

country against America, arrived here; and tells us in terms too plain to be misunderstood, that to seek peace through humiliation, is a course neither of honor nor of advantage.

"Gentlemen, I stated to you, two nights ago, my opinion of the conduct of my adversary, Mr. Brougham, in determining at that time not to decline the contest. I told you that I thought he could not do otherwise than set upon the opinion and persuasions of his friends; and that he had explained his motives with the utmost candor and fairness. I think so still. I myself know nothing to the contrary. But I have certainly heard that speeches delivered in another place were very different, indeed, from those which were delivered at the hustings: and while I beg not to be understood as intending to give any color of my own to expressions which I did not hear, and cannot vouch for, there is at least one topic which I understand to have been brought forward, and to have made considerable impression upon the audience, which I owe it to the government of the country (however myself unconnected with it) not to suffer to pass unnoticed. The declaration of war against America, was, as I understand, stated to have been delayed by the government of this country for the sake of sweeping into the Royal Chest a large sum of Droits of Admiralty, to be disposed of at the pleasure of ministers, for prodigality and corruption. Gentlemen, I would fain believe that this assertion cannot have been made. An account of the distribution of the Droits of Admiralty has, as is well known, been submitted to the house of commons the last two years; and, surely, to attribute a measure of peace or war to a desire on the part of government to disappoint our captors for the sake of getting possession of a sum, of which the disposal is, after all, to be made public, is to attribute measures to motives not only altogether unworthy, but utterly inadequate and absurd.

"I say this the rather because I must fairly own that differing as I do entirely as to the causes to which the delay is to be attributed, I am inclined to agree that the declaration of war against America has been delayed too long. When all hopes of preserving peace were vanished, nothing remained, in my opinion, for this government but prompt and vigorous war. It was the only course becoming this great country. It would have afforded the best chance of bringing the American government to their senses.

"Gentlemen, the opinions which I now express are in unison with those which I took the liberty of expressing in my place in parliament, when the concession was agreed to by the ministers, at Brougham's suggestion, upon the strength of which Mr. Brougham has been presented to your choice. I then ventured to state my doubts whether that concession would precipitate America; whether it would not rather tend to confirm the hostile policy of that government, and to enhance its pretensions.—In fact, how is it that our concession has been met? By abated pride, assuaged malice, and returning good will? No such thing. They have risen in their terms; as unreasonable concession will always induce and encourage an unreasonable enemy to do.

"Gentlemen, to you I speak as freely of the conduct and policy of our government, as of the conduct of those to whom I am politically opposed. To one man while he lived, I was devoted with all my heart and with all my soul. But, since the death of Mr. Pitt, I acknowledge no leader. My political allegiance lies buried in his grave. But I have, though not his immediate counsels to follow his memory to cherish and revere. So far as I knew his opinions on subjects which were in his time, as well as now, of great public interest, I have adhered and shall adhere to those opinions as the guides of my public conduct. Where I can only reason from analogy on new questions which may arise, I shall endeavor to apply to those questions, whatever they be, the principles which I imbibed and inherit from him: principles which I well know have alone recommended me to your choice this day."

## Congress.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, reported a "bill making provision for an additional number of general officers;" read twice and referred to the same committee, (the committee of the whole house) to whom was referred the two bills, "for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," and "for raising an additional military force and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the two last mentioned bills, Mr. Desha in the chair.

#### ARMY BILLS.

The "bill for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States" was first taken up by the committee. This bill raises the bounty from 16 to 40 dollars, for each person when enlisted; one half of which is to be paid at the period of enlistment, and one half when the recruit shall have been mustered and joined some military corps, for service. The bounty of 160 acres of land, paid to the soldier when his term of service has expired, is by the amendment proposed by Mr. Clay (speaker) to be henceforth paid in money, on the principle of more readily procuring recruits; and the true economy of husbanding the national domain for future exigencies. By this bill also, the commissioned recruiting officers are allowed five dollars for each able bodied man recruited, under certain provisions, and specified by the act.

The second bill, "for raising an additional military force" authorising congress to raise 20,000 regular troops in addition to the acts which provide for raising 35,000, making in all 55,000 men. It also gives to the president of the United States the power of appointing all the officers of these 20 regiments, excepting the colonels, who are to be appointed as usual. These are the principal features of the two bills.

Mr. Williams advocated their merits in a speech of much energy and ability.

The principal objection to the second bill was to the new power given to the president of the U. States, which, it was said, would in its consequences prove subversive of the liberties of the people.

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again, on the bill making provision for an additional number of general officers. Adjourned.

## Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1813.

Our privateers still continue to meet with considerable success at sea. The schooner Tom, of Baltimore, has lately captured the British packet Townshend, captain Cox, from Falmouth for Barbadoes, W. I. and were successful in recovering the mail, which had been thrown overboard.

A letter from France mentions an expectation that imperial licenses would soon issue for the importation of all kinds of colonial produce. It is stated, on the same authority, that the highest encouragement is given to American commerce in the French ports, since the declaration of war against England. We doubt it. Very little anxiety is discovered, on the part of our merchants, to ship cargoes to France. Indeed, what could they send? Neither British goods, if they had them, nor colonial produce, if they could procure it. And as to our own products, the demand for them is so small, and that too of a very limited number of articles, that the profits of the pitiful trade would not justify the risk of prosecuting it. But the policy of that wily government, in holding out favorable expectations, is very manifest. We may feed upon them while we are doing Bonaparte's service.—Barlow, our minister, has gone, as we understand, to meet the Emperor at Wilna, whither that sovereign had returned from Moscow. There final arrangements for a treaty, favorable to the United States, are to be made!—Highly probable, indeed! that Napoleon, who has ventured as far as Moscow, to enforce his purpose of annihilating commerce, will throw open his ports to a people, whose aid in his schemes he has been able to secure, without extending towards them a single act of justice or of liberality. Bonaparte needs the United States as a *cat o' paw*; but while he can threaten or cajole us into compliance, we need not expect that he will bargain for the blood of our citizens with any other coin.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have determined, 72 to 20, to build a frigate for the use of the United States.

*John Adams.* A pamphlet has lately appeared, attributed to the celebrated William Cobbett, purporting to reveal a conspiracy, formed several years ago, for the purpose of overturning the American government and constitution. Of this plot, from the terms of the pamphlet, it seems President Adams and Porcupine, alias Cobbett, were the ring-leaders. Mr. Adams, however, is highly incensed at the accusation, and scorns to be coupled with Cobbett in this manner. Although they labor in concert now, one on this and the other on the opposite side of the Atlantic, neither seems willing to admit the existence at any time of a closer connexion. On the subject of this new, and, to do him justice, infamous allegation against Mr. Adams, the venerable gentleman has addressed a letter to Mr. Binns, the editor of the Democratic Press, a gazette printed in Philadelphia. He contends that the pamphlet is a gross forgery, in the name of Cobbett, "who," he thinks, "had been so great and hardened a villain as to engage in so atrocious a conspiracy, would scarcely have been so downright a fool as to acknowledge it."

Mr. Adams says, "Whether this pamphlet was written by a Scotchman, an Englishman, or an American Whig or Tory, or whether it is a genuine production of William Cobbett, is of no consequence to me. I never had any connexion with him. I never saw his face to know it. He is no more to me than Prynne, or Bastwick, or Burton, or John Wilkes. He appears to be now employed in giving *much good advice* to the prince and the nation, in which I wish him success for the good of both, as well as of my own country."

How the advice of a turbulent ragamuffin, who from his cradle to his prime has been spreading dissensions wherever he has been, and whose natural element, as it were, is commotion—how, it is repeated, the advice of such an one is to do good to any man, or any country, is not easily to be discovered. The creature is asserted, upon very high authority, to be notoriously on the pension list of Napoleon; and has been long striving, with the depraved conductors of the Edinburgh Review, to render the character and cause of that monster popular throughout Europe. The latter have asserted, that they would rejoice in any event which should spread the arms of France over the plains of Russia. No doubt they would; and no doubt Cobbett, and many others, would also rejoice; for the greater their devotion to the will,

and exultation at the success, of their master, the more strenuous their efforts to blazon his deeds, and give attraction to the glory and splendor of his name, the more generous and ample will be their rewards. If the *advice* of Mr. Cobbett is to do good to this country, as Mr. Adams desires, it can only be done in one way, and that is, by abetting the policy which is to place the whole civilized world, as already a great part of it is, at the feet of the despot Napoleon. The way that Cobbett's advice would affect us would be this: he would fain have us share in the glory, aye, and in the *object slavery* of the Great Nation. But it is not asserted, that from such a view of his writings proceeds the admiration they receive from the ruling party among us. Such, however, is their tendency; and one will not have said too much, when he declares his belief, that nothing could so completely gratify patricidal miscreants like Cobbett, and Binns, and Duane, as to behold liberty eternally banished from among men, and every earthly government swallowed up in the power of their idol, the Corsican usurper of the French throne!

It was not intended to have turned aside from the mere mention of Mr. Adams and his new diurnal correspondence; but as Mr. Cobbett came in our way, and as he has been a great favorite with the dominant party ever since a French salary has fixed him the advocate of French doctrines. We thought a word or two on him would not be bestowed amiss.

What we think curious enough are the uneasiness Mr. Adams manifests at sinking into oblivion and the ingenious methods he adopts to put it out of the power of the people to forget him. Every new subject furnishes him with some pretext for an address to the nation, or a letter to a printer; insomuch that we wonder he does not procure himself types and a press, and issue a weekly abstract from his old papers and a regular chronicle of reflections and opinions. He might then even swell his name to a size beyond that of Franklin, whose memory he has rooted up for the purpose of ridicule, and whose celebrity he thinks was not a little owing to an intimate acquaintance with the efficacy of newspaper puffing. But let Mr. Adams be told that the fame of Franklin that he has assailed, and the ashes of Hamilton, which he has disturbed, will be cherished and venerated, while his versatile course and irascible temper shall have escaped even the remembrance of charity.

In the letter to the editor of the Democratic Press Mr. Adams speaks on the subject of an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. He says he never knew any of the members of his cabinet to have contemplated such a step, except one, meaning Mr. Pickering. This gentleman, he says, once expressed his wonder that the people had never thought of such a measure. It might be very natural for a man to express his wonder that no thought of British alliance had ever been formed, when the idea of a French one was at all times so very common and so exceedingly popular; as we believe it is in a certain quarter at this very day. But how weak it is in Mr. Adams to make war on the reputation of Mr. Pickering!—a man esteemed by his bitterest political enemies, and respected, if we may say so, even by those who hate him. Look at the difference! Even within a few months, the people who almost unanimously re-elected Mr. Pickering to the councils of the country, would not trust Mr. Adams to give merely a quiescent vote for president and vice-president!

There is a striking contrast, which cannot fail to imprint itself on the minds of the present generation. How fast are the names of such men as Burr, and Jefferson, and Armstrong, and Adams sinking into the grave of obscurity, while those of Washington and Franklin, Hamilton and Ames, not to mention numbers scarcely less worthy, are gathering additional splendors and laying faster hold of universal gratitude and imperishable renown! The glittering metal of the former is rapidly incrustating by the rust of time. The unrelenting process will soon confound it with the humble clay from which it sprung; while the pure gold of the latter will descend to posterity sterling in its value and indestructible in its substance!

The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its half yearly session in this city on Monday, all the Judges being in attendance; and will probably not adjourn the tribunal before the latter end of next week.

We fear our readers will think we have offered them a surfeit of matter concerning Gen. Smyth and the Black Rock expedition, on which the fame of the Central army split. It was thought advisable to place the whole subject before the public, and they can revolve it in their minds at leisure; and well will it be if they can "extract the cordial, patience, from the bitter-root of this renewed disgrace."

The federalists were long ago denounced for terming Mr. Madison's a weak, deficient administration! Well, of four secretaries, originally appointed by him, one he had to discharge for incapacity, and from the impotent hands of the two others have dropped the trusts they were unable to sustain!!! Mr. Smith was invited to resign two years ago; lately Dr. Eustis threw up his appointment, and now Mr. Hamilton withdraws. The only one who sticks to his post is Mr. Gallatin, and who ever knew a rat to leave a barn while there was a grain of wheat or an ear of corn in it? And yet we are told of Mr. Madison's mildness, his penetration, his foresight and his firmness. "Tell me with whom thou goest and I will tell you who thou art." Mr. Madison had in his cabinet three fools and one Frenchman! Pray, then, what was he?

The National Intelligencer is outrageously angry because the federalists praise our naval officers, who have recently acquired so much glory. What is the reason? They are enraged that all the honor acquired since the war should have been won by federalists, and all the disgrace and ignominy earned by the democrats. But we hope they will forgive us for our exultation! The navy was a favorite object with the federalists. Can it then be wondered that they rejoice at its "fighting itself into favor," in the language of the print we just mentioned. The officers who commanded in it were commissioned in good old times, are the children of Truxton, Decatur, sen'r. &c. and are disciples of the Washington school: a little triumph, therefore, is but reasonable on this ground. And, lastly, it was said the federalists were traitors, and friends to Great Britain; and their naval brethren have written *the lie* to the charge in their own blood and that of the enemy. So, gentle Messrs. Editors, permit us to feel a little thankful, and to express it too, to our gallant friends, who have vindicated our cause to your advantage—though not a little to your mortification.

Some time in the early part of the present year, at Trevancore, in India, a plot was formed by some of the native officers and soldiers to murder the British officers and troops stationed in Quilon. Before it could be executed, however, the scheme was discovered by the intended victims, who immediately took measures to remove the danger. Two of the concerned, in presence of their associates, were blown from the muzzles of cannon! a mode of vengeance which we should always be confined to nations barbarous and uncivilized. How detestable is the power which has to be maintained by cruelties like this; and how unenviable conquests which must be secured by such means!

The following article, from Bell's London Weekly Messenger, must be deeply mortifying to every American who feels anxious for the honor of our national character. The sarcasm would be the less felt if there were no mixture of truth in it. If it were all the consequence of some malicious falsehood, we might smile at its effrontery and impertinence. But it has just enough of fact to render it galling to our public pride, and humiliating to our vanity. What have not the present administration, and we will not be unjust enough to say the administration alone, but the conspicuous members of the dominant party to answer? They, who, like prodigal heirs, have wantonly squandered the rich inheritance of happiness, prosperity and glory, handed down to them by the fathers of their country, the men who achieved the revolution and established the present admirable, though now abused form of government. The reign of three democratic periods of power has thrown the United States half a century back in wealth and a whole age back in character!—Fifty years will be too short a space to regain those advantages in trade which have been wantonly cast away within twelve. An hundred will not suffice to restore to the name of our country, that mild lustre and exalted dignity with which it had been adorned by the virtues of the revolution and the wisdom of federalists.

From Bell's London Messenger.

In another part of our paper will be found the Gazette account of the capture of Gen. Hull and his whole American army. This is one of those affairs which is of more value in its event, than of any glory in its execution. It is too frivolous to most, to dwell upon, and would be certainly so to dwell upon it with exultation. Our army acted only as so many constables—showing their staves, and leading the rioters in peace and quietness to the county goal. A mob of weavers, and a combination amongst the tailors, to raise the price of wages, would have been more formidable, and a triumph over them just as glorious. We believe the war, however, will stop at this point. We believe the Americans have no proportionate number of prisoners of ours to give in exchange for General Hull and his army; if we had a voice in the government of this country, we would restore them all at sixpence a man, and throw in the general's boot. It is a most disgraceful business, and we are really more affected, that the Americans