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CONVENTION

1st ELECTORAL DISTRICT. On the 15th instant, at the residence of Mr. B. Huggins in Burke county, it being the appointed day by law to compare the polls...

JOHN M'DOWELL, Chairman. JOHN WOOD, Sec'y.

JOHN WOOD.

From the Nashville Republican. JOHN WOOD. An effort of the partisans of the late Governor has been characterized by a want of principle...

almost entirely covered, were as brave a body of men as I ever considered arms. But they knew nothing, personally, of the privations of war—had been accustomed to hardships of any description...

The next mutiny was far more serious, and required a greater degree of energy for its suppression. Gen. Jackson had been compelled by the discontents of his army, to abandon his position at Fort Strother...

A third mutiny broke out in Gen. Hall's Brigade on the 9th December 1813. Gen. Hall hastened to the tent of the commanding General and informed him that his whole Brigade were making preparations for moving furiously off...

On the 27th of December in the same year we find one hundred and ninety-one men attached to General Roberts' Brigade, after marching to within three miles of the camp, deliberately turning round and proceeding homeward without having seen the camp.

upon demanded his sword, which he again refused to deliver. The guards were surrounded to live on him, if he did not immediately deliver it, and had already cocked his gun...

It may be proper to add that Kearley became penitent, and earnestly solicited a pardon. His prayer was heard, he was liberated from arrest, received his sword, and from that time forward was devoted to his benefactor. And yet Gen. Jackson is called a monster of inhumanity, a blood thirsty murderer!

We have cited these alarming instances of mutiny in General Jackson's army, for the purpose of shewing to the reader its actual condition. During the whole of this trying period not one offender had been punished with death. It was the common and established opinion in the army that no militia-man could be made to suffer the penalty of death for any disobedience of orders, or act of mutiny.

It may not be irrelevant to observe here that much of the opposition to General Jackson in this State, exists with those men who acted dishonorably in the Creek Campaigns. Mutiny, desertion, and cowardice are galling subjects with many of his most vindictive enemies in Tennessee—therefore it is that the "Tennessean" raises his voice in Bedford and is enabled to obtain a string of false and conflicting certificates—therefore it is, that the Kentucky Reporter is decked out in letters and certificates from our neighboring county of Rutherford—and therefore it is, that scattered over this State, individuals may be found who feel a marvelous sympathy for poor militia men.

We should have been perfectly willing to submit the case of John Wood to the consideration of the public, after having simply stated the condition of the army to which he belonged, and cited the repeated instances of aggravated mutiny which broke out but a short time before his death; but the extraordinary efforts used by the partisans of the coalition to inflame the public mind by exaggerated accounts of it, have imposed upon us the disagreeable necessity of publishing to the world the true character of Wood. For the purpose of exciting sympathy for his death, and indignation against General Jackson, he has been dubbed by the Administration prints "the noble minded Wood," "the brave and independent Wood," "the unfortunate Wood," and been clothed with every epithet that could confer honor & credit on his name.

veil of honor and virtue which the Coalition Prints, for the vilest purposes, have thrown around it, and we will exhibit in its true colour, the character of that man who has been deified, with the villainous design of exciting adium against the Hero of New-Orleans.

John Wood, the present hero of the Administration Prints, whose virtues and sufferings have been the fruitful theme of coalition praise, was a man whose character before he committed the offence for which he suffered death, had been consigned to the lowest degree of infamy.

The following certificates will show "what manner of man" the friends of the administration have been shodding their sympathetic tears for:

State of Tennessee, Bedford Co. April 17, 1828. Having been requested to state the character of John Wood, who was executed in the Creek nation for mutiny and desertion, I do certify that I was the constable who took John Wood, the father of John, for some stolen goods, and upon the trial before the magistrate, William Cross stated, that John and Abe Wood went into the house of John Brown, and feloniously took from it a bed, which was in the absence of his family, &c.

ABRAHAM WHINNERY. State of Tennessee, Bedford Co. April 17, 1828. Abraham Wood, son of the father of John Wood, was arrested at the instance of William Wilburn, for concealing the goods stolen from said Wilburn by his sons, and was tried before me, who was then acting justice of the peace. One witness introduced upon the trial was the wife of Abe Wood, Jun. who made oath, (as well as now recollects) that John, Abe and Bill Wood, went off a white before night and returned with the stolen goods, of which the old man Wood was well apprized—she further stated that John Wood had stolen a quantity of feathers, and that the old man had a conversation in his life. A further state that when William Cross was arrested for stealing a bed from Joseph Brown, he confessed that John and Abe Wood, Jun. went into the house of said Brown, and took the bed, as described in the certificate of Colonel Whinnery and Jordan C. Holt. I have no doubt that if the unfortunate Wood had been permitted to have returned from the army, he would have been arrested, as above stated, &c.

JOSHUA HOLT. State of Tennessee, Bedford Co. April 17, 1828. Having been requested to state what I know about the character of John Wood, briefly state, that of my own knowledge I know nothing at all; the information I have about his character is from the neighborhood report. I have read the certificate of Jordan C. Holt, Esq. and so far as general report speaks, it is correct, and that it is the opinion of the neighborhood that John Wood was concerned with his brothers Bill and Abe in various acts of villainy. I was along when Bill Wood, brother of John's, was taken for stealing horses. He was committed to the jail of Lincoln county, but before the trial came on, he with the rest of his accomplices who were captured, broke jail and left the country.

WILLIAM MUSK. I will be recollected that two or three of Dr. Armstrong's witnesses stated that during the altercation between Wood and the officer, whose orders he disobeyed, General Jackson rushed out of his tent and exclaimed "Shoot ten balls through the damned rascal!" One of the Doctor's own witnesses, Robert Ferguson, who, from his own account was standing near Wood at the time, says he does not recollect of hearing any such expression from General Jackson.

ISAAC MILLIKIN. State of Tennessee, Bedford Co. April 17, 1828. We have been called upon to state what we know of the conduct and character of John Wood; we were both in the same company and mess-mates of Wood—we were present at the time the officer ordered Wood on duty, who refused, and stated that he was on guard; the officer then ordered a file of men to take Wood, who instantly took up his gun (and as some say) socked her, and swore that he would shoot the first man that would touch him.

JOHN REYNOLDS. State of Tennessee, Bedford Co. April 17, 1828. The undersigned having been informed that certificates have been given by Joshua Holt, Jordan C. Holt, Esq. and Col. Abram Whinnery, respecting the character of the unfortunate John Wood, do certify that we have been long acquainted with the above gentlemen, and also with their characters and standing in society. We hesitate not to declare that they stand as fair & unimpeachable as any citizens in the State of Tennessee. We further believe their certificates are entitled to all the credit and respect which the solemnity of an oath would, or could give them.

conduct pursued by General Jackson in relation to various and alarming instances of mutiny which it was his fortune to meet with in the Creek wars, they will find much to admire and nothing to condemn. The Character of John Wood would never have been gone into, but for the extraordinary efforts of the Coalition Prints to make him a sort of heroic martyr, the mere mention of whose name was to kindle the deepest indignation against General Jackson, for permitting the penalty of the law to be inflicted upon him.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay. GENTLEMEN.—You would gratify one friend of Gen. Jackson by publishing his letter to Dr. Coleman, to disprove that he has "dodged" the question, as charged by the Register.

Washington City, April 26th, 1828. Sir: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure, at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subvert us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactures and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing; but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This Tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more salutary than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American Farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanics and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of

our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your enquiry, and believing them correct, calculated to further the prosperity, happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me. I have presented you my opinion freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed disdain myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your most obt. servant. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON. Dr. L. H. COLEMAN, "Warrenton, N. C."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. So much has been said in the Administration Prints about the "re-action" in New York, that we determined to ascertain the state of public sentiment in that distinguished member of the Union. The following is the result of our enquiries. It is written by one of the best informed gentlemen at Albany. He has the most extensive opportunities for obtaining correct information, and he is one of those men who would scorn to deceive the public. Albany, May 3, 1828.

The Administration accounts of a re-action in the State of New York, without the semblance of foundation. This is a continuation of the game which was first played off in relation to Pennsylvania one year ago, & next with Virginia. Then it was almost demonstrated by Administration proof, that Pennsylvania was ready to abandon her favorite candidate for President, and that Virginia would go for Adams! And we had as good reason to believe last Summer and Winter that Pennsylvania and Virginia would be in favor of Adams, as you in Virginia have now, for believing New York will be in his favor; viz: the heartless assertion of the parasites of the Administration.

There is no reasonable ground for believing, that Mr. Adams can obtain more than 10 votes in this State. The canvass for members of Assembly in Nov. last, shows a decided majority in favor of Jackson, in the districts which choose 26 electors; to this number may be added the 2 electors, corresponding with the Senators in Congress, who are chosen by the electoral college, and it makes 28 electors for Jackson, and 3 for Adams. Instead of losing the cause of Jackson has been constantly gaining strength, since the last election. The vile slanders against Jackson with which the state has been flooded the past winter, have served only to stimulate the people to greater exertions in his favor. And the mode in which this official electioneering has been carried on, has killed a name, which will singe the whiskers of those members of Congress, who have prostituted their franking privilege, by retailing the vile falsehoods, which have been conjured up by a corrupt administration to destroy the fair fame of the defender of his country.

At least three-fourths of the members of the legislature, which has recently adjourned, were the decided friends of Gen. Jackson. Previous to the adjournment, a caucus was held to recommend a state convention for the nomination of Governor, &c. in September next. At this meeting the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed; 110 attended the caucus, and the proceedings are concurred in by 15 others who were absent, making a total of 125. The legislature consists of 160 members.

The great mass of the people are for the Hero of Orleans, and you may be assured that all the devices and demonstrations of the administration in this State, will evaporate like the effluvia of the English against Baltimore in the defeat of their troops and the downfall of their chief.

As one of the signs it may be stated, some of the "Administration body guard" of about 200, whose names are attached to a call of the Convention at Albany, are declining the honor which was intended for them. Two of them have backed out. The same satisfactory accounts are received from Pennsylvania—and of Virginia what honorable and ingenious politician can entertain the slightest doubts. The very persons, who cast about the number of Delegates, elected to the Legislature, who are friendly to the Administration, are at the same time aware that some of these Delegates are from counties decidedly in favor of Jackson. This county, for instance, is known to be in his favor—yet one of the Delegates of Henrico is more favorable to Adams than to Jackson—but he was elected because it was not a decided test, and because he is a gentleman, highly esteemed, for his private virtues and public qualifications—but it is idle to talk about Virginia. The very men who affect to have any doubts of her suffrage, are sincerely convinced about their utility, and only hold up false lights to deceive persons at a distance. Paragraphs and letters are got up entirely for the foreign markets. The