

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

NO. 19

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1835

VOL. XXVI

THE STAR.

And North Carolina Gazette,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS.

Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—none
half in advance. Subscribers in other States
cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer
than one year, and persons residing without this
State, who may desire to become subscribers,
will be strictly required to pay the whole
amount of the year's subscription in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines,
inserted three times for one dollar, and twice
for five cents for each continuance.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. Ben-
jamin Peyton, of Tennessee, delivered in Ox-
ford, at a Public Dinner, given in honor
of Judge Hugh Lawson White, on the
2nd day of April, 1835.

Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, is
before the nation, as a candidate for
the highest office. An attempt is mak-
ing to mislead the American people
as to his true position, and I am now
surrounded by gentlemen, without
regard to party distinctions, as they
have heretofore existed, who are anx-
ious to know what position he occupies,
and to do him justice, take what course
they may in the presidential contest.
You can find a man more famous,
more capable, and better qualified to
discharge your interests, it is your duty
to take him, and his friends will be the
last to complain. But in doing this,
you will find it necessary to allow that
Judge White is firm, honest and con-
sistent as a politician, and acquit him
of the charges of selling himself, and
abandoning his party and his principles
in pursuit of office, if there is no
ground for such imputations. To such
charges, the history of his life is a suf-
ficient answer. He has never sought
office, no, never; although he has spent
the greater part of his life in the
public service. It is however said,
that he is the candidate of the opposi-
tion, that he has separated himself
from his friends, and that he has aban-
doned Gen. Jackson. To gentlemen
of the Jackson party here and else-
where, I have a right to speak, for I
aim to be one of the most humble,
and one of the most ardent of General
Jackson's friends; I have always been
glad to have at least as much zeal
and discretion in every thing which con-
cerned him. I was early taught to
revere him, as one of the patriarchs,
who achieved our frontier independ-
ence; I was born, raised and now live
within a few miles of the Hermitage.
General Jackson is associated with
my endearing recollections. He and
my father toiled together in the
same common cause, they went
through the Indian war side by side,
and they were ever after friends. In
late War, my brothers were vol-
unteers in his army, followed him to
Tory, and one of them to his grave.
I have been capable of forming
opinion and judging for myself, my
sentiment to the man, my confidence
in his principles, and admiration for
his patriotism, his chivalry,
his political course, have increas-

ed as a reason why the Jackson party
should cherish their friends of Alabama
and Tennessee in their support of
Judge White, that the opposition are
willing to accept of him. And sup-
pose his talents, his public services,
and his spotless reputation were suf-
ficient to silence all objections, and
unite the whole American people,
would it not be a glorious triumph of
virtue and patriotism over party spirit?
Would it not prove that he was the
very man that should be our next
President? This unanimity of sentiment
is not to be expected. The opposition
in this section will, it is reasonable to
suppose, prefer him to Mr. Van
Buren.

Another objection to Judge White
is, that he has not been properly pre-
sented; that he has been brought
forward by the people, when he should
have been ushered forth by a caucus or
a National Convention; and about this
we hear so much, that many are in-
duced to believe that there is really
danger of so dividing our party, as to
threaten its overthrow, together with
the principles upon which it has been
sustained. If I did not believe that
such a result was utterly impossible,
I would be one amongst the first to
say, that we must compromise all dif-
ference amongst ourselves, and by
some means unite upon our strongest
and worthiest man, and as one of Judge
White's friends, I should have nothing
to dread if the selection was fairly
and impartially made. This would
be natural and proper if the parties
were equally balanced and each was aim-
ing at the mastery. But how is it pos-
sible that such a result can happen
under existing circumstances, when
the contest is between Judge White
and Mr. Van Buren? As the great
Jackson party, consisting of so large
and overwhelming a majority of the
American people, so timid as to be
really fearful of defeat, and that too,
when there is no serious opposition?
This cannot be. If parties were
arrayed against each other, as in the
days of Adams and Jefferson, in a fear-
ful and a doubtful contest, in which
it was alleged on either side, that the
constitution itself was the prize, then
I would consent to a National Con-
vention or some other mode which
would ensure concert and unanimity.
But caucuses should be resorted to,
only in extreme cases, when some vital
principle in our political system is
threatened; just as you would consent
to the administration of calomel in a
disease which threatened life. That
is a dangerous medicine, and no one
would think of taking it when in good
health. Its injudicious use will de-
stroy the strongest and soundest con-
stitution,—but calomel in the hands of
a quack, is not more dangerous to
human life, than is the general and in-
discriminate use of the caucus system,
in the hands of the ambitious,
who are in search of office, upon
the institutions of our country. What
is its inevitable tendency? It is to
wrest from the people all agency
in the selection of their public officers,
and place it in the hands of a few in-
dividuals, not always the most dis-
tinguished or competent judges, who are
self constituted, self controlled and ir-
responsible to the people. And what
is its object? To disfranchise millions
of freemen for the benefit of one indi-
vidual, and to transfer the vast strength
of the Jackson party to one man. If
this is to be the permanent system and
the settled doctrine of this country,
farewell to the people's power in elec-
tions, farewell to the democratic fea-
ture in our system of government. It
is gone, virtually gone from that
moment. The law of primogeniture was
odious and has been abolished through-
out America, because it destroyed the
free exercise of the will of the possessor
over his estate, and had a tendency to
create undue influences in society, by
the concentration of wealth in the
hands of the oldest son at the same
time that it disinherited all the other
children. The caucus system is cal-
culated to effect in politics, what the
law of primogeniture did in property,
except that the oldest son is not al-
ways the favored object, for in that
event Judge White would have nothing
to fear. But a younger son, or a
step-son, or a cousin german may some-
times succeed over him who is the most
worthy. Can a stronger illustration of
the system be given, than is afforded
by the circumstances which surround
Judge White, at this time? The peo-
ple have presented him as a candidate;
the politicians say so, that will not do,
the people know nothing about his
business, no man can have his claims
considered unless we assent to it: we
will turn ourselves into a sort of grand
inquest for the nation, and no man is
to be recognized as competent to fill
either of its two first offices, unless
we find a true bill in his favor. I
cannot think that such a system will
be acquiesced in or tolerated by the
people, unless it is in extreme cases,
to ward off some impending peril, some
threatened danger to the institutions
of the country. And of all parties
in the United States the Jackson party
should be the last to use their power
for the purpose of engrafting this odious
system upon the country. Did not
General Jackson have to meet and con-
tend with this caucus system in his

first election; did he not finally over-
throw it, when exercised in a much
less objectionable manner than it is at
present? At that time, it was a trial
for members of Congress, men who
were supposed to be selected on ac-
count of their talents and patriotism,
and who were responsible to the peo-
ple, to meet in caucus and make their
nominations for President and Vice-
President. General Jackson stood no
chance for the nomination in the caucus.
Another gentleman, Mr. Crawford,
had been presented by the people, just
as Judge White has been, by the peo-
ple of two States, Tennessee and
Pennsylvania. He did not enjoin the
people from the use of his name,
against the regular nomination of the
caucus, although there were four candi-
dates, Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford, Mr.
Adams and General Jackson, in the
field. No, he took the only proper
course, neither sought nor declined the
office, but permitted the people to have
their own way with their own business.
If this system had prevailed, we gen-
tlemen of the Jackson Party, would
never have seen our old Chief Presi-
dent of the United States.

He told the General that, under the
circumstances, he could not be as ser-
vicable to him or to the country as some
of his other friends, and on that account
declined the office. He could have re-
ceived an appointment on the Bench
of the Supreme Court of the U. States,
if he had been willing to accept it, and
he had had the Vice Presidency of the
United States pressed upon him later-
ly, not to be sure, by the people, but
by those who claim to have the entire
control of the matter. But as it was
an office which he never sought, and
one for which he had not been design-
ated by the voice of the people; but
on the contrary, seemed to be an offer to
buy him off from a canvass in which
the people had entered him, and in which
his friends had embarked their political
fortunes. Money is alike unavailing to
induce him to the commission of a du-
bious action. At the darkest period of
the Greek campaign, when Gen. Jack-
son was surrounded by difficulties of
every kind, when his brave men were
contending not only with savages, but
with famine and want; were sustaining
life on roots and acorns; Judge White
left the Bench and with one compan-
ion only, the Hon. Luke Lee, late a
Representative in Congress, from the
Knoxville District, crossed the Ten-
nessee River, hired an Indian guide,
and after several days and nights of
perilous search, found the general's en-
campment. Judge White told him, that
having learned the difficulties by which
he was surrounded he had left his offi-
cial business, and came to share his toils
and dangers, and render him any ser-
vice in his power. It was finally set-
tled, that Judge White could be more
servicable by immediately returning to
Tennessee, where he had great influ-
ence among the people, and encourage
volunteers to go to Gen. Jackson's aid,
and facilitate the transportation of pro-
visions to him. By an act of the Legis-
lature of Tennessee, if a Judge failed
to hold his Courts, a reduction was to
be made in his salary in proportion to
the number of failures. But at the
next meeting of the legislature, it was
declared that Judge White, in consid-
eration of his public services, in aid of
Gen. Jackson, should receive his salary
without any diminution. But he de-
clined the offer, on the ground that it
might be quoted as a precedent, and in-
troduce confusion into the legisla-
tion of the country; that what he did
was without the hope of fee or reward,
and he would receive none. During
the time he was one of the Commission-
ers under the Spanish Treaty, he was
also President of the old State Bank
of Tennessee, which station his friends
were unwilling for him to resign. By
corresponding with them, and giving
his personal attention when at home,
he so managed the affairs of that institu-
tion as to keep up its credit, and en-
able the mother Bank to pay specie in
the worst of times. He finally found
that his salary had been regularly paid
to about eleven thousand dollars. The
Directors, Stockholders, and he insisted
that it was his money, and he must
receive it. But he refused to touch a
dollar, saying that he looked upon the
two offices or employments as incompa-
tible with each other; that although
he was willing to render them any aid
in his power, in the management of the
concerns of the Bank, yet he would
not consent to receive the salary.

As a politician Judge White's prin-
ciples are well known, he having served
for so many years in the State Legis-
lature, and in the Senate of the U.
States. This can be said of him with
truth, that he has never shrunk from
frank avowal of his opinion on any
question; nor has he ever given an equiv-
ocal or an inconsistent vote. His
views, his opinions are deliberately for-
mulated upon principle and constitutional
law, and what they are at one time,
they are at all times, and under all cir-
cumstances. His political creed was
formed in the school of Jefferson. He
is a State Rights man, but does not go
so far as some gentlemen in the South
to make a fetish of a strict literal con-
struction of the Constitution of the U.
nited States, confining the action of the

Federal Government within the express-
ly delegated powers; at the same time, he
is in favor of Congress exercising for
the general good, all the powers which
are clearly conferred, yet he does not
go so far as some gentlemen in the
North. His speeches and his votes,
however, are far better evidence, than
any which I can give of his political
principles. His speech on the Panama
Mission was thought by many to have
been the ablest and soundest exposition
of the powers of our government which
was made on that occasion. He has
been uniform and consistent in his op-
position to all extravagant schemes of
Internal Improvement by the General
Government, to the Bank of the U.
nited States and the Tariff. He op-
posed the Tariff of '24 and voted a-
gainst the Tariff of '28; and he was, on
the side of the South in the memorable
struggle for the admission of Missouri
into the Union. He has been for more
than forty years, the warm personal
friend of Gen. Jackson, and as firmly
and uniformly sustained his adminis-
tration, though in a manner mild and
respectful to others. It is not the
friendship of a day, or an hour, but
has been cemented by time, sanctified
by the lapse of almost half a century.
Its seeds were sown in their youth, as
midst privations and difficulties—it has
in their mature years been tested by dan-
gers and became stronger by trial.
Judge White stood by Gen. Jackson in
all his contests in Tennessee—he lived
in a part of the State which enabled
him to be of much service to his friend.
When at Washington on the Spanish
Commission in 1823, he found the advo-
cates of General Jackson very scarce,
and in some instances from a quarter
which was little to have been expected.
Several of the Tennessee Delegation
declared against him—others spoke very
feelingly about the fate of the Republican
Party, and the necessity for a caucus
to decide who shall be the candidate of
the Party; protesting at the same time,
that Gen. Jackson was their first choice,
and that they had his interests greatly at
heart, though every body knew that he
would stand no chance to obtain the
nomination of the caucus. It was
proposed to celebrate the 8th of Janu-
ary. The celebration was badly attend-
ed, even by the Tennessee Delegation.
Judge White was there, and made an
eloquent and stirring speech on the oc-
casion in behalf of Gen. Jackson.—
When the Indian Question was pend-
ing before Congress; a question which
threatened so much embarrassment to
Gen. Jackson's administration, and one
which gave him so much concern; who
carried that measure through the Sen-
ate! Judge White; and few know under
what harrowing circumstances he
made his speech. The day had been
set apart for taking up that Bill—on
the night preceding, Judge White re-
ceived intelligence of the death of a
mother child. The weight of the mea-
sure had devolved upon him; procrastina-
tion was certain defeat; and great
doubts were entertained as to its suc-
cess at best. It depended greatly upon
the effort of the Chairman. He ap-
peared in his seat—he made no apology,
asked for no indulgence; but exhibiting
a spectacle of fortitude worthy of Plato,
with a bleeding heart, made one of
the most powerful efforts, which was ever
witnessed in that body, and carried the
measure.

Has his friendship for Gen. Jackson,
and his support of him, under so many
trying circumstances, been the result
of a desire to advance his own inter-
ests? No Sir! He has asked for
nothing—has received nothing—but on
the contrary he has declined all the
honors which have been tendered
to him—And yet we, the Jackson party,
are required, by those who are in-
terested to turn against him, to brand
him with the epithet of Traitor; and
deprive him of his reputation for honest-
y and consistency as a politician.
And why? Merely because he will
not interdict the use of his name to the
American people. That is his only
crime. This would be serving him
some what in the same way he was treat-
ed once after an Indian battle. It was
about the year 1793 that a large party
of Indians came into the settlements
on Holston, murdered a family, and
carried off all the plunder which fell
within their reach. A force was im-
mediately raised to pursue them.
Hugh L. White, then a youth under
twenty, among one of the party—the
battle was fought on the bank of a river,
whose current was rapid and crossing
difficult. The Indians took advantage
of this position, and attacked the white
men as they passed the stream, one de-
tachment of whom rushed forward, one
the steep ascent, and were in the midst
of the enemy at once, when an obsta-
cle, conflict ensued; whilst the other
party waited under the bank to form,
where they continued until the battle
was fought and won, until the war-
whoop ceased to be heard, and the re-
port of the rifle had died away in the
distance. Then they formed a most ex-
cellent line, presented an unbroken
front, marched boldly up, and deliber-
ately took possession of all the plunder,
to the last heaver skin. When the
fighting men returned from the pursuit,
Hugh L. White, who had been from
the first one amongst the foremost of
them, found that one of these bank men
in his eagerness for the spoils of victory,

had taken possession of his wallet of
provisions, which had got lost in the
scuffle. But he demanded that as his
own right and made him give it up.
Now I think it would look like a hard
case, if the Jackson Party take from him,
not only all which has been won from
our opponents, but also his own wallet
into the bargain, and bestow it upon
one who was under the bank in the
original contest, or on operating with
the enemy. He is entitled to the confi-
dence and support of the Jackson party.
He has not abandoned his principles
nor his friends; and if they aban-
don him, he will nevertheless continue
true to his principles.

An attempt has been made to mis-
lead the public with regard to his course
on two questions, which were before
Congress at the last session—I allude
to the Bill in relation to Executive Pat-
ronage, and the Three Million appropria-
tions, which was appended as an am-
endment to the Fortification Bill. As
to the first of these measures the Bill
in relation to Executive patronage, he
was committed; had taken his stand on
that question in 1826, and in excellent
company too—in company with the
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri,
and the Hon. Martin Van Buren of
New York. Mr. Benton still stands with
Judge White, and no one has been au-
thorized to say, so far as I know, that
Mr. Van Buren has changed his opin-
ion. Now is it not strange that not-
withstanding all three of those distin-
guished men, were on the Committee in
1826, perfectly agreed upon this ques-
tion, Mr. Benton reported this very
bill, he will vote with Judge W.
in favor of it, so far as we have
heard Mr. Van Buren has not changed
his opinion, that Judge White alone
should be singled out and censured, as
having abandoned General Jackson.
This is too plain to mislead any one.
How could it be looked upon as an act
of hostility to Gen. Jackson, when his
time has almost expired, and he has no
further use for patronage—And equal-
ly groundless is the imputation as to
the Three Million Appropriation.
That was not looked upon as one of the
President's measures, by any of his
friends. He had not recommended the
appropriation; and it was an adminis-
tration measure, it was not made
known to many of the President's best
friends. I voted in favor of it to be
sure, but I voted in company with Mr.
Adams and Mr. Coulter, and other
distinguished members of the opposi-
tion. I should have been much better
pleased with the amendment, if it had
been more specific and appropriated
less money—not but what I had full
confidence in Gen. Jackson, but be-
cause it was imposing upon him a res-
ponsibility, which Congress should
have assumed, that of deciding whether
or not the money should be expended
in certain contingencies, & if so, on
what objects. These were the grounds
upon which Judge White opposed the
appropriation of the Three Millions—
because neither the President nor any
member of his cabinet, had advised the
appropriation, nor estimate of the
amount had been made at the proper
Department, and of course he could
not look upon it as an administration
measure. But he opposed it more
especially on the ground, that there
was no direction that the money should
be expended at all, or if it should, on
what objects; thus shifting the
whole responsibility from Congress to
the President; but it is alleged that he
is accountable in a great degree for the
loss of the Fortification Bill. It was
partly spirit in the House of Representa-
tives which caused the defeat of that
measure. A committee of conference
was asked for in the House appointed,
met the committee of the Senate, as it
bound no difficulty in adjusting the
matter—but before a report of this ad-
justment was made to the House, it
was decided to make an experiment on
Judge White—to defeat the Fortifica-
tion Bill. The pretext assumed was,
that it was after 12 o'clock—that the
session had expired, and that the Com-
mittee had no right to make the report.
Many of Mr. Van Buren's friends, es-
pecially of the New York delegation,
refused to answer to their names when
called, although they were present, de-
prived the House of a quorum, and thus
defeated the compromise and the For-
tification Bill. Yet it was after 12 o'clock
when this committee was appointed
for and appointed—after 12 o'clock
when the Indian Annuity Bill received
the sanction of the House; after 12 o'clock
when the Cumberland Road bill
finally passed, and there was no objec-
tion from any quarter. In fact, it has
been the invariable practice of each
House since the formation of the gov-
ernment, to sit and do important busi-
ness after that hour, and even until
sunrise the next morning in some in-
stances. I was on the spot an actor in
that scene, and although I differed in
my vote from Judge White, I have no
disposition to see injustice done to him
or any one else. Let the responsibility
of the loss of the Fortification Bill fall
on those who caused it.

not refrain from recommending the
personal of them to the attention of our
readers. An incorrect statement of
the facts appeared in the papers during
the early part of the week, but the an-
nexed account being publicly adduced
before the Lord Mayor, leaves no doubt
as to its authenticity. His lordship,
having read the statement, directed
M'Lean, the inspector of the city police,
to make inquiry into the circum-
stances, in order that, if the girl re-
quired assistance, it might be rendered
to her without subjecting her to annoy-
ance. M'Lean thought that the best
thing he could do, after having heard
the story of the girl from her own lips,
was to bring her to the Mansion-house,
and introduce her to his lordship. He
accordingly appeared before the Lord
Mayor, accompanied by the girl, the
captain of the vessel in which she came
to London, and several gentlemen who
felt an interest in the remarkable de-
tails of the fact.

Captain M'Entire, of the Sarah from
Belfast, stated that he met the girl,
whose name is Anne Jane Thornton,
at St. Andrew's, in North America.—
She was dressed in sailor's clothes,
and had all the appearance of having
been brought up to that employment.
He engaged her at 9 dollars a month,
to act as cook and steward, and con-
sidered that she was what he seemed to
be until a few days before the arrival
of the vessel in the port of London. It
appeared that some of the crew had
suspected her before she was seen
washing in her berth, from the circum-
stance of her having repeatedly refused
to drink grog.

The Lord Mayor.—It has been re-
ported that she was ill treated by her
captain and the crew. I wish particu-
larly to be informed upon the point.

Captain M'Entire said that he would
call upon the girl to say whether he
had not uniformly treated her with
kindness; and whether, when her sex
was discovered, the degree of kindness
and care was not increased?

The girl declared that Capt. M'En-
tire had acted towards her with hu-
manity; and had desired her to com-
plain to him if any of the crew treated
her harshly. She had been, in the
course of the voyage, struck by some
of the sailors, because she could not
work as hard as they did—a thing she
found it difficult to do in a gale of winds,
but she did not tell the captain, as she
determined to endure as much as
possible without grumbling.

The Lord Mayor.—Is it possible
that this mere girl—for she cannot be
more than sixteen or seventeen years
of age—performed the duties of a sea-
man?

Captain M'Entire.—It is, my lord.
She performed them to admiration.—
She would run up to hand the topgal-
lant-sail in any sort of weather, and
we had a severe passage. Poor girl,
she had a hard time of it. She suffered
greatly from the wet; but she bore
it excellently, and was a capital sea-
man.

The Lord Mayor.—Is the account
of the romantic pursuit of the person
she was said to be attached to correct?
Is it true that she went to America
after the captain who was said to be her
sweetheart?

M'Lean said that the account she
had given to him corresponded with
that which appeared before the public,
but she would herself mention the par-
ticulars.

Captain M'Entire stated that he had
no doubt of the correctness of her state-
ment. She was not at all given to
quackery; on the contrary, she did the
duty of a seaman without a murmur,
and had infinitely better use of her
hands than of her tongue.

This description of the female sailor
seemed to be accurate. Her hands ap-
peared as if they were covered with
thick brown leather gloves, and it was
by repeated questioning the Lord May-
or got from her the facts of which the
following is the substance:

Anne Jane Thornton stated that
she is in the seventeenth year of her
age; her father, who is now a widower,
took her and the rest of his
family from Gloucestershire, where
she was born, to Donegal, where she
was six years old. He was the owner
of stores in that part of Ireland, and
in good circumstances, and was al-
ways affectionate to her. She re-
gretted that she had quitted her home,
for her departure, of which she had
given no previous notice to her father,
must have caused him many a sorrowful
hour. When she was only thir-
teen years old, she met Captain Alex-
ander Burke, whose father resided
in New York, and was the owner of
vessels there; and before she was
fifteen they became strongly attached
to each other. Soon after Alexander
Burke was obliged to go to New
York, and she took the resolution to
follow him. She quitted her father's
house, accompanied by a maid ser-
vant and a boy, and having procured
a cabin boy's dress, she exerted her-
self to obtain a passage to America.
She succeeded in her object. The
servant maid and boy took leave of
her immediately upon her embarking,
the latter being charged with a mes-
sage to her father, informing him of