

MARCH 14th 1844

FULLER'S CITY HOTEL
WASHINGTON D.C.

AVERY® M
QL119 Pat Pend.



FOLDED LETTER TO
GENL. ANDREW JACKSON
NASHVILLE TENN

RED CDS "NEW YORK CITY MAR 14"
RED SLHS "FREE"

DOCKETED
"answered March 25th 1844"
"A.J."

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was the dominant actor in American politics between Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Born to obscure parents and orphaned in youth, he was the first "self-made man" and the first westerner to reach the White House. He became a democratic symbol and founder of the Democratic Party, the country's most venerable political organization. During his two-term presidency, he expanded executive powers and transformed the President's role from chief administrator to popular tribune.

Jackson was born in 1767 in Waxhaw, South Carolina, to Scotch-Irish immigrants. He fought as a boy in the Revolutionary War, studied law, and in 1788 moved west to Nashville. In 1791, he began living with Rachel Donelson Robards, whose husband had abandoned her. They were formally married after her divorce in 1794. Charges of adultery arising from the episode dogged Jackson's later political career. After serving as Tennessee prosecutor, judge, congressman, and senator, he won fame as a major general in the War of 1812 with smashing victories against the Creek Indians in 1814 and the British at New Orleans in January 1815.

Jackson's triumph at New Orleans quickly became the stuff of legend and made him America's greatest military hero since George Washington. In a confused, four-candidate presidential race in 1824, Jackson led the popular and electoral vote but lost in the House of Representatives, through the influence of Speaker Henry Clay, to John Quincy Adams. Jackson challenged Adams again in 1828 and defeated him in a campaign which centered on Jackson's image as a man of the people battling aristocracy and corruption. Jackson easily defeated Henry Clay in 1832.

Jackson's presidency defined itself in two central episodes: the nullification crisis and the "Bank War." Jackson took office amid mounting sectional acrimony over the "American System" program of fostering economic development through transportation subsidies and through protective tariffs on imports to aid American manufacturers. Many Southerners believed these policies promoted Northern growth at their expense. Jackson curbed the American System by vetoing road and canal bills beginning with the Maysville Road in 1830. However, in 1832 the state of South Carolina declared the existing tariff unconstitutional, null and void. The state took steps to block tariff collections within its borders. Though he favored a lower tariff, Jackson acted quickly to uphold federal supremacy -- by force, if necessary. In a ringing proclamation, he declared the Union indivisible and branded nullification as treason. Congress reduced the tariff in 1833, defusing the crisis.

The Second Bank of the United States was a corporation chartered by Congress to provide a national paper currency and manage the government's finances. Like Thomas Jefferson, Jackson believed such a bank to be dangerous and unconstitutional. In 1832, he vetoed a bill to extend the Bank's charter beyond its scheduled expiration in 1836. Jackson's veto message counterposed the virtuous plain people against the Bank's privileged stockholders. The next year Jackson moved the federal government's deposits from the Bank to state-chartered banks, triggering a brief financial panic and prompting the Senate to censure him in 1834. Undeterred, Jackson launched a broader assault against all forms of government-granted privilege, especially corporate charters. His Farewell Address in 1837 warned of an insidious "money power."

Jackson's Bank War and its populistic, egalitarian rhetoric shaped the platform and rhetoric of his new Democratic party.

He also carved out a stronger role for the presidency. Jackson replaced many government officials on partisan grounds, inaugurating the "spoils system." Court. Jackson wielded executive powers vigorously, defying Congress, vetoing more bills than all his predecessors combined, and frequently reshuffling his cabinet. Jackson secured the presidential succession in 1836 to his faithful lieutenant and second vice president, Martin Van Buren. He then retired to The Hermitage, his cotton plantation near Nashville, where he died in 1845.

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BLACK RECTANGULAR HANDSTAMP

WASHINGTON HOUSE

233 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA

TO WASHINGTON CITY

TO MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS JESUP

BLUE RECTANGLE STAMP "FREE"

FATHER OF THE US ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORP

BLUE CIRCULAR DATESTAMP PHILADELPHIA APR 26

CIRCA 1844 TO 1848

Thomas Sidney Jesup (1788-1860)

Jesup is generally considered the father of the modern Quartermaster Corps. He was appointed Quartermaster General in 1818 and held the post 42 years, exceeding the service of any other officer as head of a department or corps. In December 1836, he was given command of the army in Florida, then in the middle of the second Seminole War. He called for a council, under the truce flag, with Osceola, the Seminole leader. When Osceola appeared, Jesup made him a prisoner; this turned public and congressional opinion against him. Jesup was wounded in a skirmish in 1838 and was then replaced in his command by Gen. Zachary Taylor. He was born in Berkeley County (then in Virginia).

Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio



▼ Item Description

Title

Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio

Description

Spencer House, Broadway and Front Streets.

Keywords

Stores, Retail (</digital/collection/p16998coll2/search/searchterm/Stores%2C>
[Retail/field/subject mode/exact/conn/and](#))

Creator Dacre, Henry, b. ca. 1820, artist.

Contributor Duval, Peter S. 1804 or 5-1886, printer.

Cincinnati 7 Oct

Dear Friend:

I was in Washington on Monday and you were absent. Had not time to call at the as you were away.

I saw Mr Buchanan and I think he has made up his mind to appoint some one else to the Slavery Agency.

I sent you the deeds but did not expect to come on myself soon. I am hurrying to Indiana to get there before the First Court adjourns as I want to have a final settlement of my brother's estate. I will be back in a few days.

Henderson is also an applicant for Astor's place & came by the last steamer.

Not all at Kirkwood is paid. I have not had time to write you a line since I left Washington.

Yours very truly
Bradford

Circa 1860

SPENCER HOUSE
CINCINNATI

Letter to Genl. J. W. Denver
Washington D.C.
With Red Circle Handstamp
"Cincinnati. O. Oct 7 FREE"



James William Denver (1817-1892) lived for a while in California, where he served in the state legislature and represented the state in Congress (1855-1857). In 1852 he killed the Editor of a San Francisco newspaper who wrote a disparaging article about him. In 1858 he became governor of Kansas Territory, which included present Colorado. He brought order to the turbulent mining towns of the area, and the city of Denver was named in his honor. Commissioned a brigadier general in 1861, he served first in Kansas and then in the Army of Tennessee. After the war he practiced law in Washington, D. C.

In the letter to General Denver the writer (Bradford) mentions he saw Buchanan regarding an appointment to the Navy Agency. Buchanan was President from 1857 to 1861 so the letter was written during this period.