

### THE TONGUE INSTRUCTED.

Guard well thy lips; none, none can know. *Proverb.* *2d. What evils from the tongue may flow.* *James III. 5.* What guilt, what grief may be incurred! *Judges XI. 35.* By one uncautious, hardy word. *Mark VI. 22.* Be "slow to speak," look well within; *Proverb.* To check what there may lead to sin; *James I. 26.* And pray unceasingly for aid. *Col. IV. 2.* Let, unawares, thou be betrayed. *Luke XXI. 34.* "Condemn not, judge not"—not to man. *James IV. 2.* Is given his brother's faults to scan; *1 Cor. IV. 1.* The task is Thine, and Thine alone. *Mat. VII. 2.* To search out and subdue Thine own. *Mat. VII. 17.* Indulge no murmurings, oh, restrain. *1 Cor. X. 10.* Those lips so ready to complain; *Lam. III. 22.* And, if they can be numbered, count. *Lam. III. 23.* Of one day's mercies the amount. *Lam. III. 23.* Shun vain discourses, trifling themes; *Titus III. 8.* Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes; *1 Cor. VI. 4.* Let words of wisdom, meekness, love; *James III. 13.* Thy heart's true renovation prove. *Luke VI. 45.* Set God before thee; every word. *Gen. XVI. 1.* Thy lips pronounce by His name; *Ps. xxix. 4.* Oh, couldst thou realize this thought; *Mat. XII. 36.* What care, what caution would be taught. *Col. III. 8.* The time is short, "this day may be." *1 Cor. VII. 20.* The very last assigned to thee; *Eph. V. 16.* So speak, that shouldst thou ne'er speak more. *Col. IV. 6.* Thou mayst not this day's words deplore. *Rom. XIV. 12.*

### A CELEBRATED DUEL.

#### The Fatal Encounter Between Jackson and Dickinson.

From the New York Sun.

Jackson's most severe wound, and the one that finally caused his death, was received in his duel with Charles Dickinson in 1806. This fatal fight grew out of a projected a horse race, Gen. Jackson was the owner of Truxton, a renowned race horse, named after George Washington, who, six years before, had captured the French frigates L'Insurgente and La Vendome. This horse was matched against Capt. Joseph Ervin's Plowboy for the Nashville races in 1805. The stakes were \$2,000, payable in notes which, it is understood, were to become due on the day of the race; forfeit \$800. A schedule of the notes was made. Truxton was matched by Gen. Jackson, Maj. W. P. Anderson, Maj. Verrill and Capt. Pryor, and Plowboy by Capt. Ervin and his son-in-law, Charles Dickinson. Before the day appointed Plowboy was withdrawn, Ervin and Dickinson paying forfeit. In paying the forfeit Capt. Ervin offered Gen. Jackson some notes that were not due. The General, however, accepted them. He said that Maj. Verrill and Capt. Pryor were about to leave the country, and they wanted notes that could be turned into cash without discount. Capt. Ervin said that they were the scheduled notes. When asked for the schedule he put his hands in his pockets and said that he had lost it. He added that Mr. Dickinson had a memorandum of the schedule, and he had it. He produced the memorandum. Jackson insisted that the schedule notes were to become due on the day of the race, and Dickinson and Ervin were confident that they were offering only notes that were on the schedule. Finally Ervin executed his own note on the house of King & Carson for one drawn by Robert Thompson, which was not due, and the matter was satisfactorily arranged.

Soon afterward Gen. Jackson heard that Charles Dickinson had spoken disparagingly of his wife. Dickinson, a large, stout, portly, grossly dressed, considerate property, had a large circle of friends. He was rather wild, and had the reputation of being the best shot in Tennessee. Jackson took him to task for his language, and Dickinson apologized, saying that he had used such language it must have been while he was drunk. They separated in a friendly manner. A second week, it so happened that Dickinson had uttered offensive words respecting Mrs. Jackson in a Nashville hotel. The General visited Capt. Ervin, and urged him to reprimand him. "I want no quarrel with him," he said, "but even in his cups he ought to comport himself like a gentleman." Ervin, however, was urging him to pick a quarrel with him. "Advise him to stop in time," Dickinson grew more cautious, but did not wholly restrain his tongue. Enmity grew between the two men.

In December, 1805, Captain Anderson, who had been a friend of Jackson, was in a store in Nashville, and in conversing with a man in the store, he said that the notes offered in the forfeit on the horse race were different from those which Gen. Jackson agreed to receive. Dickinson heard of this through one who was present. His informant referred him to Thomas Swann, a Virginian, who had heard Anderson's statement. Swann confirmed it. A day or two after, Swann and Gen. Jackson had a conference about the notes. Swann told Dickinson that Jackson said the notes offered by Dickinson were schedule notes, but that some of those offered by Ervin were not. On Dec. 22, Ervin and Dickinson called on Gen. Jackson in Nashville. The General said that he had no written stigma on Capt. Ervin, and demanded that Swann, who said so as a "fact." On Jan. 3, 1806, Swann wrote Jackson, saying that Dickinson had informed him of the offensive expression, and demanded an explanation. Jackson replied on the 7th. Following is an extract:

"There are two traits that always accompany the gentleman; frankness and truth. The moment he hears harsh expressions applied to a friend he will immediately communicate it, that explanation may take place, while the base poltroon and cowardly tale-bearer will always act in the background. You can apply this to Mr. Dickinson, and see which best fits him. I see fit to his eye, and the latter I emphatically intend for him. When the conversation dropped between Mr. Dickinson and myself, I thought it was at an end. As he wishes to blow the coal, I am ready to light it to a blaze, that it may be consumed at once and finally extinguished. The project of his enemies was anticipated by Mr. Dickinson as an apology for his conduct, the subject of conversation. In justice to Mr. Dickinson I request you to show him this. Be assured I hold myself answerable for any of my conduct, and should anything hereof contained give Mr. Dickinson cause, I will furnish him with an apology."

Swann showed the letter to Dickinson, who was on the eve of a flat-boat voyage to New Orleans. He wrote to Jackson on January 10. Among other things said:

"Do you pretend to call a man a tale-bearer, and then say that it cannot be proved? Mr. Swann gave me liberty to make use of his name. I used it, and when he asked what you had said I told him. The word coward is as applicable to yourself as any one I know. I shall be glad, when the opportunity serves, to tell in what manner you give your anodynes, and I hope you will take in payment one of my most moderate cathartics."

On the next day Dickinson started down the Cumberland river on his way to New Orleans. On Jan. 12, Swann sought an interview with Jackson, the interview was not satisfactory, the General said that he would not accept a challenge he would cane him. Swann declared that if he attempted it he would instantly kill him. On the same day Swann sent a challenge by the hands of Nathaniel A. McNairy. The latter re-

ported that Gen. Jackson had made observations made to him, not by any fair constru-

tion to Swann, but he thought proper to trim his head to fit the cap he could not help it. He refused to answer the note, and said he would be in town in a day or two.

On the 14th Col. John Coffee and Gen. Jackson went to Nashville and put up at Winn's tavern. They had been in the house but a few minutes when Swann walked into the room. McNairy afterward said that Swann merely called on the General to make an explanation. The General arose from his chair, came in hand, saying "I am glad to see you sir." He struck Swann a severe blow upon the General's shoulder, and said he would be in town in a day or two.

"I am sorry, but I am not to man." *James IV. 2.*

Is given his brother's faults to scan; *1 Cor. IV. 1.*

The task is Thine, and Thine alone. *Mat. VII. 2.*

To search out and subdue Thine own. *Mat. VII. 17.*

Indulge no murmurings, oh, restrain. *1 Cor. X. 10.*

Those lips so ready to complain; *Lam. III. 22.*

And, if they can be numbered, count. *Lam. III. 23.*

Of one day's mercies the amount. *Lam. III. 23.*

Shun vain discourses, trifling themes; *Titus III. 8.*

Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes; *1 Cor. VI. 4.*

Let words of wisdom, meekness, love; *James III. 13.*

Thy heart's true renovation prove. *Luke VI. 45.*

Set God before thee; every word. *Gen. XVI. 1.*

Thy lips pronounce by His name; *Ps. xxix. 4.*

Oh, couldst thou realize this thought; *Mat. XII. 36.*

What care, what caution would be taught. *Col. III. 8.*

The time is short, "this day may be." *1 Cor. VII. 20.*

The very last assigned to thee; *Eph. V. 16.*

So speak, that shouldst thou ne'er speak more. *Col. IV. 6.*

Thou mayst not this day's words deplore. *Rom. XIV. 12.*

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