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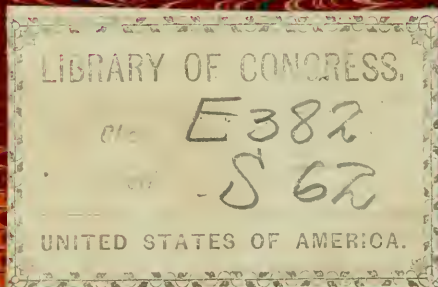
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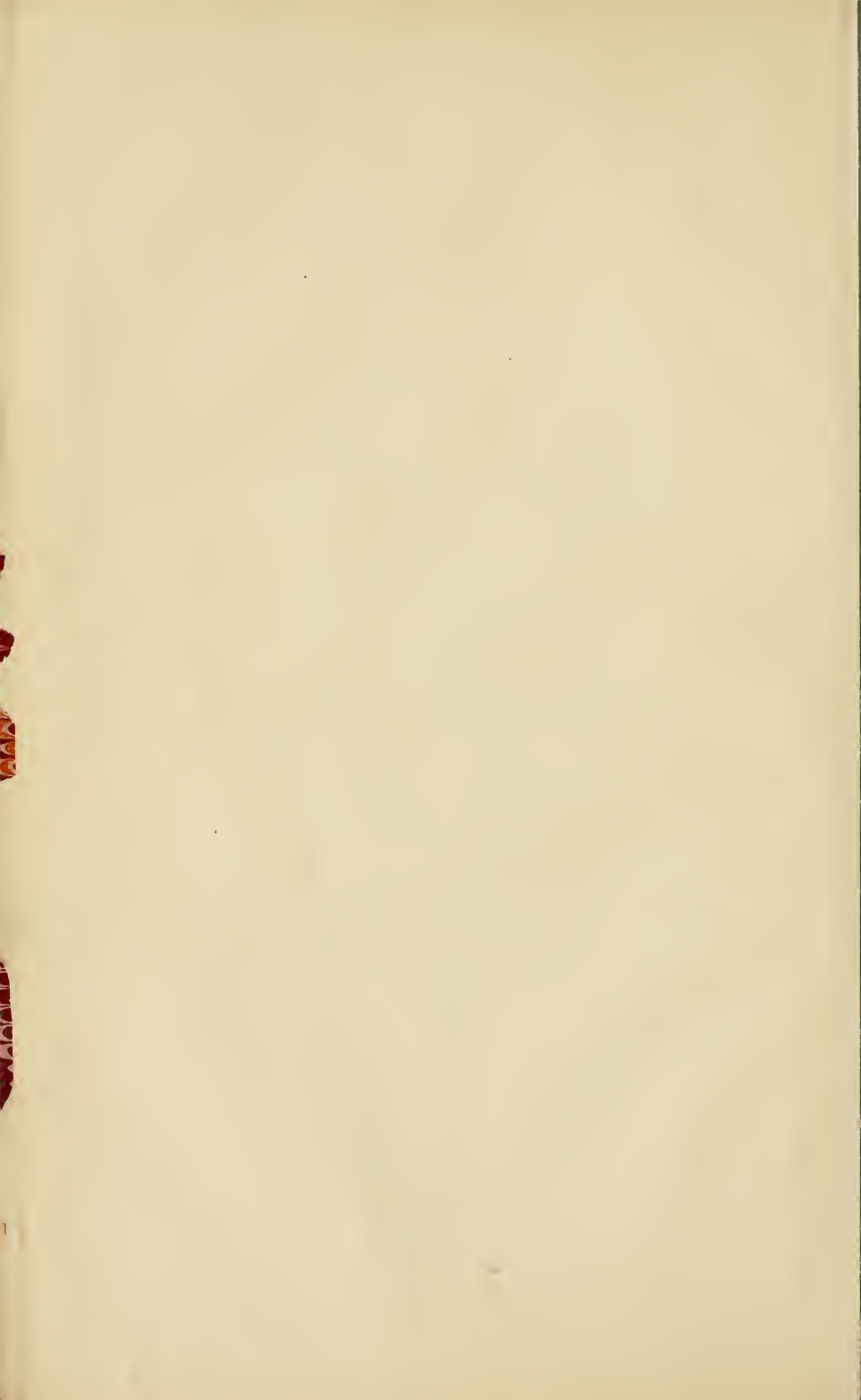




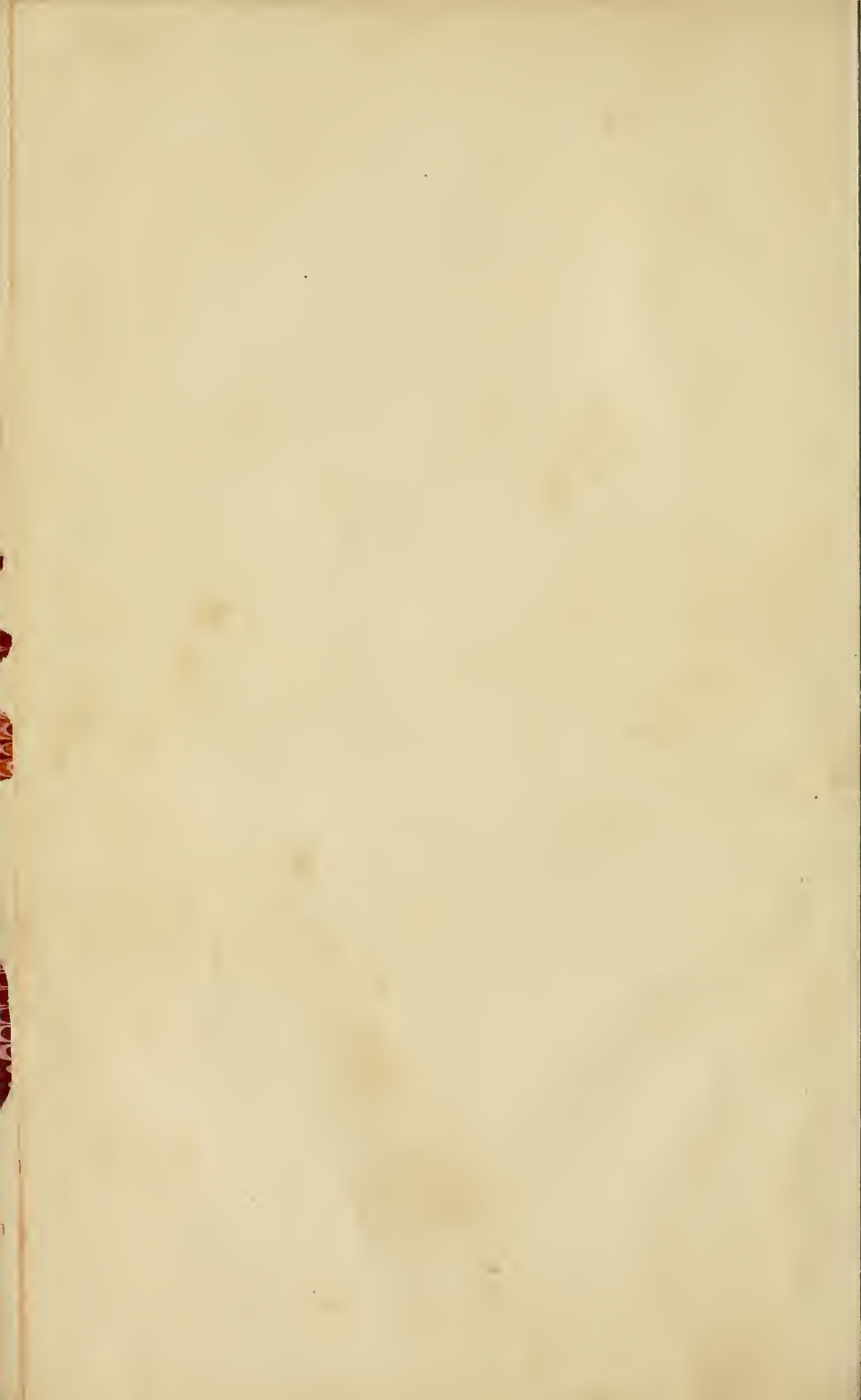
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A SKETCH  
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OF THE LIFE OF,

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON;

AND OF THE

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS,

WITH AN ENGRAVING OF THE

BATTLE-GROUND,

WRITTEN FOR THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

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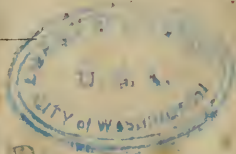
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A S K E T C H

OF THE LIFE OF

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

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ANDREW JACKSON was born on the 15th March, 1767, in Wax-saw, 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 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

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## A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF

ctice in 1786, and removed in 1788 to Nashville, to make an en-  
prising 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 pro-  
secuting their claims; but the moment of JACKSON's arrival they  
availed themselves of his aid, and on the very next day he com-  
menced seventy suits. This auspicious opening introduced him to  
a respectable business. He was soon after appointed attorney gen-  
eral of the district. The depredations of the Indians upon the new  
country frequently called him into active military service with his fel-  
low citizens; among whom he was distinguished by his energy and  
valor. Thus conspicuous, he was selected, in 1796, 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 United States' service in 1814.

Upon his retirement from the national legislature, General JACK-  
son 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 further 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 his men being then sick, and destitute of the means  
of returning home, he felt bound by obligations to them and their fa-  
milies 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 subse-



quent 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 them on condition of their withdrawing to the neighborhood of fort Williams. 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 the war, "you have annihilated the power of a nation, that for twenty years has been the disturber of your peace."

His services in the campaign 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 intercourse 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 into fort Barrancas, and expect 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 Barrancas 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 next important event in the life of Gen. JACKSON is the *Battle of New-Orleans*, which is faithfully described in subsequent pages.

After this battle, the command being committed to General Gaines, JACKSON returned 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 Tennessee, 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, and marched into Pensacola, of which he took possession; the governor flying to

fort Barrancas, which was also yielded on the 23th. 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 of 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 popular 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 Congress on February 11, 1829, as giving to General JACKSON, one hundred and seventy-eight votes, and to Mr. Adams, his only competitor, eighty-three. At the end of his first term of office he was re-elected to a second, by an increased majority of the electoral votes.

The person of JACKSON was tall and thin, and indicated a life of arduous toil. His countenance, though affected by the same cause, was animated and striking. In his manners, he was 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.



## BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The English had determined at an early period to obtain possession of New-Orleans, and their Danish descents in the Chesapeake were merely feints to divert attention from the main object. The plan was excellent. A defenceless coast, an unfortified town ; a total want of munitions of all kinds ; disaffected negro slaves ; a population half French, half Spanish ; every circumstance seemed favorable ; and they already exulted, when considering the value of the prize which was to be obtained so easily. The great market of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys was within their reach ; and animated by their success at Washington, they regarded the expedition rather as a *promenade militaire*, in quest of ' beauty and booty,' than as an invasion in which plunder was to be bought with blood. Rumors of their intentions had already reached Louisiana, and excited much alarm and a shiftless desire to do something for defence. Lafitte, the smuggler, whom the British attempted to buy over, warned the authorities repeatedly of the approaching danger ; and though a foreigner, a pirate, and an outlaw, offered to serve with all his band against the enemies of America. Yet little was accomplished : the government, as remiss here as elsewhere, had provided neither arms nor ammunition. Even a frigate of small draft, destined to the defence of the lake, remained unfinished, despite the earnest solicitations of Commodore Patterson. Nothing was ready except the General — ANDREW JACKSON. His military talents were fully equal to the occasion. In various expeditions against the Creeks, he had already evinced that iron energy, indomitable perseverance, and ceaseless activity, so necessary to a commanding officer. He was the general for an emergency. Not one of the wavering, but a man who would keep his object as steadily before him as the mariner his port, and trample down and crush without remorse whoever barred the path. A character indispensable in a chief, for in war especially success is the only thing worth consideration.

On the 2d of December, 1814, General JACKSON arrived in New-Orleans, on his return from Pensacola. The city was in great confusion. Committees of all kinds were disputing, quarrelling, and more desirous to fight each other than the enemy. His appearance restored tranquillity, for he had that strength about him on which men in danger willingly rely. The General lost no time in tardy deliberations. Martial law was proclaimed ; the writ of habeas corpus suspended ; free men of color and prisoners enrolled ; the Baratarians welcomed to the ranks ; and every point which he thought menaced by the attack, visited and fortified. On the 14th, news came of the capture of the six gun-boats on Lake Borgue, the only protection of the coast in the absence of the unfinished frigate. The invaders were at the door, and men knew that the hour of trial had arrived.

Some ragged fishermen, who earned a miserable livelihood on the shores of the lake, went over to the British and advised them to land



at the Bayou Cataline, one of the thousand creeks which intersect the swamps of Louisiana. The Bayou was well chosen, for the Mississippi at this point was not more than six miles distant from the lake. On the 16th of December the army was conveyed in boats to Pine Island, 'a miserable swamp, not only devoid of all human habitations, but bare even of trees and shrubs.' On this waste they remained five days, suffering all the hardships of an exposure to cold and rain. Many of the black troops, unaccustomed to a change of climate, fell asleep beside their fires, and expired. On the 22d the avant-garde, consisting of sixteen hundred men, under the command of General Keane, was reëmbarked, and rowed to the Bayou, a distance of sixty miles, without even an awning to protect them against the showers which fell during the night. Bodily discomfort was forgotten in the certainty of success; and when the boats took the ground under the high reed-covered banks of the Bayou, the troops leaped ashore with alacrity, and pushed forward through the swamp, where the cypress and the conqueror's laurel grew side by side in boundless profusion, to Villere's plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

Thus far every thing had gone well. A quick march of ten miles over a level road would have placed the prize within their grasp. Colonel Thornton the second in command, earnestly pressed an immediate advance: sixteen hundred men, he maintained, were fully adequate to the task of surprising an unfortified city; and no time was to be lost in delays, for the escape of several prisoners would soon announce their arrival to the Americans, and prepare them for defence. General Keane, however, thought it safer to wait for the second detachment, and to reserve the advance for the next day. Consequently the order was passed to bivouac. The troops, in high spirits, piled their arms, lighted their fires, and dispersed in search of provisions, fully impressed that 'as the Americans had never yet dared to attack, there was no great probability of their doing so on the present occasion.' The following proclamation was posted in different places along the high road:

'Louisianians!—remain quiet in your houses: your slaves shall be preserved to you, and your property respected. We make war only against Americans.'

All other hostile demonstrations were reserved for the morrow.

One Rey, who had contrived to escape from the English, arrived in New-Orleans at noon of the same day, and announced the disembarkation of the troops. General JACKSON immediately despatched a party to reconnoitre the enemy. Before two hours had elapsed, the scouts came in, a night attack was planned, and orders issued to the corps who were to take part in it. The armed schooner Carolina was directed to drop down the river, and to take up a position abreast of the enemy's camp. About seven o'clock the Carolina came leisurely to an anchor before the levee. So great was the security of the British that they were gathered in crowds upon the bank, watching with an idle curiosity the manœuvres of the vessel, which they

took for an ordinary coaster. Suddenly the trumpet was heard from her decks; 'Give them this, for the honor of America!' and the darkness of the winter evening was lighted up by the flash of her broadside, as she poured a shower of grape and round-shot among the astonished Englishmen. More than one hundred were killed before they recovered from their panic. The survivors crouched behind the levee for protection; and here they lay an hour, listening in silence 'to the pattering of grape-shot among their huts, and to the shrieks and groans of those who lay wounded beside them.

A discharge from the picquets on the right summoned them from their shelter. Two thousand Americans, led on by General JACKSON in person, had forced their way into the camp, and were bearing all before them. In the obscurity of the night the ranks were broken; Americans and English mingled together, *legit que virum vir*. Every man fought for himself alone, as in the old Homeric conflicts. Musket and pistol were laid aside for sword and bayonet, and the western rifle, wielded with both hands like a war-club. After two hours of hard fighting, the English were reinforced by the second detachment from the ships, and succeeded in beating off the attack. General JACKSON withdrew his men, and the enemy retreated once more to the welcome shelter of the levee. In this affair the British lost four hundred in killed, wounded, and taken; the Americans two hundred and fifty. The prisoners captured by Keane consisted almost entirely of lawyers. The members of the bar of New-Orleans had enrolled themselves in a volunteer corps, and accompanied General JACKSON in this expedition. They were entrapped by the English, and seized to a man.

JACKSON's measures were as well planned as prompt; and the employment of the schooner in particular merits all praise. This vessel alone kept the enemy chained to their position for three days. During this all-precious interval, the famous embankment of cotton bales on Rodriguez canal was commenced, which was destined twice to foil every effort of the invaders, and to give the death blow to all their hopes of conquest.

The whole of the next day the British remained beneath the bank, suffering the extremes of cold and hunger: as soon however as it was dark, the army filed off and took up a position on the right, out of reach of the Carolina's guns. By giving her broadside a great elevation, the schooner succeeded in throwing shot among them, causing great annoyance though little execution.

On the 25th Sir Edward Packenham arrived in camp, and assumed the command. The next day a battery of ten guns was erected on the bank, and a fire of hot shot opened on the Carolina. The second ball took effect, and in fifteen minutes she was abandoned by her crew, with the loss of only one killed and six wounded.

On the 25th, the British army, under the command of Generals Gibbs and Keane, advanced in two columns about three miles, when they came in sight of the American troops posted behind the unfinished breast-work. The left column on the river was instantly

greeted with a tremendous fire from the guns of the frigate Louisiana and those already mounted on the lines. 'Scarce a bullet passed over or ~~fell~~ short of its mark, but all striking full in the midst of our ranks, occasioned terrible havoc.' The column was soon forced by the carnage to deploy into lines of battalions, and finally to halt and lie down in the ditches which intersected the plantation. On the right, the attack might have succeeded, had it been energetically directed, for the works were unfinished, and only a few guns mounted; but the loss suffered by the left division was so great as to induce the commanding officer to order a halt. In the ditches they remained until late in the afternoon, when the different regiments filed off, man by man, amid shouts and showers of balls from the American lines. A few guns which had been directed against the Louisiana were carried off by hand, by a party of sailors. The loss which the enemy suffered in this affair is astonishing; the more so when compared with the trifling injury they caused their antagonists. Only ten men were killed within the lines, and but one wounded on board of the frigate, whose guns fired eight hundred balls during the engagement. The same disproportion is remarkable throughout the invasion. Many a gallant Briton laid his bones beneath the cypresses of Louisiana.

General Packenham did not return to his old position, but encamped on the battle-ground of the 23d of December; his outposts extending in some places to within three hundred yards of the American lines. Finding the works so well defended, he determined to consider them as a regular fortification, and to breach them. The 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st were employed in bringing up heavy guns from the fleet. The labor and hardships incurred in the transportation of twenty-four pounders by hand through a quaking morass, can scarcely be conceived. Throughout this period the position of the British was any thing but enviable. The scarcity of provisions had reduced them to half allowance, and driven them to still their hunger with the sugar they found on the plantations. As they had no tents, they were forced to sleep upon the ground; and Louisiana in December is not exactly the spot one would select for passing the night *al fresco*. Even the enjoyment of the damp earth was denied them. The Americans did not grant them a moment's repose. From the day of their landing they had been engaged in one continued battle. Beside the shot that were constantly thrown among them from guns greatly elevated on the lines, the American artillerymen would advance with a few field-pieces within range, fire half a dozen rounds, and retreat so rapidly as to baffle pursuit, while bands of riflemen lurked about the picquets and shot down the sentinels. The English had a great dread of the Tennesseans, whom they denominated 'Dirty Shirts,' from the color of their hunting-frocks. These night excursions were very popular among the 'Dirty Shirts;' they termed them hunting parties. One of these worthies is said to have killed and stripped three sentinels on the same spot in one evening, and to have made his escape into camp with the booty. This system of warfare, although much inveighed against by English writers, we



think both justifiable and wise. When armies meet on foreign ground to decide some state question, about which they may be supposed to know little and to care less, we can understand that a kind of chivalric understanding should exist between combatants. Such wars are but duels on a large scale, and the courtesy which directs antagonists in affairs of honor ought certainly to be exercised. The case is far otherwise with invaders. Then a man fights for his native soil; for his family and friends; for his possessions, which would be plundered; for his home, which would be ransacked and destroyed. He considers his foes in the light of house-breakers, and every man slain one enemy less, and very justly. This system too succeeded admirably in a military point of view, by harassing and discouraging the English. The repulses they had met with, the incessant labor and constant excitement in which they were kept by the ever-recurring attacks, had disheartened the troops, and made them heartily sick of the expedition.

On the night of the 31st of December, Packenham's men were employed in erecting batteries for thirty heavy guns. The work was accomplished before dawn. The sun rose behind clouds, and for some time the mist was so thick that the American lines could not be distinguished. At eight o'clock the white tents of the camp became visible, and the cannonade commenced. The fire was principally directed against M'Carty's château, which was occupied by JACKSON as his head-quarters. Although the house was pierced through and through repeatedly, the staff escaped without a wound. The American batteries responded feebly at first, but gradually grew brisker, and at length surpassed the British both in rapidity and precision. The enemy had rolled hogsheads of sugar into the parapet of his battery, under the impression that it would be as effectual as sand in deadening the force of balls; but it proved otherwise, for the shot crashed through the casks as if they had been empty, dismounting the guns and killing the gunners. Cotton bales, on the contrary, proved a much better defence; and although some of them were rather rudely knocked about by the twenty-four pound shot, but little execution was done among the Louisianians. At three o'clock the fire of the English had slackened very much; and while the Americans, reserving a few guns to return their feeble salutes, directed the remainder against the infantry, who consequently retired in precipitation, leaving many dead on the field. Soon after, the enemy ceased firing altogether, and abandoned his guns. JACKSON's loss did not exceed fifty, in killed and wounded.

The Americans had good reason to be elated by their success. That thirty pieces of cannon should be silenced by fifteen, only five of which were of equal calibre, was far more encouraging to the invaders than any advantage they had yet obtained. Satisfied with the result of the affair, they made no attempt to carry of the guns, which were accordingly removed by the English, with much labor, on the ensuing night. Five however were ultimately left behind.

Once more frustrated in his hopes, Sir Edward Packenham changed his plan of attack. It was now determined that a body of



troops should cross the river, and that an advance should be made on both banks at once. A canal two miles in length by six feet in breadth was commenced, in order to convey the boats from the Bayou to the river. It would seem never to have occurred to the general that ships' boats could be pushed on rollers over land in half the time it would take to dig such a canal. Meantime the work was continued, and completed on the evening of the seventh.

JACKSON had not been idle during these five days. The Rodriguez breast-work was now raised to the ordinary altitude, covered by a ditch, and fifteen guns placed at proper distances along the line; and moreover a battery mounting eighteen guns had been erected on the other side of the river, so as completely to enfilade the English bivouac. No precaution was omitted nor labor spared to strengthen the position and to harass the enemy. Major General Lambert's arrival with two regiments had increased the British army to nine thousand effective men. The Americans, although rated at twenty-five thousand by the 'British Officer,' mustered but four thousand men on the lines. Fascines and scaling-ladders had been prepared by the invaders for the troops on the left bank, who were to advance at the sound of Thornton's guns on the opposite side. The Louisianians were fully apprized of the approaching attack by the activity and turmoil they had remarked in the enemy's camp, and were ready at all points to encounter it. Affairs stood thus on the evening of the seventh.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY: REDUCED FROM MAJOR LATOUR'S CHART.



On the 8th of January took place the last desperate effort of the British to obtain possession of the prize they had been taught to deem so easy. A reference to the plan will show the respective positions of the combatants.

General Keane with twelve hundred men was to make a sham attack on the river bank, while General Gibbs, with the main body, was to storm the works on the right, in the direction of batteries six and seven. Fascines and scaling-ladders were entrusted to the Forty-Fourth regiment, and success was considered certain. JACKSON, on the other hand, lay snugly entrenched behind his embankment of mud and cotton bales, his left *appuye* on the swamp, his right on the Mississippi. General Coffee and the Tennesseans occupied the extreme left of the line, and the batteries were served by the United States' artillerists and militiamen, except No. 2, which was entrusted to the crew of the late Carolina, and No. 3, commanded by privateer captains, and served by Lafitte's men.

The attack was to have taken place before sunrise, but owing to the caving-in of the canal, the army did not arrive within musket range until dawn. They were received by a well-directed volley, which threw them into disorder; but they soon rallied, and were advancing steadily to the assault, when Packenham discovered that the Forty-Fourth regiment had come into the field without the fascines and ladders. Colonel Mullens was ordered to return for them, but losing all command of himself, forsook his men. Packenham immediately despatched an aid to bring them up. This officer found them in the greatest confusion. The General, upon hearing this, placed himself at their head, and ordered the column to press on at double quick time. Twice they charged, exposed to a murderous fire of musketry and cannon, which mowed them down by ranks. The deeds of the thirty-two pounders are especially commemorated: 'One single discharge,' says the Subaltern, 'served to sweep the centre of the attacking force into eternity.' The officers exerted themselves to the utmost to rally their men, but all efforts were useless. Two or three hundred gained the ditch, and endeavored to climb the parapet, but the soft earth gave way beneath their feet, and only seventy succeeded in the attempt, all of whom were captured. The death of Sir Edward Packenham, who fell like a brave man at the head of the Forty-Fourth, and the mortal wound received by General Gibbs, completed the universal dismay. The column turned and fled. On the river the advance of General Keane's detachment stormed an unfinished battery occupied by a rifle corps: instead of supporting his men, and entering the lines at that point, General Keane marched with his column across the plain to the aid of the main body. Such a movement only served to increase the confusion. His troops caught the general panic, and Keane himself was borne, desperately wounded, from the field. Meantime the brave band that had taken the battery, unsupported by their friends, and unable to retreat, perished to a man by the rifles of the Louisianians. On the right bank, Colonel Thornton carried all before him; drove the Americans from

two entrenched positions ; and was in full pursuit, when a messenger brought the news of the disaster of the main army, and the order for an immediate retreat, which he effected without opposition. It appears evident, from all statements of this affair, and from JACKSON's address, that the conduct of the militia on the right bank formed a striking contrast to the bravery of the troops on Rodriguez Canal.

Here the carnage had been awful. ' A space of ground extending from the ditch of the American lines to that on which the enemy drew up his troops, two hundred and fifty yards in length by about two hundred in breadth, was literally covered with men, either dead or severely wounded.' At least three thousand brave fellows lay stretched upon the plain, and all wearing the British uniform ; for the American loss did not exceed twenty-five men in killed and wounded.

General Lambert, on whom the command had devolved, abandoned all hopes of taking New-Orleans. A quick and safe retreat was the only object aimed at. During his preparations, he was harassed as before by the Americans, but nothing serious was attempted. The British were still too powerful to be driven to despair. Matters remained thus until the 17th, when the prisoners were exchanged on both sides : on the 19th, every Englishman had vanished.

The war was now virtually ended. The details of Lambert's skilful retreat ; the nine days' bombardment of the fort at Plaquemines ; the taking of Fort Bowyer ; the disputes concerning negro slaves ; the triumphal entry of General JACKSON, and the usual addresses and illuminations ; and finally, the ratification of peace, followed hard upon each other, and have little bearing on the great feat of arms we wished to commemorate. On the 23d of December, nine thousand English soldiers, who had served with success in Europe, landed on the territory of the Union. One month after, the survivors, worn out, baffled, disheartened, their two commanders slain, were reëmbarking at the same place, leaving three thousand gallant comrades to moulder beneath the cypresses of Louisiana. There is scarcely an instance in modern history, perhaps none, in which men, unaided by contagion, have repelled an attack with so little injury to themselves, and such fearful slaughter to their opponents.

To JACKSON belongs the honor of the victory. The promptitude with which he planned the attack of the 23d, the skill displayed in his dispositions, and the energy with which they were carried out on that eventful night, saved New-Orleans from destruction. The next morning the British would have blown his force to the winds, and have seized the city as easily as they had anticipated. But awed by the boldness of a foe they had hitherto despised, and held in check by the guns of the Carolina, they gave the Americans time to complete the famous breast-work, before which, as before an altar of Liberty, England's bravest and best were sacrificed.

We owe ANDREW JACKSON a long debt of gratitude, not only for having repelled an invasion, the results of which might have been most disastrous, but also for having proved to Great Britain, (what



hitherto she had maintained to be problematical,) that the American militia could and would fight, if skilfully commanded.

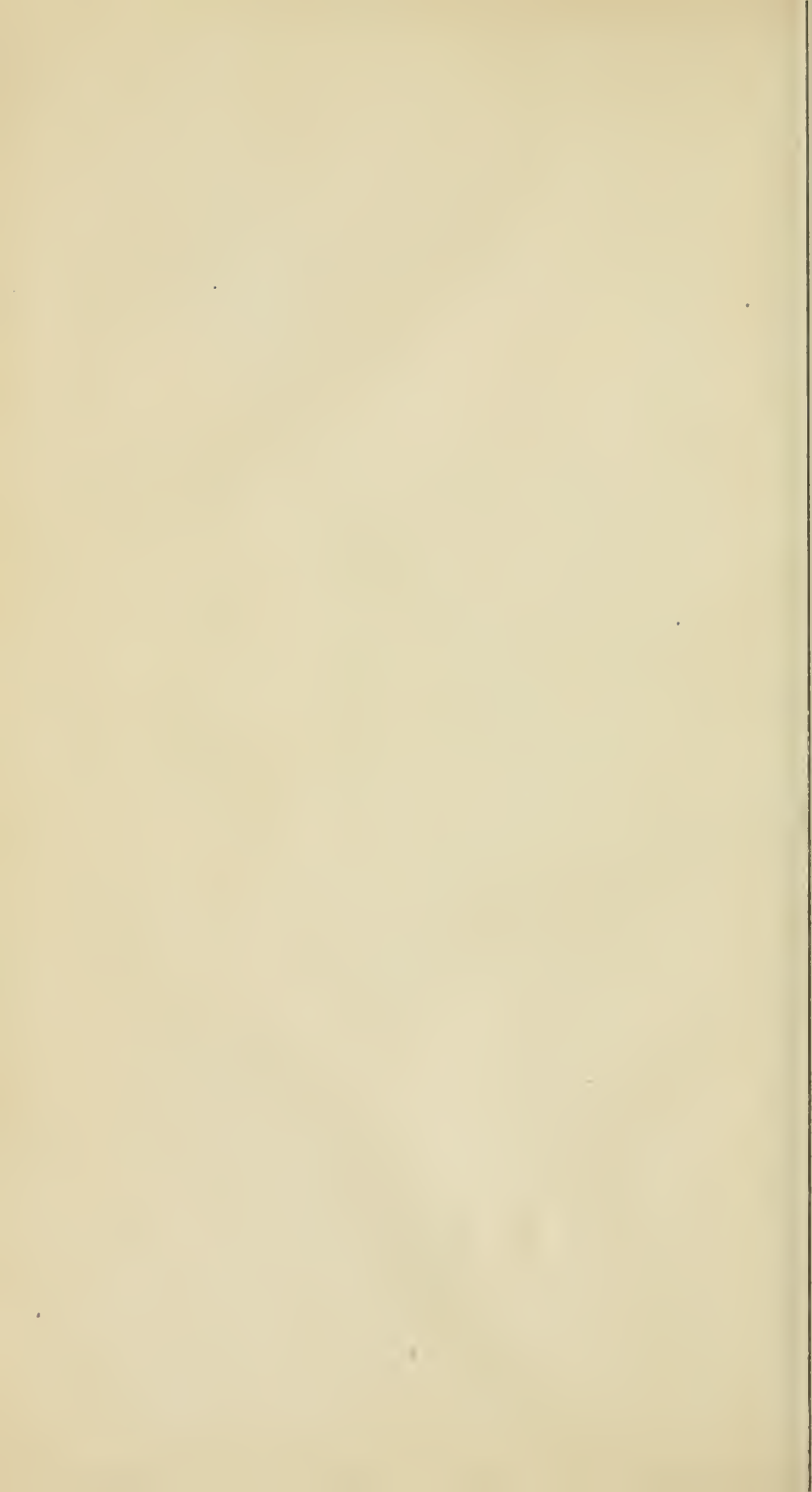
As commanding officer at New-Orleans on the eighth of January, 1815, General JACKSON earned his title to a seat at WASHINGTON's right hand.

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GENERAL JACKSON died at Nashville, Tennessee, at six o'clock in the evening of Sunday, June 8, 1845, in the 78th year of his age. The public had been led to expect this sad event for many weeks. The venerable patriot himself, in the last letter he ever wrote, had said: "I am dying daily. I feel that I can no longer be of service to my country, to my friends, or myself; and I am ready and willing to appear in the presence of my MAKER." On the morning of Sunday, the 8th, the General had swooned, and for a time was supposed to be dead, but he soon after revived and lived till evening. A short time before his death, he took an affectionate leave of his friends and domestics, retaining to the last his senses and intellect unclouded. He expired with the utmost calmness, expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through the REDEEMER. The simple announcement of this melancholy, though long expected event, has excited the deepest emotions in the hearts of the American people. The memory of JACKSON belongs to his country. Her history will contain the record of his valuable services, his sterling patriotism; and a nation's gratitude will be his monument.













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