EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1828. NO. 24.

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.—At the Annual Convention of the Faculty, held on the 2d June, 1828, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. Robt. Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's *President.*
" R. S. Steuart, *Orator.*
" John Fonerden, *Recording Secretary.*
" John Buckler, *Corresponding Secretary.*
" Wm. W. Handy, *Treasurer.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

Examiners for the Western Shore.

Dr. W. Donaldson, J. Buckler, P. Macaulay, W. Fisher. Dr. R. S. Steuart, M. S. Baer, T. E. Bond,

Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Dr. E. Martin, J. M. Anderson, T. Denny. Dr. P. Wroth, T. Thomas,

CENSORS.

For the City of Baltimore.

1st Ward,	Dr. H. Johnson.	A. Alexander.
2d do	J. Allender.	R. W. Hall.
3d do	J. L. Yeates.	R. S. Steuart.
4th do	J. B. Taylor.	G. S. Gibson.
5th do		M. S. Baer.
6th do		H. W. Baxley.
7th do		J. H O'Donovan
8th do		
9th do		
10th do		
11th do		
12th do		
City of Annapolis	Dr. J Ridgley, D. Claude.	
Frederick City	Dr. J. Bear, W. B. Tyler.	
Chestertown	Dr. P. Wroth,	
Caroline County	Dr. G. Martin, C. Tilden.	
Harford do	Dr. W. Dalam, T. Worthington.	
Kent do	Dr. E. Scott, M. Brown.	
Cecil do	Dr. —— Parker, J. W. Veazy,	
Worcester do	Dr. J. S. Spence, J. S. Martin.	
Talbot do	Dr. N. Hammond, S. T. Kemp.	
Somerset do	Dr. S. K. Handy, H. Highland.	
Dorchester do	Dr. W. Jackson, F. Phelps.	
Baltimore do	Dr. H. Goldsborough C. Byrne.	
A. Arundel do	Dr. J. Hopkins, A. Riggs.	
Calvert do	Dr. —— Hungerford, —— Blake.	
St. Mary's do	Dr. —— Stone, W. J. Edlin.	
Charles do	Dr. W. Weems, W. Queen,	
P. Georges do	Dr. B. I. Semmes, C. Duvall.	
Montgomery do	Dr. O. Willson, W. P. Palmer.	
Frederick do	Dr. W. Willis, J. W. Dorsey.	
Washington do	Dr. W. Hammond, W. W. Hitt.	
Allegany do	Dr. J. M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith.	
Q. Anne's do	Dr. J. Crane, R Goldsboro' jr.	

The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, since the 4th June 1827.

Thos. W. Bond, L. M; Sam'l. Harper, M. D; Wm. H. Wailes, L. M; Silas Larsh, M. D; Hugh McCulloh, L. M; Isaac Cole, M. D; Jeremiah B. Stubbs, M. D; Edward W. Carrere, M. D; John H. Clarke; Ed. Y. Goldsborough, M. D; W. Cole; W. H. Claggett, L. M, Wm. Tyler, L. M; Saml. Miller, L. M; Samuel McKeehan, L. M; W. L. Horton, L. M; Wilson W. Kolb, M. D; John Broome, M. D; Daniel S. Forney, M. D; Adolphus Dunan, M. D; Howard Kennedy, M. D; F. R. Willis, M. D; H. M. Robertson, M. D; Thomas J. Davis, M. D; John Berry, M. D, Thomas S. Herbert, M. D; Charles R Jackson, M. D; James Fisher, M. D; Samuel H. Caldwell, M. D; Horatio G. Grieves, M. D; Henry Diffenderffer, M. D; John H. Owings, M. D; H. W. Johnson, M. D; Edw. Schwartz, M. D; Joseph Iglehart, M. D; W. H. Grimes, M. D; G. W. Chalmers, M. D; Nathan R. Smith, M. D; James Aitken, M. D; David King, M. D; D. M. Cass, M. D; J. W. Adreon, M. D.

After the election of officers at the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held on the 2d inst. the following resolution, offered by Dr. G. S. Gibson, of Baltimore, was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the prevailing public opinions, that the *habitual* and moderate use of distilled spirits is conducive to health, supports the strength and vigor of the body, and protects against disease, are frequent causes of their *intemperate* use; and whereas it is a duty of this Faculty to use every means in their power to improve the health of mankind, by the correction of erroneous medical opinions—Therefore,

Resolved, by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in Convention assembled, That as in the opinion of the Faculty, the *habitual* use of ardent spirits is never necessary to promote health, to protect against infectious or contageous diseases, or to sustain the human system under the fatigues of labor, we do earnestly recommend to every member of this Faculty to abstain from, and by every means in his power to discourage their use.

J. FONERDEN, Rec. Sec.

Baltimore, June 6—14, 1828. 4w

☞The Fredericktown Herald and Easton Gazette will please publish the above 4 times.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against buying of Uriah Medford, or his agent, a certain negro man called JOE, & a negro woman called LEAH, as they do not belong to him, and he cannot give sufficient title to them—and I am determined to prosecute any person who may purchase them of him.

CHARLES LECOMPTE (of C.)

New-Market, Dorset co. June 14 3w

THE MILITIA MEN.

We promised our readers to lay before them all authentic, as well as official papers, on this subject, and we proceed to insert, from the Kentucky Reporter, two recent letters from the son of John Harris, the executed Militiaman, to General Jackson, in reply to the General's letters.—*Nat. Intel.*

To the Editor of the Reporter.

I deem it necessary to make a true statement of the case of John Harris, one of the six Militiamen who were shot at Mobile. I should not have troubled the public, but for the commotion many misstatements have thrown our country into. I did not know this was the case until lately, and it seems to have been by accident that I heard it. We had declined taking any newspapers, and were surrounded by Gen. Jackson's friends. My brother James was inquired of, if he was the son of Mr. Harris that was executed at Mobile; and if he had heard what Jackson and others were saying about him in the public prints?

I determined to see what had been said, and was favored with newspapers by my friends.

Of all the statements that I have seen, those made by General Jackson, in a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, and in a letter to Mr. Owens, in Kentucky, are the most destitute of truth. The first letter is a pack of infamous lies, that a heathen would shudder to tell; and part of the other I can prove to be false.

The letter bearing date the 4th of September, 1826, was first published in the Baltimore Republican. The subjoined extracts are copied from Niles' Register, June 23, 1827, p. 282:

"Truth is mighty, and shall prevail. Intrigue and management, incapable of blindfolding the virtuous yeomanry of my country, will fail of their ends; nor can they impose any other task on me than that of defending myself against their imputations, whenever the authors choose to unmask themselves—a task which I am always ready to perform.

"The case that you allude to, might as well be ascribed to the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, as to me; but as you ask for a statement of facts, I send them in a concise form.

"In the year 1814, Colonel Pipkin, at the head of his drafted militia, was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek Nation, and within my military district. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied. At the head of this mutiny was a Mr. Harris, a preacher, and, as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroying what he pleased—proceeded then to the bake-house, and set it on fire, and marched off, in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutiners and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders, Harris at their head, after some time, were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons, after I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country. They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—five were shot and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me, and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me, thence, to New Orleans, when they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct, and were honorably discharged. These proceedings are on file in the Department of War, where those who wish for truth can be informed by applying to the record.

"It is for the public to judge, whether this professed ambassador of Christ did not well deserve death, for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny, which jeopardised, not only the remainder of the garrison, from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country—and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example. Harris, when condemned to die, acknowledged the justice of his condemnation, and stated he had no hope of a pardon here, but that he had of forgiveness hereafter—which I trust he obtained; through the mediation of our blessed Saviour, and a sincere repentance of his crimes that brought on him his condemnation.

"Let it be recollected that this mutiny occurred at a period when every nerve of our country was strained to protect it from the invasion of an overwhelming British force, whose agents were then engaged in stirring up the Creeks to the indiscriminate murder of our defenceless border citizens. These are the facts of the case, for your information."

I set out with Jackson's motto—"Truth is mighty, and shall prevail"

1. General Jackson says: Harris "broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted, and destroying what he pleased—proceeded then to the bake-house and set it on fire, and marched off, in open defiance of the Colonel." Now, not a word of this is true. See John May's certificate below, and the charges for which he was tried by the Court Martial. General Jackson ought to have recollected, "as a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and characters of others, every manly feeling should remind him that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the hearsay of any body." The bake-house was thrown into the river four or five weeks before they left there, or had any thought of coming home, nor did my father have any hand in it, or know of it when it was done.

Late in the year 1813, my brother James enrolled himself; he was then sixteen years old; and shortly after our house was burnt, and we moved on the Indian land, about eight miles from where we lived, to a saltpetre cave, where my father had a furnace to make petre. Not long afterwards, James was drafted in his old company. Father, thinking him too young to go without protection, took the place of Samuel Sherrel, and went with him.

After they had served three months, my father believing their time was out, and getting no satisfaction from his officers, came home, *not "in open defiance of the Colonel," but after giving up his gun and lifting his receipt.*

Soon after he got home, he learnt that Gen Jackson had ordered them back by express. He staid at home three or four days, *and started back of his own accord.* Many of his neighbors tried to prevail on him to keep out of the way, and every means was offered him to have done so, until the heat of passsion had subsided; but he refused, and frequently said, that he was conscious that, for what they had done, they could not be hurt, and that he feared nothing even before the most prejudiced court martial, except one thing, and that was a paper, on which he had taken down the names of those that were going home, though he had no fears from *that*, if they would give him *justice.*

Colonel Pipkin had told some of the men, if they would go home whether or not, and would give him their names, he would make provision for them to draw rations. If I had any confidence in the Colonel's oath, I would ask him if he ever made any such statements or not. This is the paper above alluded to.

When my father started to trial, I went with him ten or twelve miles We passed the house of one Salmon, who said he had come back for the men. My father stopped and told him he was going back; and Salmon told my father if he would wait a day or two at Winchester, which was about fourteen miles from there, they would go together. My father waited a day. Some of his friends persuaded him to enlist; but he refused, because he thought himself in no danger. They then went on to Fort Jackson, when they gave him up to Col. Hart. I have lately been told that Salmon gave him up as a prisoner, which I don't believe; but I will be able to state explicitly before long. Col. Hart was on parade, and about to start for Mobile, when they arrived. They went with Hart, who, to add to the fatigue of my father, I am told, had him handcuffed. In two or three days, as I understand, they were taken off. After they got to Mobile, and had their trial, and they knew the decree of the court martial, my father was advised to write to General Jackson himself, as he was acquainted with the General, and to state the circumstances under which he was tried, and the situation he left home, and pray him for a pardon, or at least a new hearing. After he wrote his first letter to General Jackson, his friends wrote another, petitioning for a reprieve.

Gen. Jackson, in the most *unrelenting* manner, charges my father "of robbery and arson." I have previously disproved this savage charge. He audaciously asks whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example" "I did hope, that a liberal and generous feeling on the part of Gen. Jackson" "would show" the character of my deceased father "at least" as far as "those assaults which slander & falsehood delight to inflict. In that I have been" egregiously "disappointed." My father was an honest man, and a kind and protecting father, which can be proved by many of Jackson's friends; [see a certificate below] and I boldly say, if he had justice, he would be "a fit subject of example."

Jackson has the *effrontery* to state, in the face of the world, that "Harris, when condemned to die, acknowledged the justice of his condemnation, and stated he had no hope here, but he had of forgiveness hereafter." And in his letter to Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, that "this man (Harris) never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw or heard of before this publication, and [illegible] enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the Court." It is *inhuman* to suppose this to be true; and if so, why does he suppress the letter? My brother James was with him all the time, and of course knew the secrets of his breast; and he heard of no such acknowledgment, nor saw any such letter.

Read the words of my father in a farewell letter to my mother: Dear wife I take this opportunity of writing to you for the last time *I exspect . . . . . I did not expect to have had this awful news to write to you* but my sentence is come; to morrow by 12 o'clock, which is an awful thing to think of."

After I saw the statements of Jackson, I wrote to him, requesting him to give me his reasons for making them, and to send me the contents of the letters addressed to him by my father.—As yet I have received no answer or satisfaction. This seems to be a "task" that he is not "always ready to perform."

I am a citizen of Lawrence county, Alabama. If any one wishes to scrutinize what I have said, he can call, and he shall have satisfaction.

JOHN HARRIS.

I do hereby certify, that, some years before the last war, I was acquainted with John Harris in Franklin county Tennessee, and that he was there elected Coroner of the said county, and served in that capacity; and that, as far as I knew, he supported a good moral character.

Given under my hand, this 28th March, 1828.

JAMES McCORD.

State of Alabama, Lawrence County.

This day personally appeared before me, Samuel Irwin, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John May, and, after being duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth—that as much of General Jackson's statement in Niles' Register, June 23d, 1827, as relates to Harris' breaking open the Commissary Store, and knocking out the heads of the flour barrels, and taking what he wanted, and destroying what he pleased, IS FALSE; that he neither took nor destroyed; and as for burning the bakehouse, it is ALSO FALSE; and the said John May further states on oath, that he belonged to the same company, and was there at the time Harris left there.

JOHN MAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 26th of February, 1828.

SAMUEL IRWIN, J. P.

JOHN HARRIS'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

(A LITERAL COPY.)

February the 20th 1815, Mobile, Fort Charlotte.

Dear wife. I Take the oppertunity of Writing to you for the Last time as I exspect and is well at present thanks Be to God for his Mercys and I Hope these Lines May find you and all the Rest in helth I Did not expect to Have Had this awful news to awrote to you But my sentence is Com and to Morrow I have to incounter Death to Morrow by twelve o'clock whitch is an awful thing to thing of and I Know from your Tenderness to me as a wife to a Husband Has been so Grate that it must Be a Great to you and as such I wish you to Meet it with as much fortitude as possble I hope we shall meet again in the worlds above I wish you to Do all you Can to Keep my Children to gather if possable James Has promised me that He will Stay with you and I Hope that my other Two Sons Charles and John will Do all they Can to Keep ther Little Sisters and Brothers from suffering I wish you as soon as James Returns to Moove into the settements and Do the best you Can for yourselves it Grieves me Hard to part with you all But I must Resign to God and we Have to part some time and as such I Hope you will Bring my Little son up in the fear of God and my Little Daughters also whitch from your Conduct I Have no Reason to Doubt But my Little sons you are yong and Growin up into Life Be cearfull of what kind of Company you keep and never Bring yourselves to any Disgrace Learn in time of youth to Love Boath Grace and truth my mind is pestered and I Can not write as I would wish Remember me to all inquiring friends so my Dear wife and Children I Bid you a Due this from your Loving Husband and Father until Death. JOHN HARRISS.

Mrs. Polly Harriss.

(From the Kentucky Reporter.)

TO GENERAL JACKSON.

SIR: It has become my painful duty to address you again through the public prints, as you have neglected to answer my private letter. Since I first addressed you, to get the truth of the matter, I have seen a publication of your letter to Mr. Owens, of Kentucky. To him you frankly say that the letter Mr. Buckner is now handling is a forgery, and that you never received but one letter from the unfortunate Harris, and in "that he acknowledged himself guilty "of the enormous crimes charged against him, "and stated his willingness to meet the just sen-"tence of the Court." Well, as he is now not living to answer for himself, and as you hold the key of that letter, I again ask you for it or its contents And I now ask you what my brother, William Harris, said to you at New Orleans between the 1st and 20th of January, 1815 Did he, like you say his father did—tell you that father was at Mobile, & that he was ready & willing to meet the sentence of that Court Martial and he wanted you to carry it into execution?—Or did he address you in the following language? [After speaking to your Aid one morning, and requesting to see you, you come to the door.] "General, I have one request to make of you; "I have been with you in the Creek nation, and "am now under your command, and fighting for "my country. I have a father who is in con-"finement at Mobile, and I am told he is con-"demned to die. He has a large family, and "though he may have done wrong, I have come "to beg you to pardon his transgression and re-"store him to his family." What was your treatment towards him? You turned off without speaking one word, with a look and air of contempt. You would not even relieve him of his anguishing suspense. If, by the evidence given in upon the trial, you was bound to sanction the verdict of the Court Martial, and you could give his throbbing heart any ease and consolation, you might at least have relieved him from doubt, But it seems it is your delight not only to inflict punishment, but to make it of as lasting a nature as was in your power.

I yet want to know why you made the statements you did to the Baltimore gentleman in the Fall of 1826? Did you think it would never reach the South? What is the reason you did not state the case as it was? You were in possession of the truth, if you would have told it. Did this man in Baltimore ask you how bad a man this Harris was? If he did, why did you not tell him of the charges before the Court Martial? Or have you heard any thing since like "arson and robbery?" Have you not seen the *proceedings of the Court Martial?* Did they authorise you to make such statements?—If my father is guilty of "arson and robbery," please point out the page on which I can find the charge, and it supported by testimony. You were not answering any charges when you wrote the letter of the 4th of September, 1826. In that letter you don't give a single reason for it but coolly and deliberately charge a man of crimes that he was never guilty of, & that never done you any harm, and is not here to defend himself. Do you yet bear malice against my father, though he is dead and gone? If you are so fond of slandering and calumniating, don't try to blast the memory of the dead. Are you so much of an outlaw as to delight in vexing and abusing the disconsolate family of a man that fell by your barbarity? Then you can wreak your vengeance on me in person, & not salute the ears of my aged mother with false charges against him who was once her delight.

Why do you say "this professed ambassador of Christ is a fit subject for example?" Do you believe it is an "enormous crime" to be a follower of Christ? Or did you believe that it would be made mortifying and dejecting to the feelings of his surviving family, to hear from you, that their murdered father was a "wolf in sheep's clothing?" Let your former conduct answer.

True it is, you have been a General, and have acted bravely. That ought, in my opinion, to make you more grateful. Had the most profane blackleg risen to your height, he would have a greater regard for strictness of truth, and a more tender feeling for a disconsolate family, than you have. Your bravery is a virtue, but attended by no other; and that can be found in the memory and life of Arnold, yet he liked to have sold the great Washington. You have gained many a hard battle. Did you fight them? No. Where are the men who did? Lost in the seas of forgetfulness by you: and you are now honoured for their deeds. I ask you, sir, if it is not passing strange that the commanding officer should be entitled to all the praise of gaining any battle? You may say I never fought for your honour. I have two brothers that did, and my father bled and died under your unfeeling hand. And this savage act of yours has placed you high in the estimation of many.

Misfortune has given me the guardianship over a mother & a parcel of fatherless children, and that has been a source of many errors, yet for their better protection there is no thanks to you.

There is one thing I know, and it is an acknowledged source of comfort, that, although you are now riding on the lofty height of honor, and I repeat, for other men's merits, you one day or other will be called before a righteous Judge—when you and I, and the departed soul of my murdered father, will meet, and will be judged by the "deeds done in the body"—there we will see who is the "wolf in sheep's clothing."

JOHN HARRIS.

After I had wrote the preceding, I received the report from "the Committee on Military Affairs." Though General Jackson had, for the purpose of vindicating his barbarous conduct, made my father say what he never thought of, and would have disdained to acknowledge, yet I have, till lately, had too much confidence in the virtue and honesty of our Congressmen, to believe, they would, knowingly, tell what they did not know to be true. But *military infection* "is mighty," *and with them has prevailed.*—No sensible man can read that report, made by Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee, and say it was not composed by a warped mind, and penned by a submissive hand.

THE CASE OF JOHN WOODS.

We have given above, and in preceding numbers of our paper, all the official documents and other authentic papers in our possession, in relation to the trial and execution of the six militia men at Mobile. The only other case of militia execution, in which the humanity of Gen. Jackson's conduct has been questioned, is that of JOHN WOODS; and as the publications in relation to this incident have excited very deep and general interest, we consider it proper to present to our readers, without comment, the certificates of Woods' fellow soldiers, detailing the circumstances of this unhappy case. They are subjoined.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, BEDFORD COUNTY, } February 14th, 1821. }

Being called upon to state what I know of the crime and circumstances which led to the execution of John Woods in the Creek Nation at Fort Strother, while the Army lay there under the command of Gen. Jackson, I hereby certify that I was a private in the same company with Woods—that I occupied and messed in the second tent from him, distant ten or fifteen yards—that, late one morning, I was reposing in my tent, when my attention was arrested by a violent and loud altercation, between some persons, which caused me to go out, when I immediately discovered that the dispute was between a man by the name of Camp, who, I understood, belonged to the Quartermaster's Department, and Woods; I think Woods was in the act of rising from the ground or picking up his gun when I first saw them; the officer was ordering Woods very peremptorily to do something which Woods refused to do, saying he was on guard; the other cursed him severely for leaving his guard without an officer, and still commanded him to do what he had bid him. Woods also swore, and started to go to his guard, stating that he had obtained leave of his officer for his absence. At this time the officer appeared in a great passion, and snatched up a gun that was in the mouth of a tent, and ordered Woods to surrender; Woods still refused, and examined his gun to see if it was primed, or primed it afresh, I am not certain which. The officer commanded those that were standing round to assist in taking him prisoner, but no person helped him. Woods also swore that, if the officer or any other person attempted to take him, he would shoot them, and then walked towards his guard fire. After he had started some distance, Gen. Jackson came out of his tent and halloed several times "Shoot the damned rascal!" The foregoing is the substance of what I know of my own knowledge; but I also heard, and it was a common talk in the camp that Gen. Jackson had cautioned the Court Martial about finding him guilty, swearing by the Eternal God if they did he would not pardon him. Woods was found guilty, and executed for the above crime, as I understand; and, if there was any other charge, I do not recollect to have heard it. I also believe that the General was petitioned by a number of persons to pardon Woods, among whom, I understood, were most if not all the members of the Court Martial. Dr. Fore, from this county, handed the petition about, and I think I signed it as one, who also informed me that all the Court Martial had signed it except one. And I further understood that a pardon was offered him if he would enlist in the regular service. This was told to me by Capt. Wm Walker, of the regular service, from East Tennessee. THOMAS COUCH.

BEDFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE, February 14, 1828.

I have seen and examined the above statement, made by Thomas Couch, and being requested to say what I know of the matter, have to state, that I belonged to the same company & messed with Couch; that I was standing present and near Woods, who was eating his breakfast in a skillet by himself, he having just come from his guard, when an officer came along and ordered Woods to carry off some bones that were lying about there, when the altercation took place, which I believe is correctly detailed in the certificate of Mr. Couch. And, as to the balance of what Mr. Couch says, I was under the same impression that he was, as it was the common talk in the camp, except I do not recollect hearing Gen. Jackson swear shoot the damn'd rascal; but I heard Gen. Jackson, myself, say, that if the Court Martail found Woods guilty he would not pardon him; but afterwards gave him an opportunity of enlisting in the regular service to save his life; and this I also heard from Capt. Walker of the regulars. And I further say, that I always blamed the Court Martial more than I did Gen. Jackson.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

State of Tennessee, Bedford county, February 16, 1828

Being requested to state what I remember of the circumstances attending the arrest and execution of John Woods, a soldier under General Jackson, at Fort Strother, I do hereby certify, that the morning of the arrest, Woods and myself were both on guard, and in my presence, Woods requested Lieutenant Barrett (who was the officer of the guard) to permit him to go to his tent and eat his breakfast, and get his blanket, as it was raining. The Lieutenant told him that he might go, as there was a Corporal just starting. Woods went, but had not gone long before I heard a considerable noise near the place where Woods messed, and turning my attention that way, I saw Woods coming towards us and a Major Camp following him. I heard Camp demand his gun, but Woods would not give it up, and I think had his hand upon the cock. Camp called to some person towards the Fort, and told him to tell Gen. Jackson that there was a soldier who would not be taken prisoner. Gen. Jackson came out of the Fort, and halloed out, "by the eternal God blow ten balls through the damned rascal!" When Woods came near the guard fire, Lieut. Barrett and myself persuaded Woods to give up his gun and surrender. Woods did so, and myself and another soldier were ordered to guard him into the Fort; we did so, and then were ordered to take him on to the black-smith shop. While we were on this march, the other soldier, who was a Mr. Rainey, had a musket with bayonet fixed. Woods did not appear willing to walk fast, when Major Camp, who was along, caught hold of the muzzle of Rainey's gun, and pushed the bayonet against Woods' back; Rainey pulled back the gun to keep the bayonet from sticking in. Shortly afterwards, a guard from the regulars came and took him in custody. I left the camp the morning the Court Martial was called for the trial; and before I started, I heard it repeated earnestly in camp, that Jackson had cautioned the Court Martial about rendering their verdict, for if they found him guilty, he would not pardon him. SAM'L HANNA.

State of Tennessee, Franklin county, February 15, 1828.

Being requested to state what I know of the circumstances attending the trial and execution of John Woods at Fort Strother, during the late war in the Creek Nation, hereby certify, that John Woods joined the Army at Fayetteville, about the 22d January, 1814, as a substitute in place of Will Roger, who was a volunteer; and continued, from that time until he was arrested, to mess with me in the same tent.—Woods was about 18 years old at this time, and

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