NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM | FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1807. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

LAUDABLE.

To the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands situated in the state of Ohio!

NO person possessing common feelings of humanity, can for a moment reflect upon the situation of the Lands of the non resident proprietors in the western country (where they are subject to be sold for taxation and no hopes of redemption) without paying the miseries of the truly unfortunate or the misfortunes of a family, stripped of their dependence!!! The hungry speculator stands ready to grasp the fortunes of those unfortunate persons, and although he may seize that which does not enrich himself, he may, nevertheless place the property of the non-resident in such a situation, that the expence of the redemption would be almost as great a loss to the original proprietor, as the land would be worth—such circumstances as these call aloud for a permanent agent for the non residents in the [illegible].

Having been solicited from various quarters to embark in the business of an agent for non residents, I had determined to offer my services last fall when the recommendatory letter subjoined was signed; but from the business, which, at that period engaged my attention from other quarters, I could only be induced to transact business in that capacity for a few friends. Having disengaged myself from those concerns, I now tender my services to non resident proprietors of lands situated in the state of Ohio; who, though they are dispersed throughout the United States, have an opportunity now afforded them, of employing an agent to attend their business whose endeavor it will be to discharge it to their satisfaction.

Those persons who are desirous of employing me as their agent, will address letters to this place by post, designating the business required to be performed; the situation of the land, the number of the warrant, entry, and survey, in whose name the same may have been entered surveyed or patented, or in whose name it was entered with the Auditor for taxation, and in what district or upon what water course the same may be situated, or as accurate a description as the nature of the case will permit.

Should persons wish their lands redeemed from purchasers, if it belong to heirs it will be necessary to forward proper vouchers to that effect; if they wish their lands sold, divided or disposed of in any manner whatever, proper authority should accompany their letters, and their business will be attended to, upon the following

CONDITIONS:

1st. Paying taxes, taking receipts and transmitting duplicates to my employer, for every tract one dollar, and a commission of two and a half per cent upon all monies received and paid for taxes.

2d. Selling or redeeming lands, &c. from 6 to 10 per cent, or whatever the expence and trouble attending the business may be reasonably worth.

3d. All letters addressed to me must be post paid. Notes must be enclosed covering the amount of commission and fees, as specified, and the amount of taxes which may be nearly ascertained (if the quality of the land is known) from the following rates of taxation imposed by law, viz. first rate land 90 cents; second rate 65 cents, and third rate 40 cents, per hundred acres.

4th. All employers will please to designate their address and place of residence.

THOMAS S. HINDE.

Chillicothe, state of Ohio, July 11th, 1807.

The sale of non residents lands will commence the first Monday in December next.

Chillicothe, December 6th, 1806.

From our acquaintance with Thomas S. Hinde and being informed that he offers his services as agent for the proprietors of lands, who are non residents, within the state of Ohio, we feel no hesitation in recommending him to our respective friends, acquaintances and all non resident proprietors as a proper person to be employed in that business; and from our acquaintance with him, conceive that he will discharge the duties assigned him, with fidelity, promptitude and dispatch.

Given under our hands at Chillicothe, the date above written.

James Taylor,
Ch. A. Stuart,
George Clark,
Hen. Massie,
E. Langham.

Chillicothe, July 11th 1807.

From our acquaintance with Thomas S. Hinde, we conceive him well qualified for discharging the duties of an agent for non-resident proprietors of lands in the state of Ohio.

Thomas Gibson,
Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio.
Wm. M'Farland,
Treasurer.
A. J. Williams,
Collector of non residents land tax.

August 7—

ST CROIX SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.

JUST Received per Schooner Citizen from from New York,

20 Hhds. of the very first quality of St. Croix sale sugars.
2000 pounds Guadaloupe green Coffee.
6 pipes of excellent Holland Gin.
6 Barrels Albany amber Ale.
10 Dozen best Marseilles refined Sweet Oil.

For sale by
W. & C. SMITH.

Georgetown, July 1—tawtf

National Intelligencer.

The following, taken from Poulson' American Daily Advertiser, itself a federal print, handsomely and strikingly contrasts with the disgraceful strictures, with which the few federal prints and especially the United States Gazette and the Boston Repertory abound. At such a crisis to upbraid those who administer the government as the cause of that war with which we are menaced, and to endeavor to impair the national confidence in them, betrays either a pitiful malignity, or destitution of correct American feeling that claims universal indignation. We rejoice to perceive that such a disposition is confined to a very few men, & is equally frowned upon by the great body of federalists as republicans. The present is a period that calls for magnanimity, for patriotism, for harmony, for union; and we do not hesitate to pronounce that editor the enemy of his country, who, for the purpose of gratifying malignant personal or party feelings, exercises his ingenuity in coining detraction against those whom it is the duty of every honest American to support.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

An engagement of a neutral seaman in a belligerent ship of war, is illegal and void.

When our indignation, virtuously and universally roused by the late atrocious insult on our national honor and independence, becomes mollified by a calm of reflection and sober thought, it would be well for such of our citizens as have leisure and information, temperately to discuss the subject. All the facts are not yet sufficiently known, to enable any person to do complete justice to the points which must necessarily arise, on a full disclosure of all circumstances.

It is ascertained that the seamen, forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, were native American citizens. But some allege they had *voluntarily* entered on board a British ship of war, out of our territory, and were, of course, *deserters* from a service in which they had freely engaged. It is inferred from this, that the British naval commanders were bound to recover those who had composed part of a British crew, by their own consent. Before we engage in war with all its attendant evils, it is perfectly right, dispassionately to view the causes inducing this last resort, in the controversies of nations. But it is highly injurious, and unnecessarily irritating to the public feelings, where facts are plain and conduct notorious, to hunt up groundless palliations.—When the French Mania prevailed, some years ago, it was the constant habit of those afflicted with it, to deny, or palliate, the most atrocious acts. It is most ardently desired, by the great body of our people, to be at peace with all the nations now in dreadful conflict. Those who wish for war with either, are few; and it is believed, not extensively influential. It would be miraculous if, among our mixed population, some discontented tempers, and dispositions, either desperate, interested, or visionary, should not be found. Yet the late deplorable occurrence has produced an union of sentiment, unalloyed by foreign attachments; and is, as it respects this happy result, a fortunate event. Party bitterness and jealousy have heretofore stimulated reproaches, and mutual charges of British or French propensities, in those of opposite opinions in local politics. Patriotism and safety now require that a contrary temper should be cherished: And the event, which has universally roused our sensibilities, has proved, that these reproaches had either no foundation, or were shallow rooted.—Free enquiry should, however, candidly be permitted by all parties: And when we are satisfied of its justice, and unavoidable necessity, we shall the more firmly support a contest, always to be deprecated, but never to be shunned, when national degradation is the alternative.

I leave out of the question, the deference we owe to our government; who have examined into the facts, and decided on such as they have promulgated. Let it be viewed in the light stated, as it is said, by the British commander, or those in connection with them. It appears to me that their conduct cannot, in the slightest degree, be justified, if even their own statement be taken for granted. It is contrary to the allegiance of a citizen of the United States, whose nation is in a state of neutrality, to enter on board a ship of war of one friend, and thereby be in hostility against another. If this opinion be correct (and it can be supported by the best authorities) any engagement entered into by the seamen who were the subjects of the late outrage, is illegal, as it respects their duties to their own country, and, on the principles of the laws of nations, unjustifiable and void. It is true that a citizen has the right of migration, or expatriation: But this point has been deliberately settled by our federal courts, as it relates to the present question. The entry on board of a belligerent armed ship, is so far from being an act of expatriation, that it is *an offence*; and of course not warranted by any words, or intent, of our constitution, or laws. There must be a complete change of domicil, and abandonment of citizenship, for permanent purposes; and not for the illegal and unneutral object alone, of entering into the service of a belligerent party. When this excuse was insisted on, in defence of persons having engaged on board French privateers, none were more convinced of the propriety of the decisions of our courts, than the ministers and subjects of his Britannic majesty. Let it not be said that, however invalid a contract of our seamen, under the circumstances of those in question, may be *as it relates to our laws*, a belligerent is not inhibited from employing our seamen, who voluntarily engage, *out of our limits*. The general laws of nations forbid the employment of neutral mariners in any place, for hostile purposes; and such a contract would be held unlawful by British courts, whatever may be the opinions of their administration, who are much under the influence of their naval officers, to whose prejudices, or interests, they often accommodate. It is of no importance how the subject is viewed, as between one enemy and another. It is a breach of amity and friendly obligation, as it respects the neutral nation, to seduce or encourage neutral citizens, to violate their duties to their own country. No contract made contrary to municipal, or general national laws, or obligations, is binding, or valid. It is not the less reprehensible, because such violations of civic duties have been incited in our own territories, on former occasions. The place is not all essential; though it was an aggravation of the act. It is therefore glaringly fallacious and inconsistent, now to set up on behalf of the British aggressors, an engagement by our citizens on board one of their ships of war, as a justification for a conduct unprecedented in the naval history of any other nation, from the remotest times to this day. I conceive myself warranted to say, that in no respectable writer either on policy, law, or history, can be found a justification of, or even a discussion upon, the right of entry, by a belligerent into, and search of, a national ship of war in amity, for the purposes avowed, or any other. It has been presumed that it was a case so improbable, indecorous and hostile, that it could not occur. I do not grant that the violence would have been justifiable, if the seamen had not been American citizens.

It has been said that it is not improbable, that those who took the engagements of the seamen, were ignorant of their being American citizens. If this circumstance were unknown at the time (though I doubt the fact) it was perfectly developed before the perpetration of the atrocity. Let the fact of communication to the British minister, of the examination made by our executive, be how it may, the decision was known to the British agent in Virginia, and of course to the naval commanders there, who arranged, in our own waters, the plan executed for dishonoring, and deeply wounding, our nation. These sentiments have no other object, than the duty we all owe to each other to endeavor at giving information upon the true principles of a subject, of the first importance to every American citizen.—The enquiry about what our administration *should have done*, is now useless; and only serves to keep alive local dissention. The question with all of us is "what ought to be done under existing circumstances?" into which we have become involved, contrary to our wishes, or expectations?

The idea that the *support of the British navy*, depends on a rigid persistance in recovering *deserters* from their service, *of every description*, is one much dwelt upon, and apprehended.—Every facility has been afforded by us to recover *foreign seamen*, deserters from all foreign ships laying within our territory.—But if the support of the British navy depends on an inflexible determination, to *force*, or *invite*, the subjects or citizens of neutral nations into their service—and when they return to their duty, and into the bosom of their country, to claim them as *deserters* and forcibly to enter even national ships in pursuit of them—there is an end to the independence of all nations, over whom their naval power is predominant. We must therefore prepare our minds for the result. If pride, jealousy, and lust of power, should prevail (contrary to the true interests of both nations) over the magnanimity and justice, which ought to actuate the British administration, we shall the more cheerfully pass through all the vicissitudes of war, when we have used our endeavors to avoid it. Our fortitude and patriotism will act with double force, when, by careful and candid investigation, we are, as we ought to be, convinced of the rectitude of our cause.

The spirit of 1807, must emulate that of 1776; and be supported with equal firmness. The contests in both aeras are marked with equal reluctance, in their origin on our part; and are equally unmerited and unprovoked. If Great Britain avows the late outrage, and refuses atonement, and future security on some reasonable terms, of which our government must judge—our second struggle may assume the motto "*non agitur de vecticalibus*"—but it is hoped we need not add—"*libertas in dubio est.*" The question will not be, the right directly to tax or govern us, but whether we shall securely hold what we gained by our former contest, and freely enjoy on the ocean, the privileges of right belonging to every independent nation. It will not be who shall hold the offices in our government, but whether we shall have a government uncontroled by foreign power, or degraded from its rank among the nations. Invasion we need not dread; if we are faithful to ourselves. Common danger, and inseparable interest, will for common safety, enjoin and enforce an indissoluble union; whereof *patriotism* must always furnish and invigorate the vital principle, and become the leading star.

HORTENSIUS.

July, 1807.

From the Aurora.

Whatever may be the issue of the differences between this country and England, whether reparation shall be granted, or war become necessary to the vindication of our rights, the people of these states will have many reasons to congratulate themselves. The attack on the Chesapeake has opened the eyes of thousands, who were kept in delusion and ignorance by the partisans of the British government—it has exposed to America, in a light more forcible than volumes of animadversion could have conveyed, the real character and views of a ministry, which has been held up to us as the only barrier of the world against tyranny and enslavement; it has separated the inhabitants of this country, into the old and only correct distinction of whigs and tories, and has enabled the true friend of his country to look around and count who are its enemies.

Grievous as the outrage has been, and burdensome as any resort to arms may become, the people of the union have the great consolation and the incalculable benefit, that British influence in this country has received a blow, of which it can never recover. The day is now passed, and it is with gladness we proclaim the fact, when the agency of England shall hold in trammels the faculties and energies of the American people. An influence, which has caused all the difficulties this young nation has experienced since its birth, which has kindled and kept alive the flames of dissention and animosity among our people, and which has been incessantly engaged in aspersing and ridiculing our institutions—is at length crushed, and by its own means.

Having the aid of secret service money, British influence has for 15 years kept public prints in the constant practice of deluding our country, exciting hatred and jealousy of our best men, stirring up animosities against foreign nations, and of promoting internal treason.

Aided by an immense commercial intercourse, by the ability and readiness of British merchants and manufactures to give long credits, and for large sums, the British agents in this country had converted our coffee houses and places of exchange into political club-rooms, where it was scarcely possible to doubt the purity of the British ministry without exposure to abuse and insult; and where our own government was the constant object of crimination and ridicule.

Nothing, in fact, saved this country some time ago from an alliance with England, and a dependence upon her caprices and interests; nothing saved us from the fate of those nations of Europe, which have been ruined by their connection with her; nothing frustrated these objects of British influence, but the honest farming interest, and particularly that of the south.

It must be a subject, therefore, of heartfelt pleasure to witness the overthrow of an influence, which was growing with our commercial growth, and which must in the end have produced the greatest calamities to the union. As was the case in Tuscany, Holland, Genoa, Spain, Denmark, and Turkey, we were alternately bullied and duped by British agents—ministers and consuls employed themselves in exciting dissentions, and inculcating dependence upon England. Tuscany submitted, and was ruined; Genoa and Holland had commerce, and therefore they were ruined—Spain was plundered at the very moment the British ministry were pretending to make peace; Denmark was attacked in as perfidious a manner, the treachery to the Turks was beyond all parallel. The emissaries of England had taught her to look for obedience from us; the British prints in the sea ports spoke the language of masters, and the coffee houses laughed at the idea of resisting whatever Britain might dictate. The event has opened their eyes, however, to a truth they never expected; among the very men, whom they counted their partisans, they find warm friends of the country; the world is informed, that the people of America will not be duped or frightened by any nation whatever, and that it will resist injustice and aggression at any hazard.

We have said, that the late outrage has divided the inhabitants of this country, into the only true parties, the whigs and tories: Respecting external affairs there is no other division, there is no other party. There is no nation on earth but Britain that has a faction in this country, devoted to its interests and acting under its influence. That faction recent events have proved equally small as despicable. The causes of its existence are obvious—no other nation but Britain has ever been at war with us—no other nation is so much interested in our ruin or so much exposed to injury by our prosperity—it is the only nation, which has had hirelings amongst us, who avowed their allegiance—it never will forgive our emancipation from its yoke, and our commercial progress has added to its original hatred; it had a tory faction during our struggle for independence, & whoever was or would have been a tory then, can scarcely be any thing else now.

That this faction does exist, there is not a man in the country that can doubt, who has access to such papers as the Repertory and Gazette of Boston, the Post of New York, and the U. States Gazette of Philadelphia—the conduct they have pursued since the attack upon the Chesapeake is not that of a federal party, because the greatest part of the federal men & prints, to their honor be it said, are indignant at the conduct of the British government, and are willing to give the government of this country their support—but it is the conduct of devoted agents of Britain, it is the conduct which the British ministry themselves would have recommended, and which they will unquestionably approve.

An honest zeal for the country would have produced oblivion of internal differences, and would have inculcated a cessation of abuse and ridicule of the government and its measures; but these prints seem to have acquired greater virulence and animosity, their abuse is levelled at the administration of the union alone, and they have palliated and softened as much as their ingenuity would admit, an outrage, that no honest man in the country can ever forget, that ought not and will not be forgiven until the full measure of satisfaction and atonement shall be made.

At first, we were told the outrage could not have been authorised—but the instructions of Berkely drove them from that ground—then it was said that Berkely could have had no orders—but the advices from England of general orders to take from an American public ship, men alledged to be deserters, silenced that plea also. Finding the voice of the nation strong and loud for vengeance, these prints attacked the government as the cause of all the mischief, for having no forts or fleets—they demanded why the country was not prepared, as if such declamation could apologise for the British treachery and outrage. They denounced forbearance, at the very moment that they declared the outrage unauthorised—and now that they find it authorized, they are preaching up the direful consequences of war, protesting against hostilities and calculating the benefits of submission and the costs of an adherence to the demand for reparation.

None but tories, and the agents of Britain; would have had the baseness or would have dared to utter such sentiments as those of the Repertory and Gazette of Boston—they are as strongly marked with British influence and corruption, as if signed by the British consul. These prints wished to force the government into hasty and rash measures, to induce it to abandon negociation, that it might be brought into contempt by them afterwards: but finding the government had taken the manly and honorable determination to demand redress in the first instance, and that it was disposed to afford every opportunity to the British to avert war, their former ground is abandoned, and the cold calculations, so often spoken of as having governed the administration, are now made by its opponents. They have also endeavored to excite the prejudices and fears of the people, by holding up as dangerous and disgraceful an alliance with France—but the absurdity of this will defeat its purpose. The only questions are, who has done the injury? Will it be redressed? And, if not redressed, ought we tamely to pocket that and all former insults and injuries? These are the questions, that are to be answered. It is no reason for our submitting to all sorts of degradation from