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THE TERMS
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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the people of the United States.

I am one of those, who believe that you are the true and absolute proprietaries of this country, that you have a right to promote and are in duty bound to maintain its happiness. This may appear to be self-evident, and so simple, that it may produce a smile, when I lay it down in such form as a preliminary article. Yet the proposition does not appear to me unnecessary at a time, when some at least seem to reason too much on the ground of external matters.

The present circumstances of *the human race* are certainly unprecedented. There is nothing like the situation and prospects of the nations of the earth, in the history of the world. It is a season for self examination—for an examination into all our concerns—for a deliberate consideration of the past and present, in order that we may make the best of what is to come. Let us be wise and just, and fear not.

Foreign proclamations, orders and decrees, suspend nearly all our trade, and jeopardize the remainder. Our persons are not safe, when out of our territory.

No relaxation from the dictation of these proclamations, orders, and decrees, nor from detensions, arrests and seizures have yet occurred. On the contrary they are increased, multiplied and extended, on the express pleas of mere interest, power, revenge, and mutual destruction of belligerent by belligerent.

No American will deny that arbitrary and illegitimate regulations, of some or other of the belligerent powers, produce the seizures, which occur, of our persons, and property, which take place abroad. Who then of the foreign powers have thus offended against our rights, interests, and persons, committing thereby vast wrongs, and setting an evil example to the world? This is an all important subject of examination, because it will teach us, by the evils already committed against us, not to depend upon reason and justice from the same quarter, without a firm conduct.

It is intended to examine and consider the evidences of hostility, rivalship, and encroachment upon our rights, interests, and national standing wherewith England has enriched and aggrandised herself, injured and insulted us, and brought like treatment upon us, both by her own foreign allies, and her foreign enemies.

The ruling power in Great Britain manifestly lies in its two Houses of Parliament. In that place the most open reprobation of the treaty of peace of 1783 took place. The ministry that made it, was violently expelled from office, and the *most* extreme dissatisfaction was manifested at the limits and boundaries agreed upon between us and them. The treaty was ratified, it is true, but the western posts were detained *with the intention to dismember our country.* The following statement, admissions and assertions made in print by the late Alexander Hamilton, esq. prove the fact. In the 4th paragraph, and 33d. page of Mr. Hamilton's pamphlet, under the signature of *Camillus* in the year 1795, he states and asserts, that "there is *just ground*, of suspicion, *corroborated by various concurring circumstances*, that Great Britain *has* entertained the project *of contracting our boundaries at the Ohio.*" This (says Mr. Hamilton possitively) *has* appeared.

"1st. In Canada."

"2nd. At the British garrisons."

"3d. At the Indian towns." Hence our Indian wars and expences; and loss of Indian trade.

"4th. At Philadelphia"—the seat of our government, where Mr. Hamilton lived and was in the secrets of our councils!

5th. "At London" the seat of the British government. This testimony is solemn and conclusive. Spain, we know, adverted to this conduct and to these views of the British government in her councils, operations and plans. England thus contributed to mislead Spain, or to confirm her in her injurious projects of the same kind.

In a printed statement prepared in Canada by Isaac Ogden, Esq. for the information of *the British Prince Edward*, to shew *the whole scheme in America and the best plan of British conduct therein*, it was proposed and recommended *to hold Canada as a rod over the United States.* This state paper was published of course by the permission of the British prince or government.

British agents and emissaries have been intruded into our Indian country to the injury of our trade there—to the increase of our expences—and so as to accomplish the end of expensive and bloody wars. The English were therefore accessories *before the fact*: and as their dead bodies have been found with fraudulent colors on them, they have been *partakers in the crime.* They waged war against us in these cases *to dismember our empire* and to *monopolize trade*, before the dawn of the French revolution.

The English government in 1786 made a treaty of commerce with France, whom they call their natural enemy and agreed that *French ships should protect their enemies goods.* This they refused to us *always*—and with particular expressions and intentions; for the report of 1791 to their privy council, after referring to this British concession to France, states, that it should never be conceded to the U. S. of America, that free ships should make free goods, thus acting less beneficially towards us than towards their oldest, nearest, greatest and *natural* enemy. Hostility to our commerce, navigation and seamen was the plain and undeniable reason: and in the same spirit they have at all times impressed our sailors and passengers, and foreign sailors of every nation aiding our trade and navigation.

The English have taken (and often knowingly) American and other seamen foreign to G. Britain, neutral and belligerent, from our ships, and forced them to their guns, subjecting us thereby to quarrels with other powers, and deep crimination, personal and public. This is a real and most offensive cause of the dissatisfaction and conduct of France and Spain towards us. England knowing this well, evades all cure, all measures of remedy or precaution to this hour.

England in November 1792, *broke the ice*, in the case of perverting neutrals, their rights and their commerce to the injury of those neutrals and of one of the powers at war. England then neutral, issued a proclamation, in opposition to their own laws and to their treaties with France and the neutrals, restraining neutral ships from carrying British and neutral goods to France; though they were allowed to go at the same time to the ports of Austria and Prussia, who were at war with France. This was the first aggression. Like the first blow in the case of an affray, it threw "*the breach of the peace*" upon the head of G. Britain. It justified France in retaliation. It rendered retaliation a measure of self defence. It was the real inciptent cause of the present oppressive mass of anti-neutral proclamations, orders and decrees. For it and many other acts of the same nature and tendency in the remainder of 1792 and in the beginning of 1793, France on the first day of February of that year declared war against England, stating her abuse of neutrals to the intentional injury of France *as the cause.* Thus France at first fairly took remedy on England, and did not retaliate upon us. Our vessels went and came unmolested by France, and our seamen passed thro' all seas unimpressed by her. She did not attempt to search our vessels for American, or British, or French, or other seamen. Even their own French seamen were suffered to be employed in our vessels, which were protected, as to France, by the law of nations, though we had not one armed ship on the ocean, and though the navy of France disputed the empire of the seas with that of England until the action of June, 1794, between D'Orvilliers and Howe. The British officers, long before that time, had impressed Americans, English, Danes and other foreigners out of our vessels, so as deeply to wound and highly to incense France.—*This* conduct produced the French order to treat Americans (neutrals) found in the British sea army (their men of war) fighting against their neutral duties, against France, as pirates. This irritation, this quarrel this act of remedy, or retaliation, England brought on us—*and continues to give cause for it.* Our wounds are very deep and desperate, and require the *probe of truth.* We are disgraced forever—perhaps ruined, if we are not bold in truth—undaunted in veracity and justice.

In the month of January, 1793, England, *at peace with France*, set her cruisers to take vessels of Hamburg, Denmark and Sweden, in their voyages from Hamburg to France! As these neutrals suffered England to treat them so, France, trembling under the fear of famine, ordered *retaliation* on England by war and on those neutrals, by taking their cargoes into France, but *she ordered those cargoes to be paid for*, and *did pay for them*; and ordered further, that when England would desist from thus abusing and perverting neutrals to the ruin of France, her cruisers should desist from retaliation. It is however a real and important truth, that France did not order any of our vessels to be thus carried in.

On the 25th March, 1793, England and Russia (joined afterwards by Spain, Austria and Prussia) undertook the monstrous, insolent, unjust, unlawful, irritating and ruinous act, of *a solemn treaty engagement to prevent all benefit of neutral trade to and from France, as a measure of ruin and insult to belligerent France, and of utter perversion and abuse of neutrals, and destruction of their commerce and rights.*

France was to lose all advantage of neutral supplies and all advantage of sales to neutrals, and all advantage of the revenues arising on neutral imports and exports: and neutrals were deprived at once of all benefits from French supplies and consumption, and from French commerce. The principles of this treaty were death to neutral agriculture and trade.

The words and meaning of the treaties of March, (and posted) in 1793, made by England with Russia, Spain, Prussia and Austria, are so strong, so full, and so comprehensive, that if we take *all* the subsequent retaliating decrees of France, of Berlin, Milan, Bayonne, &c. they do not go further; not so far.

In the month of May, 1793, the French government took a deep alarm *for their subsistence.* Foreign war and internal revolution oppressed them at that time, and they found that the great maritime powers, Britain, Russia and Spain, and the neighboring people of the Netherlands, Germany and Spain, all combined to keep from them supplies of provisions, by land and sea, by prohibiting their own supplies from being sent to France, and by engaging to use all their endeavors to prevent supplies of bread or any thing else being sent to that devoted country. Alarmed, injured, insulted, and vitally endangered by this unlawful violation of their rights as belligerents, and by this abuse and *perversion* of the neutral trade, supplies and rights, France, more to save herself from ruin than in revenge or retaliation, ordered the cargoes of the same neutrals, thus unlawfully prohibited their ordinary trade with her unblockaded ports, to be carried into France; *not as prize*, but to feed her people and to be paid for at the prices of the ports of destination. If there were any thing either unjust or unkind in this act, it is plain and undeniable, that the treaty of England with Russia and her anterior practices from the 15th of November preceding, brought it on. France left to fair neutral trade, and not seeing the neutrality of other states borne down, would have had no occasion for this measure. She had a better right to take the cargoes of neutrals (paying fairly for them) to feed her children, than Britain had to prevent the neutrals from independently going to trade in innocent goods with France, in order to starve her. The retaliation of such a measure on England, (France indemnifying the neutrals) was agreeable to the known law of nations. But the question is—*who produced this retaliating measure of the French government?* The answer is—*England.* She is the committer of the original aggressions on neutrals, and the cause of the defensive retaliations of France.

In June, 1793, England, provoking the continuance of such measures of France, and avowing it to be in execution of her March treaty with Russia, issued her June orders of council, to stop all cargoes of provisions bound in neutral vessels to France. It was done to defeat the French struggles for liberty, and American independent trade and navigation. She had before stopt other neutrals. England vaunting in that "superiority at sea" which her Russian treaty gave, and which has aggravated the rage of her enemies, and bent upon the monopoly of commerce, put forth these orders of June, 1793. To complete her deliberate sins against neutrals and against her belligerent adversary, Britain secured an indemnity to her ministers for any order of council, however contrary to the law of nations, the common law of England or the parliamentary statutes. The 26th section of the English act of the 17th of June, 1793, indemnifies their ministers for every possible violation of neutral rights and trade, under orders of council; and for every possible violation of the usages of war among belligerents under those orders. The constitution of England was thus changed—destroyed—in order to destroy her enemy, who is pretended to be an aggressor on such a lawless and despotic enemy, by a much later decree of November, 1807. In this attempt to destroy an enemy, neutrals are attempted to be deprived, during the whole war, of all the protection of the law of nations—*the law of morals.* The *base* vote of a *Tudor* parliament, that an executive proclamation of the king of England could repeal its acts, was to be realized as to us, or would be, if we suffered it. Americans! Never go to sea on such mean conditions. Probe now to the bottom *this* cancer on your honor—your interests—your independence. The heart sickens with indignant agitations, when the insolent and pernicious perpetrator of such gross aggressions, basely insults our wrongs by pretending to a right of *retaliation.* 'Tis time for these things to end.

The autumn of 1793 exhibited one more gross violation of neutral rights by the British government. All neutral supplies for the French colonies even of innocent goods destined to unblockaded ports to which we could trade by the French peace—Arrete of August, 1784, were directed to be seized by the *secret* order of the British king in council of the 6th November, 1793! and all French colonial produce, though neutral property, even in the vessels of the allies of England, warring with France, were so authorised to be seized by the same order of council! Mad and despotic Britain! 'tis by such acts, repeated often till the summer of 1806, that you brought upon yourself and upon the neutral world the Berlin decree of the 11th of November, 1806. Your subsequent acts of 1807 have brought on the Milan and Bayonne decrees, and the American states, too effectually embargoed by these interruptions of neutral trade through your aggressions and the retaliations of your foes, are rendered forcibly *a country of agriculture* and *manufactures alone.*

Americans, consider for yourselves the historical truths here offered to your view: ask yourselves, whether France, in peace, ever, arrested your commerce with England against French laws, as England did by you and France in 1792? Ask yourselves, whether it is proved on such authority, as that of Hamilton, that France in 1793 formed the project of dismembering your country, as Britain did? Ask yourselves whether France, in 1793, agreed with Russia to aggress upon you in a manner unexampled, by engaging to deprive you of all commerce with England?

It is very true that France has made many severe decrees, deeply affecting neutral trade. Heaven knows, that we do not mean to countenance France in *any* wrong; but England has unfortunately pressed upon your consideration *the doctrine of retaliation* upon belligerents, and *the right* of one power at war to draw from neutrals those benefits, which the other belligerent habitually takes, and which the neutral is unwilling or unable to prevent. *This Chapter is delicate in the extreme.* 'Tis fitter for men in power correctly to consider than for me to discuss in this place. 'Tis one, however, which *conscience may not evade*, nor *prudence overlook.* 'Tis a time to examine and consider all truths, and to act firmly by the rule of right. *The wrong doer must be brought to a proper course, or the plough and the hoe, the anvil and the loom will be our sole employments.* Commerce is suspended till Britain returns to the law of nations—*the law of morals.* 'Till then England and Algiers—Scotland and Tunis—the united imperial kingdoms of the British isles and the piratical states of wretched Barbary must occupy the main. Britons, frown not! 'Tis your government, who have made this miserable condition of the commercial world. It cannot be concealed—It cannot be denied. England has made a Tophet of the ocean. She has destroyed the trade of the world by her attempts to monopolize the whole. She owes her greatness to the import of materials she can no longer procure by her interdicted trade—to manufactures she can no longer sell—to a navigation which has nothing to carry—to trade which is annihilated—to a navy which has nothing to conquer—to a surrounding world, which has shut her from its dominions.

JURISCOLA.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The following is a correct list of all the APPOINTMENTS made previous to this day, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th April last, "to raise for a limited time an additional military force."

From those marked thus (*) letters of acceptance have not as yet been received.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains.—Abraham Eustis, Joseph Chandler, N. Easterbrooks, Solomon D. Townsend, M. N. Ervine, George Peter, Winfield Scott, Josiah Tellfair, Daniel Gano, *John R. Spann.

First Lieutenants.—Alexander S. Brooks, Jno. H. T. Estis, Thomas Pitts, Samuel Watson, *Thomas S. M'Kilvey.

Second Lieutenants.—Wm. Campbell, Killian N. Van Rensselaer, R. H. M'Pherson, James Gibson, * Geo. Walton, *Samuel Haskins, Andrew M'Dowell.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captains.—Alexander F. Rose, David Bread'y, Clement C. Biddle, *Wm. Wilson, *Presley N. O'Bannon, Jacint Lavall, Noah Lester, *James Thomas.

First Lieutenants.—Bille Williams, Jr. Thomas A. Holmes, James I. Bowie, *Alexander S. Lyle, Arthur P. Haynie, Asa Morgan, John M. Barclay, Sellick Osborn.

Second Lieutenants.—I. W. Van Vechten, Silas Halsey, Jr. Alexander Cummings, Saml. M. Lee, George Nichols, Wm. Littlejohn, Jonas Munroe.

Cornets.—*James Wiltsie, Levi Hickill, *Wm. R. Davis, Elijah Boardman, John Hallingshed, Joseph Kean.

REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN.

Colonel.—Alexander Smyth.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Wm Duane.

Captains.—Thomas A. Smith, Elijah Craig, Thomas Anderson, Geo. W. Sevier, John Ragan, Jr. James M'Donald, David Findley, *Alex. S. Walker, *Benjamin Forsyth, Moses Whitney.

First Lieutenants.—Thomas Spencer, *George Morrison, Abraham A. Massias, Charles Porterfield, Fielder Ridgeway, Michael Hays, Dill Armor, *Nathaniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants.—Elzey L. James, Matthew Canran, John Mays, Lodowick Morgan, *Edward Rector, Joshua Hamilton, *Lewis Toomer.

Ensigns.—Elias Stallings, *Smith Pepper, Arthur W. Thornton, Francis Stribling, John Stroud, *Richard F. Alexander, Angus Langham, *Jno. Logan.

† THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Edward Pasteur.

Major.—Homer V. Milton.

Captains.—Mossman Houston, *Ch. Crawford, John Darrington, Abner Pasteur, *Ross Bird, *J. J. Faust, Prentiss Law, *Henry Atkinson, John Nicks, *John M'Clelland.

First Lieutenants.—Robert M'Dougall, William Butler, Robert B. Moore, James Cooper, Cadwallader Jones, *James E. Denking, *Charles Christmas, William S. Hamilton, *Hays G. White, Duncan L. Clinch.

Second Lieutenants.—Samuel W. Butler, Henry Chotard, *Alexander Silliman William Johnson, Jr. *Timothy Spann, *Benjamin D. Herriot, *Stephen B. Daniel, Benjamin M. Jackson, *Charles C. M'Kenzie.

Ensigns.—*John N. M'Intosh, Stephen Rose, *Thomas Hessel, *Joel Lyon, *Andrew Hessel, *Samuel C. Mabson, *John Burnett, *Robert Watson, *Sterling Anderson.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel.—John Whiting.

Major.—*James Miller.

Captains.—Paul Wentworth, Learned Lamb, William C. Baen, William Hutchins, David Byers, Stephen Ranney, Joel Cook, George W. Prescott, Isaiah Doane, Charles Cossin.

First Lieutenants.—Robert C. Barton, Josiah Snelling, Alden, G. Cushman, Nicoll Fosdick, William W. Welch, Nathaniel

† *The FIRST and SECOND regiments are the two which are now in service on the frontier, &c.*