowrie.* *176*

Mar 31 *From Thomas Grayson Bradford.* *177*

Mar 31 *From Levi Colbert.* *178*

Mar 31 From John De Putron, Jonathan C. Bond, and Uriah Roe. LS, DLC-War Department Collection (mAJs). Complain that John Malseed, appointed boot and shoe inspector at Philadelphia by Army commissary general of purchases Callender Irvine, is a corruptionist, monopolist, political foe, and an alien. Referred by AJ to Cass to require explanation from Irvine, as competent citizens should always be employed over foreigners.

Mar 31 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0513). *HRDoc 258*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 257). Recommends legislation to stop the continuing manufacture and export of counterfeit foreign coins.

Mar 31 Receipted bill for $8.12½ for quarterly pew rent at First Presbyterian Church in Washington. DS by John Kennedy, DLC (44).

Mar 31 Bill for quarterly pew rent at St. John's Church in Washington. D, DLC (44). Receipted by Henry Howison Jul 7.

Mar 31 Certificate by William Coventry Henry Waddell. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0594). States that pardoned prisoner John Hargrave is still held for costs of $172.27, and that he is in ill health and unable to pay. AJ remits costs and orders his release Apr 5.

[cMar] *To Lewis Cass.* *179*

Mar — From Erasmus Darwin Converse. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-5). Asks to be appointed consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

[cMar] — *From "A Democrat."* *180*

Mar — From Clark S. Grinnell et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). New York state legislators prefer John W. Edmonds for U.S. district attorney over William M. Price, whom they had recommended in Jan.

[cMar] — From [John W. James]. D, DLC (43). Presents *Globe* extracts of Aug 24, 1831, Jun 17 and Oct 24, 1833, and Mar 19, 1834, on Boston Democratic politics and complains that they minimize his contribution and David Henshaw's obstructionism. Endorsed by Francis P. Blair.

Mar — From Gideon Lee et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-5). Recommend Erasmus D. Converse for consul at Matamoros.

[cMar] — *Drafts of a Message on the Bank of the United States.* *180*

[Apr 1] — *To Amos Kendall.* *182*

Apr 1 — *To Amos Kendall.* *183*

Apr 1 — To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0552). *HRDoc* 258, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 257); Richardson, 3:49. Transmits McLane's Mar 31 report on the counterfeiting of foreign coins and recommends legislation to stop it.

Apr 1 — From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy lieutenants' commissions for signature.

Apr 1 — Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

Apr 2 — To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0565). *SDoc* 239, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 240); Richardson, 3:49. Transmits the boundary settlement between New York and New Jersey for congressional approval.

Apr 2 — From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0564). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:381. Submits Robert W. Weir for teacher of drawing at West Point.

Apr 2 — To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0569). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:381. Nominates Robert W. Weir for teacher of drawing at West Point.

Apr 2 — To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0571). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:381. Nominates James E. Gibble for customs collector at Beaufort, N.C.

Apr 2 — *From Unknown.* *184*

Apr 2 — Remission of shipmaster Andrew Anderson's $1600 penalty for illegally transporting two slaves for sale in a ship under forty tons. DS, Chuck Tosch (25-0556). LC, DNA-RG 59 (T967-1).

Apr 2 — Andrew Jackson Donelson to Stockley Donelson. ALS, Mrs. W. R. Stevens (mAJs). Asks him to put funds collected in Tennessee in bank to pay John D. Coffee for his horse, so he can use his Washington funds "to buy a negro or two" instead. Franked by AJ.

Apr 3 — To Lewis Cass. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-34). Refers the Mar 31 complaint of John De Putron et al.

Apr 3 To James Eakin. Abstract, *American Book Prices Current*, 1973–74 (25-0574). Appoints him acting second auditor during William B. Lewis's absence.

Apr 3 From Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler. ALS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3); Copy, DNA-RG 23 (25-0575). Asks to have Army lieutenant Alexander Mackay detailed to assist with the coast survey. Referred favorably by AJ to Cass (DNA-RG 108, 25-0605).

Apr 3 From Louis McLane. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (25-0580). Recommends allowing expenses for house rent, diplomatic presents, and family transportation home in the accounts of deceased former consul at Tangier John Mullowny. Approved by AJ.

Apr 4 *From Louis McLane.* *184*
Apr 4 *From Thomas Warner.* *187*

Apr 4 Check to John Kennedy for $8.12½ for quarterly pew rent at First Presbyterian Church. DS, DLC (44).

Apr 4 Check to Templeman & Denham for $13.31 for stationery. DS, DLC (44).

Apr 5 From Lewis Fields Linn. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-19). Recommends James H. Relfe to succeed Albert G. Harrison as commissioner to adjust Missouri land claims.

Apr 5 *From Unknown.* *188*

Apr 5 Remission of costs and order for release of pardoned prisoner John Hargrave. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0593; T967-1).

Apr 6 *To John Donelson Coffee.* *189*
Apr 6 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *190*
Apr 6 *From Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler.* *192*

Apr 6 From Stevens Thomson Mason. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Daniel Goodwin for district attorney in Michigan Territory.

Apr 7 *To Robert Mendenhall Houston et al.* *194*
Apr 7 *From Robert Mendenhall Houston et al.* *194*

Apr 7 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0613). Recommends approving Topenibe's sale of his 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservation. Approved by AJ.

Apr 7 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0617). Recommends approving Okutcheek's sale of her 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservation. Approved by AJ.

Apr 7 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0620). Recommends approving Annowussau's sale of his 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservation. Approved by AJ.

Apr 7 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0623). Recommends approving Naomi G. Browning's sale of her 1826 Potawatomi treaty reservation. Approved by AJ.

Apr 7 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0627). LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). *SDoc* 264, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 240). In answer to a Senate call, explains that Alabama Creek cession lands were sold on shorter notice than previous Choctaw cession lands in order to hasten the settling of titles and forestall the need to forcibly remove intruders.

Apr 7 Bill from William Hayman for $39 for ale. DS, DLC (44). Receipted Jul 7 by Thomas Holtzman.

Apr 7 Andrew Jackson Donelson to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). At AJ's direction, refers the Mar 29 complaint of Holmes, Anderson, and Meares for action.

Apr 7 Robert Carter Nicholas to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0698). Recommends mitigating John Sutton's excessive $400 penalty for trafficking in smuggled fruit. AJ orders it reduced to $50 and costs on Apr 10.

Apr 8 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0642). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Nominates James H. Relfe to be commissioner for final adjustment of Missouri private land claims.

Apr 8 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0644). *SDoc* 264, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 240); Richardson, 3:49–50. Transmits Hayward's Apr 7 report on the timing of public sales of lands ceded in the 1830 Choctaw and 1832 Creek treaties.

Apr 8 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0639). Recommends approving Laurent Bertrand's sale of his 1821 Chicago treaty reservation. Approved by AJ.

Apr 8 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). States that Daniel T. Patterson has been directed to carry out the orders regarding Tripoli proposed by McLane and approved by AJ on Apr 4.

Apr 8 *Memorandum on a gift from John Carnes.* *195*

Apr 9 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0661). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Nominates Florida district attorneys Edward Chandler and Thomas Douglass for reappointment.

Apr 9 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0659). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Withdraws Charles Larrabee's premature nomination for reappointment as customs surveyor at Cincinnati.

Apr 9 From John Biddle. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Daniel Goodwin for district attorney in Michigan. Referred by AJ to McLane to appoint him.

Apr 9 From Wolcott Chauncey et al. DS, DNA-RG 45 (M125-194). *HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 75–79 (Serial 254). Junior captains object to provisions of the proposed new code of naval regulations.

Apr 9 From William Parker Elliot. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Copy, DSI-AC (mAJs). Complains of the inadequacy of McLane's private reprimand of Patent Office superintendent John D. Craig and his refusal to disclose the internal report proving Craig's incompetence. Endorsed by AJ that the matter is closed unless new charges arise.

Apr 9 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0648). Submits the location of Chief Moran's half-section 1827 Potawatomi treaty reservation for approval. Declined by AJ as unnecessary and because the reservation crosses sectional lines.

Apr 9 — From Andrew Mack. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends Daniel Goodwin for Michigan district attorney.

Apr 9 — Appointment of John Nicholson Moulder as acting second comptroller during James B. Thornton's absence. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0656).

Apr 9 — *Benjamin Franklin Currey to Andrew Jackson Donelson.* *195*

[Apr 10] — From Louis McLane. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0677). Proposes allowing payment to late consul at Tangier John Mullowny's daughter of his undocumented contingent expenses before his death at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

Apr 10 — To Louis McLane. AN, DNA-RG 59 (25-0679). Accepts the proposed settlement of John Mullowny's accounts if precedent exists, but otherwise prefers referring the claim to Congress.

[cApr 10] — To Louis McLane. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Refers an Apr 10 House call for information on Spanish subject Juan Madrazo's claim against the U.S. and Georgia, of which he has no recollection.

Apr 10 — From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0671). Encloses his Mar 19 report on Albert Smith for transmission to the Senate.

Apr 10 — To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0683). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Transmits McLane's report on Albert Smith's nomination.

Apr 10 — *From Edward Partridge et al.* *196*

Apr 10 — From Algernon Sidney Gilbert, William Wines Phelps, and Edward Partridge. Draft, Church History Library-W. W. Phelps Collection, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah (mAJs). Copy, Community of Christ Library, Independence, Mo. (mAJs). Nauvoo, Ill., *Times and Seasons*, Dec 15, 1845. *History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints* (Salt Lake City, 1902), 1:485–87 (25-0666). *The Joseph Smith Papers: Histories, Volume 2: Assigned Histories, 1831–1847* (Salt Lake City, 2012), pp. 67–68. Entreat AJ to act on their petition for succor against Jackson County's "lawless ruffians."

Apr 10 — From James Greenleaf. LC, DNA-RG 42 (M371-5; 25-0668). Requests permission to cultivate unused federal land near the Capitol adjoining his own. Approved by AJ.

Apr 10 — From Virgil Maxcy. LC, DNA-RG 206 (25-0669). Reports on Missouri district attorney George Shannon's repeated failure to submit his official returns.

Apr 10 — From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-82). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0675). Reports on consul James R. Leib's expenses in treaty negotiations with Morocco.

Apr 10 — From A. Rogers et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M286-1). Protest consul at Campeche Henry Perrine's outrageous and vindictive edicts against Americans in his consular district.

Apr 10 — Bill from Templeman & Denham for $16.25 for stationery. DS, DLC (45). Receipted Nov 7.

Apr 10 Andrew Jackson Donelson to Joseph Inslee Anderson. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (25-0663). Asks what duties are owed on clothes imported for Emily T. Donelson that were forwarded to AJ by New York collector Swartwout without being inspected or taxed.

Apr 11 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0686). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Reports the failure of customs officers at Petersburg, Va., and St. Louis to render their accounts. AJ requires explanations Apr 12.

Apr 12 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy lieutenants' commissions for signature.

Apr 12 Ratification of a Jun 18, 1833, treaty with Apalachicola Indians. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of a Feb 14, 1833, treaty with the Western Creeks. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of a Sep 21, 1833, treaty with Otoe and Missouria Indians. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of an Oct 9, 1833, treaty with Pawnee Indians. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of a May 13, 1833, treaty with Quapaw Indians. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of the May, 9, 1832, Treaty of Payne's Landing with the Seminoles. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-6).

Apr 12 Ratification of a Mar 28, 1833, treaty with the Seminoles. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Ratification of a Feb 14, 1833, treaty with the Western Cherokees. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7).

Apr 12 Remission of $350 of John Sutton's $400 penalty for trafficking in smuggled fruit. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0688; T967-1).

Apr 14 *From Alexander Parker Crittenden.* *202*

Apr 14 From Thomas J. Lacy. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0704). *TPUS*, 21:930–31. Accepts and gives thanks for his appointment as Arkansas Territory judge.

Apr 14 From Charles Fenton Mercer Noland. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-100). Complains that Army dragoon lieutenants junior to him have been ranked and promoted above him. Endorsed by AJ "to be examined."

Apr 14 *From Montfort Stokes.* *203*

Apr 14 Approval of late Miami chief La Gros's conveyance by will of four sections of Indiana land to John Tipton. Draft, DNA-RG 75 (25-0706).

Apr 14 Bill from Thomas H. Jacobs for $25.60 for liquor. DS, DLC (44). Receipted Jun 2 by John H. Buthmann.

Apr 14 Check to William Wood for $20 for relief of the Poles. DS, DLC (44).

Apr 15 *Protest to the United States Senate.* *206*

Apr 15 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *214*

Apr 15 From William M. Davis. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Praises Benjamin F. Currey's conduct as Cherokee emigration superin-

tendent, acquits him of intemperance, and charges his accusers with aiming to thwart the emigration policy.
Apr 15 *From William O'Neal.* *215*
Apr 15 Approval of the registry of Choctaw claimants to individual reservations under Article 14 of the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188).
Apr 15 Authorization to Welles & Co. to collect payments under the 1832 claims convention with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0817).
Apr 16 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Proposes Navy assistant surgeon Samuel W. Ruff for a backdated promotion, as absence on duty delayed his examination.
Apr 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0825). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Nominates Samuel W. Ruff for Navy surgeon backdated to Apr 1831.
Apr 16 *To Levi Woodbury.* *215*
Apr 16 From Jesse Duncan Elliott. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M125-193). Recommends increasing pay for masters and pursers in the pending House bill to equalize Navy pay.
Apr 16 *From Beverley Roy.* *216*
Apr 16 From James Glasgow Williams. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-76). Brands the charges against Benjamin F. Currey as falsehoods "all founded in envy and malice."
Apr 16 Approval of Shushiye's Feb 13 sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Eli S. Shorter and John S. Scott. DS, A-Ar (25-0823). Later marked "Cancelled" by AJ.
Apr 17 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (25-0829). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:389; Richardson, 3:50. Transmits a Feb 17 claims convention with Spain for Senate advice and consent.
Apr 17 From Virgil Maxcy. LC, DNA-RG 206 (25-0827). Transmits Missouri district attorney George Shannon's explanation of his failure to submit returns of his U.S. lawsuits.
Apr 17 *From John Ross.* *217*
Apr 17 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Synopsizes the dispute over John Thompson's 1829 contract to build a wall at the Gosport navy yard and explains what documentation underlay the bill for his relief.
Apr 18 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0837). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:390. Nominates Charles Barnet for consul at Genoa.
Apr 18 *From Sylvester Robinson Hazard.* *218*
Apr 18 *From Maunsel White.* *220*
[Apr 18] Memorandum to approve a bill awarding John Thompson $2,380 for work at the Gosport navy yard, though his claim is likely fraudulent. ANS, DLC (59; 25-0712).
Apr 18 *John Forsyth to Louis McLane.* *222*

Apr 19	From John Cox et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommend James Gettys for appointment to the Washington County, D.C., levy court. Seconded by John H. Eaton and approved for nomination by AJ.	
Apr 19	From Zebina James Duncan Kinsley. ADS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-88). Recommends John D. Goneke for cadet at West Point. Approved by AJ for the next Tennessee vacancy.	
Apr 19	From George Washington Owen. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-92). Introduces Thomas Casey of Alabama, who seeks admission to West Point.	
Apr 19	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits William L. Shuttleworth's warrant as Navy carpenter for signature.	
Apr 19	Check to self for $20. DS, DLC (44).	
Apr 20	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*223*
Apr 20	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*224*
[cApr 20]	*To Andrew Stevenson.*	*224*
Apr 20	*From Samuel Houston.*	*225*
Apr 20	From John Shillaber. LS and LS copy, DNA-RG 59 (M101-1). Asks to be appointed consul at Canton and advises on measures to protect American trading interests in China.	
Apr 21	To John Stuart Skinner. Extract, American Art Association catalog (25-0845). Asks the aid of Skinner's wife Elizabeth in purchasing "a nice nurse" for Emily Donelson's newborn daughter Rachel.	
Apr 21	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0848). Richardson, 3:93–94. Clarifies that he did not intend in his Apr 15 protest to question Congress's right to regulate the disposition of public funds, nor to assume the right to direct those charged with their management other than presidential appointees.	
Apr 21	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0846). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:391. Nominates Alabama U.S. marshals Benjamin Patteson and Robert L. Crawford for reappointment.	
Apr 21	From Willie Ann Armistead. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-95). Asks AJ to fulfill an old promise to appoint her brother George Armistead to West Point. Referred by AJ to Cass to "answer as propriety, & the situation of the cadets from V.a. will authorise."	
Apr 21	*From George Colbert et al.*	*227*
Apr 21	From Lucius Lyon. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Encloses Michigan district attorney Daniel LeRoy's resignation and recommendations for Daniel Goodwin to succeed him.	
Apr 22	*To Louis McLane.*	*228*
Apr 22	From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0859). Reports that the State Department has no papers regarding Juan Madrazo's claim against the U.S. and Georgia.	
Apr 22	To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0862). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0321). *House Journal*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 559 (Serial 253); Richardson, 3:49. Transmits McLane's report on Juan Madrazo's claim.	

Apr 22	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0864). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:391. Nominates Daniel Goodwin for district attorney in Michigan.	
Apr 22	From Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (25-0854). Compliments U.S. envoy Auguste G. V. Davezac and acknowledges his withdrawal and suspension of his negotiation for a commercial treaty.	
Apr 22	*From Samuel Swartwout.*	*228*
Apr 22	From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 56 (25-0860). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M733-1). Proposes suspending sale of Creek cession lands adjoining the Cherokee Nation until the boundary between them is determined. Approved by AJ Apr 22.	
[Apr 22]	Charles Gratiot to Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Submits George Ewing's appeal of Cass's rejection of his claim for damage to his Indiana property from Ohio River channel improvements. Rejected by AJ, referring Ewing to Congress.	
Apr 22	Andrew Jackson Donelson to Francis Preston Blair. ALS draft, DLC (73). Washington *Globe*, Apr 24, 1834. Explains that the five changes he had requested in the Senate on Apr 18 in the text of AJ's protest were to fix minor errors, as shown in the *Globe*'s corrected printing.	
Apr 23	*To Lewis Cass.*	*229*
Apr 23	*From Robert Minns Burton.*	*229*
Apr 23	From Hannah Contee. D, DNA-RG 59 (25-0929). Requests a pardon on her conviction of keeping a house of ill fame, citing her contrition, poverty, and children in need of care. Approved by AJ Apr 28.	
Apr 23	From Louis McLane. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Advises not naming James Gettys to the Washington County levy court until the annual May 1 appointment date, as the law does not authorize filling interim vacancies. Agreed to by AJ.	
Apr 23	Appointment of James Gettys to the Washington County levy court. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Signature stricken and postponed by AJ to May 1.	
Apr 23	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.	
Apr 23	Disapproval of a court of inquiry report exonerating Army captain William Goldsmith Belknap of mismanaging a post fund and issuing substandard rations. LC and Printed, DNA-RG 94 (M1094-3).	
Apr 23	Andrew Jackson Donelson to Charles Gratiot. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (25-0868). Asks the names of Pennsylvanians on the West Point board of visitors.	
Apr 24	*From Thomas Jeremiah, Thomas Paine Walworth, and Andrew C. Wheeler.*	*231*
Apr 24	From Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 56; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0882). Recommends approving funds to arrest Ohio coin counterfeiters. Approved by AJ Apr 24.	
Apr 24	*From James O'Hanlon.*	*234*

Apr 24	*From John Rogers Jr. et al.*	*236*
Apr 24	From Rosewell Saltonstall (undelivered). ALS, NjP-Southard Papers (mAJs). Blames the satanic Albany Regency for bringing odium on AJ and the country.	
Apr 24	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $500 for monthly White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).	
Apr 24	Invoice from Isaac Bartlett for $21.75 in coach repairs. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to Jul 8 and receipted Jul 9.	
[Apr 25]	*To Francis Preston Blair.*	*237*
Apr 25	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0891). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Nominates Gabriel Holmes for customs surveyor at Wilmington, N.C.	
Apr 25	From Rosewell Saltonstall (undelivered). ALS, NjP-Southard Papers (mAJs). Condemns the Regency and BUS and proposes an American National Peoples Bank to supplant all existing banks.	
Apr 26	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*239*
Apr 26	From Roenunas. LS, DNA-RG 49 (25-0900). Asks permission to sell his reservation under an 1832 Wyandot treaty.	
Apr 26	From George C. Stiles. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-101). Asks that his appointment to West Point be reassigned to his brother William.	
Apr 26	Ratification of May 16, 1832, and Sep 1, 1833, conventions with Chile. DS, DNA-RG 11 (25-0894).	
Apr 26	*Luke Lea to Louis McLane.*	*240*
Apr 27	*To Robert Minns Burton.*	*241*
Apr 27	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*242*
Apr 28	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0908). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Nominates Wilmington, N.C., customs naval officer John D. Jones for reappointment.	
Apr 29	To Edward Livingston. LS, NjP-Livingston Papers (mAJs). Introduces Dr. James C. Cross, who visits France.	
Apr 29	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0923). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Nominates Swansborough, N.C., customs surveyor James Wade for reappointment.	
Apr 29	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-0921). Queries whether implementing Joseph Bruner's approved conveyance of his 1832 Creek treaty reservation to Jesse Duren requires issuing a patent.	
Apr 29	Proclamation of the May 16, 1832, and Sep 1, 1833, conventions with Chile. DS, DNA-RG 11 (25-0915). *HRDoc* 418, 23d Cong., 1st sess. (Serial 258).	
Apr 29	Robert Butler to Elijah Hayward. ALS, DNA-RG 49 (25-0910). Requests a summer leave of absence from his office as Florida public land surveyor to recoup his health. Submitted to AJ May 14 and approved.	
Apr 29	Andrew Jackson Donelson to Asbury Dickins. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Asks whether the nomination for district attorney in Connecticut has been made.	

Apr 30 To Lewis Cass. ANS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). Orders a report on why Lt. Charles F. M. Noland has been ranked below more junior lieutenants in the dragoon regiment.

Apr 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0944). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Nominates Alexandria, D.C., customs surveyor James McGuire for reappointment.

Apr 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0946). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Nominates William S. Holabird for district attorney in Connecticut.

Apr 30 To Levi Woodbury. Abstract, *American Book-Prices Current*, 1913 (25-0947). Inquires about reinstating resigned Navy lieutenant John G. Rodgers.

Apr 30 Approval of Kochus Hadjo's Feb 12 sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Francis Mitchell. DS, GU (25-0942).

Apr 30 Pardon and order of release for Hannah Contee, convicted of keeping a house of ill fame. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0928; T967-1).

Apr 30 Thomas Doughty Condy to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). U.S. marshal in South Carolina requests a summer's leave to attend his ailing wife. Approved by AJ May 6.

[cApr] *To the United States Congress (not sent).* *243*

Apr From Franklin William Lea. ALS, DNA-RG 206 (25-0526). Asks AJ to replace district attorney Henry Carleton in defending U.S. title to New Orleans lots against Edward Livingston's lawsuit, as Carleton and Livingston are closely connected.

[Apr] From Charles Seton et al. Printed, *TPUS*, 25:6–7 (25-0533). Ask to restore Fernandina, Fla., as a port of entry and appoint a customs surveyor.

Apr From Abraham Van Nest et al. LS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Introduce Richard Duryee, who seeks a New York City custom house job.

[Apr] From Noah Wall. D, DNA-RG 75 (25-0535). Asks that the erroneous sale of his reservation under the 1830 Choctaw Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek be voided and the property patented to him.

[cApr] *Memorandum on the "Baltimore conspiracy."* *246*

May 1 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *247*

May 1 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-0954). *HRDoc* 375, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 258); Richardson, 3:50. Submits proposed revisions to the laws governing the Navy and recommends their enactment.

May 1 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0956). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:393. Withdraws Benjamin D. Wright's nomination for customs collector at Pensacola and instead nominates Robert Mitchell for reappointment.

May 1 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0958). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:394. Nominates Thomas Turner for justice of the peace in Washington County, D.C.

[cMay 1] From Robert Butler. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports a case of cholera at Tallahassee, Fla.

May 1	From Ambrose Hundley Sevier. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-100). Encloses Charles F. M. Noland's Apr 14 letter.	
[cMay 1]	*Memorandum on government directors of the Bank of the United States.*	*248*
May 1	Apothecary's bill from Flodoardo Howard for $22.43. ADS, DLC (44). Receipted Jun 1.	
May 1	Receipted confectioner's bill from Paul Kinchy to Joseph Boulanger for $11.87½. DS by Thomas Whelan, DLC (44). Runs to May 31.	
May 2	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*249*
May 2	*From Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*249*
May 2	From Unknown. AL, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). Charges that Navy lieutenant James D. Knight is a malingerer and outspoken nullifier who disrupts Charleston church services. AJ orders Woodbury to investigate.	
May 2	From Wabasha et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-697). Sioux chiefs complain of intruders stealing their timber and of the government's failure to plough their crop land, and ask for Joseph M. Street to be made their agent.	
May 2	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Reports that resigned Navy lieutenant John G. Rodgers's history of misconduct on duty, disobedience of orders, drunkenness, and erratic and violent behavior renders him unfit for restoration.	
May 3	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0960). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:399. Nominates Marine lieutenants.	
May 3	*To John Peter Van Ness.*	*250*
May 3	From Lewis Cass. D, DNA-RG 94 (M567-100). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Submits a report on the relative rank of Army dragoon lieutenants in response to Charles F. M. Noland's complaint.	
May 3	From John F. Clark et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-0964). Urge a pardon for "young negro" Thomas Fox, convicted of passing a counterfeit $20 bill but without guilty intent. Approved by AJ May 3.	
May 3	*From Reuben H. Grant.*	*251*
May 3	Check to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $800 for AJ's carriage and expenses from New York. DS, Alexander Historical Auctions, Jun 4, 2006, sale, lot 779 (mAJs).	
May 3	Receipted grocer's bill for $6.50 from John Coburn. DS, DLC (44). Runs to May 31.	
May 4	*From John Donelson (1787–1840).*	*252*
[May 4]	From John C. Stout. D, DNA-RG 59 (25-1261). Solicits a pardon after serving one year of his four-year sentence for unknowingly passing a counterfeit $10 BUS note. Referred by AJ for information and approved Jun 3.	
May 5	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*253*
May 5	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits commissions of a Navy purser and assistant surgeon for signature.	

May 5 Pardon and release for Thomas Fox, convicted of passing a counterfeit bill. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-0963; T967-1).

May 5 Henry Carleton to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). U.S. attorney in Louisiana requests a leave of absence for his health, leaving his partner to mind the office. Approved by AJ May 20 providing Carleton bears the expense.

May 6 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0978). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:400. Nominates Ceran St. Vrain for consul at Santa Fe.

May 6 *From Edward Livingston.* *254*

May 6 Order to set aside D.C. militia lieutenant Benjamin Bean's irregular court-martial and hold a new trial. LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-8).

May 6 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $464.76 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

May 6 Draft on AJ for $600 from Andrew Jackson Jr. to Harry Rufus Willie Hill. DS, DLC (44). Paid by AJ Oct 31.

May 7 *To Lewis Cass.* *256*

May 7 To Roger Brooke Taney. Copy, DNA-RG 56; Copy, DLC (25-0987). Orders the delivery of Joseph H. Larwill's commission as Tiffin, Ohio, land office receiver and directs that the sales be held at Bucyrus.

May 7 *From "Brutus."* *257*

May 7 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0984). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:400. Proposes Army paymasters for reappointment.

May 7 From Roger Brooke Taney. NS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-797). Submits Lucius Q. C. Elmer's claim for $150 for services in the 1829 customs suit against Thomas H. Smith and his ship *Maria*. Approved by AJ May 7.

May 7 Davidson County Court default judgment for AJ as plaintiff against Shelby and McLemore for a $1,000 debt, $470 interest, and costs. LC, TNDa (25-0986).

May 7 Promissory note for $125 from Andrew Jackson Jr. to John Hoggatt Clopton for work on the Hermitage gin. ADS, DLC (44). Receipted Oct 21.

May 7 James Dunlop to Virgil Maxcy. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-819). Submits a claim for $50 for legal services in the suit against former Marine paymaster Joseph L. Kuhn. Approved by AJ Oct 8.

May 7 *Washington George Singleton to Louis McLane.* *258*

May 8 To Lewis Cass. AN, MiU-C (25-0990). Requests a nomination for Nathan Towson's reappointment as Army paymaster general.

May 8 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0996). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:400. Nominates Army paymasters, including Nathan Towson, for reappointment.

May 8 *To Andrew Jackson Hutchings.* *259*

May 8 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-0998). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:400. Nominates Woodson Wren for customs surveyor at Natchez.

May 8 From John Prince. ALS, DNA-RG 15 (M804-2555). Asks his aid in securing the due balance on the late John White's Revolutionary pension for his son. Referred by AJ to Cass for inquiry and reply.

May 8 From Samuel Lewis Southard. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M286-1). AL draft, NjP (mAJs). Forwards an Apr 10 letter from Henry B. Poole accusing consul at Campeche Henry Perrine of entrapping and extorting him by preventing his leaving the country.

May 8 Check to self for $100. DS, DLC (44).

May 8 Receipted bill from Samuel Redfern to Joseph Boulanger for $9.50 for groceries. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to May 13.

May 9 From Churchill Caldom Cambreleng. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (25-1000). Introduces Richard Duryee.

May 9 From James Williams. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Recommends John Patrick for consul at Montevideo.

May 10 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1009). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:402. Submits William Hammond for Army assistant surgeon.

May 10 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1012). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:401. Nominates William Hammond for Army assistant surgeon.

May 10 From Abraham Bradley. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Jun 28, 1834; Typed copy, DLC (25-1002). Charges that Postmaster General William T. Barry's Dec 1833 annual report exposes monumental incompetence and mismanagement.

May 10 *From John Pemberton.* *260*

May 10 From Alexander Tinley. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1031). Begs release from jail and a remission of his $500 fine for assault, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ May 13.

May 10 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Madison Wheeden's sailmaker's warrant for signature.

May 12 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (25-1015). *HRDoc* 415, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 258); Richardson, 3:50. Transmits copies of the ratified 1832 commercial treaty with Russia.

May 13 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-1035). *HRDoc* 414, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 258); Richardson, 3:50. Transmits copies of the ratified 1832 claims convention with the Two Sicilies.

May 13 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1039). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:403. Nominates Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles Macalester, Joseph White, and Saul Alley to be government BUS directors for 1834.

May 13 Remission of fine and costs and order of discharge for convicted assailant Alexander Tinley. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1029; T967-1).

May 14 *To Lewis Cass.* *261*

May 14 From Frances Duncan Conrad and John Nicholson. LS, DNA-RG 206 (25-1041). Ask aid in relieving the late Abner L. Duncan's children from his debt to the U.S. as surety for the late

	Pierre L. Duplessis and William Carson. Sent by Richard M. Johnson to Virgil Maxcy to submit to AJ if necessary.	
May 14	From Pierre Paquette. DS, DNA-RG 75 (25-1047). Asks that Winnebago treaty lands granted to him and his children be located and patented.	
May 15	*To Lewis Cass.*	*261*
May 15	To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-1056). *HRDoc* 418, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 258); Richardson, 3:51. Transmits copies of the ratified 1832 and 1833 commercial conventions with Chile.	
May 15	From Edward Chandler. LS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-832). Claims $1,100 for services in two Florida land claims cases. Referred by AJ to the Treasury secretary.	
May 15	From Eli Simpson Davis. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-6). Asks to be appointed chargé d'affaires in Chile or Buenos Aires.	
May 15	Ratification of the Feb 17, 1834, claims convention with Spain. DS fragment, DNA-RG 11 (25-1055).	
May 16	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*262*
May 16	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*262*
May 16	From Richard Duryee. ALS, TNJ (25-1060). Recites his business travails and asks for an office to relieve his family.	
May 16	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49; D, DNA-RG 75 (25-1064). Submits Potawatomi reservation locations in Indiana under the 1821 Chicago treaty. Approved by AJ May 19.	
May 16	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Samuel A. Turner's midshipman's warrant for signature.	
May 16	John Patrick to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, THi (25-1072). Baltimore hatters offer AJ a hat made to his preference to honor his course against the BUS.	
May 17	*To Jonathan Elliot.*	*263*
May 17	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Asks the return of the junior captains' protest against the proposed new naval regulations.	
May 17	To Levi Woodbury. AN, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). Returns the requested papers.	
May 17	From Balie Peyton. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-92). Recommends James S. Douglass for cadet at West Point. Directed by AJ to Cass to admit him for Jun 1835.	
May 17	*From William Cabell Rives.*	*263*
[May] 17	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*266*
May 17	*Meriwether Lewis Randolph to Andrew Jackson Donelson.*	*267*
May 18	*To James Knox Polk.*	*268*
May 18	Bishop Perkins to Ransom Hooker Gillet. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1079). Forwards a petition to remit the penalty against Francis Buss for transporting smuggled iron and to drop the suit for violating his bail. Referred by AJ to Taney for report.	
May 19	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*268*

May 19 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (25-1094). *HRDoc* 469, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 259); Richardson, 3:51. Transmits appeals to compensate the descendants of Count Rochambeau and Baron de Kalb for their Revolutionary services, supported by Lafayette but opposed by one heir.

May 19 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1098). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:404. Nominates Stephen Charles for reappointment as customs collector for the Camden District, N.C., and inspector at Elizabeth City.

May 19 From Francis T. Scott. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Charges that J. B. Earle, with Greenwood Leflore's connivance, fraudulently located his purchased Choctaw claim out of its proper district.

May 19 From John Smith. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1231). Begs a pardon on his conviction for stealing a cloak while drunk, having spent four months in jail from inability to pay costs. Approved by AJ Jun 2.

May 19 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $235 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

May 19 Draft on AJ by Andrew Jackson Jr. for $1,400. Endorsed by AJ as paid. Abstract, American Art Association catalog, 1926 (25-1090).

May 19 Benjamin Franklin Butler to Roger Brooke Taney. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (25-1087; M235-791). Requests $200 for legal services in the suit against former Marine paymaster Joseph L. Kuhn. Approved by AJ May 20.

May 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1103). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:404. Nominates Andrew Stevenson for minister to Great Britain and Mahlon Dickerson for minister to Russia.

May 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1105). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:404. Nominates James Wilkin for consul at Syros, Greece.

[May 20] From John Howard. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1132). Begs release from imprisonment and remission of his fine and costs for petty larceny, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ May 21.

May 20 From Hervey Heth Peterson et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (25-1011). Recommend John Clarke to replace Edward Jones as customs surveyor and inspector at Pittsburgh.

May 20 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits William S. Drayton's midshipman's warrant for signature.

May 20 Richard Sutton to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-142). Urges sending a chargé d'affaires to Buenos Aires to counter British influence and secure U.S. trade. Endorsed by AJ: "I do not know how much confidence is to be reposed in the writer."

May 21 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1107). *HRDoc* 449, 23d Cong., 1st

	sess., p. 1 (Serial 259); Richardson, 3:52. Transmits the Feb 17 Spanish claims convention for legislation to receive the payments.	
May 21	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1110). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:404–5; Richardson, 3:51–52. Nominates removed Indianapolis land office register Arthur St. Clair for reinstatement as "an act of justice" after he was cleared of complicity in his clerk's illicit speculations.	
May 21	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1114). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:405. Nominates land office registers and receivers.	
May 21	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*269*
May 21	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $47.15. ADS, DLC (44). Bassett, 5:267. Runs through May 31.	
May 22	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1140). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409. Nominates William D. Hodges for customs surveyor at South Quay, Va.	
May 22	*From Joel Barnett et al.*	*270*
May 22	From Don Carlos Barrett and Edwin J. Kelso. DS, DNA-RG 77 (25-1120). Charge Joseph D. Selden, public works superintendent on Lake Erie, with incompetence and urge his removal.	
May 22	From Henry Dilworth Gilpin. ALS, THer (25-1123). Introduces Joseph L. Joseph and Moses Henriques of New York on a visit to Washington.	
May 22	From Samuel Mears et al. Printed, Portland, Maine, *Eastern Argus*, Jun 6, 1834 (mAJs). Philadelphia hatters present a hat and praise AJ's course against the corrupt BUS.	
May 22	From Paul Tate. ALS, DLC (25-1136). Proposes a plan to check reckless speculations by affording bankruptcy relief only to the honest and industrious.	
May 22	Remission of fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment for petty larcenist John Howard. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1129; T967-1).	
May 23	*From Joseph Collins Potts.*	*271*
May 23	From John Whitehead. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Recommends Alexander Thomson for consul at Cape Town.	
May 23	Approval of an Act to pay the late John Syme's administrator John S. Fleming $3,104.30 for flour furnished in the Revolutionary War. ANS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1142).	
May 24	To Samuel Mears et al. Printed, Portland, Maine, *Eastern Argus*, Jun 6, 1834 (mAJs). Thanks them for the gift of a hat.	
May 24	From David Henshaw et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M873-15). Recommend Isaac Chase for consul at Cape Town.	
May 24	From Ephraim Morton. AL, PPRF (mAJs). Sends an anti-BUS cartoon and requests a clerkship.	
May 24	From George Templeman. ALS, THer (25-1144). Presents a gift copy of *Letters From His Excellency George Washington . . . to Sir John Sinclair*.	
May 25	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*272*
May 25	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*273*

May 25	*From Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*273*
May 26	*To Roger Brooke Taney.*	*274*
May 26	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1152). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:408–9. Nominates customs officers.	
May 26	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1154). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409. Nominates Phineas W. Leland for customs collector at Dighton and inspector at Fall River, Mass.	
May 26	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1156). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409. Nominates Navy lieutenant William Mervine for master commandant.	
May 26	From Goodhue & Co. et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Recommend Alexander Thomson for consul at Cape Town.	
May 26	From Dennis Hart Mahan. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-96). Requests a court of inquiry over West Point cadet John Sanders's complaints against him. Approved by AJ Jun 3.	
May 26	From Morgan L. Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-21). Introduces John D. Kleudgen to recommend Gustavus Schmidt for consul at Leipzig.	
May 27	*From Mary Chase Barney.*	*275*
May 27	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1158). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409–10. Submits replacement lieutenant appointments in the dragoons and proposes recalling the Feb 13 Army nominations to correct seniority rankings accordingly.	
May 27	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1162). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:409. Nominates dragoon lieutenants and withdraws the Feb 13 general Army nomination list.	
May 27	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1160). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-12). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Submits the May 24 treaty with the Chickasaws.	
May 27	From Thomas Sewall. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1199). Free black youth begs release from imprisonment and remission of his fine and costs for assault and battery, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ May 30.	
May 28	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1166). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:408; Richardson, 3:52. Submits the May 24 Chickasaw treaty for advice and consent.	
May 28	*From Theodorick Bland.*	*276*
May 28	United States Senate resolution rejecting Henry Horn's nomination for BUS director. DS by Walter Lowrie, DNA-RG 59 (25-1164). Noted by AJ.	
May 28	Grocery bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $99.64. ADS, DLC (44). Receipted Jul 3.	
May 29	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1168). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:411. Nominates Edward D. Ingraham for BUS director in place of Henry Horn.	
May 29	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1170). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:411. Nominates Martin Gordon Jr. for customs collector at New Orleans.	

May 29 From William R. Benson. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1240). Petitions for remission of his $750 fine for unintentionally overloading passengers on the ship *Sarah* from Liverpool. Approved by AJ Jun 3.

May 29 From William M. Price. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1244). Believes that William R. Benson's violation of the law against overloading passengers was unintentional.

May 29 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.

May 29 Authorization for Cornelius Peter Van Ness to receive Spanish payments under the Feb 17 claims convention. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1172).

May 29 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $150 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

May 29 Joseph White to Louis McLane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Declines appointment as BUS director. Noted by AJ.

May 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 59 (25-1180). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:412–13; Richardson, 3:53. Submits commercial treaties with Siam and Muscat concluded by Edmund Roberts in 1833 for advice and consent.

May 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1190). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:413. Nominates Thomas Dennison for consul at Bristol, England.

May 30 From Marmaduke Burrough. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Asks to be appointed chargé d'affaires or consul in South America or India.

May 30 From William Ludwell Hodgson. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1234). Supports petty larcenist John Smith's May 19 appeal for pardon and release.

May 30 From Charles Jared Ingersoll. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-94). Urges admitting John W. Percy of Alabama to West Point, as John Coffee had desired. Referred favorably by AJ to Cass.

May 30 From Charles Rufus Ramsay. ALS, TNJ (25-1173). Asks to be appointed despatch bearer to Paris.

[cMay 30] From James Robinson. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1177). Begs release from imprisonment and remission of his fine and costs for larceny, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ May 30.

May 30 Remittance of fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment for James Robinson. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1176; T967-1).

May 30 Approval of Hillabbee Hasso's sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Daniel McDougald. Abstract, RR Auction, Jun 2009 sale, catalog 346, item 62 (mAJs).

May 31 *From Joseph Desha.* *277*

May 31 From Henry Dilworth Gilpin. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-94). Urges admitting John W. Percy to West Point, as John Coffee had desired.

May 31 From Richard Godfroy et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (25-1194). Heirs of Alexander D. Godfroy ask permission to sell his 1817 Potawatomi treaty reservation in Ohio.

May 31 From David S. Lyon. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1246). Reports the facts in shipmaster William R. Benson's case in support of his May 29 petition to remit his fine.

May 31 From Henry Toland and Richard Oakford. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). Renew their recommendation of Charles Bispham for consul at Valparaiso.

May 31 Check to engraver John Van Ness Throop for $29.85 for billets and cards. DS, DLC (44).

May 31 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $5.16. ADS, DLC (44).

May 31 Remittance of fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment for assailant Thomas Sewall. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1197; T967-1).

[May] From Gaetano Carusi. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-4). Asks to be appointed consul at Palermo, Sicily.

[cMay] *Memorandum on George B. Dameron.* *278*

Jun 1 From Thomas Hart Benton. ALS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). Asks that Richard B. Lee not be dropped from the Army without chance to explain overstaying his furlough in Mexico.

Jun 1 From Abraham Bradley. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Jul 3, 1834 (25-1221). Charges AJ with deploying falsehood and calumny in his annual message to conceal William T. Barry's gross mismanagement of the Post Office Department.

Jun 1 From Robert Bolling Stark. ALS, DNA-RG 26 (25-1222). Protests the removal of politically steadfast revenue cutter captain William Coody on false and malicious charges.

Jun 2 *To Lewis Cass.* *279*

Jun 2 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *280*

Jun 2 *From John Randolph Grymes.* *280*

Jun 2 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Reports on the acreage and dollar amount of sales of the Lewistown reservation in Ohio, ceded to the U.S. by the Senecas and Shawnees in 1831.

Jun 2 From John D. Kleudgen. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-21). Recommends Gustavus Schmidt for consul at Leipzig.

Jun 2 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits William P. Taylor's midshipman's warrant for signature.

[cJun 2] Approval of Navy lieutenant Samuel W. Downing's court-martial and sentence to be seriously admonished for unofficerlike conduct. DS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-29).

Jun 2 Pardon and order of release for larcenist John Smith. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1230; T967-1).

Jun 3 To Lewis Cass. Extract, *The Collector*, no. 845 (1976) (25-1236). Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-35). Orders detailing an engineer to assist Washington surveyor William P. Elliot in leveling the streets.

Jun 3 To Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1237). Presents new U.S. minister to Russia Mahlon Dickerson.

Jun 3 From Charles Graebe. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M687-13). Asks to be appointed consul at Leipzig.

Jun 3	From William Townsend McCoun et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M687-13). Recommend Charles Graebe for consul at Leipzig.	
Jun 3	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $594.58 for White House expenses in May. DS, DLC (44).	
Jun 3	Check to Joseph Plichy for $27.50 for Elizabeth Anderson Martin's music lessons. DS, DLC (44).	
Jun 4	To the Marquis de Lafayette. LS, NHi (25-1256). Offers salutations and introduces Samuel Starkweather.	
Jun 4	*From Thomas J. Lacy.*	*281*
Jun 4	Remission of shipmaster William R. Benson's $750 fine for inadvertently exceeding passenger limits on the *Sarah* from Liverpool. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1239; T967-1).	
Jun 4	Pardon and release from imprisonment for John C. Stout, convicted of passing a counterfeit BUS note. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1259; T967-1).	
Jun 4	Check to John Stuart Skinner for $450 for the slave girls Sophia and Elizabeth Jones. DS, DLC (44).	
Jun 5	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*283*
Jun 5	To Aaron Vail. LS, NHi (25-1269). Introduces Samuel Starkweather on his visit to Europe.	
Jun 5	From John Henry Eaton. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-35). Asks for authority to grant certain lands to the Cherokees as inducement for a treaty. Referred by AJ to the War Department.	
Jun 5	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits protests against the proposed Navy regulations by junior captains on Apr 29 and surgeons on May 26, and John Rodgers's Jun 4 responses (*HRDoc* 20, 23d Cong., 1st sess., pp. 93–105, Serial 254).	
Jun 5	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits John Mooney's midshipman's warrant for signature.	
Jun 5	*Gift of two slaves to Rachel Jackson Donelson.*	*284*
Jun 6	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*285*
Jun 6	*From Anthony Butler.*	*286*
Jun 6	*From Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton.*	*288*
Jun 7	*To Andrew Jackson Hutchings.*	*288*
Jun 9	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1277). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:413–19. Submits Army promotions to replace the withdrawn Feb 13 list.	
Jun 9	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1295). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:413. Nominates Army officers for promotion.	
Jun 9	From Silas Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Presents Walker Todd's application and recommendations for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Jun 9	Receipted bill from James Crowdhill Hall for $25 for medical attendance on the slave Charles. ADS, DLC (44).	
Jun 9	Check for $25 to James Crowdhill Hall for medical attendance on Charles. DS, DLC (44).	

Jun 10	From James Carney Cole. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (25-1297). Resigns as customs collector at New Bern, N.C. Referred by AJ to appoint Thomas S. Singleton, recommended by Jesse Speight.	
Jun 10	John Forsyth et al. to Louis McLane. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-15). Georgia senators and congressmen recommend William Maxwell for marshal. Approved by AJ.	
Jun 11	*To Roger Brooke Taney.*	*289*
Jun 11	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1318). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:413. Nominates William Maxwell for marshal in Georgia.	
Jun 11	From John Truman Stoddert. ALS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1315). Recommends Fleet Smith for justice of the peace in Washington, D.C.	
Jun 11	*Memorandum on Mexico and the brig* Industry.	*290*
Jun 12	*From Saul Alley.*	*290*
Jun 12	*From William Cullen Bryant.*	*292*
Jun 12	*From Richard Mathews Gaines.*	*294*
Jun 12	*Richard Mathews Gaines to Roger Brooke Taney.*	*295*
Jun 12	*From George Washington Martin.*	*295*
Jun 12	Receipt from John E. Waring for gauze ribbon bought by Mary Ann Lewis Pageot. ADS, DLC (44). Endorsed by AJ Jun 13 "for childs Bonnet."	
Jun 13	*To the United States Senate.*	*297*
Jun 13	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1351). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:420. Nominates Peter Suan for consul at Guadeloupe.	
Jun 13	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1353). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:421. Nominates Isaac Chase for consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.	
Jun 13	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1355). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:421. Nominates Alexander H. Marbury for Navy lieutenant.	
Jun 13	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1357). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:421. Nominates James W. Breedlove for New Orleans customs collector and Patrick H. Overton for marshal in Louisiana.	
Jun 13	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*299*
Jun 13	From John Fitzgerald Lee. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-95). West Point cadet protests his conviction and censure for insubordination and accuses engineering professor Dennis H. Mahan of malevolence and abuse of authority.	
Jun 13	From Louis McLane. LCs, DNA-RG 59 (25-1331). Recommends approving expenses claimed by Samuel Larned as chargé d'affaires at Chile and Peru but rejected by Treasury accounting officers. Approved by AJ Jun 15.	
Jun 13	From John Pemberton. ALS draft, PHi (25-1341). Introduces Mark Wilson on a visit to Washington.	
Jun 13	From Stephen Pleasonton. LS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-435). LC, DNA-RG 217 (25-1343). Says he lacks space to preserve records	

of the former federal Indian trading offices, and proposes storage in the War Department. Referred by AJ to Cass "to provide a place of safe keeping."

Jun 13 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy and Marine officers' commissions and a midshipman's warrant for signature.

Jun 13 Receipted bill for a bonnet for Rachel Jackson. Abstract, American Art Association catalog, 1926 (25-1329).

Jun 13 Check for $55 to John Stuart Skinner. DS, DLC (44). Recorded in bank book as payment for a gun and equipment for Andrew J. Donelson (1815–1861) "& expence of Negroes girls" (DLC-78).

Jun 14 *To Lewis Cass.* *300*

Jun 14 *To Andrew Jackson Donelson (1815–1861).* *300*

Jun 14 *To Louis McLane.* *301*

Jun 14 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1376). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:422. Nominates George Evans for assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Jun 14 From William H. Ellis and William Durand Jr. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639–24). Recommend Isaac Toucey for district attorney in Connecticut if William S. Holabird is rejected.

Jun 14 From Frederick Keller, Charles Lilly Coltman, et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1361). Recommend Fleet Smith for justice of the peace in Washington, D.C.

Jun 14 From Noah Amherst Phelps. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Recommends Isaac Toucey for district attorney in Connecticut.

Jun 15 *From George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette.* *302*

[cJun 15] From Robert Mitchell et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1384). Recommend George H. Flood for register of the Zanesville, Ohio, land office.

Jun 16 *To William Taylor Barry.* *303*

Jun 16 *To Lewis Cass.* *304*

Jun 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1397). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:422. Nominates Thomas S. Singleton for customs collector at New Bern, N.C., and George H. Flood for register of the Zanesville, Ohio, land office.

Jun 16 *From Lewis Cass.* *304*

Jun 16 From Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1390). Urges a pardon for model prisoner Anthony Evans. Referred by AJ for review.

Jun 16 Check to George W. Jameson for $30 for two pearl miniature portraits. DS, DLC (44).

Jun 17 From John H. Howard. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-241). Asks that the unlocated Alabama reservation of a recently deceased Creek Indian be located in his widow's name, so that Howard can purchase it from her. Referred by AJ to Cass.

Jun 17 From John Truman Stoddert et al. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M687-15). Maryland congressmen recommend William Hebb for land office register in Arkansas Territory.

Jun 17 From Roger Brooke Taney. LS, DNA-RG 49 (25-1399). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M733-1). Reports on delinquencies in the accounts of present and former land office receivers in Mississippi.

Jun 17 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Samuel W. Ruff's commission as Navy surgeon for signature.

Jun 18 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *306*

Jun 18 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233; Drafts, DNA-RG 59 (25-1434). *HRDoc* 492, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 259); Richardson, 3:54. Reports the accidental killing and wounding of French sailors at Toulon on May 1 from the firing of a ceremonial salute by the frigate *United States,* and urges compensating the victims and families.

Jun 18 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-1421). Submits Agness Trahern's sale of her 1820 Choctaw treaty reservation for approval. Noted by AJ to approve on proof of the sale's certification before a justice of the peace.

Jun 18 From Edward Patchell. ALS, DNA-RG 108 (M1635-3). Army sutler requests a furlough and to override Col. David Twiggs's restraints on his sales to soldiers.

Jun 18 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.

Jun 20 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (25-1445). *HRDoc* 494, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 259); Richardson, 3:54. Transmits a renewed appeal from Rochambeau's granddaughters for compensation in light of his Revolutionary services, despite their brother's opposition.

Jun 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1449). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425. Nominates Thomas T. Smith for consul at Coquimbo, Chile, and William S. Parrott for consul at Mexico City.

Jun 20 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1451). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425. Nominates Fleet Smith for justice of the peace in Washington, D.C.

[cJun 20] *Memorandum for James Knox Polk.* *307*

Jun 20 Copy of the U.S. Senate journal of executive proceedings from Jun 20 through 24. D, DLC (44). Endorsed by AJ Donelson: "Recd. June 26th. 1834 Journal of proceedings in the case of Stevenson & others."

Jun 21 *To Anthony Butler.* *308*

Jun 21 *To Edward Livingston.* *309*

Jun 21 *General Orders on the death of Lafayette.* *310*

Jun 21 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (25-1474). *SDoc* 466, 23d Cong., 1st sess., p. 1 (Serial 243); Richardson, 3:54–55. Announces Lafayette's death and encloses his General Order for military honors.

Jun 21 To the United States Senate. Printed, *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425 (25-1482). Nominates Benjamin Z. Canonge for register of the New Orleans land office.

Jun 21 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1480). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425. Nominates Washington, Miss., land office receiver Thomas Lewis for reappointment.

Jun 21 From Elisha Whittlesey. Copy, DNA-RG 233 (25-1483). Asks AJ's recollection of circumstances concerning Jacob Smith's compensation claim for transporting military stores for his army at New Orleans.

Jun 21 *To Elisha Whittlesey.* *311*

Jun 21 From Louis McLane. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1473). Proposes nominating consul at Montevideo Joshua Bond for a new commission now that the city has been transferred from Brazil to Uruguay.

Jun 21 Order establishing a land office at Mardisville, Ala. DS, DNA-RG 49 (25-1471).

Jun 21 Receipted bill from Samuel W. Handy for $6 for a hat and trimming. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 4.

[Jun 22] From Elizabeth Collins. DS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1554). Solicits a pardon for her husband William Collins, serving two years for larceny. Approved by AJ Jun 26.

Jun 23 *To the United States Senate.* *312*

Jun [23] To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1514). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425. Nominates Joshua Bond for consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Jun 23 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1516). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:425. Nominates Horatio M. Houston and Charles G. Hunter to be Navy lieutenants.

Jun 23 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1518). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:426. Nominates Roger B. Taney for secretary of the Treasury and Benjamin F. Butler for attorney general.

Jun 23 From Nathaniel Soley Benton. LS, DNA-RG 59 (25-1489). U.S. attorney recommends against discharging a judgment against smuggler Francis Buss unless he pays all costs of suit against him and the sheriff who let him escape. Endorsed "Not Granted July 1834."

Jun 23 *From Samuel Jackson Hays.* *325*

Jun 23 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Reports on progress in surveying the Choctaw and Chickasaw cessions and on deficiencies in Choctaw surveyor Gideon Fitz's work.

Jun 23 *From Edward Livingston.* *326*

Jun 23 From Robert Wardell. ALS, DNA-RG 156 (25-1520). Offers the U.S. a double-barreled cannon of his design. Referred skeptically by AJ to Cass for examination.

Jun 23 Check for $350 to William Neal for two horses for AJ Donelson. DS, DLC (44).

Jun 23 Bill for $171.78 from Benson, Hunt & Co. to AJ Jr. for clothing. DS, DLC (51). Receipted Jan 9, 1839.

Jun 24	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1526). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:427. Withdraws George Shannon's nomination for district attorney in Missouri and nominates Arthur L. Magennis instead.	
Jun 24	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1528). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:427. Nominates William Hunter for chargé d'affaires to Brazil, Richard Pollard for chargé to Buenos Aires, and Eben R. Dorr for consul at Buenos Aires.	
Jun 24	From William Davis. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1523). Seeks back payment of his Revolutionary pension from 1819 when he was wrongly dropped from the rolls until his reinstatement in 1829.	
Jun 24	From William Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). Recommends Thomas B. Nalle for consul.	
Jun 24	From Roger Brooke Taney. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Reports James Kearney's resignation as Potomac bridge superintendent and recommends his assistant George W. Hughes to replace him.	
Jun 24	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits William May's midshipman's warrant for signature.	
Jun 24	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipman's warrants for George T. Sinclair and James McCormick for signature.	
Jun 25	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*329*
Jun 25	*To Roger Brooke Taney.*	*329*
Jun 25	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1541). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:430. Withdraws Richard Pollard's nomination as chargé d'affaires to Buenos Aires and nominates him to be chargé to Chile.	
Jun 25	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1530). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:431–32. Submits Army officer promotions.	
Jun 25	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1543). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:430. Nominates Army officers for promotion.	
Jun 25	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1545). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432. Nominates William Batterson for customs surveyor at Madisonville, La.	
Jun 25	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*330*
Jun 25	To McClintock Young. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1549). Appoints him acting secretary of the Treasury.	
Jun 25	*From Benjamin Franklin Butler.*	*331*
Jun 25	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Thomas B. Barrett's midshipman's warrant for signature.	
Jun 25	Remittance of David Jameson's $400 penalty for smuggling, on grounds of his poverty and innocent intent. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1535; T967-1).	
Jun 26	*To Benjamin Franklin Butler.*	*332*
Jun 26	From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1566). LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Recommends appointing land officers for new districts in Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan before the Senate adjourns.	

Jun 26 From James B. Wood. D, DNA-RG 59 (26-0063). Ship's mate appeals for remission of his $50 fine for assault and battery and release from jail, citing self-defense and inability to pay. Approved by AJ Jul 1.

Jun 26 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits passed midshipmen's warrants for signature.

Jun 26 Pardon for larcenist William Collins and order for his discharge from imprisonment upon his payment of costs. LC, DNA-RG 59 (25-1552; T967-1).

Jun 26 Check to self for $30. DS, DLC (44).

Jun 26 Receipt from Benjamin Hill for $15 for AJ's purchase of the first volume of James B. Longacre's *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*. DS, University Archives, stock #32609–001 (mAJs; 25-1570).

Jun 27 From Roger Brooke Taney. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M733-1). Asks instructions on Ambrose H. Sevier's application for warrants to pay eight Arkansas militiamen for service as Indian spies as authorized by Congress.

Jun 27 *To George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette.* *332*

Jun 27 *To Edward Livingston.* *333*

Jun 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1584). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432. Nominates John Forsyth for secretary of state and Levi Woodbury for secretary of the Treasury.

Jun 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1586). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432. Nominates Charles Howard, Thaddeus Phelps, and Levi Ellmaker to be BUS government directors.

Jun 27 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1588). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:432. Nominates land office registers and receivers in Arkansas and Missouri.

Jun 27 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (25-1571). Recommends approving the location of Jane Martin Ballow's Potawatomi reservation. Approved by AJ Jun 28.

Jun 27 From Milo Mason. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-35). Asks suspension of the order for Colonel James House to replace him as commander at Fort Washington pending inquiry into its justice and expediency.

Jun 27 From James Parker. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Recommends Marmaduke Burrough for consul at Valparaiso.

Jun 27 From Daniel W. Wright. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Repels politically inspired charges against Columbus land office receiver Wiley P. Harris of dereliction in making his returns, and assures AJ of popular backing in Mississippi and receding support for nullification.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1594). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates Mahlon Dickerson for secretary of the Navy.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1596). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates Humphrey H. Leavitt for district judge in Ohio.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1598). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Withdraws Thaddeus Phelps and nominates instead Elisha Tibbits for government director of the BUS.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1600). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates George G. Hobson for consul at Valparaiso.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1602). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates Thomas B. Nalle for consul at Angostura, Colombia.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1604). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Withdraws Joshua Bond and nominates John Patrick for consul at Montevideo.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1606). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates Friedrich List for consul at Leipzig.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1608). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435. Nominates Marmaduke Burrough for consul at Vera Cruz.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1610). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:435–36. Nominates registers and receivers for two new Michigan Territory land offices.

Jun 28 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1613). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:436. Nominates Samuel A. Barker for register of the Zanesville, Ohio, land office.

Jun 28 From Marmaduke Burrough. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Encloses a copy of a recommendation for himself from the New Jersey congressional delegation to McLane.

Jun 28 From Louis Frohm and Margaret Grignon Frohm. DS, DNA-RG 75 (25-1591). Ask permission to locate Margaret's Winnebago treaty reservation.

Jun 28 From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.

Jun 28 Check to self for $23 to pay Robert Keyworth for framing cameos and William Sawkins for watch repair. DS, DLC (44).

Jun 30 *To the United States Congress.* *335*

Jun 30 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (25-1620). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:437–40. Submits Army brevet promotions.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0015). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:436. Nominates Army officers for brevet promotion.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0016). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:440. Nominates Army Adjutant General Roger Jones for brevet brigadier general.

Jun [30] To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0026). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:440. Nominates West Point superintendent René Edward De Russy for brevet lieutenant colonel.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0028). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:440. Nominates Abraham Eustis for brevet brigadier general.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0030). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:440. Nominates Henry Whiting for brevet lieutenant colonel.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0032). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:440–41. Nominates Marine officers for brevet promotion.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0034). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:441. Nominates Francis W. Armstrong and Richard W. Cummins to be western Indian agents.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0036). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:441. Nominates Army Paymaster General Nathan Towson for promotion to brevet brigadier general.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0038). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:441. Nominates customs officers.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0040). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:443. Nominates Thomas Hinds for marshal in Mississippi.

Jun 30 From Mahlon Dickerson. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0002). Resigns as minister to Russia.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0042). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:443. Nominates William Wilkins for minister to Russia.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0044). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:444. Nominates James P. Drake for receiver of the Vincennes, Ind., land office.

Jun 30 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0046). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:446. Withdraws Thomas Hinds and renominates William M. Gwin, previously rejected, for marshal in Mississippi.

Jun 30 From Richard Thompson Archer. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (25-1615). Complains that changing the location of Peggy Trahern's Choctaw reservation, which has been sold and is now the town of Tchula, Miss., will ruin its settlers and investors.

Jun 30 From William Clarke. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0136). Begs release from jail and remission of fine and costs for larceny, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ Jul 1.

[Jun 30] From Edward Gales. D, DNA-RG 59 (26-0058). Free black man begs a pardon for assault and battery, remission of his $15 fine and costs, and release from prison. Approved by AJ Jul 1.

Jun 30 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-0008). Recommends approving Jane Martin Ballow's sale of her Potawatomi reservation.

Jun 30 From James H. Kintner et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-354). Charge Logansport, Ind., Indian subagent Nicholas D. Grover with impoverishing the Miami and Potawatomi Indians and cheating the government through illegal extortionate private trading.

Jun 30	Receipted bill for $29 for liquor from Thomas H. Jacobs. DS, DLC (44). Receipted Aug 30.	
[Jun]	*To the United States Congress (not sent).*	*336*
[Jun]	Inventory of ships in the U.S. Navy, with their readiness status. AD, THi (24-0702).	
Jun	To Aaron Vail. Printed, Goodspeed's *The Flying Quill*, Mar 1958 (25-1218). Introduces Frederick G. Skinner, "a young gentleman in whose welfare I feel interested," who will go to London after delivering despatches to Livingston.	
Jun	From Lewis Bellair and Mariette Grignon Bellair. DS, DNA-RG 75 (25-1206). Ask permission to locate and lease or sell Mariette's Winnebago reservation.	
Jun	From Henry Fry. ALS copy, RPB-JH (25-1211). Complains of AJ's failure to give him an office.	
[cJun]	*Memorandum on Roger Brooke Taney.*	*337*
Jul 1	*To William J. Crans.*	*338*
Jul 1	To Joseph Richardson Hopkins et al. Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, Jul 12, 1834 (mAJs). Declines invitation to a Penn Township, Pa., Jul 4 dinner and offers a toast to "Public Functionaries."	
Jul 1	*To Henry Simpson et al.*	*338*
Jul 1	Check for $18.37 to John B. Hutton for refreshments at the Capitol. DS, DLC (44).	
Jul 1	Ratification of the Chickasaw treaty of May 24. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7). Extract, DNA-RG 56 (26-0050).	
Jul 1	Remission of fine and costs for assault and battery and discharge from prison for Edward Gales. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0057; T967-1).	
Jul 1	Remission of fine and costs for assault and battery and discharge from prison for James B. Wood. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0061; T967-1).	
Jul 2	To Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0069). Introduces new minister to Russia William Wilkins.	
Jul 2	*From Anthony Butler.*	
Jul 2	From David Porter. LS, NjP (26-0071). Repels State Department complaints that as chargé at Constantinople he had failed to make commercial reports and improperly involved himself in the claim of Henry Eckford's estate against the Turkish government.	
Jul 2	From William Wilkins. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommends David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty or other office.	
Jul 2	Approval of Navy purser John Smith Punch's court-martial and sentence of cashiering for drunkenness and disobedience of orders. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-30).	
Jul 2	Appointment of McClintock Young as acting secretary of the Treasury during Levi Woodbury's absence. DS (signature removed), DNA-RG 56 (26-0077).	
Jul 2	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $940.39 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).	
Jul 3	*To William McKendree Gwin.*	*342*

Jul 3 To Elijah Hayward. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (26-0121). Requests a report on Elizabeth Petcheka's sale of her 1818 Delaware treaty reservation to Jean-Baptiste Vallé.

Jul 3 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-0123). Reports that Elizabeth Petcheka cannot sell her reservation until it is located within the bounds specified in the treaty. Agreed to by AJ.

Jul 3 *To Levi Woodbury.* *344*

Jul 3 *Memorandum on gold coinage.* *344*

Jul 3 From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 75 (26-0079). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-13). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 261–66 (Serial 266). Submits regulations governing the payment of Indian annuities. Approved by AJ.

Jul 3 From Nathaniel Pope Causin. ALS, NcD (26-0091). Recommends Benjamin O. Tyler for an office.

Jul 3 From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Charles W. Pickering's passed midshipman's warrant for signature.

Jul 3 From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits commissions for signature for Marine brevet officers and Navy assistant surgeon George Evans.

Jul 3 From William Henry Dowling. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0160). Convicted larcenist, having served his sentence, begs a remission of his $1 fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment. Approved by AJ Jul 5.

Jul 3 From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59; Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233 (26-0092). *HRDoc* 44, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 2 (Serial 272). Recommends approving Edmund Roberts's appeal for increased compensation as recent envoy to the Far East.

Jul 3 *From Robert Mayo.* *345*

Jul 3 From Edmund Roberts. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M37-10). Makes recommendations for a return diplomatic mission to the Far East regarding objectives, ships, personnel, provisions, routes, and appropriate official gifts. Referred by AJ to Forsyth to confer with Woodbury and Dickerson.

Jul 3 *Remission of Samuel Houston's fine.* *346*

Jul 3 Approval of Marfolote's sale of his 320-acre Alabama Creek reservation to Shorter, Tarver, & Shorter for $100. DS, Swann Galleries sale 2461, lot 105, Nov 7, 2017 (mAJs).

Jul 3 Certification by Joel Brown and Francis Scott Key of pardoned larcenist William Collins's inability to pay costs. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0156). Remission and discharge approved by AJ Jul 4.

Jul 4 From Francis Flournoy. ALS, NjP (26-0144). Kentuckian warns that Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and the BUS are plotting to impeach and overthrow AJ at the next Congress. Referred by William B. Lewis to Eliza Blair.

Jul 4 From Nicolas-Marie, Vicomte de Léaumont. Translation, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Encloses a eulogy on Lafayette and presses his claim to a Revolutionary pension to honor his memory.

Jul 4 Remission of fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment for larcenist William Clarke. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0135; T967-1).

Jul 4	Andrew Jackson Donelson to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Conveys AJ's approval of John J. Langdon's request to retrieve his recommendations for secretary to the Spanish claims commission from the State Department.
Jul 5	From Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0164). Draft and LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Forwards reports by U.S. attorney Nathaniel S. Benton and collector Baron S. Doty against remitting smuggler Francis Buss's court costs along with his penalty.
Jul 5	Appointment of John Boyle as acting secretary of the Navy during Mahlon Dickerson's absence. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0152).
Jul 5	Remission of costs and discharge from imprisonment for pardoned larcenist William Collins. DS, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History (mAJs). LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0153; T967-1).
Jul 5	Remission of fine and costs and discharge from imprisonment for youthful black larcenist William Henry Dowling. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0159; T967-1).
Jul 5	Receipted bill from Bradley & Catlett for $5 for French muslin. DS, DLC (44).
Jul 5	Receipted $5 bill from blacksmith Mordecai Foy for 20 horseshoes. ADS, DLC (44).
Jul 6	From Stephen Todd. ALS, DNA-RG 49 (26-0172). Requests a patent for an 80-acre Ohio tract he purchased and now wishes to sell as agent for David Work's heirs.
[Jul 7]	To Benjamin Franklin Butler. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0174). Authorizes him to act as secretary of war in Lewis Cass's absence.
[Jul 7]	To Mahlon Dickerson. LS, NjHi; LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0178). Authorizes him to act as secretary of war in Lewis Cass's absence.
[Jul 7]	To John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0180). Authorizes him to act as secretary of war in Lewis Cass's absence.
Jul 7	To Thomas Handy Gilliss. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0181). Appoints him acting Fourth Auditor in the event of Amos Kendall's absence.
Jul 7	To Peter Grayson Washington. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0184). Appoints him acting Treasurer during John Campbell's absence.
Jul 7	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-13). LC, DNA-RG 75; Copy, DNA-RG 217; Copy, DNA-RG 49 (26-0175). Proposes replacing the First Comptroller with the Second in the procedures approved Mar 23, 1833, for selling Chickasaw lands under the 1832 Pontotoc Creek treaty. Approved by AJ.
Jul 7	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-13). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 258–61 (Serial 266). Submits regulations reorganizing Indian superintendencies and agencies pursuant to a Jun 30 Act of Congress. Approved by AJ.
Jul 7	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy purser Daingerfield Fauntleroy's commission for signature.

Jul 7 From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). Supports Missouri marshal Augustus Jones's claim for extra compensation for apprehending counterfeiters.

Jul 7 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Proposes fixing the bonds for receivers at six new land offices at $20,000 each. Approved by AJ.

Jul 7 From Frederick Résé. LS, DLC (44). Catholic Bishop of Detroit announces Michigan governor George B. Porter's death and recommends Roger Taney to succeed him.

Jul 7 Appointment of John Massey Moore as acting GLO commissioner in Elijah Hayward's absence. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0182). Abstract of DS, Robert F. Batchelder catalog 12 (mAJs).

Jul 7 Authorization for Michael Nourse to act as register of the Treasury in the absence of Thomas L. Smith. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0183).

Jul 7 Check to self for $2,000 for traveling expenses. DS, DLC (44).

Jul 7 Check to self for $1,137.91 to close out BUS account. DS, DLC (44).

Jul 7 Receipted bill from Richard Davis for $5 for clothing. DS, DLC (73).

Jul 8 To Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 153 (26-0185). *ASP Military Affairs*, 5:493. Orders him to obtain the attorney general's opinion on the dispute between Treasury and War Departments over former Army adjutant and inspector general Daniel Parker's claim to a brigadier general's emoluments, but not to act further until AJ's return.

Jul 8 To Samuel Lewis Jr. and James Eakin. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0192). Authorizes them each to act as second auditor in William B. Lewis's absence.

Jul 8 *To Levi Woodbury.* *347*
Jul 8 *From Roley McIntosh et al.* *348*
Jul 8 *From Robert Mills.* *348*

Jul 8 From Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 56; Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-0199). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Proposes relocating the custom house for the Frenchman's Bay, Maine, district. Approved by AJ.

Jul 8 Authorization for Asbury Dickins to act as secretary of state in case of John Forsyth's absence. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0186).

Jul 8 Appointment of John Nicholson Moulder to act as second comptroller in James B. Thornton's absence. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0194).

Jul 8 Andrew Jackson Donelson to Walter Lowrie. ALS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0187). Returns the manuscript of the Senate executive journal through Ralph E. W. Earl and promises to repair its disarrangement on return to Washington.

Jul 8 Andrew Jackson Donelson to John Massey Moore. ALS, DNA-RG 49 (26-0190). Directs the delivery of Russell M. Williamson's commission as surveyor of public lands in Mississippi via governor Hiram Runnels.

Jul 8	Treasury warrant from Levi Woodbury to John Campbell to pay $6,000 for "Completing the Furniture of the Presidents House." DS, DNA-RG 217 (26-0202).
Jul 9	*To William Berkeley Lewis.* *350*
Jul 9	From James Guthrie. ALS, Argosy Book Store, item #6258 (mAJs; 26-0204). Recommends Thomas B. Ferguson for Navy midshipman.
[Jul 10]	From Abraham Bradley. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Jul 10, 1834 (26-0208). Accuses AJ of sanctioning William T. Barry's false Post Office Department reports to calumniate Bradley and disguise gross mismanagement, waste, and fraud.
Jul 10	From Orange Hezekiah Dibble. ALS, DLC (26-0209). Asks AJ to instruct Woodbury on settling his claims for materials and equipment purchased for the canceled Potomac bridge.
Jul 10	From Daniel Greene Garnsey. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Asks to be appointed territorial governor or secretary or to a vacant land office in Michigan.
Jul 10	From Levi Woodbury. LS and LC, DNA-RG 26 (26-0211). Reports on the conduct of revenue cutter second lieutenant William S. Washington and recommends his dismissal.
Jul 10	Treasury Department report on the case of revenue cutter captain William Coody, dismissed from the service for drunkenness and unofficerlike conduct. D, DNA-RG 26 (26-0215). AJ orders his restoration Oct 2.
Jul 10	Receipted grocery bill from Francis Janvrot to Joseph Boulanger for $27.85½. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 30.
[Jul] 11	*From Thomas Hart Benton.* *350*
Jul 11	*From John Forsyth.* *352*
Jul 11	*From Levi Woodbury.* *352*
Jul 11	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-0219). Submits a commission for William Littlefield, who has been highly recommended to succeed resigned Newport, R.I., customs collector Christopher Ellery.
Jul 12	*From John Forsyth.* *354*
Jul 12	From Christopher Scott. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0580). Begs a remission of his $300 penalty for overloading the British barque *Princess Royal* with passengers, pleading innocent intent and ignorance of U.S. law.
Jul 12	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-0220). Transmits recommendations on file for candidates for Newport customs collector.
Jul 13	From Rudolph Bunner. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Appeals for reinstatement of his son George C. Bunner, dismissed from West Point for academic failings and bad conduct.
Jul 14	From Ephraim Davidson Dickson. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-79). Asks for appointment as blacksmith to the Western Cherokees and for permission to trade with them.
Jul 14	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). Submits consular exequaturs for signature.

Jul 14	*From Edward Livingston.*	*355*
Jul 15	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*358*
Jul 15	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*358*
[Jul 15]	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*359*
[Jul 15]	From Abraham Bradley. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Jul 15, 1834 (26-0221). Demands an honest accounting of Post Office Department finances and repels the defense of Barry by senators Felix Grundy and John M. Robinson.	
Jul 15	*From James Buchanan.*	*361*
Jul 15	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). Forwards a letter from Lafayette's family announcing his death.	
Jul 15	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-0232). Forwards Senate secretary Walter Lowrie's request for permission to deposit his public funds in the Patriotic Bank of Washington.	
Jul 15	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $200 for White House expenses. DS by William B. Lewis, DLC (44).	
Jul 16	From William Dunbar et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommend John M. Goodenow for Michigan Territory governor.	
Jul 16	From Louis Paimboeuf. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-17). U.S. consul at Curaçao requests a transfer to a more lucrative consulate.	
Jul 17	*From John Forsyth.*	*362*
Jul 17	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*363*
Jul 17	William M. Price to John Forsyth. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0595). Recommends remitting Christopher Scott's penalty for overloading the emigrant barque *Princess Royal* with passengers. Approved by AJ.	
Jul 18	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*364*
Jul 18	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*365*
Jul 19	*From Amos Kendall.*	*368*
Jul 19	From James Peacock, Samuel Workman, and Calvin Blythe. DS, DNA-RG 127 (26-0235). Recommend Charles W. Kelso for office.	
Jul 21	Samuel Hilary Garrow to John Benjamin Hogan. ALS, DLC (44). Repels false charges that Hogan is not a steadfast Jacksonian.	
[Jul 22]	From Henry Disbrow et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). *TPUS*, 12:791. Recommend Austin E. Wing for Michigan Territory governor.	
Jul 22	From Oliver Johnson and Dan B. Miller. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). *TPUS*, 12:790. Enclose and endorse Henry Disbrow et al.'s recommendation for Austin E. Wing.	
Jul 22	*From John Henry Eaton.*	*369*
Jul 22	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*370*
Jul 23	From Benjamin Franklin Butler. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-32). Resigns as acting secretary of war.	
Jul 23	*From Eli Simpson Davis.*	*372*

Jul 23	From Jacob Gearhart. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-4). Recommends Simon Cameron for governor of Michigan Territory.	
Jul 23	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*373*
Jul 24	From Gideon Wanton Olney. ALS, DLC (44). Urges the removal of Portland, Maine, postmaster Nathaniel Mitchell and invites a visit. Referred by AJ to Barry.	
Jul 24	From John Proctor. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (26-0236). Complains that his grading contract on the Cumberland Road in Indiana has been unfairly voided.	
Jul 25	From John S. Ingram. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends Simon Cameron for Michigan Territory governor.	
Jul 25	*From William Berkeley Lewis.*	*374*
Jul 25	From Morgan Neville. ALS, TNJ (26-0239). Asks to be appointed governor of Michigan Territory.	
Jul 25	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*378*
Jul 26	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*378*
Jul 26	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*379*
Jul 26	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*379*
Jul 26	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*381*
Jul 26	From Benjamin Gholson. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-97). Asks that his son James H. Gholson, a soldier in the Army dragoons, be promoted.	
Jul 26	From John Gunter Jr. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (26-0245). Cherokee offers to remove himself and party west from Alabama if government accepts his terms for liquidating his property.	
Jul 27	*From John Forsyth.*	*382*
Jul 28	*From James Alexander Hamilton.*	*383*
Jul 28	From Joseph Matthew Grey Lescure. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends Simon Cameron for Michigan Territory governor.	
Jul 28	From Robert Todd Lytle. ALS, TNJ (26-0267). Recommends Morgan Neville for Michigan Territory governor and predicts his own reelection to Congress on the issue of "neither *this* nor *any other* U.S. Bank."	
Jul 28	*From Samuel Jarvis Peters.*	*384*
Jul 28	From John Hendrick Schenk. ALS, DNA-RG 15 (M804-2131). Argues his claim to a higher Revolutionary pension as an acting though uncommissioned officer.	
Jul 28	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*385*
Jul 28	Receipted butcher's bill for $25.25 from John Walker. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 2.	
Jul 30	*From James Park et al.*	*386*
Jul 30	*To James Park et al.*	*388*
Jul 31	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-24). Sends the names of candidates for Michigan Territory governor and their recommenders.	
Jul 31	From Adam Ritscher et al. LS, DLC (44). Recommend Simon Cameron for Michigan Territory governor.	
Aug 1	*From James Alexander Hamilton.*	*390*

Aug 1	*From Samuel Moore.*	*391*
Aug 1	From James Points. LS, DLC (44). Reports his apprehension of Virginia counterfeiters.	
Aug 1	Charles James Fox Binney et al. to John Davis. DS, DNA-RG 59 (27-0554). Petition to remit Asa Bears Jr.'s $300 fine for carrying excess passengers on his schooner *Potomac* from Halifax. Referred by AJ for more information Oct 14 and rejected Nov 6, as the law is well known yet often transgressed: "better to have no laws, than unfaithfully executed."	
Aug 2	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*392*
Aug 2	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.10. ADS, DLC (44).	
Aug 4	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $20.08. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 8.	
Aug 5	From William Wilkins. ALS, DLC (26-0278). Recommends Pittsburgh postmaster David Lynch for AJ's "attention & protection."	
Aug 5	From Levi Woodbury. LS, DLC (44). Forwards Booz Moore Atherton's recommendation of John M. Goodenow for Michigan Territory governor.	
Aug 5	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $498.91 for White House expenses. DS by William B. Lewis, DLC (44).	
Aug 5	Bill from William Hayman for $13 for ale. DS, DLC (44). Receipted Nov 4 by Thomas Holtzman.	
Aug 6	*From Samuel Hogg et al.*	*394*
Aug 6	*To Samuel Hogg et al.*	*394*
Aug 6	*Address of the Tennessee State Convention.*	*395*
Aug 6	*From Zachary Taylor.*	*398*
Aug 6	From Robert Wardell. ALS, DNA-RG 156 (26-0283). Asks to be repaid the expenses he incurred in offering his new cannon to the Ordnance Department, which declined interest.	
Aug 7	*To Francis Preston Blair.*	*398*
Aug 7	From Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0285). Announces the death of a niece.	
Aug 7	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*400*
Aug 7	Apothecary's bill from Flodoardo Howard for $24.12. ADS, DLC (44). Receipted Aug 30.	
Aug 7	Francis Smith Belton to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, DLC (44). Asks him to show AJ letters attesting to his proper military conduct from John E. Wool, Dec 14, 1817 (DLC-23), Lewis Cass, Feb 13, 1818 (DLC-24), Winfield Scott, Aug 10, 1826 (DLC-34), and Edmund P. Gaines, Aug 23, 1832 (DLC-41). Referred by AJ to the War Department for action on his return.	
[Aug] 8	*To Amos Kendall.*	*402*
Aug 8	*To Martin Van Buren.*	*403*
Aug 8	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*404*
Aug 8	*From William McKendree Gwin.*	*405*
Aug 9	*To Mary Ann Eastin Polk.*	*406*

Aug 9	*To Lucius Junius Polk.*	*407*
Aug 9	*From Robert Allen, Adam Rankin Alexander, and John Augustine McKinney.*	*407*
Aug 9	From James Clarke. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-13). Recommends Hugh Keenan for consul in England or Ireland.	
Aug 9	*From William McKendree Gwin.*	*408*
Aug 9	*From Eli Shortridge et al.*	*412*
Aug 9	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.10. ADS, DLC (44).	
Aug 10	*To Robert Allen, Adam Rankin Alexander, and John Augustine McKinney.*	*413*
Aug 11	*From John Forsyth.*	*414*
Aug 11	Receipted bill from the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet Co. for $1.72 for freighting a package. DS by John E. Foulkes, DLC (44).	
Aug 11	Receipted confectioner's bill from Paul Kinchy to Joseph Boulanger for $1.63½. DS by Thomas Whelan, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 27.	
Aug 11	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $22.38. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 16.	
Aug 12	From John Julius Pringle et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-18). Recommend James L. Petigru for the vacant Supreme Court seat.	
Aug 12	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Encloses a letter from Washington, D.C., mayor William A. Bradley concerning the city's interest payment on its Dutch loan to purchase stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.	
Aug 12	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $6.62. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 19.	
Aug 13	*Address by William Blount Carter.*	*415*
Aug 13	*Reply to William Blount Carter.*	*416*
Aug 13	*From Donelson Caffery.*	*416*
Aug 13	From Louis Gordon. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0491). Asks the government to drop its $100 suit against him as forfeited bail for seaman Louis Freeman, whose prosecution for assault Gordon was falsely informed had been resolved before Freeman's nonappearance at court. Nolle prosequi ordered by AJ Oct 3.	
Aug 13	From Stephen Tuttle. LS, DNA-RG 153 (26-0305). Army engineer lieutenant protests his conviction and sentence of dismissal for public drunkenness and neglect of duty, charging that the court-martial was biased, malicious, and improperly constituted.	
Aug 14	*To Andrew Jackson Hutchings.*	*418*
Aug 14	From Henry Horn. ADS, DLC (44). Recommends Edmund R. Badger for a position in the naval service.	
Aug 14	*From William Smith et al.*	*418*
Aug 15	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*420*
Aug 15	From Edward Chandler. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0315). *TPUS*, 25:44. Resigns as U.S. district attorney in Florida.	
Aug 15	From Calixte-Auguste de Godde de Liancourt and Joel Hippolyte Daniel de Saint-Antoine. LS, DLC (44). Invite AJ to	

become a member of the Universal Society of Civilization in Paris in place of the late Marquis de Lafayette.
Aug [15] *From William Wilkins.* *421*
Aug 16 *To Martin Van Buren.* *422*
Aug 16 From Othniel Gillet. ALS, DNA-RG 15 (M804-1074). Asks for aid in obtaining arrears in his Revolutionary pension for uncredited years of service.
Aug 16 *From William Hall et al.* *424*
Aug 16 From William H. McNairy. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (mAJs). Asks to be appointed midshipman and submits a recommendation from Ephraim H. Foster and others.
Aug 16 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.20. ADS, DLC (44).
Aug 16 Pedigree of the mare Diana. Abstract, American Art Association catalog, 1926 (26-0321).
Aug 17 From Allen A. Hall. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends his brother James H. M. Hall for the land sales clerkship stipulated by the Chickasaw treaty.
Aug 18 *To William Hall et al.* *425*
Aug 18 *To Charles McAllister Nichol.* *426*
Aug 18 *From Francis Preston Blair.* *426*
Aug 18 From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-25). Transmits a letter from John M. Goodenow.
Aug 18 *From William Berkeley Lewis.* *430*
Aug 18 From Charles Bingham Penrose. ALS, DNA-RG 127 (26-0333). Recommends Charles W. Kelso for office.
Aug 18 *From Levi Woodbury.* *433*
Aug 18 Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $25.57. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 23.
Aug 19 *To Eli Shortridge et al.* *434*
Aug 19 *To William Smith et al.* *435*
Aug 19 *From Granville Smith Crockett et al.* *435*
[Aug 19] From Moses Hicks Grinnell. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0511). Petitions for remission of shipmaster Henry Huttleson's $600 penalty for unknowingly overloading the emigrant ship *Oneida* by carrying four stowaways. Approved by AJ Oct 3.
Aug 20 *To William Findlay.* *437*
Aug 20 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (44). Encloses reports on Jun 30 (DLC-44) and Jul 3 (DLC-44) from Henry Leavenworth on his movement to the Washita and from John B. Clark on Jul 25 (DLC-44) on Leavenworth's death, and requests orders regarding the hostile Pawnees.
Aug 20 *From William Berkeley Lewis.* *438*
Aug [c20] *From Martin Van Buren.* *443*
Aug 20 Aaron Vail to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M30-38). Protests Christopher Hughes's unauthorized and disruptive intervention in sensitive discussions with Austria toward establishing official relations. Endorsed by AJ to be kept on confidential State Department files.

Aug 21	From James Andrew Jackson Bradford. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends Thomas A. Doyle for Navy midshipman.	
Aug 21	From Daniel Carroll Brent. ALS, DLC (44). LC, InNdHL (mAJs). Transmits the Comte de Liancourt's Aug 15 invitation to join the Universal Society of Civilization.	
Aug 21	*From Amos Kendall.*	*445*
Aug 21	From George Whitfield Terrell, John W. Cooke, et al. Printed, *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, Sep 6, 1834 (mAJs). Invite AJ to a public dinner at Paris, Tenn.	
Aug 21	Bill from L. S. Harvey for $263.50 for wood. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Oct 30 and receipted Nov 4.	
Aug 22	*From Richard Taylor et al.*	*476*
Aug 23	*To Granville Smith Crockett et al.*	*446*
Aug 23	*From Levett Harris.*	*447*
Aug 23	*From James Knox Polk.*	*450*
Aug 23	From Levi Woodbury. ALS, NjP (26-0353). Recommends Thomas Harrison for Army paymaster.	
Aug 23	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.30. ADS, DLC (44).	
Aug 23	Receipted bill for $49 for freight and delivery of 20 tons of coal. DS by H. Ridgway, DLC (44).	
Aug 24	*From Return Jonathan Meigs.*	*453*
Aug 25	From Richard Keith Call. ALS, DNA-RG 153 (26-0359). Recommends reinstating former Army lieutenant Thomas P. Ridgely, unjustly pressured into resigning on an intemperance charge in 1830.	
Aug 25	*From William Brown Hodgson.*	*455*
Aug 25	From Michael Mahon. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-15). Asks to be appointed consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Aug 25	From William L. Trimble. ALS, DLC (44). Accuses locating agent George W. Martin of dispossessing Choctaws of their reservations under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.	
Aug 25	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $23.34. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Aug 30.	
Aug 26	From Herman Alricks. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-4). Warns that Michigan gubernatorial aspirant Simon Cameron is without merit, talents, character, popularity, or political constancy.	
Aug 26	From Appanoose et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-729). Sac and Fox Indians ask for direct distribution of their annuities, which are being improperly paid in banknotes at St. Louis and misappropriated by chiefs to cover private debts.	
Aug 26	*From Francis Preston Blair.*	*457*
Aug 26	From Jesse Miller. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-4). Recommends Simon Cameron or David R. Porter for governor of Michigan Territory.	
Aug 26	From Poweshiek et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-729). Fox Indians protest the payment of their annuities in banknotes at St. Louis and in unfair equal division with the Sacs, whom they greatly outnumber.	

Aug 26	From Poweshiek et al. D, DNA-RG 75 (M234-729). Enclose and reiterate their annuity complaints and also protest Keokuk's plans to sell more land.	
Aug 27	*To Andrew Jackson Hutchings.*	*459*
Aug 27	*From John Henry Eaton.*	*459*
Aug 27	From Levi Woodbury. LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). *TPUS*, 21:969–70. Recommends approving Governor John Pope's request to advance the $3,000 appropriated for compiling and printing the laws of Arkansas Territory.	
Aug 28	*From William Taylor Barry.*	*461*
Aug 28	*From William L. May.*	*463*
Aug 28	*From Thomas Patrick Moore.*	*466*
Aug 28	From Levi Woodbury. LS and LC, DNA-RG 26 (26-0367). Submits revised regulations for the revenue cutter service. Approved by AJ.	
Aug 29	To Andrew Jackson Donelson. LC, TNDa (26-0381). Deed conveying the 197¾-acre Winston farm and the eastern half of a 100-acre tract adjoining the Hermitage that AJ had acquired from Donelson on Feb 22, 1827.	
Aug 29	From Andrew Jackson Donelson. ADS, DLC (44; 26-0383). LC, TBHay-Deed Book E (26-0392). Deed conveying to AJ two parcels totaling 840 acres in Haywood County in west Tennessee that Donelson had purchased from AJ on Feb 22, 1827.	
Aug 29	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*467*
Aug 29	From Felix Grundy. ALS, NjP (26-0396). Introduces John Morgan of Kentucky.	
Aug 29	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*468*
Aug 30	*To Francis Preston Blair.*	*470*
Aug 30	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.30. ADS, DLC (44).	
[Aug 31]	*To Mary Ann Lewis Pageot.*	*471*
Sep 1	*From Willie Blount.*	*472*
Sep 1	*From William Harris Crawford.*	*472*
Sep 1	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (M40-25). Transmits an Aug 12 recommendation by Rice Garland of Abram H. Andrus for marshal in Louisiana (DNA-RG 59, M639-1).	
Sep 1	From John McCrea et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommend John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Sep 1	*From James Knox Polk.*	*474*
Sep 1	*From John Ross.*	*475*
Sep 2	From John Donelson Coffee. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends William W. Tyus for postmaster in Athens, Ala.	
Sep 2	*From George C. Dameron.*	*478*
Sep 3	To John W. Cooke et al. Printed, *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, Sep 6, 1834 (mAJs). Thankfully declines a public dinner at Paris, Tenn.	
Sep 3	*To Benjamin Franklin Currey and Hugh Lawson Montgomery.*	*479*
Sep 3	*From William Edmiston Kennedy et al.*	*480*

Sep 3	From Zachariah Smith. DS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1304). Prisoner petitions for a pardon on his conviction for passing a counterfeit $10 BUS note, pleading age, infirmity, and a dependent family.	
Sep 4	*To Balie Peyton.*	*482*
Sep 4	From Thomas Penn Gaskell et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommend John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Sep 4	*Codicil to Last Will and Testament.*	*482*
Sep 5	*To William Edmiston Kennedy et al.*	*483*
Sep 5	From Thomas Douglas. ALS, DNA-RG 153 (26-0421). Upholds Thomas P. Ridgely's sterling character and urges his restoration as Army lieutenant.	
Sep 5	From James Reeside. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Sep 6	*To Francis Preston Blair.*	*484*
Sep 6	*From Gabriel Felder et al.*	*485*
Sep 6	From Thomas Penn Gaskell. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Sep 6	From Robert Lenox et al. Copy, DNA-RG 45 (26-0424). Recommend Richard R. Waldron for consul at Buenos Aires.	
Sep 8	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*487*
Sep 10	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*488*
Sep 11	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*489*
Sep 12	From Joel Roberts Poinsett. ALS, TNJ (26-0432). Copy, DLC (44). Introduces James Pattison on his visit to Tennessee.	
Sep 13	From Alexander Johnston and John Young Barclay. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-13). Recommend Hugh Keenan for consul in England or Ireland.	
Sep 14	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*490*
Sep 14	*To Martin Van Buren.*	*491*
Sep 14	*Andrew Jackson Donelson to Francis Preston Blair.*	*492*
Sep 15	*From John Ross.*	*493*
Sep 15	From John F. Stump. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-15). Recommends Michael Mahon for preferment.	
Sep 15	Receipted bill from Samuel Redfern to Joseph Boulanger for $5.44 for corn and oats. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to Nov 26.	
Sep 15	Affidavit of Lemuel Tucker. DS, DNA-RG 59 (T690-1). Charges Payton Gay, U.S. consul at Tenerife, with extorting bribes from merchant captains by threatening to declare their ships unseaworthy. Inquiry ordered by AJ.	
Sep 16	From Harris Gurney. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0552). Master of the schooner *Palestine*, convicted of smuggling rum, begs a remission of his fine and costs, claiming innocence and poverty.	
Sep 16	From Thomas Jefferson Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0564). Encloses Harris Gurney's Sep 16 petition. Referred by AJ to Forsyth for report of the district attorney.	
Sep 16	Daniel Todd Patterson to Levi Woodbury. LS and LS duplicate, DNA-RG 45 (M125-198). Reports on Muhammad Ali of Egypt's ambitious military, naval, industrial, educational, and	

agricultural projects. Referred by Mahlon Dickerson to AJ, and "read with great interest" and returned by AJ.

Sep 17 From Alexander Hunter. LS, DNA-RG 59 (29-0078). Reports that Robert Mayo has obtained a discharge under the D.C. insolvent debtors law from his confinement for nonpayment of his $100 fine and costs for an 1829 assault.

Sep 17 From Franklin E. Plummer. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Presents the claims of Jacob Thompson, Thomas Stewart, and John R. Contee to reservations under the Choctaw treaty of 1830.

Sep 18 From James Findlay et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-13). Recommend Hugh Keenan for consul in England or Ireland.

Sep 18 Receipted bill for $1.37½ for freight from Philadelphia on the Citizens' Union Line. DS, DLC (44).

Sep 19 *To William Berkeley Lewis.* *495*

Sep 19 Francis Wells Armstrong to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, DLC (44). Encloses a letter for AJ.

Sep 20 From Maria II, Queen of Portugal. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (26-0450). Announces the end of her father's regency and her assumption of royal authority.

Sep 20 Harry Rufus Willie Hill to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, TNJ (26-0448). Says that he has sold a $1,000 draft on AJ to redeem John C. McLemore's property.

Sep 22 From Appanoose. D, DNA-RG 75 (M234-729). Protests his Fox band's exclusion from their share of treaty annuities, improperly taken by Keokuk to pay debts to the American Fur Company.

Sep 22 From James Gadsden. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-16). Recommends Achille Murat for chargé d'affaires at Portugal.

Sep 22 From John Henry Holland. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0545). Certifies that Robert Cunningham, conditionally pardoned on Feb 26, is unable to pay court costs. Remission and release ordered by AJ Oct 7.

Sep 23 From William Learned Marcy. ALS, NjP (26-0457). Introduces Samuel L. Burritt.

Sep 23 From Nathaniel Pitcher Tallmadge. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends Charles Mapes for Army paymaster.

Sep 24 From John Thomas Anderson, George Washington Wilson, and John William Thompson. Printed, *Richmond Enquirer*, Oct 10, 1834 (mAJs). Invite AJ to a Fincastle, Va., dinner honoring Andrew Stevenson and William C. Rives.

Sep 24 To John Thomas Anderson, George Washington Wilson, and John William Thompson. Printed, *Richmond Enquirer*, Oct 10, 1834 (mAJs). Regretfully declines their dinner invitation.

Sep 26 From Enos Thompson Throop. ALS, DLC (44). Introduces Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Davidson.

Sep 26 Receipted bill from Henry Toland for $560.21 for coal, potatoes, spirits, wine, porterage, and freight. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 31.

Sep 26 Check for $300 to Henry Toland for coal for the White House. DS by William B. Lewis, DLC (44).

Sep 27	From Francis Preston. ALS, NjP (26-0459). Recommends Thomas J. Cram for Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point.	
Sep 29	Receipted bill from George Chancellor for $7.49 for lodging and provisions. ADS, DLC (73). Runs to Sep 30.	
Sep 29	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $37.41. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 2.	
Sep 29	John N. Reynolds to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-144). Asks permission to publish official Navy Department documents in his history of Captain John Downes's voyage in the *Potomac*, including its attack on Sumatra. Referred by AJ to Dickerson to comply, and "a faithful journal of the cruse given to the public."	
Sep 30	Receipted bill for $8.12½ for quarterly pew rent at First Presbyterian Church in Washington. DS by John Kennedy, DLC (44). Paid Oct 3.	
Sep 30	Receipted bill for $13 for quarterly pew rent at St. John's Church in Washington. DS by Henry Howison, DLC (44). Paid Oct 13.	
[cSep]	From Joseph Henderson. ALS, DLC (26-0408). Recommends John P. Helfenstein for register of the Wapakoneta, Ohio, land office.	
Sep	From Washington County, Pa., Democratic Republican convention delegates. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommend David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Oct 1	*To Thomas William Coke.*	*496*
Oct 1	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*497*
Oct 1	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*498*
Oct 1	From John Forsyth. ALS, NjP (26-0465). Recommends Taney's former confidential clerk John M. Duffield for Army paymaster.	
Oct 1	From Reuben H. Grant. ALS, DLC (44). Requests a prompt answer to his May 3 proposal to purchase the Choctaw orphan reservations for $3 per acre.	
Oct 1	From Henry Horn. ALS, DLC (26-0467). Recommends a clerkship for William Gulager, dismissed as a BUS bookkeeper for refusing to abide its iniquitous management.	
Oct 1	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $23.11. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 4.	
Oct 1	Receipted apothecary's bill from Flodoardo Howard for $8.63. DS by Charles Stott, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 31.	
Oct 1	Receipted bill from Thomas H. Jacobs for $30 for liquor. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 30.	
Oct 1	Receipted grocery bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $80.82. DS by A. Conaway, DLC (44).	
Oct 2	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy commissions and warrants for signature.	
Oct 2	*From John Barton Patterson.*	*498*
Oct 2	From Joel Roberts Poinsett. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-83). Recommends dismissed West Point cadet Joseph C. Simonds for reinstatement.	

Oct 2	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*501*
Oct 2	AJ memorandum of $10,798.87 in pending expenses to build AJ Donelson's house, cover Thomas J. Donelson's debts, redeem John C. McLemore's furniture and slaves, and complete AJ Jr.'s land purchase. ADS, THer (26-0473). Updated through Apr 1835.	
Oct 2	William Gatewood to William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (44). Protests his capricious dismissal as a revenue cutter captain by McLane and his proscription from employment by Baltimore Whigs, and asks AJ to reinstate him or offer another position.	
Oct 3	To Lewis Cass. ADS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-101). Appoints John T. Sullivan as Army paymaster to succeed the late William Piatt.	
Oct 3	From James Nelson Barker. ALS, DLC (26-0479). Recommends William Gulager, proscribed as a BUS bookkeeper for political opinion, for a clerkship.	
Oct 3	From William Taylor Barry. Printed, New Orleans *Bee*, Oct 23, 1834 (mAJs; 26-0482). Explains in reply to Samuel J. Peters's Jul 28 complaint that his reduction of the mail between New Orleans and Mobile from daily to tri-weekly was compelled by Senate insistence on cutting expenditure.	
Oct 3	From Adelaide de Grasse de Grochamps. LS, DNA-RG 233 (26-0484). Translation, *HRDoc* 149, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 1 (Serial 274). Encloses her appeal to Congress for relief in memory of the Revolutionary services of her father, French admiral the Comte de Grasse.	
Oct 3	*From George Kremer.*	*502*
Oct 3	From Charles Bingham Penrose. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-4). Recommends Simon Cameron for Michigan Territory governor.	
[Oct 3]	*Memoranda.*	*503*
Oct 3	Check to John Kennedy for $8.12½ for quarterly pew rent at First Presbyterian Church. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 3	Order of a nolle prosequi in the case of Louis Gordon, charged with a forfeited recognizance. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0490).	
Oct 3	Andrew Jackson Donelson to John Massey Moore. ALS, DNA-RG 49 (26-0488). Reports that he has caught up on signing land patents as AJ's official patent secretary.	
[Oct 4]	To Mahlon Dickerson. Abstract and facsimile of envelope, Robert A. Siegel Galleries sale 1146, lot 1006, Dec 15, 2016 (mAJs). Refers a letter of recommendation with thirteen signers.	
Oct 4	From Mary Malcolm Deshon. ALS, DLC (44). Asks for a loan of $200, quick payment of her late husband Christopher Deshon's French spoliation claim, and a job for her son.	
Oct 4	From Thomas Leavitt. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). Asks the U.S. to establish a consulate at Saint John, New Brunswick, and appoint him to it.	
Oct 4	*From William Berkeley Lewis.*	*504*
Oct 4	From Maria II, Queen of Portugal. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (26-0499). Reports the death of her father, the former Dom Pedro IV.	

Oct 4 From Thomas Urquhart et al. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-145). New Orleans marine insurers protest the government's spurning their appeal for naval protection for ships plying the Mexican trade. Referred by AJ to Dickerson.

Oct 4 Check to Joseph Boulanger for $523.69¼ for White House expenses. DS, DLC (44).

Oct 4 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.70. ADS, DLC (44).

Oct 5 *To Martin Van Buren.* *505*
Oct 6 *To Levi Woodbury.* *506*

Oct 6 From James Ballagh et al. DS, DNA-RG 156 (26-0508). Recommend Matthias Williamson for New York City customs inspector. Referred by AJ to House of Representatives clerk Walter S. Franklin.

Oct 6 From Richard Keith Call. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-832). Urges the justice of Edward Chandler's claim for compensation in Florida land cases.

Oct 6 From Morris Croxall. ALS, DLC (44). Urges appointing Charles Biddle Army paymaster and reproves the "unjust & calumnious" charges by Biddle's enemies.

Oct 6 Morris Croxall to William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (44). Encloses his letter to AJ to deliver in person.

Oct 6 *From Sylvester Simmons Southworth.* *507*
Oct 6 *From Reuben Miles Whitney.* *508*

Oct 6 Remission, upon payment of costs, of shipmaster Henry Huttleson's $600 penalty for overloading passengers on the *Oneida*. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0510; T967-1).

Oct 6 Temporary commission for Obadiah Rich as consul at the Balearic Islands. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (26-0524).

Oct 6 Receipted bill from James Miller for $26.58 for hay and straw. DS, DLC (44).

Oct 6 Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $28.34. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 7.

Oct 6 William M. Price to John Forsyth. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0569). Opposes clemency for smuggler Harris Gurney. AJ concurs.

Oct 7 *To Samuel Jarvis Peters.* *514*
Oct 7 *From William Brady.* *514*

Oct 7 From Charles Lewis. ADS, DNA-RG 28 (26-0529). Recommends John T. Scott for employment. Referred by AJ to Barry "for his attention."

Oct 7 From Patrick Henry Overton. ALS, DLC (44). Says that restored health allows him to accept the Louisiana marshalate he had declined in Jul. Endorsed "too late" by AJ.

Oct 7 From Benjamin Phillips. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-145). Asks for funding to complete his steam engine for testing by the Secretary of the Navy, as authorized by Congress. Referred by AJ to Dickerson.

Oct 7 From George W. Riter. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-20). Asks when he will be appointed chargé d'affaires at Buenos Aires as promised by McLane in Jun.

Oct 7 From Wilhem Willink Jr. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Protests the abrupt order supplanting his family firm by the Rothschilds as American bankers in Amsterdam. Referred by AJ to Woodbury and then Forsyth.

Oct 7 Temporary commission for William W. Andrews as consul at Malta. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (26-0528).

Oct 7 Receipted bill from Gibbs & Coyle for $2.37½ for children's shoes. DS by William H. Seawell, DLC (44).

Oct 8 *From Henry Toland.* *516*

Oct 8 Remission of costs and order of release for Robert Cunningham, pardoned on Feb 26 for passing a counterfeit BUS note. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0543; T967-1).

[Oct 9] To Levi Woodbury. ANS, DNA-RG 56 (26-0548). Queries whether Missouri marshal Augustus Jones's claim for $2,000 in extra pay for arresting counterfeiters is reasonable.

Oct 9 From Edward Chandler. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-832). Reiterates his May 15 claim for $1,100 for service in Florida land cases. Approved by AJ [Jan 15, 1835].

Oct 9 Receipted bill from Bradley & Catlett for $11.25 for flannel, hose, and slippers. DS, DLC (44).

Oct 9 Check to Bradley & Catlett for $12.75 for apparel. DS, DLC (44).

Oct 9 Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $5.66. ADS, DLC (44).

Oct 9 René Edward De Russy to Charles Gratiot. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-94). Encloses Gregory O'Maher's application for a West Point cadetship. Referred by AJ to Cass to appoint him if there is a vacancy.

Oct 10 *To Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *518*

Oct 10 *From Trueman Cross.* *518*

Oct 10 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-0573). Recommends approving Roenunas's sale of his 1832 Wyandot treaty reservation to William Chambers.

Oct 10 *From Washington Irving.* *523*

Oct 10 From George Loyall. ALS, DNA-RG 26 (26-0577). Introduces William Coody, recently restored by AJ to the revenue cutter service.

[Oct 10] Refusal of pardon for convicted smuggler Harris Gurney. ANS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0550).

Oct 10 Remission of penalty against Christopher Scott for overloading passengers on the British barque *Princess Royal*. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0579; T967-1).

Oct 11 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *524*

Oct 11 From William Taylor Barry. LC, DNA-RG 28 (M601-49). Reports on the investigation of a missing letter containing money sent by Andrews & Brothers of Huntsville, Ala., to New York.

Oct 11 From Grenville Temple Winthrop. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Relates his political sacrifices and asks to be appointed a secretary of legation.

Oct 11	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $2.98. ADS, DLC (44).	
Oct 11	James Moore Wayne to John Forsyth. ALS, DLC (26-0597). Reports Georgia election victories and asks that opposition leader John J. Maxwell not be reappointed customs collector at Hardwick. Referred by AJ to Woodbury not to reappoint Maxwell.	
Oct 12	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*525*
Oct 12	*From Edward Livingston.*	*525*
Oct 12	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*526*
Oct 12	Thomas Aspinwall to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (T168-14). U.S. consul at London protests the cessation of allowances to cover expense of administering the fund for the relief of American seamen abroad. AJ on Oct 14 orders continuing the allowance until Congress decides.	
Oct 12	Matthew Hall McAllister to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0600). Resigns as U.S. attorney in Georgia on election to the state senate. Accepted by AJ Oct 24.	
Oct 12	*Jesse Speight to Levi Woodbury.*	*527*
Oct 13	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*529*
Oct 13	*To Roger Brooke Taney.*	*529*
Oct 13	*From Edward Livingston.*	*530*
Oct 13	*From John Belton O'Neall.*	*531*
Oct 13	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*533*
Oct 13	Check to Richard Smith for $494.65 to settle Thomas J. Donelson's debts. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 13	Check to St. John's Church for $13 for pew rent. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 13	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $24.86. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 18.	
Oct 13	Brewer's bill from William Hayman for $16.25. DS by Thomas Holtzman, DLC (45). Receipted Nov 4.	
Oct 13	Order to locate and reserve from sale all lands claimed as reservations under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek by Choctaws who were left off previous lists by fault of the agent. LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-14). Copy, DNA-RG 49; Copy, DNA-RG 46; Copy, DNA-RG 233; Copy, MsSM (26-0613). *HRDoc* 138, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 32–33 (Serial 274).	
Oct 13	Temporary commission for Vital Marie Garesché as consul at Tampico, Mexico. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (26-0623).	
Oct 13	Order voiding Army engineer lieutenant Stephen Tuttle's conviction on grounds that the court was illegally constituted, and ordering a new trial. DS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 153 (26-0634). Endorsed by AJ to let Tuttle resign.	
Oct 13	James L. Edwards to Andrew Jackson Donelson. Draft, DNA-RG 15 (26-0621). Reports against the claim of John Brevard's heirs to a Revolutionary pension.	
Oct 14	*To Edward Duffield Ingraham and Charles Macalester.*	*534*

Oct 14	*From Stockley Donelson.*	*535*
Oct 14	*From Robert Armstrong.*	*537*
Oct 14	*From Jacob Baker.*	*538*
Oct 14	*From Mary Rogers Barker.*	*540*
Oct 14	From John Thomson Mason. ALS, DLC (44). Recommends Edward W. Robinson for consul at Tampico, Mexico.	
Oct 14	From Levi Woodbury. LS and Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-0645). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Requests authority to advance funds to commissioners Joseph White and James Howard to erect a public warehouse at Baltimore. Approved by AJ Oct 14.	
Oct 14	Nicholas Philip Trist to Asbury Dickins. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0643). Requests an advance on his account as agent at Havana to procure the Florida archives. A $2,000 advance approved by AJ Oct 14.	
Oct 15	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*541*
Oct 15	From Chabowawa et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-421). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (26-0648). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M1-69). Chippewa and Ottawa chiefs request compensation for Bois Blanc Island in Lake Huron, ceded by them as a gift in 1795, and ask that the Mackinac agency blacksmith shop not be closed as announced.	
Oct 15	From Asbury Dickins. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0650). Submits an account of State Department incidental and contingent expenses for Jan–Sep 1834 (DLC-44).	
Oct 15	From Preserved Fish et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-14). Recommend Thomas Leavitt for consul at Saint John, New Brunswick.	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy assistant surgeon Euclid Borland's court-martial and cashiering for disrespect, disobedience, scandalous conduct, and neglect of duty. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy passed midshipman William Chandler's court-martial and cashiering for disrespect to a superior and scandalous conduct. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy seaman William Charles's court-martial and sentence of 39 lashes for mutinous conduct and seaman Charles Combs's sentence of 40 lashes for desertion, with discretion to Dickerson to remit the punishments. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy midshipman Samuel Garrison's court-martial and cashiering for neglect of duty, disobeying orders, and contemptuous and disrespectful conduct. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy midshipman Edward C. Ward's court-martial and reprimand for neglect of duty and insubordination. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 15	Approval of Navy surgeon John S. Wiley's court-martial and cashiering for insubordination, unofficerlike conduct, and neglect of duty. ANS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31).	
Oct 16	*To Richard Keith Call.*	*543*

Oct 16	To Lewis Cass. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-35). Orders West Point cadet warrants for Andrew J. Coffee and Andrew J. McLemore.	
Oct 16	*To Robert Johnstone Chester.*	*544*
Oct 16	*From Richard Mathews Gaines.*	*544*
[Oct 16]	From John Lee. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0655). Imprisoned petty larcenist begs remission of his fine and costs, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ Oct 16.	
Oct 16	Remission of fine and costs and order of discharge for John Lee. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0654; T967-1).	
Oct 16	From Francis Holland Nicoll. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Tampico, Mexico.	
Oct 16	Temporary commission for Benjamin Renshaw as consul at Alicante, Spain. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (26-0658).	
Oct 17	*To Joel Barlow Sutherland.*	*546*
Oct 17	From Michael Woolston Ash. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-20). Recommends George W. Riter for an office in the South to reward his party services and recoup his shattered health.	
Oct 17	Bill from James Miller for $42.23 for hay and straw. DS, DLC (45). Receipted Nov 5.	
Oct 17	Receipted bill from Toland & Magoffin for $61.25 for striped blankets. DS by James Hopkinson, DLC (44).	
Oct 17	Elijah Hayward to Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 56 (M726-1). Submits a draft of revised instructions to land officers for implementing the Jun 19 preemption law. Endorsed by AJ to omit the section on Choctaw claimants, as their rights are covered by treaty and "if retained it will open to the speculators a field for imposition on the Govt. that cannot be checked."	
Oct 18	From John C. Evans. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1307). Recommends imprisoned counterfeit note passer Zachariah Smith for a pardon.	
Oct 18	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*547*
Oct 18	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $4.16. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 23.	
Oct 18	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.65. ADS, DLC (44).	
Oct 18	J. W. Houston to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, DLC (44). Encloses Jacob Baker's Oct 14 statement at the behest of Virginia marshal James Points.	
Oct 20	*To Mary Donelson Coffee.*	*548*
Oct 20	*From Robert Armstrong.*	*549*
Oct 20	*From Anthony Butler.*	*550*
Oct 20	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Marine officers' commissions for signature.	
Oct 20	From Isaac Leet, David Frazier, and William Hopkins. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommend David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Oct 20	From John Nelson. ALS, DNA-RG 153 (26-0667). Recommends restoring former lieutenant Thomas P. Ridgely to the Army.	

Oct 20	*From Joel Roberts Poinsett.*	*552*
Oct 20	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*554*
Oct 20	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $33.44. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 20	Receipted bill from the estate of Joseph H. Johnson to Andrew Jackson Jr. for $19 for shoes. DS by William J. Earthman for R. S. Kay, DLC (50). Runs to Aug 26, 1837.	
Oct 21	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*556*
Oct 21	*From Cora Livingston Barton.*	*557*
Oct 21	*From George Washington Louis Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette.*	*558*
Oct 21	*From Stephen Simpson.*	*559*
Oct 21	Check to Washington Hood for $83.75 for seeds purchased from John M. Hood. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 21	Check to Enoch Tucker for $54 for a coat and pantaloons. DS, DLC (44).	
Oct 21	Receipted bill from S. C. Davison for $1 for sweeping and cleaning. ADS, DLC (44).	
Oct 22	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*560*
Oct 22	From Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (26-0679). Announces the marriage of his grandniece Princess Josephine to Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.	
Oct 22	From John Ellis Wool. ALS, TNJ (26-0685). Asks that his double rations as Army inspector general be made retroactive like those of other staff officers. Endorsed by AJ "cannot go back to give double rations—Congress must decide."	
Oct 23	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*560*
Oct 23	To Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0689). Offers condolences on the death of a niece and congratulations on the birth of another.	
Oct 23	*From Martin Van Buren.*	*561*
Oct 24	From Michael Woolston Ash. LS, DNA-RG 45 (mAJs). Recommends young Thomas B. Abrams for a midshipman's warrant.	
Oct 24	*From John Bigler.*	*565*
Oct 25	To Philip Schuyler Crooke et al. Printed, New York *Evening Post*, Oct 28, 1834 (mAJs). Thankfully declines an invitation to an Oct 27 New York City Democratic festival to celebrate recent election victories.	
Oct 25	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*566*
[Oct 25]	*To Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*568*
Oct 25	*To Amos Kendall.*	*568*
Oct 25	*To William Berkeley Lewis.*	*569*
Oct 25	To George W. Riter et al. Printed, *Albany Argus*, Nov 11, 1834 (mAJs). Thankfully declines an invitation to an Oct 27 celebration at Spring Garden of Philadelphia County election victories.	
Oct 25	From Henry M. Armistead. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M625-62). Requests a Navy midshipman's warrant for his son Edward, to	

recognize his late father Robert Armistead's Revolutionary services and sacrifices.

Oct 25 From William H. McNairy. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (26-0731). Thanks AJ for supporting his application for a Navy midshipman's warrant.

Oct 25 From Eliza Caile Scott Rankin. ALS, DNA-RG 28 (26-0733). Pleads for a job for her worthy nephew John T. Scott.

Oct 25 From John Childress Whitsitt. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (26-0739). Asks that Timelajah's Choctaw reservation claim, left unregistered by mistake, be located and withheld from sale.

Oct 25 Synopsis of Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler's expenses on coastal surveys from Jan to Jun 1834. D, DNA-RG 23 (26-0722). Referred by AJ to Woodbury, Dickerson, and Kendall for report.

Oct 25 Approval of Efar Emarthlar's sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Benjamin Mattison. DS, AkU (26-0721).

Oct 25 Approval of Fullotehogan's sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Benjamin Mattison. DS, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History (mAJs).

Oct 25 Approval of Sathliegy's sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to David Hubbard for $225. DS, Pink Palace Museum, Memphis (26-0737).

Oct 25 Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $6.62. ADS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 28.

Oct 25 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $4.30. ADS, DLC (44).

Oct 25 William Brunswick Davis to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-78). Asks him to remind AJ to send his father William Davis's pension certificate to him in New York. Endorsed by AJ Nov 3 that he had sent it on Nov 1.

Oct 27 To James Eakin. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0742). Appoints him acting second auditor during William B. Lewis's absence.

Oct 27 *To Martin Van Buren.* *570*

Oct 27 From Edward Butler Grayson. ALS, DLC (26-0745). Declines a Marine Corps lieutenancy and recommends Lafayette Searcy in his place. Referred approvingly by AJ to Cass, noting that Searcy's wife is "the daughter of my much esteemed, & deceased friend & aid de camp" John Reid.

Oct 27 From Gideon Lee. ALS draft, N (26-0749). Requests a midshipman's warrant for his son Samuel B. Lee.

Oct 27 From James Rigsby. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0787). Prisoner convicted of assault and battery and rioting begs release from prison and remission of his fine and costs, which he is unable to pay. Approved by AJ Oct 29.

Oct 27 Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $15.57. DS, DLC (44). Runs to Oct 30.

Oct 27 Edmund Kirby to Roger Jones. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-98). Presents the claim of Army Lt. Col. Alexander Cummings to

double rations as a post commander. Refused by AJ because Sackets Harbor is not an official headquarters post.
Oct 28 *From Benjamin Franklin Butler.* *573*
Oct 28 From Matthew Fontaine Maury. Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M148-96). Passed midshipman protests Kendall's rejection of his claim for pay as acting second lieutenant at sea and Dickerson's refusal to put him on "extra service" to pursue his navigational studies.
Oct 28 From James MacKay McIntosh. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-96). Recalls his services in AJ's Seminole operations and appeals for promotion of himself and other senior Navy lieutenants.
Oct 28 From John Naglee. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (26-0761). Recommends Thomas B. Abrams for a midshipman's warrant.
Oct 28 From John Pemberton. ALS copy, PHi (26-0763). Recommends John M. Read for Pennsylvania district attorney should Henry D. Gilpin resign.
Oct 28 Wiley Thompson to Elbert Herring. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-806). *HRDoc* 271, 24th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 54–57 (Serial 292). Seminole agent reports on his Oct 23–25 meetings with the chiefs, divisions among them, and the majority's intent to refuse removal under the Treaty of Payne's Landing, and requests military reinforcements. Endorsed by AJ Nov 21 that "a sufficient military force be forthwith ordered to protect our citizens & remove & protect the Indians agreable to the stipulations of the Treaty."
Oct 29 *To Francis Preston Blair.* *573*
Oct 29 *From Francis Preston Blair.* *574*
Oct 29 *From George Mifflin Dallas.* *574*
Oct 29 *From Edward Duffield Ingraham and Charles Macalester.* *575*
Oct 29 From James Page. ALS, DLC (44). Introduces young John R. Ellet of Salem, N.J., on his way west to seek his fortune.
Oct 29 From John Pemberton. ALS copy, PHi (26-0771). Reports strong Democratic support for John M. Read for Pennsylvania district attorney.
Oct 29 From Bernard Smith et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Recommend Archibald Yell for Arkansas superior court judge.
Oct 29 Bill from Isaac Bartlett for $31.87¼ for carriage repairs. ADS, DLC (44). Receipted Nov 1.
Oct 29 Receipted grocer's bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $111.31. ADS, DLC (44).
Oct 30 To William F. Harrison et al. Printed, Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, Nov 10, 1834 (mAJs). Thankfully declines attending a Nov 4 Democratic festival at Kensington in Philadelphia County.
Oct 30 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *577*
Oct 30 *From Alfred Balch.* *579*
Oct 30 From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Defends his denial of Matthew F. Maury's claim for an acting second

	lieutenant's pay and of his request to be put on paid "extra service" to finish his navigational work.
Oct 30	From Mahlon Dickerson. LS, NjP (26-0773). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Lafayette Searcy's commission as a Marine second lieutenant for signature.
Oct 30	From George Hall et al. DS, NjHi (26-0774). Entreat AJ to restore cashiered Navy surgeon John S. Wiley.
Oct 30	From Roger Jones. DS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-32). Reports in reply to Trueman Cross's Oct 10 protest of Henry Whiting's promotion that brevetting a junior officer over a senior for "meritorious conduct" is not "unjust, or a grievance."
Oct 30	Remission of fines and costs and release from imprisonment for convicted assailant and rioter James Rigsby. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0785; T967-1).
Oct 31	Check to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $100. DS, MnHi (26-0791).
Oct 31	Check to [Richard] Smith for $1,000 to redeem John C. McLemore's furniture and slaves. DS, DLC (44).
Oct 31	Thomas Sidney Jesup to Lewis Cass. DS copy, DLC (45). Reports that Trueman Cross has exercised higher responsibility as Army quartermaster than has Henry Whiting and performed "with a zeal, industry and ability rarely equalled."
Oct	From George Douglass & Co. et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (T55-1). Complain that consul at Santiago de Cuba John Leonard has not occupied his post or assumed its duties, and request his replacement. Referred by AJ to Forsyth that Leonard "must go to his post, or resign."
[cOct]	From Samuel Garrison. ALS, DNA-RG 125 (M273-31). Rebuts the charges in his Navy court-martial as products of master commandant Thomas M. Newell's tyranny and oppression, and seeks reinstatement as midshipman.
Oct	From Josiah Kellogg et al. DS, DLC (44). Oppose the plot afoot to remove Presque Isle, Pa., customs collector Thomas Forster, a faithful and efficient officer.
Oct	From Thomas Ringland. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommends David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.
Oct	From Unknown. AL, NjP-Blair-Lee Papers (mAJs). Presses his application for a government post to relieve his pecuniary distress.
[cOct]	From Levi Woodbury. DS, DLC (77). Advance estimate of Treasury receipts and expenditures for 1834 and 1835.
Oct	*Temperance Pledge.* *582*
[cOct]	Denial of Thomas Spicer's claim to compensation for preparing abstracts of Treasury suits in U.S. courts in Maryland. ANS, DNA-RG 56 (24-0705).
Nov 1	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Augustus A. Nicholson's commission as Marine assistant quartermaster for signature.
Nov 1	*From Henry Horn.* *583*

Nov 1	*From Theodore Sedgwick.*	*584*
Nov 1	Approval of Chitta's sale of his 320-acre Alabama Creek reservation to John W. Freeman and Charles P. Zimmerman for $25. DS, James F. Ruddy (26-0794).	
Nov 1	Approval of Fox's sale of his 320-acre Alabama Creek reservation to Ansel Sawyer for $240. DS, Mrs. Martha Moynihan (26-0796).	
Nov 1	Approval of Tommy Micco's sale of his Alabama Creek reservation to Caleb Holloway and Thomas Smith. Abstract, Sotheby Parke Bernet catalog, 1983 (26-0801).	
Nov 1	Check to Isaac Bartlett for $31.87¼ for carriage repair. DS, DLC (44).	
Nov 1	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.57½. ADS, DLC (44).	
Nov 1	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $27.42. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 6.	
Nov 1	Proclamation of the Feb 17 claims convention with Spain. DS, DNA-RG 11 (26-0805). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 365–70 (Serial 266).	
Nov 2	*To William Donelson.*	*584*
Nov 2	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*585*
Nov 2	*From John Donelson Coffee.*	*586*
Nov 2	*From William Berkeley Lewis.*	*587*
Nov 2	From William I, King of the Netherlands. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0811). Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M56-1). Announces the death of a grandson.	
Nov 3	*To Lewis Cass.*	*588*
Nov 3	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits naval purser Thomas M. Taylor's commission for signature.	
Nov 3	From Matthew Fontaine Maury. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (M148-97). Asks to withdraw his Oct 28 complaint against Dickerson as unjustified and encloses a letter of apology to give to him. Endorsed by AJ: "Let Mr. Maury withdraw his letter."	
Nov 3	From Garret Dorset Wall. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (26-0814). Recommends George W. Camblos for a clerkship.	
Nov 3	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $1,123.29 for White House expenses and firewood, hay, and straw. DS, DLC (45).	
Nov 3	*Mark Healey to Levi Woodbury.*	*588*
Nov 4	*From Robert Armstrong.*	*590*
Nov 4	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits naval surgeons' and assistant surgeons' commissions for signature.	
Nov 4	*From Thomas Jefferson Donelson.*	*591*
Nov 4	From William Gilchrist et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Recommend Archibald Yell for judge in Arkansas Territory. Referred by AJ to Forsyth.	
Nov 4	From John Este Keen et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1312). Philadelphia prison inspectors recommend counterfeit note passer Zachariah Smith for pardon and release.	

Nov 4 From William H. Hood. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1309). Forwards the appeal to pardon Zachariah Smith. Referred by AJ to Forsyth for inquiry.

Nov 4 From Wallace McWilliams. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommends David Acheson for office.

Nov 4 Receipted confectioner's bill from Paul Kinchy to Joseph Boulanger for $2.62½. DS by Thomas Whelan, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 28.

Nov 5 *To Richard Mathews Gaines.* *592*

Nov 5 From James Buchanan. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.

[Nov 5] From John Adams Cameron. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M124-145). Encloses the proceedings of a Pensacola citizens' meeting commending Navy assistant surgeon Daniel C. McLeod's services during a recent epidemic.

Nov 5 From William Thompson Read. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-19). Asks to be appointed a claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.

Nov 5 *From Martin Van Buren.* *593*

Nov 5 From Sarah Williams. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0866). Requests her husband Peter Williams's release and remission of his fine and costs for assaulting her. Approved by AJ.

Nov 5 Temporary commission for Henry Dilworth Gilpin as governor of Michigan Territory. DS, DeHi (26-0817).

Nov 5 Receipted apothecary's bill from Flodoardo Howard for $20.18. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 9.

Nov 6 To Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-94). LC, DNA-RG 92; LC, DNA-RG 153 (26-0843). Printed, DNA-RG 94 (M1094-3). Orders that Army officers on regimental duty be quartered at the posts occupied by their units.

Nov 6 To Lewis Cass. AN, WaU (26-0845). Asks if John T. Sullivan's Army paymaster commission has been sent to him.

Nov 6 From Thomas Barry. ALS, DLC (26-0833). Asks to be appointed master in charge of the naval laboratory at Washington.

Nov 6 From Michael Woolston Ash et al. DS, DLC (26-0836). Recommend Thomas Barry for master in charge of the naval laboratory at Washington.

Nov 6 *From Benjamin Franklin Butler.* *596*

Nov 6 *From Nicholas Callan.* *596*

Nov 6 From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Submits a Nov 5 report by Alexander Macomb that Thomas P. Ridgely's Army court-martial was conducted legally and he cannot be reinstated (DNA-RG 108, M857-1).

Nov 6 From Milo K. Pinckston et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (M174-12). Accuse Jacksonville, Fla., collector James Dell of illicitly profiting from his office, including payroll fraud.

Nov 6 Bill from Thomas H. Jacobs for $47.50 for liquor. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 23 and receipted Dec 31.

Nov 6 Receipted bill from Thomas H. Jacobs for $10 for liquor. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 28.

Nov 7	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). Recommends reserving timberlands from public sale to supply the upper Mississippi lead mines, as urged by superintendent Thomas C. Legate.	
Nov 7	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Recommends locating the new southwest Missouri land office at Springfield at the outset, as the land officers' proposal to site it elsewhere and later relocate it would be contrary to law.	
Nov 7	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Proposes to inquire further into a title dispute over lands claimed and sold by Alabama officials as a preemption right for a seat of justice in Sumter County.	
[cNov 7]	*From James Shannon Mayfield.*	*597*
Nov 7	*Andrew Jackson Donelson to William Cabell Rives.*	*598*
Nov 7	*Andrew Jackson Donelson to William Cabell Rives.*	*600*
Nov 8	*To Charles Kitchell Gardner.*	*601*
Nov 8	*To Edward Livingston.*	*602*
Nov 8	*To Roger Brooke Taney.*	*603*
Nov 8	From William Duncan. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends Samuel Haight for consul at Tampico.	
Nov 8	*From Henry Dilworth Gilpin.*	*604*
Nov 8	*From Enos Thompson Throop.*	*604*
Nov 8	Order suspending the new court-martial for Army engineer Stephen Tuttle and instead inviting him to resign. DS in AJ Donelson's hand, DNA-RG 153 (26-0859).	
Nov 8	Remission of fine and costs and order for release of Peter Williams, convicted of an assault and battery. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0863; T967-1).	
Nov 8	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $4.25. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 12.	
Nov 8	Receipted bill from seamstress Rebecca Connell for $1.25. ADS, DLC (45).	
Nov 8	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.62½. ADS, DLC (45).	
Nov 8	Virgil Maxcy to Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 56 (26-0852). Submits Francis S. Key's claim for $100 for taking depositions in D.C. for Treasury cases elsewhere. Disallowed by AJ because solicitor Maxcy should have taken them himself.	
Nov 9	*From Hiram George Runnels.*	*605*
Nov 10	*To Samuel Swartwout.*	*606*
Nov 10	From Benjamin Say Bonsall. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends Samuel Haight for consul at Tampico.	
[Nov 10]	From Charles Gordon Greene et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0910). Urge a pardon for Amos Otis, convicted and sentenced to death on suspect evidence for murdering captain James Crosby of the brig *Juniper*.	
Nov 10	From William Brigham and Benjamin Bussey Thatcher. LS, DNA-RG 59 (26-0907). Forward the petition for Amos Otis's pardon. Endorsed by AJ Nov 14 to postpone execution while gathering the court's recommendation.	

Nov 10	*From Benjamin Franklin Currey.*	*607*
Nov 10	*From Augustus Louis Roumfort.*	*612*
Nov 10	From John Peter Van Ness. ALS, DLC (45). Envelope, DLC (44). Encloses a Nov 7 letter from his nephew Cornelius Van Ness (DLC-45) touting his father Cornelius P. Van Ness's achievements as minister to Spain, inquiring about a new mission for him, and giving news of New York City politics and elections and James J. Roosevelt's prospects. Endorsed by AJ to show to Forsyth.	
Nov 10	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $22.06. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 16.	
Nov 10	James L. Edwards to Andrew Jackson Donelson. Draft, DNA-RG 15 (26-0873). Reports that pension claimant Henry Dixon's rank as colonel and duration of service in the Revolutionary North Carolina Continental Line cannot be verified.	
Nov 11	*To Charles Gratiot.*	*614*
Nov 11	From Charles Gratiot. LS, TNJ; LC and Copy, DNA-RG 77 (26-0884). Reports the estimated total cost of federal internal improvements funded or projected through 1833 at $106,907,884.	
Nov 11	*To Callender Irvine.*	*614*
Nov 11	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*614*
Nov 11	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0882). Requests an advance of appropriated funds to Nathan M. Rothschild as the new U.S. banker in Europe.	
Nov 11	From George Wurtz Hughes. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-19). Encloses and supports William T. Read's Nov 5 application to be claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Nov 11	*From Eveline Anderson Porter.*	*617*
Nov 11	From Eleazar Wheelock Ripley. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends Archibald Haralson for district attorney in Louisiana.	
Nov 11	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $17.66. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 21.	
Nov 11	Draft by Stockley Donelson on Andrew Jackson Donelson to pay William Donelson $743.60. DSs endorsed by AJ, DLC (45) and ebay #404058217575, Dec 2022 (mAJs). Paid by AJ Mar 14, 1835.	
Nov 12	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*618*
Nov 12	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Requests a transfer of $130,000 from the Navy Department's appropriation for provisions to the fund for ship repairs.	
Nov 12	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Transmits a Navy Board report on the time and materials needed to ready ships on the stocks for sea.	
Nov 12	Check to Templeman & Denham for $16 for stationery. DS, DLC (45).	
Nov 12	Stationer's bill from Templeman & Denham for $18. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Feb 19, 1835, and receipted Mar 25.	
Nov 13	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Requests a transfer of $130,000 from the Navy Department's appropriation for provisions to the fund for ship repairs.	

Nov 13	Order to transfer $130,000 from the Navy Department's fund for provisions to the fund for ship repairs. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1).	
Nov 13	From Washington George Singleton. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-92). Recommends John S. Brown for cadet at West Point.	
Nov 13	From John F. Stump. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). Recommends menagerist Joseph Martin for temporary custodian of the lion presented to the U.S. by the sultan of Morocco. Seconded by James N. Barker, George M. Dallas, Henry Horn, and others.	
Nov 13	Receipted bill from William A. Judson to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $1.70 for freighting wine. DS, DLC (45).	
Nov 14	*To John Donelson Coffee.*	*619*
Nov 14	*From William R. Andrew.*	*620*
Nov 14	Suspension of convicted murderer Amos Otis's execution for two weeks to Dec 17. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0906; T967-1).	
Nov 14	Bill from Tennessee Penitentiary to Andrew Jackson Jr. for $54 for housewares. DS by John Adams, DLC (51). Runs to Jun 9, 1838, and receipted May 29, 1839.	
Nov 15	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*621*
Nov 15	*From Obadiah Bruen Brown.*	*623*
Nov 15	From Samuel Adolphus Cartwright. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-0926). Recommends John P. Walworth for customs collector at Natchez.	
Nov 15	From Mahlon Dickerson. LS and LC, DNA-RG 49; LC, DNA-RG 45 (26-0928). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Recommends withholding federal live oak lands in Florida from sale to supply naval timber. Approved by AJ.	
Nov 15	From French Strother Evans. ALS, DLC (45). Withdraws as an applicant for land office register at Springfield, Ill., to yield to less controversial candidates.	
[Nov 15]	From Thomas W. Lyles. D, DNA-RG 59 (26-0968). Begs a remission of his fine and costs for breach of the peace and release from imprisonment, pleading poverty, good character, and a needy family. Approved by AJ Nov 18.	
Nov 15	*From Alexander McFarland.*	*626*
Nov 15	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $17.44. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 21.	
Nov 15	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.62½. ADS, DLC (45).	
Nov 16	*From George Campbell Childress.*	*627*
Nov 16	*From William Berkeley Lewis.*	*628*
Nov 17	*To Levi Woodbury.*	*629*
Nov 17	From Henry Samuel Baird et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-0941). Defend Michigan Territory judge David Irvin against false and malicious charges of absenteeism.	
Nov 17	From William Otis. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Former Barnstable, Mass., customs collector disavows the authority of anyone to act for him in pursuing his claims against the U.S.	

Nov 17	From Samuel H. Thompson. AN, DNA-RG 59 (M639-24). Asks to be appointed consul at Marseille.	
Nov 17	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $100 for White House expenses. DS, DLC (45).	
Nov 18	From John Pemberton. ALS, DNA-RG 26; ALS draft, PHi (26-0945). Recommends Levi Bardin for command of a revenue cutter.	
Nov 18	*From Levi Woodbury.*	*631*
Nov 19	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*632*
Nov 19	From Gideon Lee. ALS draft, N (26-0955). Recommends John O. Creighton for Navy Board commissioner.	
Nov 19	*From James Shannon Mayfield.*	*634*
Nov 19	From Henry B. Tyler. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M625-78). Recommends reserving Marine Corps staff appointments for lieutenants instead of captains. Referred approvingly by AJ to Dickerson, as "a Captain cannot be spared from the command of his company."	
Nov 19	Receipted bill from steamboat *Chesapeake* for $0.75 to freight and cart sweet potatoes. DS by Radcliff & Waller, DLC (45).	
Nov 19	Receipted $5 bill from blacksmith Mordecai Foy for 20 horse-shoes. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 20.	
Nov 20	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). *TPUS*, 25:66. Asks if town lot sales in St. Marks, Fla., suspended pending resolution of the John Innerarity family's claim to the site, should now proceed.	
Nov 20	*From Roger Brooke Taney.*	*635*
Nov 20	Remission of fine and costs for breach of the peace and discharge from imprisonment for Thomas W. Lyles. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-0962; T967-1).	
Nov 20	*Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson.*	*636*
Nov 21	*From Anthony Butler.*	*638*
Nov 21	From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (M25-29). Submits a proclamation for sale of town lots in St. Marks, Fla., for signature.	
Nov 21	From Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (26-0974). Announces the birth of his daughter Marie Amélie.	
Nov 21	Grocer's bill from John Coburn for $12.39. AD, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 22.	
Nov 21	Receipted bill from S. C. Davison for $1 for sweeping and cleaning. ADS, DLC (45).	
Nov 21	Receipted bill from J. Abbot to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $6.50 for corsets and fabric. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 2.	
Nov 22	From David Walker et al. LS, DLC (26-0978). Recommend Archibald Yell for judge in Arkansas Territory.	
Nov 22	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $3.62½. ADS, DLC (45).	
Nov 24	To Garrit Gilbert et al. Printed, Trenton *Emporium & True American*, Dec 6, 1834 (mAJs). Thankfully declines an invitation	

to a Nov 28 festival at Trenton celebrating Democratic victories in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Nov 24 From William Taylor Barry. AD, DLC (73). Submits a draft of the Post Office Department annual report.

Nov 24 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-0980). Submits for AJ's decision a questionable sheriff's sale of the late George Cicott's Potawatomi reservation. AJ declines approving, as "the judiciary are the proper tribunal to decide."

Nov 24 From Elijah Hayward. LS, DLC (45). Submits six land patents for signature.

Nov 24 From Garret Dorset Wall. ALS draft, NjHi (26-0990). Recommends giving Cornelius L. Hardenbergh a contract to supply powder to the Navy, to secure him against Whig business persecution for his Democratic politics.

Nov 24 Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $18.96. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Nov 29.

Nov 24 Vital Marie Garesché to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). Reports from New York that he is hastening Anthony Butler's Mexican despatches to Washington. Endorsed by AJ.

Nov 24 Henry Dilworth Gilpin to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1314). Advises against pardoning counterfeit note passer Zachariah Smith only one year into his five-year sentence. Pardon refused by AJ.

Nov 24 Robert Sterling Wooding to Balie Peyton. ALS, DLC (45). Reports on his training of AJ's racing fillies and encloses his bill to AJ for $142.63, which was paid by AJ and receipted by Peyton for Wooding on Dec 23 (DLC-45).

Nov 25 From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits sailmakers' warrants for signature.

Nov 25 From John Achilles Kearney. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-1387). Navy surgeon asks AJ to remit the $500 penalty on his recognizance bond for an accused seaman he had befriended who later vanished before his trial. Approved by AJ Dec 2.

Nov 25 *From Amos Kendall.* *640*
Nov 26 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *641*
Nov 26 *From Edward Livingston.* *642*

Nov 26 Check to Richard Smith for $425 to cover AJ Jr.'s Nov 12 draft on AJ for William Nichol. DS, DLC (45).

Nov 27 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *644*

Nov 27 From Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (26-0993). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 25–32 (Serial 266). Submits the annual report of the War Department.

Nov 27 From Benjamin Franklin Currey. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-113). Copy, DNA-RG 75 (26-1049). Says that failure to compensate Cherokee William Hicks for Georgia land he relinquished to enroll for emigration would betray him and "inflict an irrepairable wound" on enrolling operations.

Nov 27 From William Gates. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M567-97). Army major claims a right to brevet promotion to lieutenant colonel after ten years in grade.

Nov 27 *From John Jefferson Lowry and Albert Galliton Harrison.* *645*

Nov 28 From Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-828). LC, DNA-RG 56 (M415-1). Copy, DNA-RG 56 (26-1051). Submits Maryland U.S. attorney Nathaniel Williams's claim for $100 for extra services in prosecuting mail thief Joseph Richmond. Approved by AJ Dec 4.

Nov 28 Receipted grocer's bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $104.15. ADS, DLC (45).

Nov 28 Receipted bill from sloop *Miller* for $3.19 for shipping and delivery. ADS by William Morgan, DLC (45).

Nov 28 Bill from Darius Clagett & Co. to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $370.71 for clothing, accessories, and fabric. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 30 and receipted Jan 2, 1835.

Nov 29 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *646*

Nov 29 From William Taylor Barry. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (26-1053). Draft and DS draft, DLC (77). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 40–45 (Serial 266). Submits the annual report of the Post Office Department.

Nov 29 From Mahlon Dickerson. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (26-1069). Draft, DLC (77). *SDoc* 1, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 33–39 (Serial 266). Submits the annual report of the Navy Department.

Nov 29 *From James Alexander Hamilton.* *646*

Nov 29 *From Henry Hone.* *647*

Nov 29 *From Maunsel White.* *648*

Nov 29 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $5.21. ADS, DLC (45).

Nov 29 Receipted milliner's bill from Ann Finley to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $30.50. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 5.

Nov 30 From L. C. Bacon. ALS, DLC (45). Charges Louisiana marshal John Nicholson with embezzlement, political untrustworthiness, and groundless hostility to Martin Gordon. Endorsed by AJ not to investigate as Nicholson's term will soon expire.

Nov 30 *From John L. Green et al.* *649*

Nov 30 Receipted apothecary's bill from Flodoardo Howard for $3.31¼. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 24.

Nov 30 Abner McCarty to Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Asks if he should pay drafts from supposed Cumberland Road workers. Referred by AJ to Cass.

Nov From David Lynch et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommend David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.

Nov From Andrew Macrery et al. DS, DLC (45). Recommend Miles Harper for land office receiver at Washington, Miss.

[Nov] To Edward Thomason. Envelope, DLC (59). Endorsement notes that a Ralph E. W. Earl portrait of AJ, commissioned by AJ for

	Thomason, was forwarded Oct 30 for shipment to him in England.	
[Nov]	Draft by Harry Rufus Willie Hill on AJ to pay $1,000 on John C. McLemore's account on Apr 1, 1835. DS, ebay #171569142136, Dec 4, 2014 (mAJs; 26-0799). Accepted by AJ Dec 8 to pay on maturity.	
[cDec 1]	*Memoranda.*	*651*
Dec 1	*Sixth Annual Message to Congress.*	*652*
Dec 1	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.*	*676*
Dec 1	From Christopher Grant Champlin et al. LS, DNA-RG 26 (26-1118). Recommend Henry J. Hudson to command the revenue cutter *Vigilant* at Newport, R.I.	
Dec 1	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits a boatswain's and a carpenter's warrant for signature.	
Dec 1	*From Andrew Jackson Hutchings.*	*676*
Dec 1	*From Benjamin Pierce.*	*677*
[cDec 1]	From Joel Barlow Sutherland et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommend David Acheson for claims commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Dec 1	From James Campbell Wilkins. LS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). President of the Natchez, Miss., Planters' Bank touts its performance as a federal depository and warns against employing Natchez's Agricultural Bank, which formerly opposed deposit removal.	
Dec 1	Receipted grocer's bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $50.25. ADS, DLC (45).	
Dec 1	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $58.91. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 6.	
Dec 1	Receipted confectioner's bill from Paul Kinchy to Joseph Boulanger for $82.12½. DS by Thomas Whelan, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 30.	
Dec 2	From John Reynolds. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Dec 2	From John McCracken Robinson. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Dec 2	Check to Joseph Boulanger for $675.17 for White House expenses in Nov. DS, DLC (45).	
Dec 2	Check to self for $50. DS, DLC (45).	
Dec 3	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1397). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447. Nominates Henry D. Gilpin for governor of Michigan Territory.	
Dec 3	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1399). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447. Nominates Wylie P. Clark for district attorney in Florida.	
Dec 3	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1401). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447. Nominates consuls, a marshal, and a public lands surveyor.	
Dec 3	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1403). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:447. Nominates a customs surveyor and land office receiver.	

Dec 3 From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1362). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448. Submits Army surgeon and paymaster appointments.

Dec 3 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1405). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448. Nominates Army surgeons and paymasters.

Dec 3 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1407). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448. Nominates Newport, R.I., customs surveyor William G. Hammond for reappointment.

Dec 3 From William Albert Bradley, Charles Washington Goldsborough, and John Peter Van Ness. LS, DNA-RG 233 (26-1344). Corporation of Washington, D.C., requests relief from its "disastrous fiscal condition" caused by its special burdens and constricted revenues as seat of government. Endorsed by AJ to "leave the subject to Congress."

Dec 3 From John Campbell. LC, DNA-RG 50 (26-1361). Transmits copies of the U.S. Treasurer's office accounts for 1833 and 1834.

Dec 3 From Baron Steuben Doty. DS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1366). Ogdensburg, N.Y., customs collector accuses register Thomas L. Smith of circulating to opposition newspapers a Treasury account statement falsified to show Doty as a corruptionist. Referred by AJ to Woodbury Dec 15 to require a full answer from Smith.

Dec 3 From Baron Steuben Doty. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1364). Encloses his memorial against Thomas L. Smith.

Dec 3 From William Gatewood. Copy, DNA-RG 26 (26-1381). Asks the cause of his removal as a revenue cutter captain and appeals for reinstatement.

Dec 3 *From Thomas Hinds.* *679*

Dec 3 From Maria II, Queen of Portugal. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (26-1391). Announces her marriage to Augustus Charles, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Dec 3 From John Pemberton. ALS draft, PHi (26-1395). Recommends Jonathan Guest for a clerkship.

Dec 3 Remission of John Achilles Kearney's penalty for a forfeited recognizance, upon his payment of costs. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1386; T967-1).

Dec 3 Check to Benjamin Erdman Freymuth for $20 for AJ Jr.'s subscription to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*. DS, TxU (26-1380).

Dec 3 Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $2. ADS, DLC (45).

Dec 3 Bill from Elizabeth Stott to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $9.75 for clothing. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Jan 3, 1835, and receipted Jan 9.

Dec 4 *To John Forsyth.* *681*

Dec 4 *To John L. Green et al.* *682*

Dec 4 *To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *682*

Dec 4 To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (26-1412). *HRDoc* 7, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 1 (Serial 271); Richardson, 3:123. Transmits George W. Lafayette's Jun 15 letter and the Declaration of Independence

engraving bequeathed by the Marquis de Lafayette to the Library of Congress.

Dec 4 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1418). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448. Nominates Maine customs collectors for reappointment.

Dec 4 From Charles L. Clarke. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Complains of incompetence and wasteful expense in constructing a harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio, and urges the removal of supervising engineer Matthew Hubbard, a violent political foe. Referred by AJ to Woodbury for prompt enquiry.

Dec 4 From Benjamin Hollingsworth et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-242). Request preemption rights to Benton County, Ala., tracts on which they have made improvements but on which Creek reservations have been located.

Dec 4 From John Thomson Mason. ALS, NcD (26-1410). Recommends Edward H. Nichols for a commission in the Marine Corps.

Dec 4 Receipted bill from John Mills for $1.25 for shoes. DS by Thomas C. Wilson, DLC (45).

Dec 4 John Davis to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (26-1459). Concurs with Joseph Story in recommending a pardon for convicted murderer Amos Otis. Approved by AJ Dec 8.

Dec 5 From Elijah Hayward. LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-1420). Submits surveyor John Bell's report of progress surveying Mississippi lands ceded by the Chickasaws in 1832.

[Dec 5] From Nicholas Lowman. DS, DNA-RG 59 (26-1453). Begs remission of his fine and costs for petty larceny, which he is unable to pay, and for release from prison. Approved by AJ Dec 9.

Dec 5 From William IV, King of Great Britain. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (26-1421). Announces the death of his brother-in-law William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.

Dec 5 Receipted bill from the Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Steam Packet Co. for $2.57½ for shipping a barrel of oysters. DS by John E. Foulkes, DLC (45).

Dec 5 Receipted bill from the schooner *Orator* to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $7.73 for shipping potatoes and wine. DS by H. Ridgway, DLC (45).

Dec 5 David B. Lee to Joel Barlow Sutherland. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (28-1318). Urges a pardon for counterfeit note passer Zachariah Smith. Refused by AJ Dec 9.

Dec 6 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1423). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:448. Nominates Lexington, Mo., land office receiver Edwin M. Ryland for reappointment.

Dec 6 *From John Leonard.* *683*

[Dec 6] From Richard B. Lloyd. DS, DNA-RG 59 (27-0280). Petitions for release from jail and remission of his $100 fine for assaulting his slave boy, pleading provocation, inability to pay, and the needs of his innocent family. Approved by AJ Jan 23, 1835.

[cDec 6] *From Martin Van Buren.* *683*

Dec 6	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $6.08. ADS, DLC (45).
Dec 6	*Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *685*
Dec 6	Richard Key Watts to McClintock Young. ALS, DLC (45). Says he has copied out Taney's Dec 28, 1831, attorney general opinion on the Dutch jewels case (DLC-40) but is too ill to recheck it. Endorsed by AJ.
Dec 7	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *686*
Dec 7	*From Peter Vivian Daniel.* *688*
Dec 8	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1439). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:449. Nominates George Forquer for register of the Springfield, Ill., land office.
Dec 8	From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75; LC, DNA-RG 49 (26-1435). Reports on progress in surveying lands and locating Indian reservations in the Mississippi Chickasaw cession. Referred by AJ to Cass.
Dec 8	From Joseph Warren Mansur et al. LS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Recommend Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.
Dec 8	Check to George Thomas for $1,050 to pay George and Lemuel Austin for work on AJ Donelson's house. Abstract, Thomas F. Madigan catalog (26–1438).
Dec 8	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $22.10. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 12.
Dec 8	Receipted grocer's bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $128.98. ADS, DLC (45).
Dec 8	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $43.33. DS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 13.
Dec 8	Receipted bill from Robert Keyworth to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $1 for rings and pins. DS, DLC (45).
Dec 9	*To Andrew Jackson Jr.* *690*
Dec 9	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1462). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:449. Nominates John Hall for receiver at the Zanesville, Ohio, land office.
Dec 9	From the Countess D'Ambrugeac and the Marchioness de la Gorce. LS and Translation, DNA-RG 233 (26-1441). Copy and Translation, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). *HRDoc* 114, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–3 (Serial 273). Entreat AJ to press upon Congress their compensation claim for their grandfather Count Rochambeau's Revolutionary services.
[Dec 9]	From William A. Davis. ADS, DNA-RG 217 (M235-839). Presents a claim for compensation as late agent for the Potomac bridge. Referred by AJ to Woodbury for report.
Dec 9	From John Bennett Dawson. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends Archibald Haralson for district attorney in Louisiana and warns that applicant Charles Conrad was "among the *Bawlers*" against deposit removal.
Dec 9	From John Brown Francis. ALS and Copy, DNA-RG 26; ALS draft, RHi (26-1444). Recommends Horatio N. Tracy to command the revenue cutter *Vigilant* at Newport, R.I.

Dec 9	From Robert Oliver et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). Recommend Thomas Swan for agent to receive indemnity payments under the Neapolitan treaty.	
Dec 9	Remission of fine and costs and order of discharge from imprisonment for petty larcenist Nicholas Lowman. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1451; T967-1).	
Dec 9	Pardon for convicted murderer Amos Otis. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1458; T967-1).	
Dec 9	Memorandum accepting William Nichol's valuation of William Donelson's plantation at $12,000 over Harry R. W. Hill's of $10,000, and pledging to purchase it at that price plus 6% accruing interest until payment. ADS, DLC (73).	
Dec 9	Bill from L. J. Levy to Jane Lockridge Yorke Wetherill for $186.31 for cloth and accessories for Sarah Yorke Jackson. DS, DLC (47). Runs to Dec 15 and receipted Jan 5, 1835.	
Dec 9	Receipted bill from the sloop *Union* to Andrew Jackson Donelson for $1.45 for shipping wine. DS by H. Ridgway, DLC (45).	
Dec 10	To the United States Congress. DS, DNA-RG 46; DS, DNA-RG 233 (26-1466). Draft, DNA-RG 59 (mAJs). *HRDoc* 26, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 1 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:124. Transmits George W. Lafayette's Oct 21 letter thanking Congress for its resolutions of condolence on the Marquis de Lafayette's death.	
Dec 10	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1470). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:449. Nominates Ohio district attorney Noah H. Swayne for reappointment.	
Dec 10	From James Nelson Barker. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-93). Recommends William H. Korn for a West Point cadetship.	
Dec 10	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-14). Transmits an Oct 23 Miami Indian treaty and negotiator William Marshall's instructions.	
Dec 10	From Lewis Cass. LS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-7). LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-14). Submits Thomas J. V. Owen's report of the terms on which the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians will accept Senate amendments to their Sep 26, 1833, Chicago treaty.	
Dec 10	*From John Donelson Coffee.*	*691*
Dec 10	From Gideon Lee. ALS draft, N (26-1464). Introduces merchant James Coppinger, seeking governmental relief concerning his importations from France.	
Dec 10	*From Wilson Lumpkin.*	*694*
Dec 10	*From Sarah Knox Wilson.*	*694*
[Dec 11]	From Elias Kent Kane. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Recommends John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Dec 11	From Churchill Caldom Cambreleng. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-10). Encloses and seconds Elias K. Kane's recommendation of John Halberstadt for consul at Santiago de Cuba.	
Dec 11	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1472). Submits accounts for two $511 purchases from H. Wheeler plus William H. Price's 10% commission for approval.	

Dec 11 From Joseph Warren Mansur et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1473). Recommend Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.

Dec 11 From James B. Mason. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Accuses Jacksonville, Fla., collector James Dell of fraudulently putting his slaves on federal payroll and renting his shed to the government at exorbitant rates. Referred by AJ to Woodbury for inquiry.

Dec 12 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233 (26-1485). *HRDoc* 22, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 1 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:125–26. Transmits the report of investigations into causes and losses in the Mar 31, 1833, Treasury building fire.

Dec 12 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1488). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:450. Nominates customs officers and a land office register.

[Dec 12] From Thomas Bridges. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-3). Asks that a consulate be established at Matagorda in Texas and that he be appointed to it.

Dec 12 From David Tiernan Disney. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Recommends William C. Anderson for surveyor general of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Dec 12 From John Adams Dix. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-96). Recommends Henry D. Grafton for cadet at West Point.

Dec 12 From Elisha B. Harris. D, DNA-RG 75 (26-1475). Defends his Indiana preemption homestead against a claim by purchasers of an improperly located Indian treaty private reserve. Referred by AJ to Hayward for report, noting that if the reserve's sale has been approved Harris's only recourse may be to the courts or Congress.

Dec 12 Levi Woodbury to Leonard Moody Parker. Draft, DLC (26-1490). Says that his request to be reappointed customs naval officer at Boston will be considered with other applicants. Endorsed by AJ "The Cabinet, say nominate Mr. Barns," Isaac O. Barnes.

Dec 13 From Hamilton Davidson et al. DS, DLC-Woodbury Papers (mAJs). Recommend Isaac O. Barnes for Boston customs naval officer in place of political oppositionist Leonard M. Parker.

Dec 13 From William M. Price. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (29-1098). Opines that Robert Clench, convicted of holding forged pension papers, was the "innocent dupe" of a confederate.

Dec 13 *From John Kelley Simpson.* *695*

Dec 13 Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $6.30. ADS, DLC (45).

Dec 13 Receipted grocer's bill from Benjamin F. Middleton for $42.83. ADS, DLC (45).

Dec 13 Bill from William Thumlert for $2.75 for boots for AJ's servant George. ADS, DLC (47). Receipted Sep 22, 1835.

Dec 13 Charles Myrick Thurston to Martin Van Buren. LS, DNA-RG 26 (26-1495). Recommends Horatio N. Tracy for promotion to captain and command of the revenue cutter *Vigilant*. Referred

favorably by AJ to Woodbury noting strong support of R.I. congressman Dutee J. Pearce.

Dec 14 From Stephen Assereto de Seravalle. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (T357-1). Asks to be appointed consul at Alicante, Spain.

Dec 14 *From Francis Preston Blair.* *697*

Dec 14 *From Walter Hampden Overton, Joseph Marshall Walker, and George Blair.* *698*

Dec 14 *From James Bonaparte Thornton.* *699*

Dec 14 *Andrew Jackson Jr. to Sarah Yorke Jackson.* *701*

Dec 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1513). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:449; Richardson, 3:126. Transmits the terms on which the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians will accept Senate modifications to the 1833 Treaty of Chicago.

Dec 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1516). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:450. Nominates Key West customs collector William A. Whitehead for reappointment.

Dec 15 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1518). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:451. Nominates Thomas W. Newman for register of the Washington, Miss., land office in place of Benjamin L. C. Wailes, who declines reappointment.

Dec 15 *From William Carroll.* *702*

Dec 15 From John Forsyth. LS and LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1507). Submits a $300 bill from L. Ackerman & Son for silk American flags as presents for the kings of Siam and Muscat.

Dec 15 From John Forsyth. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1510). Proposes a letter supporting Edmund Roberts's claim before Congress for extra compensation for negotiating treaties with Siam and Muscat. Approved by AJ.

Dec [15] From Upton Scott Heath et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (mAJs). Recommend Jonathan Fitch for marshal in Maryland.

Dec 15 From Jacob Housman and Henry S. Waterhouse. LS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Ask AJ to support making Indian Key, Fla., a customs port of entry. Referred by AJ to Woodbury.

Dec 15 From James Mosher. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (26-1511). Recommends Henry Wharton for a commission in the Marines.

Dec 15 *From Hugh Lawson White.* *703*

Dec 15 Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $5.85½. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 19.

Dec 15 Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $20.23. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 20.

Dec 15 Receipted bill from the Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Steam Packet Co. to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $1.94 for shipping a box and bundle. DS by John E. Foulkes, DLC (45).

Dec 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1523). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:450. Nominates Jonathan Fitch for marshal in Maryland.

Dec 16 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1525). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:451. Nominates William Blackburn for receiver at the Wapakoneta, Ohio, land office.

Dec 16	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits midshipmen's warrants for signature.	
Dec 16	From John Forsyth. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1521). Endorsed envelope, DNA-RG 45 (M125-98). Submits John Waller Barry's account as agent to collect documents in London relating to U.S. history.	
Dec 16	Statement by John James Abert of sections reserved for the benefit of Creek orphans under their 1832 treaty. ADS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-241). Copy, DNA-RG 49 (26-1520). Submitted by Cass to AJ Dec 20 and approved by AJ Dec 22.	
Dec 16	Check to Henry Horn for $36.50 to pay Madame C. Pintard's millinery bill to Sarah Y. Jackson. DS, TxU (26-1522).	
Dec 17	To Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. LC, DNA-RG 59 (26-1527). Offers congratulations on his grandniece Josephine's marriage to Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.	
Dec 17	From George Washington Cass. ALS, DLC (45). Asks to be appointed Army paymaster.	
Dec 17	*From William Savin Fulton.*	*704*
Dec 17	From John McCarty. ADS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Complains of unfair withholding of payment for his work building the Cumberland Road west of Zanesville, Ohio.	
Dec 17	James Dell to Levi Woodbury. LS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Repels charges of nepotism and corruption as Jacksonville customs collector and censures his traducers. Endorsed by AJ.	
Dec 17	Cornelius Van Ness to John Peter Van Ness. ALS, DLC (45). Reports that James W. Webb admits buying copies of Cornelius P. Van Ness's official correspondence from a Spanish government source to publish in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*.	
Dec 18	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1529). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:451. Nominates customs and land officers.	
[Dec 18]	From Payton Gay. LS, DNA-RG 59 (T690-1). Accuses Charles E. Quincy of conniving with a mutinous seaman to extort money and supplant him as consul at Tenerife.	
Dec [18]	From Joel Keith Mann et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Pennsylvania congressmen recommend David Acheson for commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
Dec 18	From Joel Keith Mann. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Encloses the Pennsylvania congressmen's recommendation of David Acheson.	
Dec 18	*From Robert Patterson.*	*709*
Dec 18	From William M. Price. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (29-0249). Recommends remitting James Mahan's forfeited $1,000 recognizance for the appearance of James Cunningham on a charge of revolt on the ship *Helen*.	
Dec 18	*From William Cabell Rives.*	*709*
Dec 18	Receipted bill from Rachel Bridport to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $57.84½ for clothing and fabric. ADS, DLC (45).	
Dec 19	*From Alfred Balch.*	*710*

Dec 19	*From Benjamin Brady.*	*712*
Dec 19	From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy gunner and sailmaker warrants for signature.	
Dec 19	From Joseph Havens. ALS, DLC (45). Presents a hickory carriage, whip, and cane as tokens of his esteem and admiration.	
Dec 19	From Elijah Hayward. LS, DNA-RG 75 (26-1532). Reports on a section of land reserved to Jean B. Richardville in an 1818 Miami treaty, later resold by him to the U.S. and granted to Indiana for canal purposes.	
Dec 19	Receipted bill from Bradley & Catlett for $20.06 for fabrics. DS by Jacob B. Wingerd, DLC (45). Runs to Jan 16, 1835.	
Dec 20	From Lewis Cass. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M127-3). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M21-14). Submits for approval John J. Abert's Dec 16 list of sections reserved for benefit of Creek orphans under their 1832 treaty.	
Dec 20	From Jesse Duncan Elliott. LS, DNA-RG 45 (M125-201). Recommends Navy lieutenant James Armstrong for promotion to master commandant.	
Dec 20	From Edward Duffield Ingraham. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Asks permission to furnish Woodbury with his and Macalester's Oct 29 report about their proceedings with the BUS.	
Dec 20	From Nathaniel Buckland Moseley. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (mAJs). Recommends Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.	
Dec 20	From John Test Jr., James F. Brown, and Martin Jamison Jr. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-6). Recommend Andrew Davison for his legal attainments and good character.	
Dec 20	Receipted baker's bill from William P. McKelden for $6.30. ADS, DLC (45).	
Dec 20	Bill of lading from the Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Steam Packet Co. for potatoes shipped to William Berkeley Lewis. DS, DLC (45).	
Dec 20	Edward Livingston to Unknown. Extract, DLC (45). Reports poor prospects for the indemnity appropriation and hopes Congress will authorize stopping French imports to strengthen his hand.	
Dec 22	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1556). LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:452. Nominates Marine Corps officers for appointment and promotion.	
Dec 22	From Lewis Cass. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-136). LC, DNA-RG 75; Copy, DNA-RG 49 (26-1534). Submits regulations for locating reservations under the May 24 Chickasaw treaty. Approved by AJ.	
Dec 22	*From George Croghan.*	*714*
Dec 22	From Henry Hubbard et al. DS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1553). New Hampshire and Maine congressmen recommend Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.	
Dec 22	*Memorandum on harbor and coastal defense.*	*715*

Dec 22	Receipted bill from S. C. Davison for $1 for sweeping and cleaning. ADS, DLC (45).
Dec 22	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $50.10. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Dec 27.
Dec 22	Receipted bill from the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet Co. to William Berkeley Lewis for $12.65½ for shipping 13 casks. DS by John E. Foulkes, DLC (45).
[Dec 23]	To Samuel Prentiss. N, Benjamin H. Caldwell Jr. (37-0519). Invitation to dinner.
Dec 23	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1570). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:451. Nominates Edward D. Ingraham, Charles Macalester, Levi Ellmaker, Morris Croxall, and Stephen Allen to be government BUS directors for 1835.
Dec 23	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1572). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:452. Nominates Thomas J. Charlton for customs collector at Hardwick, Ga.
Dec 23	From Joseph Sebastian Cabot. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1559). Recommends Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.
Dec 23	From Eliphalet Case. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1561). Recommends Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.
Dec 23	*From Trueman Cross.* *715*
Dec 23	Trueman Cross to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, DLC (45). Encloses his Dec 23 letter to AJ, with thanks for AJ's kindness and apologies for his trouble.
Dec 23	From Nathaniel West Jr. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1574). Recommends Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.
Dec [23]	From John Wilkinson et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-7). Recommend Henry W. Durnford for consul at Bermuda.
Dec 24	*To John Donelson Coffee.* *717*
Dec 24	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0015). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:454. Nominates Frank J. Allen for register of the Jackson, Mo., land office.
Dec 24	From the Alumni Society of the Nashville University. DS by Abednego Stephens, ICHi (26-1588). Circular soliciting $100 donations to endow a professorship of modern languages. Endorsed by AJ "to be answered."
Dec 24	*From Anthony Butler.* *718*
Dec 24	*From Isaac Hulse.* *721*
Dec 24	From Isaac McKim. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-11). Encloses a letter from Samuel Brady endorsing Benjamin Brady's charges against Alexander Hunter (M639-11), and urges a full and fair investigation.
Dec 24	From Henry Augustus Philip Muhlenberg et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Congressmen recommend Thomas J. Smith for secretary to the commissioners under the Spanish treaty.

Dec 24	From Gayton Pickman Osgood. AL, DLC (27-0002). States that ill health will prevent his meeting with AJ to advise on appointing a naval officer at Boston.
Dec 24	*From Joseph Peabody et al.* *722*
Dec 24	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $16.12½. ADS, DLC (45).
Dec 24	Andrew Jackson Donelson to John Forsyth. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-79). Conveys AJ's direction to comply promptly with a Dec 24 Senate request for the diplomatic correspondence concerning execution of the French indemnity treaty since its signing.
Dec 24	*Hiram King to Martin Van Buren.* *724*
Dec 24	Daniel Parker to Levi Woodbury. ALS, DLC (27-0011). Asks for AJ not to replace his brother Leonard M. Parker with Woodbury's brother-in-law Isaac O. Barnes as naval officer at Boston without giving Parker time to state his case. Endorsed by AJ to delay only until Dec 29.
Dec 25	*From Mary Rogers Barker.* *724*
Dec 25	From Churchill Caldom Cambreleng. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). Encloses a recommendation by Benjamin Ringgold for Joseph Benedict as secretary of the proposed Huron Territory.
Dec 26	From Benjamin Brady. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-11). Submits six eyewitness accounts supporting his charge of abuse against D.C. marshal Alexander Hunter.
Dec 26	From Jeromus Johnson et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). Recommend Joseph Benedict for secretary of proposed Huron Territory.
Dec 26	From Richard Mentor Johnson. ALS, DLC (27-0017). Recommends Robert T. Lytle for surveyor general of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.
Dec 26	From Charles Ludlow Livingston et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-2). Recommend Joseph Benedict for secretary of proposed Huron Territory.
Dec 26	From Robert Lucas et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Recommend Reuben Wood for a diplomatic post abroad.
Dec 26	From Jeremiah Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Asks to be appointed surveyor general of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.
Dec 26	Receipted bill from Bryan & Wood for $5 for making a servant's crutches and two packing boxes. DS, DLC (45).
Dec 26	Receipted grocer's bill from John Coburn for $24.84½. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Jan 1, 1835.
Dec 26	Receipted bill from the Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Steam Packet Co. for $0.55 for shipping a box. DS by John E. Foulkes, DLC (45).
Dec 27	From John Forsyth. DS, DNA-RG 233; LC, DNA-RG 59 (27-0019). *HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1–2 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:126–27. In reply to a House call, submits the

correspondence with the French government on its failure to execute the 1831 treaty.

Dec 27 To the United States House of Representatives. DS, DNA-RG 233; Draft, DNA-RG 59 (27-0028). *HRDoc* 40, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 1 (Serial 272); Richardson, 3:126. Transmits the correspondence regarding France's failure to execute the 1831 treaty.

Dec 27 From John Forsyth. DS, DNA-RG 46; LC, DNA-RG 59 (27-0023). In reply to a Senate call, submits diplomatic correspondence concerning execution of the French indemnity treaty since its signing.

Dec 27 To the United States Senate. Draft, DNA-RG 59 (27-0031). *Senate Journal*, 23d Cong., 2d sess., p. 65 (Serial 265); Richardson, 3:126. Transmits the correspondence concerning execution of the French indemnity treaty.

Dec 27 From Mahlon Dickerson. LC, DNA-RG 45 (M472-1). Submits Navy boatswain and gunner warrants for signature.

Dec 27 From Geisse & Korckhauss et al. DS and Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommend James Gordon Jr. for consul at Paita, Peru.

Dec 27 From Joseph J. Moore et al. DS, DNA-RG 75 (M234-188). Settlers on Mississippi lands afterwards designated as Choctaw orphan reserves ask for preference in purchasing them at a fixed price or, failing that, for an early public sale.

Dec 27 Receipted grocer's bill from William P. McKelden for $6.20. ADS, DLC (45).

Dec 27 Nicholas Philip Trist to John Forsyth. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M899-6). Insists the *Panda* crew are guilty "*beyond a doubt*" of pirating the *Mexican* and should, excepting Bernardo de Soto, all be hanged as an example, complains of his travails as consul in adjudicating hostilities between shipmasters and their crew, and warns that the brig *Palmira* from Baltimore is a disguised slaver. AJ directs Forsyth to provide Woodbury an extract for the Baltimore collector.

Dec 29 *To Mary Rogers Barker.* *725*

Dec 29 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0035). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:452. Nominates John Stryker for consul at Goliad in Texas.

Dec 29 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0035). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:452. Nominates Isaac O. Barnes for customs naval officer at Boston.

Dec 29 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0037). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:453. Nominates Detroit land office register John Biddle for reappointment.

Dec 29 To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0039). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:453. Nominates James Christian for customs surveyor at West Point, Virginia.

[Dec 29] From Dennis Callahan. ADS, DNA-RG 59 (27-0211). Begs a pardon on his conviction for stealing money from the post office, pleading his youth, contrition, and otherwise good conduct. Approved by AJ Jan 12, 1835.

Dec 29	*From William Cabell Rives.*	*726*
Dec 29	Receipted butcher's bill from John Walker for $40.15. ADS, DLC (45). Runs to Jan 2, 1835.	
Dec 29	Thomas Eastin to Andrew Jackson Donelson. ALS, DNA-RG 26 (27-0032). Asks that Lieutenant George Clarke of the revenue service be allowed to remain with the cutter *Washington* at Key West where his family resides.	
Dec 30	To William I, King of the Netherlands. LC, DNA-RG 59 (27-0045). Offers condolences on the death of his grandson.	
Dec 30	From Abijah Mann Jr. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Recommends Thomas J. Smith for secretary to the claims commission under the Spanish treaty.	
Dec 30	*From William McMahon.*	*726*
Dec 30	From William Garrett Minor. ALS, DNA-RG 77 (mAJs). Urges reinstating his brother, dismissed West Point cadet Andrew J. Minor. Approved by AJ if academy rules and room allow.	
Dec 30	From Stephen Pleasonton. Copy, DNA-RG 217 (27-0041). Recommends reimbursing Luigi Persico from the miscellaneous claims fund for $937.36 in losses and expenses in sculpting and shipping "War" and "Peace" statues for the Capitol. Approved by AJ Dec 30.	
Dec 30	Check to Samuel M. Wetherill for $228.40½ for clothes purchased for Sarah Yorke Jackson by Jane L. Y. Wetherill. DS, DLC (45).	
Dec 31	To Maria II, Queen of Portugal. LC, DNA-RG 59 (27-0046). Offers condolences on the death of her father and congratulations on her assumption of royal authority.	
Dec 31	To the United States Senate. DS, DNA-RG 46 (27-0048). *Senate Executive Proceedings*, 4:454. Nominates customs surveyors William H. Wickes at Chester, Md., and Edward Pescud at Petersburg, Va., for reappointment.	
Dec 31	From Richard Dobbs Spaight Jr. et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). North Carolina legislators recommend John G. A. Williamson for chargé d'affaires at Venezuela.	
Dec 31	From John Taylor et al. DS, DNA-RG 94 (M688-105). Recommend David W. Scott for Navy midshipman.	
Dec	From Andrew Aker et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-22). Indiana legislators recommend Jeremiah Smith for surveyor general of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.	
[Dec]	From Robert Armstrong et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1106). Recommend Jonathan Fitch for marshal in Maryland.	
[Dec]	From Caleb Prew Bennett et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-19). Recommend William T. Read for commissioner under the Spanish treaty.	
[cDec]	From Alexander Brown & Sons et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-8). Recommend Thomas Finley for reappointment as marshal in Maryland.	
[cDec]	From James Corner et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-8). Recommend Thomas Finley for reappointment as marshal in Maryland.	

[cDec]	From William Fowler et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-6). Indiana legislators recommend Andrew Davison for judge in proposed Huron Territory.
Dec	From Joseph Hart Larwill. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-9). Recommends John M. Goodenow for surveyor general in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.
[cDec]	From William Hammond Marriott et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-8). Oppose replacing Thomas Finley as marshal in Maryland.
[Dec]	From Samuel Mass et al. DS, DNA-RG 46 (26-1109). Recommend Jonathan Fitch for marshal in Maryland.
[cDec]	From Jonathan Meredith et al. DS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-8). Recommend continuing Thomas Finley as marshal in Maryland.
Dec	From Robert Patterson et al. LS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-1). Pennsylvania legislators recommend David Acheson for commissioner under the Spanish treaty.
Dec	From Thomas Lilly Smith. LS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1112). Attributes minor discrepancies in Treasury statements of Baron S. Doty's accounts to clerical error, and repels Doty's Dec 3 charge of falsification as "wholly gratuitous and indefensible."
[Dec]	From Thomas Lilly Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (26-1116). Encloses his rebuttal to Baron S. Doty's charges. Referred by AJ to Woodbury for report.
[cDec]	From Benjamin Tappan. ALS, DNA-RG 59 (M639-27). Recommends Reuben Wood for minister abroad.
Dec	Receipted milliner's bill from C. Pintard & Co. to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $36.50. DS by J. C. Pintard, DLC (45).
1834	From Albert Smith. ALS, DNA-RG 56 (24-0703). Recommends Joel Miller for customs collector in Waldoboro, Maine.
[1834]	Summary of French imports, exports, and duties collected in 1833. D, DLC (73).
[c1834]	AJ note refusing Charles Wade's application to be a Navy gunner. Abstract, Carnegie Book Shop catalog 231, item 288 (37-0290).
1834	Bill from William Donelson for $90.45 for wheat, potatoes, fodder, ginned cotton, and planking. ADS, DLC (50). Runs to 1837 and receipted Apr 19, 1837.
1834	Account book of Andrew Jackson Jr., showing payments and receipts. AD, DLC (78). Runs to Oct 1835.
1834	Receipted bill from M. Bowen to Sarah Yorke Jackson for $30 for clothing. DS, DLC (45).

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