Littleton D. Teackle

DORCHESTER AURORA.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN BY THEIR PRINCIPLES."

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TERMS.

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ETC. ETC ETC.

The Review Department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited praise from all points of the literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extract from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions, of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. *Copious and Anecdotal Biographies of eminent men of the day, with Engraved Likenesses*, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

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Postmasters and other Agents allowed the most liberal commission.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON was born on the 15th of March 1767, in Waxsaw, South Carolina, a settlement whither his family had emigrated from Ireland two years previous. His father dying soon after the birth of this, his third son, Andrew was left in the care of a faithful mother, who determined to afford him such such a rudimental education, as would be of service to him in case her fond desire should be realized by his choosing the clerical profession. He had scarcely time to enter upon the study of the languages, when the revolutionary struggle involved his native spot in the commotion, and at the age of fourteen he abandoned school for the colonial camp. In consequence of the smallness of their number, the body of troops to which he was attached, were obliged to withdraw to North Carolina, but soon returned to their own settlement, where a party of forty were surprised by a large detachment of the enemy, and compelled to surrender. Jackson and his brother eluded the fate of their companions, but were taken the next day, and kept in strict confinement, until they were exchanged after the battle of Camden. His eldest brother had previously perished in the service of the colony; his only surviving brother, the companion of his imprisonment, died in consequence of a wound inflicted by the officer of the British detachment, for refusing to perform menial services, and his mother survived him but a few weeks, a victim to anxiety and fatigue. Andrew escaped with his life from the rage of the same officer, excited by the same cause, only by his dexterity in receiving on his hand the stroke of the sword which was aimed with fury at his head.

Having thus become heir to the whole of the moderate estate left by his father, he prosecuted his education. In 1784, he commenced the study of the law in Salisbury, North Carolina; was admitted to practice in 1786, and removed in 1788 to Nashville, to make an enterprising experiment in that newly peopled district of Tennessee. Professional success immediately attended him, in consequence of the singular condition of the affairs of the settlers. Many of the young adventurers, who had traded on credit with the merchants of the town, were unable, or indisposed to fulfil their engagements, and had retained the only practitioner of the law then in Nashville, as their counsellor. The creditors had consequently no means of prosecuting their claims; but the moment of Jackson's arrival they availed themselves of his aid, and on the very next day he commenced seventy suits. This auspicious opening introduced him to a respectable business. He was soon after appointed attorney general of the district. The depredations of the Indians upon the new country frequently called him into active military service with his fellow citizens; among whom he was distinguished by his energy and valor. Thus conspicuous, he was selected, in 1789, as a delegate to the convention for forming a constitution for the state; and was in the same year elected to the lower house of Congress. In the year following, he was delegated to the national Senate, in which he took his seat, but resigned at the close of the session, alleging his distaste for the intrigues of politics Within that period he was chosen major general of the Tennessee militia, and held the office until called to the same rank in the U. States' service, in 1814.

Upon his retirement from the national legislature, General Jackson was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of the state. an office which he accepted with diffidence and reluctance, and soon resigned, retiring from public life to his farm on the Cumberland river, near Nashville. Here he passed several years in the pursuits of agriculture, until summoned by the second war with Great Britain to take an active part in the defence of the country. He proceeded in the winter of 1812, at the head of twenty five hundred volunteers, to the duty assigned him by the general government, of defending the lower states, and descended the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez, where he had been instructed to await farther orders. The danger of the anticipated invasion being dispelled, Jackson was directed by the secretary of war to disband his troops on the spot. But a large number of men being sick, and destitute of the means of returning home, he was bound by obligations to them and their families to lead them back, and to disregard an order made without the knowledge of his peculiar circumstances. This purpose he effected, sharing with his men in all the hardships of the return. His subsequent representations to the cabinet were accepted, and his course sanctioned.

The Creek Indians having become allies of the British, and perpetrated several massacres, the legislature of Tennessee placed a force of thirty-five hundred of their militia under the command of JACKSON to proceed against them. The first attack upon the savages was made at Talladega, on the river Coosa, where a band of a thousand Creeks were routed and dispersed. In the beginning of 1814, another party was defeated at Emuckfaw, and in March, the general proceeded to the village of Tohopeka, or Horse-shoe, on the Tallapoosa, where a long and desperate battle was waged. The Indians screened themselves behind a long rampart of timbers and trunks of trees, directing their unerring fire from a double row of port-holes. The contest was prolonged from the morning to midnight of the 27th, when they were driven from the entrenchment, leaving upwards of five hundred of their warriors on the field.—JACKSON determined to proceed next to Hoithlewalee, a Creek town near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa; but the swelling of the streams by recent rains so much impeded his progress, that the enemy had time to escape. At the Hickory Ground, however, near the villages, the principal chiefs sued for peace, which was granted to them on condition of their withdrawing to fort William. Hostility being checked in this quarter, the troops took up their march homeward on the 21st April, terminating a most severe service; during which, the promptness and decision of the commander maintained the order and efficiency of the troops, (although menaced by mutiny and scarcity of provisions,) and by his celerity defeating the stratagems even of Indian warfare. "Within a few days," he observed to his army at the close of war, "you have annihilated the power of a nation that for twenty years has been the disturber of your peace.'

His services in the campagn attracted the notice of government, and he was commissioned a major general, May, 1814. In the same year he was named a commissioner with Colonel Hawkins, to form a treaty with the subdued tribes, the principal object of which was to prevent any intercouse between them and the British and Spanish agents in the Floridas. This was accomplished at Alabama in August, and the right secured to the United States of establishing military posts in their territory.

While engaged in this employment, he discovered that the Indians were still encouraged and supported by the Spaniards in Florida and that a British officer was permitted to organize and drill a body of British soldiers and fugitive Creeks in Pensacola. The remonstrances which Jackson addressed to the Spanish governor were contemned. He anticipated a movement against New Orleans, and announced the impending danger to the neighboring states, urging them to immediate and vigorous preparation. He drew a supply of volunteers from Tennessee, and proceeded in person to Mobile to make the defence of that point. An attack was soon commenced upon fort Bowyer, which commands the bay of Mobile, by a squadron, with a force under Colonel Nicholls, who was repulsed with loss by the Americans under Major Lawrence. The British retired into Pensacola to refit, and JACKSON, who had in vain requested permission from the president to attack that town, so openly departing from its neutrality, determined to advance against it upon his own responsibility, throw a force in fort Barrances, and await the result. Accordingly, he took possession of the town with an army of three thousand, in the beginning of November, driving the Spaniards before him, after a short but unavailing resistance. Fort Barrances was blown up by the enemy after the surrender of the town, and that fortress being the main object of capture, in order to secure the command of Pensacola, JACKSON did not think it necessary to retain possession of the town, and returned to fort Montgomery.

The anxieties of the general were now directed to New Orleans, as the most probable point for the next attempt of the hovering enemy, and he reached that city on the first of December, 1814. The population of this denizen territory were not easily excited to the degree of alacrity required by the exigence and the principal dependence of JACKSON to meet a large body of well disciplined English troops, was upon the volunteers of Tennessee and Kentucky, whom he had summoned to his aid. He at once fortified the approaches to the city, with the co-operation of Commodore Pattison, who commanded a small naval force. Early on the morning of the 14th December, the enemy, in number about twelve hundred, approached in forty three barges, and commenced an attack on the American flotilla lying in lake Borgne, consisting of five gun boats, and one hundred and eighty two men. A brave defence was made by the gallant little squadron for about an hour, when the superior number of the enemy triumphed, and the Americans were carried prisoners to Cat island.

JACKSON now prepared for a more formidable attack, and troops and arms were gradually arriving to his assistance. At this momentous juncture, he discovered that the safety of the country were exposed to the treachery of a number of disaffected inhabitants of New Orleans; and that the suspected might be put under proper restraint, he urged upon the legislature of Louisiana the necessity of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. While the measure was in slow process of deliberation, Jackson proclaimed the city to be under martial law, superseding all civil authority by a rigid military police.

On the 22d, the British secretly effected a landing and reached the banks of the Mississippi, within seven miles of the city. As soon as this was known, he called upon Gen. Coffee and Carroll to join him, and proceeded to meet the invaders. The hostile armies came in sight of each other near the close of the day. The number of the enemy was upwards of three thousand, the American force did not exceed two thousand; the latter, however, commenced the charge, and a severe conflict lasted until the darkness of the night confused the combatants. The British were driven before our army for nearly a mile from several successive intrenchments. By continual accessions during the battle, the British force was estimated to have increased to the number of six thousand; the American commander deeming it rash to pursue his success at such a hazard, proceeded to prepare for defence by throwing up a breastwork in front of his army. On the 28th, these works were attacked by the enemy under their commander-in chief, Sir Edward Packenham, & were forced to retire. Frequent skirmishes occurred between detached parties for several days, while the enemy were preparing for a grand assault. On the first of January 1815, they opened a tremendous discharge from their batteries upon our lines, but the fire was returned with such success, that by three o'clock they were silenced.

On the fourth, a timely reinforcement from Kentucky added twenty-five hundred men to the American army. On the eighth, the enemy advanced in two divisions under Sir Edward Packenham, and, owing to a fog, approached within a short distance of the intrenchments before they were discovered. A terrible and unceasing volley kept them back, and Packenham fell fatally wounded. The British columns, sixty or seventy deep, were successfully led on to the charge and broken by the dreadful havoc of the American fire, until they betook themselves to flight. JACKSON was obliged to submit to the mortification of withholding his men from pursuit, for a large portion of them were without arms, and to venture with so inferior a force to a battle on the open field, would have been unjustifiable risk. He was compelled, therefore, to remain in his post. The force of the British in this memorable engagement was at least nine thousand; the efficient American troops amounted to thirty-seven hundred.—The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at three thousand, while that of the victors was but thirteen.—For several days after the battle, the British camp was harrassed by a continual discharge from the batteries, which compelled the army to withdraw secretly to their ships on the night of the 18th, and they soon left the coast. The General entered New Orleans with his victorious troops on the 20th, where he was received with boundless enthusiasm, and solemn thanksgiving to Providence was offered in public services at the Cathedral. Insiduous attempts were now made in New Orleans to destroy the strength of the army by encouraging mutiny and desertion. The city being still under martial law, JACKSON caused to be arrested a member of the legislature who had furnished the newspapers with articles of a pernicious tendency. Application was made to the district judge for a writ of habeas corpus, to be served on the general, which he granted in opposition to the positive injunctions of JACKSON, who promptly ordered the judge also to be arrested and sent from the city. Two days afterwards, official intelligence was received of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the belligerent countries. The judge had no sooner resumed his office, than JACKSON was summoned to answer for his contempt of court in disregarding the writ, and in arresting the judicial officer. The general appeared and vindicated his course, through his counsel, but was fined in the sum of one thousand dollars. This sentence excited universal indignation, and the amount of the amercement was quickly contributed by the people; but the general had already discharged it from his own funds, and requested that the other sum should be distributed among the relatives of those who had fallen in the battle.

The command being committed to General Gaines, JACKSON retnrned to his farm, where he remained until the end of 1817, when he was directed to proceed against the Seminole Indians, who, emerging from the Spanish territory, had committed repeated massacres of the Americans on the frontiers. At the head of the Tennessee volunteers, who were afterwards joined by the Georgia militia, he penetrated into Florida, destroyed the retreats of the skulking savages and fugitive slaves who had banded with them, and burned their villages Two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, were arrested by his order, charged with exciting and leading on the insurgents They were tried by a court of thirteen officers, found guilty, and in pursuance of their sentence, the former was hung, and the other shot. After placing a garrison in St. Marks, the general was about returning to Tennesee, when he learned that the dispersed bands were combining west of the Appalachicola, under the countenance and protection of the governor of Pensacola. During May, he, with a force of twelve hundred, ranged the suspected district, & marched into Pensacola, of which he took possession; the governor flying to fort Barrancas, which was also yielded on the 28th. Two detachments were then sent to clear the country of the fugitives, which being accomplished, JACKSON returned home in June, 1818. The house of representatives, in the next session of congress, justified his course in taking temporary possession of the Spanish fortresses, and in executing the two British ringleaders. Soon after these events, he visited the northern cities where he was enthusiastically received with public and private honors.

When the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States, the president appointed General JACKSON a commissioner to receive the cession, and act as governor to the territory. This important annexation was officially announced by him at Pensacola in July, 1821, when he commenced his administration. Having organized his new government, he resigned his office, and returned to his farm In Tennessee.

In the month of August, 1822, the legislature of Tennessee nominated General JACKSON as the successor of Mr. Monroe in the presidency of the United States; the proposition was favorably received in many parts of the union. He declined an appointment as minister to Mexico, and in 1823 was elected to the senate of the United States; but having now become a prominent candidate for the chief magistracy, he resigned his seat in the second session. The result of the populas elections of 1824 for president, gave General JACKSON a plurality, but not a majority of votes. The house of representatives were required by the constitutional provision, to make a selection from the three who received the greatest number of votes, and the suffrages of the states gave the majority to Mr Adams. General JACKSON was at once nominated to succeed Mr. Adams at the close of his term of service, and the elections of the colleges were reported to Congross on February 11, 1829, as giving to General JACKSON, one hundred and seventy-eight votes, and to Mr. Adams, his only competitor, eighty-three.

On the 4th of March, 1829, General Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States. In 1832 he was again a candidate for that high office, and was elected by a majority of votes over both his competitors, Henry Clay and William Wirt. During the eight years of his service as President, his career was marked by boldness, decision, and perseverance. The policy of many of his acts has been deeply questioned, and his administration has been charged by his opponents with producing mischievous results to the country; but no President ever enjoyed a more unlimited popularity. By many of the adherents of his own party he was almost idolized; and even in the ranks of his political adversaries there were numbers who honored him for his services as a soldier. At the expiration of his second term he withdrew from public life, and retired to the shades of the Hermitage, where he now resides.

The person of JACKSON is tall and thin, and indicates a life of arduous toil. His countenance, though affected by the same cause, is animated and striking In his manners, he is as though he had never dwelt in camps, nor been removed from scenes of gentlest courtesy. His name will go down to posterity as the HERO OF NEW ORLEANS, whose military ability covered with glory our citizen soldiers: and his presidential career will afford to the future historian and the political economist many important incidents and lessons of wisdom.

Origin of the Washington name.—We learn from Mr. Spark's new life of Washington, that *Hertburn* was the original name of the Washington family; that the latter name was probably assumed by William de Hertburn, between the years 1261 and 1272, and and that the manor was held in the male line till about the year 1400, or one hundred and thirty years. During this period the name seems to have been usually written *Wessyngton*, though it is sometimes found *Wessington*. In its subsequent changes it was probably written variously at different times, and by different branches of the family. At the Herald's College, in the 'Visitation Book,' (so Mr. Sparks called it) of Northamptonshire, for the year 1618, I found the autographs of *Alban Washington* and *Robert Washington*. These persons were uncles to John and Lawrence Washington, who emigrated to Virginia.

Good.—'I vont go back, *I'll be hanged if I do*,' as the man said in Canada, ven the rope broke, and he ran away with part of it about his neck.

A Joke.—The N. Y. York tells a good joke of a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, who, being requested to leave the reading room of the Astor House, because he was on forbidden ground, pointed to the notice placarded in the room, that it was 'for the use of the boarders and their friends only,' and maintaining his position, declared that he was 'a friend to every mother's son of them, and never had quarrelled with ayther, at all, at all.'

A Capital Retort.—Richard Talbot, better known by the title of Duke Tyrconnell, which he bore in his latter days, was the English ambassador during part of the reign of Charles II to the French Court, where his personal resemblance to Louis XIV—which was so striking that it was difficult to tell which was the ambassador and which the king—was a source of wonder to all, and to none more than to Louis himself. 'Monsieur l' Ambassador,' said the monarch to Talbot, one day, 'was your mother ever at the court of the king my father?' 'No sire,' replied Talbot, 'but my father was.' The chronicles of wit do not furnish any thing more excellent than this exquisitely happy reply to an insulting question.

Loafer's Fashions for May, 1839.—Morning dress—Second or third hand coat, ventilated at the elbows, color to suit the fancy or circumstances; vest full buttoned in front, especially in the absence of a shirt or false bosom; hat shocking bad, little or no nap, with the brim *ramified* and placed *slantindicularly* on the head; a lock of hair in either eye, tangled, sorrel-top whiskers, and a crab-orchard beard; pantaloons of various color, or rather short, and with two square *latteral* patches, partly concealed by the skirts of the coat; boots without legs, down at the heel, well polished with mud, and in a *laughing* condition; stockings very little worn; a cigar should protrude from the frontal orifice, and brandy or gin take the place of *eau de cologne*. Care should be taken not to make too frequent use of profanity to prevent being stigmatised as a *gentlemen*.

Dinner dress—As above.

Evening dress—Ditto

Election Anecdote.—Two boys, whose fathers were of opposite politics, fought out a quarrel the other day, and the democratic scion proved the 'best man.' 'You cursed Locofocos,' said the sprig of Whiggery, when he was used up; 'if I can't lick you, I can get my pa to blackguard the Sub Treasury.'