



Was born at Waxhaw, South Carolina, March 22, two years after his father emigrated from Ireland. He was a soldier during the war of the revolution, and was wounded and captured several times, but continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He was elected member of Congress from Tennessee in 1796, and served in the House of Representatives, but resigned at the end of the first session, upon which he was appointed Judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. In 1804 he was again elected to Congress, and he was also appointed Major Gen. of the Tennessee Militia in 1807. In 1812 he was ordered to take the field against the Indians, on the frontier, and in the ensuing battle he was severely wounded.

General Jackson, attracted the notice of General Jackson, who was commissioned Major of the 3rd Dragoon Regiment, under the command of General Macomb, in New Orleans, and during the month of December 1813, he led the French Troops in the attack on the British Troops at the fortifications. On the 8th Jan 1815, he gallantly defended the English fortifications, and the British General Jackson, and 3,000 of his Troops, laid a震撼 upon the fortifications.

After the peace was restored, he retired to his farm near Nashville. Then in 1822 he was again called into the field, to suppress the insurrection of the slaves, and he was appointed Major Gen. of the Tennessee Militia, and was shortly afterwards appointed for the president's election.

Elected President of the United States February 11<sup>th</sup> 1829, reelected in 1832.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered on being elected into office, March 4, 1829.

FELLOW CITIZENS, About to undertake the onerous duties that have been appointed to perform by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this opportunity of solemn occasion to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation imposes. While the magnitude of their interests conveys me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admires me that the best return that I can make is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service. It is a good maxim, that the publick interest is best secured by the publick officers, for a limited period, to execute the laws of the United States, to superintend their forces, and their soldiers, to relabour to manage their resources, to command their forces, and by communications to the Legislature to watch over, and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action, by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this object, I trust is now proper to explain. In administering the laws of Congress, I shall consider the publick interest, as well as the private. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall consider the missions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my duty to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance, becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility, befitting so gallant a people. Our forces I may call upon to pursue, in regard to the rights of neutrals, and to sustain the honor of our country, and to command her forces, in case of invasion, or of any other emergency. In the management of the publick revenues, that searching operation in all governments is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will of course demand an immeasurable share of my official solicitude. In the execution of which, it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the discharge of a strict and rigid economy. The discharge of a strict and rigid economy, will tend to the extinguishment of the national debt, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with rest and independence, and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, to a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is too apt to endanger Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desire, and care to be taken in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, to prevent the creation of unnecessary expenses, and to manage and employ the publick money, in such a manner, as to secure the proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to render it, it would seem to me that the spirit of equality, which is a prominent in the constitution, was framed requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exceptions to this rule, should consist of a few particular circumstances, or any grounds of either fact, or law, which may be found essential to particular objects of publick importance. The discharge of a strict and rigid economy, will be of great service to the constitutional acts of the Federal government, of high importance. Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the military teacher, or political experience, which teaches, that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power, and gradually increase, our Navy, whose flag has displayed an instant distinction, will be my care, and concern, to increase the power, the armament, and the discipline of our marine, and to make every effort to secure progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are singularly preserved by prudence, that I should be anxious for omitting their mention, some that are of no comparative importance. But the bulwark of our defense is the national militia, which in the present state of our intestine and popular dissensions, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered in the mode of a republic, it will be of great service to the safety of persons, property, liberty, and the publick interest, to have a sufficient and reliable force, the press, it will be worth defending, and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impetrable cap. Partial injuries and occasional mortification, we may be subjected to, but a violation of our right, possessed of the means of war, can never be recovered by a foreign, and just power. The safety of our country, and the welfare of our people, depend on the maintenance of a strong, and liberal policy, and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights, and their wants, which are so consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people. The recent demonstration of party, and sectional animosity, in the Southern states, and the Northern, and the like, in the parts of our country, are proofs of the existence of a spirit of disunion, and of disaffection, which is incompatible with the safety of the Union, and the continuance of the Federal government, of high importance. Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall endeavor to select men of experience and a good record, and those who are qualified to serve, and to keep them in the highest degree of honor and public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers. A third point, it may be too much in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of our fathers, to see the noble, the patriotic, the heroic, and the wise, qualities, that distinguished them, and to imitate, and to follow the example of their fathers, in the system of government, and the publick service, and from the co-extensive branches of the government, and for the influence and support of our fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that power, whose providence invariably protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various misfortunes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications, that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care, and gracious benediction.

Andrew Jackson

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