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Whenever undertakes to expose a representation, which he knows to be originated in unworthy motives, he is designed for dishonorable purposes, must submit that repugnance every honest man feels at the idea of investigating a base act or of being connected with an infamous man.

John Wood having been once pardoned for the crime of mutiny and desertion, was found guilty on the 11th March, 1814, of the charges of disobedience of orders, disrespect of his commanding officer, and mutiny.

It was proved by the testimony of a fellow soldier, and by that of two officers, that he had positively refused to obey an order from his adjutant in the most disrespectful and insubordinate language—that in resistance to an order to arrest him for this disobedience and disrespect, he had brought his gun to a shooting position, and threatened to kill any man who attempted to take his arms or lay hands on him.

For this glaring fact see the testimony of Lieut. Barrett, Ensign Holt and private Westmoreland, in the proceedings of the court martial. It is known to every member, that in addition to the crimes of which Wood was convicted, his conduct and language, in the presence of the court, were rude and abusive, and that such was his intemperate and so notorious the temper of a large portion of the troops, that he and others openly declared, even if he could be found guilty, the General could not dare to execute the sentence.

Gen. Jackson in former cases, and especially from his having pardoned Moore, who was convicted some time before and was rescued from death at a moment it was to have been inflicted on him. It was unfortunate that this act of humanity was attributed to fear, and that the delusion of Wood and of others should have provoked the severity of the law and absolutely interdicted a recommendation for mercy, on the part of the court, or an interposition of authority on that of the General.

The misstatements of Dr. Armstrong's witnesses are too numerous to be noticed, and their testimony altogether so vague and unsubstantial to be regarded. Brock certifies that Col. John Williams was Judge Advocate, and that Lieut. Parrish, Davis and Ensign Hall composed the court. The details given above is copied from the proceedings, and the sentence of the court is as follows:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, unanimously find that the prisoner is guilty of the charges of disobedience of orders, disrespect of his commanding officer, and mutiny, and that he is deserving of the punishment of death.

Before an impartial jury can believe the allegations of the Doctor, he must bring his mind to prefer ex parte statements procured for political and calumnious purposes, fourteen years subsequent to the event, and without the solemnity of an oath, to legal testimony delivered under the sanction of an oath in presence of the prisoner and of the court, and when the transaction was recent and the circumstances fresh and clear in the knowledge of the witnesses.

The address of General Jackson to the Prisoner, delivered at a time when he could have had no idea of Doctor Armstrong's slanders, gives a history of Wood's character and case; made a deep impression, and had a salutary effect upon the army, and is in the following words:

GENERAL ORDER. JOHN WOOD—You have been tried by a court martial, on the charges of disobedience of orders, disrespect to your commanding officer, and mutiny; and have been found guilty of all of them.

When you had been regularly mustered into the service of your country, and were marched to Headquarters under the immediate command of Brigadier General Roberts, you were totally dead to every honorable sentiment, and not perceiving, and obstinately bent on spreading disorder, and confusion in the army.

Having thus avoided a share in the General's Indian battles, I have no knowledge of his patriotic or professional career until he reached New Orleans as Surgeon, in a Regiment of Gen. Coffee's brigade.

DEAR COLONEL.—Your letter of yesterday has been received, in which you state, you have understood from undoubted authority that Doctor James L. Armstrong is the author of several numbers published in the Kentucky Reporter, over the signature of "A Tennessean."

I now proceed to consider the military character and services of Doctor Armstrong, the value of his pretensions to patriotism and the motives which prompt his slanders.

combats, the post of Surgeon is not exempt from danger. This fact was strongly impressed on the patriotic mind and republican feelings of the Doctor, (which he professes in his third number), and therefore just as the General was marching to fight his first battle (Lalldaga) he received a note from the Doctor, tendering his resignation—which is as follows:

CAMP STROHER, Nov. 7, 1814. My General Andrew Jackson, commanding the expedition into the Creek Nation. Sir, It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to accept a promotion that may, possibly, be conferred on me, especially at the time when the army is in expectation of more battles.

For these considerations, you will please accept my resignation as Surgeon to the Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. John Aulick.

The plea assigned for this recreant act, is as destitute of truth as it is of patriotism.—In the claim to the advantage which former rank and services are alleged to have given him over Dr. Shelby, it was forgotten by the Doctor that his services in Col. Coffee's Regiment were so little acceptable that the soldiers had importunately required the attendance of Dr. Hogg, the Surgeon of another Regiment—and that the detachment which Gen. Jackson then commanded was not of sufficient magnitude to justify the appointment of a Hospital Surgeon.

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I served with the Doctor part of two campaigns during the war, and am sorry to say that he neither distinguished himself, by a strict attention to the duties of his office, nor his exemplary humanity towards the sick, and feeble, in saying that there was no Surgeon in our army quite so obnoxious to the soldiers generally as he was, and if he rendered any services after his arrival at New Orleans I have yet to learn what they were.

The misconduct here alluded to naturally degraded him in the eyes of the army and the General, and he has hated the latter ever since.

At an assemblage of the citizens of Surry county in the town of Rockford, on the 5th April, 1828, being the week of the Superior Court for said county, about 245 in number, who are opposed to the re-election of John Q. Adams at the approaching election of chief magistrate of the U. States, the following proceedings took place, viz: On motion of Gen. Solomon Graves, m. P. Dobson, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting; and on motion

of Matthew M. Hughes, Esq. Gen. S. Graves and Thomas Hampton, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

After a brief explanation from the chair of the objects of the meeting, a committee of five was appointed, to draft suitable resolutions for consideration and adoption, which committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. S. Graves, Maj. Little, Hickerson, Matthew M. Hughes, Esq., Galin Moore, Esq. and Thomas Hampton, Esq. who, after retiring a short time, returned the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Republicans of the Jeffersonian school, and not having confidence in the political integrity of John Q. Adams, we do, upon the ground of principle, solemnly deprecate his re-election at the approaching election of chief magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, That having implicit confidence in the patriotism, abilities, political independence & unimpaired Amosness of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, of the State of Tennessee, we do solemnly pledge ourselves to support his re-election at the approaching election of President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the talents & public services of JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and will support his election as Vice President of the United States at the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination made by the other counties of this electoral district of—Monfort Stokes, of Wilkes county, as Elector, and that they will support his election as such.

Resolved, That a committee of Vigilance, consisting of five persons, be appointed in each captain's district in the county, whose duty it shall be to use all proper exertions to promote the success of the Jackson Electoral ticket of this State, and that the said committee be composed of the following Gentlemen, viz:

For Jonesville District—Thomas Hampton, Esq. Wm. C. Martin, Esq. Richard Gwyn, Esq. Alfred W. Martin, Esq. John Roberts, Esq. and Jas. Hicks.

For Capt. Colwell's District—Wm. Collins, Philip Holcom, Esq. and Wm. Day.

For Capt. Peck's District—Capt. Hadley Peck, Wm. Mackie, Esq. Bryant Jarvis, John Davis and Joseph Carter.

majority on our side is so increased, that we are now in a majority, or from the slightest apprehension that the result of the election at issue will in the remotest degree affect the Presidential question. That it will be seized upon as an evidence of a growing indifference to the Administration in the State, is not improbable.

The following extract of a letter from New York, is copied from the New York Enquirer.

Our republican ticket, for state officers, has secured by a majority of 200 over the Administration ticket. The Adams party had the President's name printed in large letters on the ticket, and the people were informed, if they voted for the republican ticket, they would vote for Gen. Jackson as the next president and Elisha Patten for Senator, which governed the votes of a majority.

Providence, (R. I.) April 19, 1828. New converts to the cause of the people are daily manifesting themselves, and there is now no doubt but we shall run a Jackson ticket here, as the late election has given us the most flattering evidence of the strength of the General throughout the State.

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From the Boston Statesman. The Billiard Table.—Mr. Randolph said, that the chief complaint he had to make about the billiard table which was purchased by Mr. John Adams "with an eye to the strictest economy," was the smallness of the sum paid for it—

It is well known, that in fighting against Indians, whose attacks are by surprise, and whose fury makes no distinction between combatants and non-combatants, who take 14 per cent. for their money, and 10 per cent. for their becoming "in respect" at the residence of our country over the "Billiard" during the late war, might be considered. To silence the concentration of these "moral and religious" concerns, and reconcile them to the billiard table, they meant to be able to say that it was bought cheap, was a good bargain, and purchased "with an eye to the strictest economy."

I now come to that part of the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Everett) which related to the Billiard Table. I should not have said one word upon this subject, did I not differ entirely in relation to it, from the gentleman from Virginia and South Carolina, (Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hamilton). I admit that the expenditure of \$30 is a very little matter, and this has ever been the opinion of my friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Carson), who has been so often introduced into the debate.

The question worthy of our consideration, is not whether the price of the Billiard Table were paid out of the public Treasury—or out of the private purse of the President—but whether a Billiard Table ought to be set up, as an article of furniture, in the house of the President of the United States? I am free to say I think it ought not. In the State of Virginia, Billiard Tables are prohibited, even in the mansions of private gentlemen, under very severe penalties.

This shows the moral sense of the people of that ancient and respectable Commonwealth, in relation to the game of Billiards. To use a familiar expression of their own, they do not go against the exercise or the amusement of the game, but they know the temptation which it presents to gambling, and the consequent ruin which must follow in its train. It has a direct tendency to corrupt the morals of our youth.

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