

Our motto is peace, but we will not live like cowards.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILLS.

The other City papers having published some Speeches against the passage of these Bills, and against the War generally, we shall take an opportunity of presenting our readers with a Speech or two in favor of both.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana said, he rose to move an amendment. The object of the bill is to encourage enlistments in the army. It offers a large bounty, and gives the option of engaging for five years or during the war, as there was a probability of its continuing longer. To obviate these difficulties he would move to strike out the words, "or during the war," and insert, "if the war shall so long continue." Thus, instead of being called to elect either of the alternatives of the bill, individuals would press forward with alacrity to fill up the ranks of the army, when they perceived that the term of their service was limited to five years, and that in the mean time if peace was restored they would be entitled to their discharge. He would use no arguments to show that a preference was due to the plan he had the honor to submit. He believed there would be but one opinion on the subject, especially when it was on all hands admitted that we had men enough already enlisted for five years for all the purposes of a peace establishment, and that in no event on disbanding the army could there be any difficulty on that score.

Whilst up, without, however, having previously intended it, he would concisely reply to some of the remarks of the gentlemen from New-Hampshire and New-York (Messrs. W. Miller and Miller.) He would confine himself to pointing out some of their palpable inconsistencies—but, before proceeding to do so, he felt himself irresistably impelled to notice the very extraordinary proposition of one of the representatives from Virginia (M. Sheffield.) That gentleman has gravely proposed, that the arms of the United States, raised and to be raised, should be employed only on the defensive—however fair the opportunity of striking a decisive blow, of retreating the invasion of the enemy, the line was to be to us, and to us alone, an impassable barrier. A scheme of this kind excited his astonishment and indignation, and he hesitated not to say, that a proposition more fraught with mischief, more partial in its nature, was never in any age or any country submitted to the consideration of a government. The records of time, and the annals of history might be searched in vain for its parallel—it was calculated to humble and debase the nation & worse, if worse could be. It was to say to the enemy, your own territory is safe, your forces are unnecessary for defence, we invite you to make a descent upon our sea-coast, there to riot in spoil and devastation. But he would spend no more time upon it, it had met its well deserved doom—it had been rejected, it had met the disapprobation of all those not united in systematic opposition to their government.

The honorable gentleman from New-Hampshire has denounced the majority for having asserted from time to time, that the force of the country was sufficient for the speedy conquest of the British possessions in North America. Yet he tells us, when it is necessary to answer another purpose, that the eastern states, say the district which he represents, could conquer Canada in a month. It is false and absurd to suppose that the United States can subdue Canada—what is true that a district of New-

Hampshire can. These opinions are contradictory and inconsistent—but if the one be false and ridiculous, how much more so is the other?

But says the honorable gentleman, public opinion is against you; it is that which counteracts your operations; it is that which is necessary to your success. Without denying the correctness of the principle, he would ask what better criterion for ascertaining public opinion could be adopted, than the opinions of this House? How shall we learn with more truth the sentiments of the people, than through their immediate representatives? What other mode is pointed out by the laws or the constitution?

But to excuse or to extenuate the improper course of the minority, the gentleman invokes the practice of the parliament of Britain—cites the example of Chatham, Fox and Barre—and says with no little self complacency, that it was not the opposition, but the manner of it that excited the sensibility of venal majorities; it was the splendid eloquence and keen sarcasm of these immortal men which rendered it necessary to charge on them all the misfortunes, follies, and crimes of administration. Mr. R. would remark, that the majority of parliament were, in some measure compensated for the opposition of their respectable adversaries, by that very oratory so deservedly the theme of universal admiration. He doubted if the majority of Congress had any such consolation, he very much doubted if this minority had any claim to rank with their imagined prototypes, they no more displayed their talents or imitated their patriotism, than did the government here, the bribed and corrupt and tyrannical rulers of that country, the object of its scorn and hatred. A language often held on this floor, against which he could never cease to protest. However adverse from the spirit of our constitution, however ruinous to its principles, it was convenient to the minority to arrogate to themselves that virtue which necessarily belongs to opposition to despotic institutions, but it is absurd to refer, it was false to say that in a republic the minority were, either in regard to morality or politics, entitled to peculiar consideration. Under other forms of government, minorities were right, in republics, from the nature of things, they were generally wrong.

The honorable gentleman, going back to a period anterior to our revolution, tells us that the people of the colonies resisted Britain, because the minister, under pretence of regulating commerce, designed to work his hand into their pockets. Are the measures of our government calculated to produce any such effect? Does the elimination of our commerce enrich our treasury? Are not the interests of the government and the people of the United States the same? Is it not clear that it was to counteract a second attempt (like that to resist which was once so glorious) by England, to put her hands into our pockets, by demanding toll and tribute for permission to navigate the ocean, that gave rise to the restrictive system, and brought upon us the present war? Does it belong to patriotism or common sense, at one and the same time to oppose both measures that are oppressive, and those that are adopted to counteract them?

The honorable gentleman has reprobated and ridiculed any attack on Canada—it is idle, it is Quixotic. In such an attempt, the U States waste blood and treasure in vain, in vain you send forth your armies, you cannot prevail, but says the honorable gentleman, turn your attention exclusively to the ocean, there a field presents itself for rational effort and enterprise. It is chimerical to think of conquering Canada; but it is wise to assail the British navy. With millions of inhabitants we can make no impression on a distant and feeble colony of the enemy; but with fair

hopes he may dare their navy to the combat—a dozen armed vessels may encounter one thousand!

Mr. Chairman, the gallant achievements of our navy entitle it to the admiration and gratitude of the country; it reflects glory on the government under which it acts; it has redeemed the wounded honor of the nation, and well may we rejoice, for great must have been its exploits, to have created an enthusiasm which unites in its praise our otherwise divided and distracted community.

We are told by the honorable gentleman, that he is prepared to vote for defensive measures, under certain limitations, and necessary reservations—offensive war is criminal and unjust, but he forgets that he has himself advised us to assail, in every possible way, the fleet of our enemy. Is not this offensive war, and does morality make a difference between discharging a broadside against a frigate and bombarding against the walls of Quebec? Is it murderous to kill an Englishman in Canada, and honorable to do it at sea? To term the war offensive is a mere pretext for the shameless abandonment of every duty—that the troops to be raised are not to be employed for defence; that our own territory is to be invaded and ravaged by an unopposed foe, is an assumption the most extravagant and preposterous. The minority do not believe it; it is not believed by one man in the nation—But this plea, flimsy as it is, is the only plea for a dissolution of obligations, in all countries, and in all ages heretofore held sacred. But the honorable gentleman will aid in protecting the country, only after every effort to obtain a peace shall fail; and even then not unless the mode of defence shall be such as to meet his approbation. The truth is, the bid of the party to which he belongs will not be afforded. If the time could ever arrive, when their assistance might be expected, one would suppose, that when an invasion was not only threatened, but actually effected, it would not be withheld. Whilst we listen to declarations of their willingness to shield their native land from the profanation of a hostile tread—the fact occurs. Do they unite with their government? No they coldly and obstinately refuse all co-operation. The enemy might be driven back, pursued and, contrary to their principles, conquered without the bounds of our dominion.

I shall now, said Mr R. proceed to notice some of the observations which fell from the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Miller) during his desultory oration.—The gentleman abruptly lays open his course, and states his views, the result no doubt of much mature deliberation, of profound thought, and deep investigation, He tells us what we have so often heard before, and might therefore have expected, that he is resolutely determined to vote for no measures except those of a defensive character. As the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia (M. Sheffield) had been already submitted and rejected, it was vain and nugatory again to bring up the question.

The gentleman gives us much hackheved detail and common place remark on the blunders and disasters of the late campaign, and after pointing out from an apparently inexhaustible store, all the knowledge in the world, complains of a want of information. There seemed to be no information on the subject which he did not possess, but if there was, it could be of no consequence to him, for he has given us to understand that under all possible circumstances his vote will be the same. The honorable gentleman has one all sufficient reason for opposing the measures of the government, namely, he chuses to do so. He therefore enters very superfluously into an enumeration of his objections, but says that he does not know in what school of logic it will be objected to here, that he has given more than one good reason for

his opinions. Mr. R. would by no means admit that he had given one.

After various specifications, too unimportant for comment, the honorable gentleman very unceremoniously denounces the administration as feeble and incompetent. Mr. R. said it struck him, that there was something presumptuous in this accusation.—The administration was composed of men who were deemed by no inconsiderable portion of their fellow citizens, to possess some little claim to talent; they were not thought to be utterly destitute of understanding and intelligence. But the measures which so much offend the honorable gentleman, which meet with his high displeasure, are the measures of Congress, of the Legislature—not of the Executive. Their folly, and weakness and wickedness, are chargeable to the majority of this House here present. He would say nothing of the deep sense of obligation which would be felt by his political friends when thus politely greeted; nor would he make any comment on the modesty of the gentleman from New-York, nor express surprise at the tenor of his remarks, for he felt none, when he recollected that the honorable gentleman belonged to that party which possessed undeniably and exclusively all the wealth, all the virtue and all the talents of the country.—But amidst the terror which he spread through the republican ranks, the Secretary of War is not only suffered to escape, but is held up as a splendid exception, his attainments are admitted, and his fitness for the office he fills allowed to be equal to that of any individual in the U. States; but great and splendid as were his powers they were insufficient to redeem the country from the mischiefs and disgraces brought upon it by the imbecility of his coadjutors. Mr. R. would not object to the justice of this eponium on the Secretary of War, he thought highly of his talents, but he would ask if Gen. Armstrong did not direct and control our military operations? He certainly did. He had the same influence in his department, as the Secretaries of State and of the Navy in theirs. How does the gentleman, if it was of any importance, reconcile his denunciations of incompetency to carry on the war with his well merited panegyric on that individual emphatically charged with our military operations? It follows, then, in contradiction to some of the assertions of the gentleman from New-York and conformably with others, that for all the purposes of war the administration is not only competent, but possessed of as much talents and as great energy as the nation affords. Thus Mr. Chairman, said Mr. R. I have concisely given the spirit and meaning of gentlemen in the minority. Their arguments are feeble, their facts assumed and contradictory.—When we take into consideration their acknowledged worth and abilities, their course, as well as the manner of supporting it, can only be accounted for by recollecting the difficulty of creditably sustaining, when every thing else is sacrificed to it, uniformity and consistency, in systematic opposition.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Paymaster's Department. THE extensive District composed of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, heretofore assigned to the Subscriber, has, from the accumulation of business, been divided into two districts. The lower or eastern District is now assigned to John B. Cooper, Esq. of Hampton, near Norfolk, Va. and is composed of all that tract of Country, in the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, lying between York River on the North, the northern boundary of the State of South-Carolina on the South, the Atlantic Ocean on the East, and the great Post Road through Richmond, Petersburg, Warrenton, Lewinsburg, Raleigh, Appomattox and Fayetteville, to its intersection with the said northern boundary of South-Carolina, near Milton on the West, including also the counties of Northampton and Accomac in Virginia. The rest of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, including all the Towns which divide the line, will compose the other District. SAMUEL TURNER, District Paymaster of the U. States Army. Feb. 15.

STRAYED.

FROM my stable about the 13th of January last, two dark bay Horses, of a tolerable size, have their foretops trimmed short and have the mark of Harness, having for a considerable time run in the Stage—fresh marks not recollected. A reasonable reward will be given for the delivery of said horses, and expenses paid, or if found at a distance information by letter, directed to Louisburg, N. C. will be thankfully received. L. R. K. FOX, Franklin County, Feb. 23. 53 4c.



UNquestionably the best Stallion in America, possessing an entire, united speed and bottom. His ancestors are of the greatest size and elegance; many of his foals when foaled are from 36, 3, 4 & 5 inches high, and some of them from small Citizen mares. The only one of his get that has been trained, is Mr. Wilson's filly, 3 years old, 16th July, carrying 11b. over her weight, run 4 mile heats against Comet, by Tickle Toby, Favorite, by Bell Air, and Maria by Bay Yankee, who were esteemed the best runners in America. In the 2d heat (8 miles) she beat Favorite, who withdrew. The 3d heat (12 miles) she placed 3d, run a mile locked, passed and double distanced Comet, locked and whipped Maria to the distance post—a performance, I believe, never made in America before. This race spasmed and ruined her. The stock of several other horses, who covered at 30, 40 and 50 dollars, perhaps not more than one in 50 or 100, has proved to be a four mile runner. A venerable sportsman on the Scotland Neck Turf said, "that this performance of the Strap filly was sufficient to place Strap in the highest estimation." Strap will stand at Northampton Court-House. For further particulars see his hand-bills. Strap is this Fall intended for West-Tennessee. HENRY COTTON, Tarboro', N. C. MARCH 1.

COMMITTED.

To Wake County Jail on the 10th inst. A NEGRO MAN named George, who says he belongs to a person named Hudson, near Lynch's Creek, in S. Carolina. He is about 18 years of age, rather small. The owner of this Negro is requested to make application, prove his property, and release said Negro. Feb. 25. WM. SCOTT, Jra

Gulfport Superior Court.

In Equity, Oct. 1813. George Nicks, Sarah Spruce and others, vs. John Nicks, the heirs at law of Phebe Brashear, the heirs at law of Margaret Short & Rebecca Ford. Oris Bill in & Luns of Quinton, vs. Nicks, deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Nicks, the heirs at law of Phebe Brashear, and the heirs of Margaret Short, are inhabitants of the State of Tennessee, and that Rebecca Ford is an inhabitant of the Mississippi Territory. It is ordered by the Court, that publication of this order be made in the Raleigh Register, for three weeks successively, that unless the Defendants appear at the next Court, answer, plead or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte against him. THO DICK, C M E

State of North-Carolina, Craven County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1814. Sarah Harris vs. The heirs of Edward Harris, deceased. Petition for Docket, &c.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Edward Harris, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore it is ordered, that unless they appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Craven, at the Court-house in Newbern, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, the petition will be taken pro confesso against them. It is ordered also, that publication hereof be made three times in the Raleigh Register and in the Salisbury paper. WRIGHT C. STANLY, c. c. Feb. 24.

Five hundred dollars Reward.

WILL be given for a detection (so that a conviction will be obtained) of the person or persons who committed the Robbery of MacFarland's Tusquige House on Lumber river on the 15th of January last, and 100 dollars for such information as will lead to a discovery. D. MAC FARLAND. Laurel Hill, Feb. 15th. 1814.

Sheriff's

WILL be exposed to Sale on the 1st of April next, in the County of Johnston, the whole or enough of the following Lots in the Town of Williamston as will be sufficient to pay the taxes of said Lots for the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820 & 1821. SAMUEL TURNER, Sheriff. Williamston, Jan. 28.