

## 77th President of the United States: 1829 - 1837

# Andrew Jackson Event Timeline

March 04, 1829

### Andrew Jackson (7) Event Timeline

03/04/1829-03/04/1837

11/04/1828	<a href="#">Election Day</a> , Jackson elected; by 1828, selection of electors increasingly made by popular vote in the states.
12/03/1828	Electors cast their ballots.
<b>1829</b>	
02/11/1829	Electoral votes tabulated in Congress.
03/02/1829	<a href="#">Letter from the President Elect</a> to Vice-President (and President of the Senate) John C. Calhoun stating Jackson's readiness to take the oath.
03/04/1829	<a href="#">First Inaugural Address</a> .
03/23/1829	<a href="#">Letter to the Creek Indians</a> in which Jackson ("your father") advises that the Creek move beyond the Mississippi. "There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours for ever."
06/03/1829	<a href="#">Proclamation 38—Suspending Discriminating Duties of Tonnage and Import on Austrian Vessels</a> .
08/13-15/1829	Van Buren to go over boundary changes with Mexico.
12/08/1829	<a href="#">First Annual State of the Union Message</a> ; includes language objecting to Federal appropriations for projects benefitting a single state; argues for limiting terms in office and encouraging "rotation."
<b>1830</b>	
04/13/1830	Tensions between Jackson and Calhoun; Calhoun suggests South Carolina should annul the cotton tariff.
05/27/1830	<a href="#">Vetoes Maysville Road bill</a> with the objection that the project did not involve sufficiently general benefits.
05/28/1830	Signs the Indian Removal Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 411</a> ) ("An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi"). "... it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them. . . "
05/31/1830	Signs Appropriations Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 427</a> ) providing funds for "opening, grading, and bridging" the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois under the direction of superintendents appointed by the President. Jackson signs with a note asking "a reference to my communication to Congress of this date, in relation thereto."

05/31/1830	<a href="#">Veto message</a> of a bill to "authorize a subscription of stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company" with reference to veto on 05/27/1830 of the Maysville Road Bill."
06/06/1830	<a href="#">Proclamation—Notice of Public Land Sales in the State of Louisiana.</a>
09/18/1830	<a href="#">Proclamation 40—Suspending Discriminating Duties of Tonnage and Import on Vessels of the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg.</a>
10/05/1830	<a href="#">Proclamation 41—Opening States Ports to British Vessels From Certain British Possessions.</a>
12/06/1830	<a href="#">Second Annual State of the Union Message.</a>
12/07/1830	Vetoed (by pocket veto) bills dealing with lighthouse and beacons, issuing stocks for canal-building internal improvements. (These were both mentioned in the SOTU message of 12/06/1830).
<b>1831</b>	
02/10/1831	<a href="#">Proclamation 42- Ordering Persons to remove from Public Lands in Arkansas.</a>
02/15/1831	<a href="#">Seminole War Correspondence</a> Published at direction of Vice President Calhoun. The correspondence documented their disagreements and further alienated Jackson and Calhoun.
03/18/1831	In <a href="#">Cherokee Nation v. Georgia</a> , the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokees were not a "foreign nation" (rather, "domestic dependent nations" and therefore did not have standing under Article III of the Constitution to bring claims against Georgia.
04/07/1831 - 04/19/1831	Wives of cabinet members refuse to socialize with Peggy Eaton, the wife of the Secretary of War. This tension leads Jackson to engineer a mass reshuffling of his cabinet. John Eaton resigns 04/09/1831; Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, resigns 04/11/1831; Samuel Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury and John Branch, Secretary of the Navy resign 04/19/1831. Jackson requested the resignation of Attorney General John Berrien 06/15/1831. Referred to subsequently as the Petticoat Affair or Peggy Eaton Affair.
08/21/1831	<a href="#">Nat Turner leads slave rebellion in Virginia</a> ; local officials ask for federal military assistance, and federal troops deployed without the issuance of a proclamation by the President as specified in statutes of 1795 and 1807. Rebellion crushed by 09/03/1831.
09/26/1831	First presidential nominating convention; <a href="#">Anti-Masonic Convention</a> , in Baltimore; resulted not in a "platform" but in a lengthy document suggesting what would become programmatic platforms. The "Address to the People" called for "enlightened exercise of the right of suffrage," and noted that Jackson was a mason.
12/06/1831	<a href="#">Third Annual State of the Union Message.</a>
12/12/1831	National Republican Party convention, which did not produce a platform but issued an "Address" critical of the Jackson Administration. Nominates Henry Clay of Kentucky.
<b>1832</b>	

02/15/1832	By <a href="#">Special Message</a> , recommends Congress to appoint commissioners with authority to oversee the "speedy migration" of Indians "within the settled portion of the United States" to "the country beyond the Mississippi. . ."
03/03/1832	Supreme Court decides <a href="#">Worcester v. Georgia</a> The Court had held that Georgia did not have authority to regulate relationships between its citizens and members of the Cherokee Nation. This was because the Cherokee had a treaty with the US, and Georgia law had no force. Jackson had defended states rights in dealing with Indian tribes and was reported to have <a href="#">privately refused to enforce the Court ruling</a> .
05/21/1832	Democratic party holds its first presidential nominating convention to nominate Andrew Jackson for second term and former Secretary of State Martin Van Buren as vice president. Did not produce a platform.
07/10/1832	<a href="#">Vetoes bill reauthorizing Second Bank of the United States</a> . The Bank's supporters proposed reauthorization earlier than necessary (the Bank was chartered through 1836) believing this would be a good election issue. The veto message is unusually long and important for many reasons, including the firm assertion that the President may veto legislation based on policy differences alone. Jackson also asserts his belief that questions of constitutionality may be appropriately judged by presidents, not simply by the Supreme Court. The veto was not overridden.
07/14/1832	Signs Tariff Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 583</a> ).
11/06/1832	<a href="#">Wins reelection</a> ; white male suffrage generally held throughout the US without any property requirements.
11/24/1832	South Carolina <a href="#">Ordinance of Nullification</a> , asserting the right to nullify congressional acts involving duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities No other states join South Carolina.
12/04/1832	<a href="#">Fourth Annual State of the Union Message</a> .
12/05/1832	Presidential electors cast ballots.
12/06/1832	<a href="#">Pocket Veto</a> of "An act providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances to the United States made during the last war." Jackson objects to the way the legislation calculated interest due.
12/10/1832	<a href="#">Nullification Proclamation</a> rejecting the idea that any state can nullify a federal law. Such a principle would make the Constitution meaningless. Jackson promises to execute the laws by all constitutional means, including a recourse to force.
12/28/1832	John C. Calhoun of South Carolina resigns as Vice President.
<b>1833</b>	

01/16/1833	In a very long <a href="#">Special Message</a> to the House and Senate, calls attention to (and quotes extensively) the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification. Notes that "it appears. . .that the State authorities are actively organizing their military resources. . ." Warns against allowing the people of a single State to take actions that would "hazard the liberties and happiness" of all others in the Union. Calls for enactment of laws authorizing the President to enforce Federal law in the face of State resistance.
02/13/1833	Electoral College Votes counted in Congress.
03/02/1833	"Force Bill" signed ( <a href="#">2 Stat 632</a> ). Echoing the 1795 "Calling forth the Militia" Act, this response to South Carolina nullification defiance authorizes the president to use "any means" to disperse unlawful uses of force.
03/02/1833	Signs Compromise Tariff Act ( <a href="#">2 Stat 629</a> ). Reduces tariff rates gradually until from 1833-1842; responds to Southern unhappiness about tariffs of 1828. This has also been called "the Force Bill"
03/04/1833	<a href="#">Second Inaugural Address.</a>
03/15/1833	South Carolina rescinds nullification ordinance.
03/20/1833	Commissions Edmund Roberts, a special agent of the United states to negotiate commercial trade and treaties with several Asian governments.
05/29/1833	Moves Treasury Secretary McLane to be Secretary of State after McLane refuses to transfer Bank of the United States deposits to state banks. Appoints William Duane as Treasury Secretary.
06/06/1833	First Presidential Train Ride, 12 miles from Ellicott's Mills to Baltimore, MD.
06/26/1833	Orders plans for removing federal deposits from Bank of the United States. Provoked famous cartoon, " <a href="#">King Andrew the First.</a> "
09/18/1833	<a href="#">Message Read to the Cabinet on Removal of the Public Deposits</a> "Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action." This message was published at the time in the <i>Washington Globe</i> .
9/22/1833	Removes Duane as Treasury Secretary when he refuses to transfer Bank of the United States funds. Replaces him, as a recess appointment, with Roger B. Taney (previously serving as Attorney General). Taney followed Jackson's instructions.
12/03/1833	<a href="#">Fifth Annual State of the Union Message.</a>
12/11/1833	Senate <a href="#">requests</a> a copy of the Message read to the cabinet on 9/18/1833. At issue was whether the Senate had a right to this document.

12/04/1833	Pocket vetoes "Act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States and for granting lands to certain states." But nonetheless issues a lengthy <a href="#">Veto Message</a> . "The bill before me begins with an entire subversion of every one of the compacts by which the United States became possessed of their Western domain, and treats the subject as if they never had existence. . . "
12/12/1833	<a href="#">Message</a> declining to comply with Senate request of 12/11/1833 for document on removing Treasury funds from Bank of United States. "I feel constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request."
12/26/1833	Senator Henry Clay introduces <a href="#">resolution condemning Jackson's actions concerning Bank of the US</a> .
<b>1834</b>	
03/28/1834	<a href="#">Senate passes Resolution of Censure against Jackson</a> : "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."
04/15/1834	<a href="#">Message to the Senate Protesting Censure Resolution</a> . In response to this message, the Senate ordered (05/07/1834) that this Message not be entered on the Journal.
06/21/1834	<a href="#">Death of General Lafayette noted by Executive Order 46</a> .
06/24/1834	<a href="#">Senate rejects Taney</a> as Secretary of the Treasury.
06/30/1834	Signs Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 729</a> ) to regulate trade with Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers. Designates US territory west of the Mississippi that is not part of Missouri, Louisiana or the territory of Arkansas is "the Indian Country." Trading is to be regulated by the commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prohibits sale of alcoholic beverages to Indians.
06/30/1834	Signs Act establishing <a href="#">Department [sic] of Indian Affairs</a> ; act also set aside part of Arkansas Territory for Indians. The office was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.
06/30/1834	Signs Act authorizing Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine ( <a href="#">1 Stat 728</a> ).
12/01/1834	<a href="#">Sixth Annual State of the Union Message</a> . Jackson announces that all national debt will be repaid as of 01/01/1835; includes explanation of his pocket veto of Wabash River internal improvements bill.
<b>1835</b>	
01/30/1835	Attempted assassination of Jackson by Richard Lawrence fails when his pistols misfire.
02/22/1835	Committee appointed by Senate to investigate whether Senator Poindexter of Mississippi was involved in assassination attempt.

03/03/1835	Veto of "Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, [sic] concluded October 14, 1832." Jackson argues that the act is inconsistent with the separation of powers.
05/20/1835 – 05/23/1835	Democratic Convention in Baltimore. The convention was held long before the election to prevent opposition to Jackson's chosen successor, Martin Van Buren. Van Buren was nominated unanimously on the first ballot.
07/01/1835	Alexis de Tocqueville published the first volume of <i>Democracy in America</i> .
12/08/1835	<a href="#">Seventh Annual State of the Union Message</a> ; Jackson suggests prohibiting distribution of abolitionist literature by mail in the South.
12/17/1835	<a href="#">Message to Congress</a> informs of a bequest by James Smithson for an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."
12/28/1835	<a href="#">Nominates Roger B. Taney as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court</a> .
12/28/1835	<a href="#">Second Seminole War begins in Florida</a> with attack led by Osceola on troops led by Major Francis Dade ("Dade Massacre"). This was the longest and most costly war between Native Americans and the United States.
12/29/1835	New Echota Treaty with individuals who <a href="#">did not have legal right to represent the Cherokee Nation</a> . The Treaty cedes lands in the East for lands west of the Mississippi to land where they will be self-governing. [ <a href="#">Link to images and text of the Treaty</a> .]
<b>1836</b>	
03/02/1836	<a href="#">Texas declares independence</a> .
03/06/1836	Fall of the Alamo.
03/15/1836	Senate <a href="#">confirms</a> Taney as Chief Justice.
05/18/1836	<a href="#">Senate ratifies New Echota Treaty</a> calling for removal of Cherokees west of the Mississippi. Treaty Proclaimed on 5/23/1836.
06/15/1836	Arkansas admitted as 25 <sup>th</sup> State.
06/23/1836	Signs "Surplus bill" ("An Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 52</a> ) to regulate the deposits [sic] of the public money" authorizing distribution of surplus federal funds to the states; beneficial for Van Buren.
07/02/1836	Signs Act ( <a href="#">1 Stat 73</a> ) making appropriations for implementing the New Echota Treaty, \$1,836,600 "for the removal of the Cherokees."
07/11/1836	<a href="#">Specie Circular</a> , issued by Treasury Department at Jackson's direction, requiring payments for public lands in specie (gold or silver). Subsequently seen as cause of 1837 economic downturn.
09/01/1836	<a href="#">Proclamation 43B- Suspending Discriminating Duties on Vessels of the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany</a> .
11/08/1836	Election Day, <a href="#">Van Buren elected President</a> .
12/06/1836	<a href="#">Eight Annual State of the Union Message</a> .

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**1837**

01/16/1837	Resolution of Censure (1834) <a href="#">Expunged from Senate record</a> . [ <a href="#">Link to a speech by Senator Henry Clay</a> on the matter.]
01/26/1837	Michigan admitted as State.
02/06/1837	Submits to Congress <a href="#">a list of unresolved claims against Mexico</a> .
03/03/1837	<a href="#">Recognizes Texas independence</a> by nominating Alcee La Brauche to be charge d'affaires to the Republic of Texas.
03/03/1837	<a href="#">Pocket vetoes</a> "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States," on grounds that it is fatally flawed because the language is "so liable to a diversity of interpretations."
03/03/1837	Signs Judiciary Act ( <a href="#">2 Stat 176</a> ) increased Supreme Court membership from 7 to 9 justices.
03/04/1837	<a href="#">Farewell Address</a> .

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