



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

No. 443.

Vol. IX.

REPLY

Mr. GARDANIER.

it more important to act than to speak. The reasons for passing the law laying an embargo, said Mr. C. appeared to me, as they did I presume to a majority of the house, so strong, so self evident, that they must produce conviction without argument, and to discuss a measure under such circumstances appeared like a useless waste of time, and as it were admitting a doubt where none existed. And since the passage of that law events have succeeded each other so rapidly, which prove to every American friendly to this country, whose mind is not warped by prejudice, not only the propriety and policy of the law, but the great importance and absolute necessity of it at the time for the security of our mercantile and seamen, the preservation of peace, and to prepare the country for war, that even those who oppose the measure at first, seemed to be convinced of its utility, and appeared disposed to support it as the only means in our power calculated to preserve the honor and promote the general welfare of the nation. The public sentiment throughout this union so far as it has been in the power of the people to express it, in their legislative, as well as individual capacity, has not only sanctioned this law, but warmly approved the policy of it, and pledged the energies of the nation to support the measure. Thus it would seem that the reasons for passing it appeared as self evident to and made as strong an impression on the minds of the public at large, as they did on the minds of the majority of the national legislature. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to enter into an investigation of those reasons on this floor.

But when charges of the most serious nature are made on this floor against the majority of the house, charges that they are acting under and governed by French influence (for this is in substance the allegation) charges which I believe to be unfounded with respect to every member in the house, of the majority, and which so far as regards myself I know to be, and now so declare them, infamous, groundless falsehoods, it may be proper, and I deem it my duty to state very briefly some of the reasons that governed my conduct in voting for the law laying an embargo and the subsequent supplemental act, for carrying into more complete effect the same object, and which will also induce me to vote for the bill now under discussion. These reasons arise from the situation in which this nation was at that time placed in relation to the great belligerent powers of Europe. We were then officially informed that Bonaparte had determined to execute in the most rigorous manner, his decree of the 21st Nov. 1866, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade. By this measure our commerce with Great Britain and her dependencies was interdicted, at the same time was made known to us a proclamation issued by the British government relative to seamen asserting her right, and declaring her determination to pursue a certain line of conduct on the ocean incompatible with the hitherto acknowledged laws of nations, a conduct which has been the subject of dispute between that government and ours for several years past, and to which she was well assured, by the representations of our government, we would not assent, and could not submit, without sacrificing at the foot of British power, our national honor and independence: in addition to these it was known that the British ministry had informed our ambassadors at London that they would adopt orders to counteract the French blockading decree, and a note to this effect was annexed to the treaty which had been agreed upon by the commissioners of the two countries, and afterwards rejected by our government. This note appeared in the public prints previous to the passage of the embargo law and was sufficient to convince every man, that Great Britain would act according to this declaration. About the same time it was stated in the government prints of that country which had

reached us, that orders on the part of Great-Britain, countervailing the French decree, and declaring France and all her dependencies (being almost the whole continent of Europe) in a state of siege had been prepared, and were about to be published. That this measure therefore either was adopted by Great Britain, or certainly would be in a short time, was fairly calculated upon, and generally believed. The event has justified the expectation. The countervailing orders have been since issued by Great-Britain, interdicting all commerce with France and her dependencies, and these have followed by orders after orders almost innumerable. In what situation then were we placed by those decrees and orders? Prohibited from all commerce with England and her territories by France; and on the other hand, interdicted from all commerce with France and the rest of the continent by the orders of Great Britain. Where then could our vessels go without being exposed to capture? Not to a single port in Europe or her dependencies. In this situation what were we to do? We had but one alternative, either to go to war with all the powers of Europe at once, or suspend for a time all intercourse with them, and keep at home our merchant vessels and seamen, we are not prepared for the former either with men or resources, nor could it possibly be our interest to enter into such a contest if it could be avoided, we chose to adopt the latter, it was certainly the least evil of the two. It was the only measure that left us the chance of preserving peace, and at the same time enabled us to be prepared for war.

There was no other means by which war could be avoided. Our vessels were liable to seizure on the ocean, if bound to any port in Europe or her dependencies. Seizures under such circumstances would have been just cause of war—had our vessels gone out and been captured, we should have been forced into a war from which we could expect to derive no benefit, and which it was our interest to avoid, if possible. Placed as we appeared to be in the midst of danger, as it were between Scylla and Charybdis, we endeavoured to steer a middle course at equal distances from the violence of the waves and the dangers of the rocks on either shore. We have hitherto succeeded in that object—we have pursued such a course as has not put it in the power of either of the belligerents to charge us with partiality in our conduct—they have not attempted it; this charge has been confined to the minions of disaffection within our own country. There is scarcely a reflecting man who denies at this day the policy and correctness of the law laying the embargo. It has hitherto saved us from the dangers and calamities of war—and it would seem as if the finger of Providence had pointed out this measure as the most fortunate that could under existing circumstances have been adopted. It will no doubt press hard on ourselves in some respects, and it must be expected that any measure that we could have adopted which would produce any effect on others, would press hard on ourselves, but it will bear much harder on those powers, who occasioned it, and make them feel the necessity of our commerce. It will bear in a great degree equally hard on the great belligerent powers of Europe, England and France—their West India colonies will suffer equally for want of provisions. France will lose more of the colonial trade hitherto carried on by neutrals, in consequence of the embargo, than Great Britain; and indeed the loss of trade in general by France on this account, will be greater than that of Great Britain as the former for some time past received a great proportion of her trade by the American shipping. But on the other hand Great Britain may suffer more for want of the raw materials furnished for her manufactures heretofore by this country than France, but both will sensibly feel the loss of our trade—and the measure so far as regards us, is calculated to operate equally on both, and no possible difference can be discovered to exist.

Under these circumstances, what pretence, what foundation is there for saying that in adopting this measure there was any partiality manifested for France? There is none that can be perceived. There is another circumstance attending the case which at once seems to banish any attempt to shew partiality in the operation of the law before the House. It is stated this law is to operate as a non-intercourse law—that you are going to cut off all intercourse with the colonies of one of the belligerent powers. (Great Britain) bordering on our North East frontier, and partiality has been charged on this ground. But gentlemen seem to have forgotten that Spain possesses territories in our South and South Western frontier, on which this law will operate as severely as it will on the territory on our North Eastern frontier—and that Spain is the ally of France, & that of course, what operates on Spain, operates on France. This law will therefore operate equally on those powers even in this respect. There is not therefore the least foundation for the assertion that the embargo is calculated to favour France. If there were no other data to judge from but the effects it must have on that power & her allies, who derived the greatest advantage from our neutral trade, the thing is unfeasible and absolutely abused.

No man of sense can suppose that France would wish to dictate a measure that would produce as great, if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy. Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations, it would be supposed that no man, who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent powers, and had considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion, or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign power, much less under that of France. The allegation is so wild, so inconsistent in itself—so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that nothing but the basest malignity of heart could engender and publish so shameless foul and infamous a falsehood; and yet, sir, said Mr. Campbell it has been echoed on this floor—sounded in your ears in the frantic strains of a raving maniac, and in the discussion of a subject, no ways calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed it was a premeditated scheme to seize on that occasion in order to give vent to those vindictive passions against the government and the republicans of this nation, which seem entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from New York, I beg to be understood, as not considering these sentiments as deriving any sort of consequence or importance from him who made them here. It is not on that account that they merit or receive the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere conduit used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the public—the common trumpeter who gives no importance to what he makes public, except what is derived merely from the place he occupies, or the duties assigned him to perform. It is not therefore apprehended that what has been said on this occasion by that member will make any other or stronger impression on the public mind than was made by the same tale, when handed to the public through the medium of party or hireling newspapers.

With regard to the objections made to the subject before you they seem to be founded in error, and in not attending to or understanding the object of the embargo. It is objected that this bill is intended to operate as a non-intercourse bill. The embargo was certainly intended to operate as a non-exportation law; no man ever denied this; otherwise we could not keep our merchandise at home; and it is as important to

prevent its being exported by land as it is by water. The object of this law is to do equal justice to all parts of the union, and not permit those in one part to have a market, of which those in another part are deprived; and that operating to defeat the very object of the embargo. No honest man can wish to do injustice; he could not wish to favour one part of the country at the expense of the rest.

Mr. Campbell said he had not particularly attended to the details of the bill, the principle he considered correct, which was to make the embargo bear equally on all parts of the union. The member from New York said we were riveting chains on the people. No, sir, said Mr. C. we are not riveting chains on them; we are using our best endeavours to vindicate their rights; but those who oppose the true interests of their country on every occasion in their power, are riveting on themselves chains of infamy that they never can shake off.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

Office of Discount.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1868.

THE Agent of the Office of Discount of the Bank of Cape Fear, established at this place, gives Notice, that after Wednesday, the 27th of March next, Bonds (of the tenor and form prescribed by the public Rules) offered for account at this Office, must be lodged here before 12 o'clock every Monday, (instead of Wednesday as heretofore). Discounts will be declared at three o'clock, and payments made the same Evening.

WM. H. HAYWOOD,

Agent for the Bank of Cape Fear.

Preserve your Rags,

And exchange them for

CASH OR BOOKS.

THE Subscriber having contracted with an ingenious Mechanic to erect a PAPER MILL in the Vicinity of Raleigh, wishes the Citizens generally to preserve their Rags, that they may be converted into Paper; as there is no kind of Rag, formed of Hemp, Flax or Cotton, which cannot be made useful in this way.

The Paper Mill is to be completed by the first of June next. It is hoped, therefore, that Housekeepers throughout the State, in order to encourage so useful an Establishment, will immediately begin to preserve their Rags; for which the subscriber will pay the following prices per lb. For white Linen Rags, in Cash 4 cents; or in Books, 5 cents.

For white Cotton Rags, in Cash, 2 1/4 cents, or in Books, 3 cents. For coloured Linen and Cotton Rags, Thrums and Loom Waste, in Cash 1 1/2 cents, or in Books, 2 cents. Old Bagging, old Ropes, Junk, &c. in Cash 1 cent, or 1 1/4 in Books.

This price, though it may appear trifling, will amount to something considerable to every careful Housekeeper in the course of a year, and it will be so much absolutely saved. It would, at least, furnish the children of a family with School Books, and might, in time, procure a little Library in every House, which would prove a source of amusement and instruction. Or, if cash be preferred, the amount will purchase many useful articles into a family. But what ought to be a more weighty consideration with every patriotic individual, it will be giving aid to a Manufactory, which will facilitate a useful and necessary article, now purchased principally from the Northern States or from Foreign Countries, and keep large sums of money at home, which are at present annually sent abroad.

When these considerations are taken into view, it is expected that every good Housewife will prepare a bag or bags, into which she will direct every piece of useless Rag to be put, which she will send, as occasion offers, for the use of the Raleigh Paper Mill, to the Store of the subscriber, or to John Whitaker's, Esq. near Raleigh, to whose Grist Mill the Works are to be attached. JOSEPH GALES.

Feb. 18.

Merchants in every part of the State are requested to receive white Linen and Cotton Rags, Loom Waste, &c. for this Paper Mill, and send them on by every opportunity. They can give Coins for them at the price given by J. Gales in Cash, and he will pay every fourth Merchant in cash, on receipt of the Rags, before the expense of carriage.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 15th ult. a negro Fellow named Jim, about 26 years old, of a yellowish complexion, five Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, both of his Ears cropped, and has long bushy Hair for a Negro. He took with him a variety of Clothes too tedious to describe. The said Fellow is an active, sensible Negro. Any Person who shall deliver him to the Subscriber, on Deep River, Chatham County, N. C. shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for lodging him in any Goal, and giving notice to MURDO MACQUEEN, Chatham County, March 1st.