they stile themselves to be, found the bargain so good and so tempting, the means of pleading ignorance of fraud committed in the original purchase so easy, the means on the part of the state of Georgia or its vender, to prove the notice so difficult, that the sober & discreet speculators of New England thought it advisable to make a gambling bargain, expecting that the two extremities of the United States being engaged in the same speculation, they would combine their force and influence to press hard upon the centre, and save through the conflict their speculation either in whole or in part. Other strong circumstances lead still more to believe, that the New England company were well aware of the danger which did exist in making a purchase from the Georgia land companies; and that they were taking unusual risques upon themselves; this appears clearly from the face of their deeds; not only the covenant of warranty is special instead of being general; but another extraordinary covenant is entered upon by which the Georgia Mississippi Company "is not liable to the refunding of any money in consequence of any defect in their title from the state of Georgia if any such there should hereafter appear to be." Was not such covenant smelling strongly the fraud which the Georgia grant was impregnated with? Could the New England company take more clearly every risque upon themselves? Could they more expressly preclude themselves from every remedy in law or equity in case of eviction.

I shall forbear to advert any longer on the defects of the titles of the four Georgia companies and the New England company claiming under the act of 1795, I shall only say that the fraud and collusion by the means of which these grants were obtained having operated a radical defect, viz. a defect from the beginning, no legal transfer does exist by the first grant, and none of course can exist by the second purchase. My confidence in this opinion is much heightened by that of the three distinguished characters, who have been appointed commissioners in pursuance of an act entitled an act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, &c. These Commissioners have said in their report, a copy of which I now hold, "that they feel no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion, that under all the circumstances which may affect the case, as they have come within their knowledge and as herein stated, *the title of the claimants cannot be supported*," meaning the claimants under the act of Georgia of 1795, this opinion derives a great weight, not only from the high official standing, the known correctness and abilities of these Commissioners; but also from the special trust which Congress hath reposed in them to investigate those claims and report on their merit. True it is that these Commissioners did express that "nevertheless they believe that the interest of the United States, the tranquility of those who may hereafter inhabit that territory, and various equitable considerations, which may be urged in favor of most of the present claimants, render it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms;" when I am satisfied from my own opinion and that of the Commissioners, "*that the title of the claimants cannot be supported*," I think that on the question of expediency there is no member of this House but that can form an opinion for himself, indeed if this house did not act from their own ideas on this question, they need not to exercise their opinion upon any thing at all; as to me, I cannot see any danger in not gratifying the cupidity of fraudulent purchasers with large quantities of land. I cannot consent to give away the property of the public to a very large amount for the sake of humouring land companies, and strengthening the nerve of speculation; money is the bane of morals when put in the hands of land speculators. Let us give them land or money and we add to their means of seducing future legislatures. I view land speculators as a separate class of men acting upon principles quite noxious to the rest of society, I view them as being intimately connected with one another from one end of the continent to the other end. Their strength consists in a perfect combination of their influence; it is through that influence that any individual whose right clashes with their claims must submit to their terms or lose all, it is a matter of course with land companies to monopolize Lawyers, to have them at their command to make them speak or be silent as their interest requires.

Whilst we are debating this great question, the land speculators within these walls or out of these walls are in a silent watch anxiously waiting for the measures we are going to adopt; they appear at present quite modest and unassuming; but let us throw in their hands five millions of acres of land, and the scene will soon be changed; their wealth and the consequence attending it, will soon make us sensible of the advantages they will possess over us as individuals; and their children will in a very little time, be taught to look with contempt upon ours; all the land companies will find new encouragement to rally round Congress from all quarters, and set forth their claims. We have land companies who claim almost all the lands which the U. States have purchased on the year before last, from the Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians; these companies, who style themselves the Illinois and Wabash land companies, have purchased for a valuable consideration, and without fraud—they have purchased before the revolution, from Indians that had never surrendered to the crown of Great Britain the right of pre-emption, from Indians who are out of the bounds of the original claim of the confederated six nations of Indians.

If we are to follow the doctrine laid down by a gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Elliot), which is, that the Georgia land companies have in the first instance a color of title, and in the second instance a strong color of title, for which we ought to give them near five million acres of land—we may as well give as much to the Illinois company, and again to the Wabash company, for they have also a color of title, and a color too not darkened by fraud. We might also, at the same rate adjust and settle the claim of another long leagued land company, who claim under an Indian grant, a tract of land adjoining the Fall of St. Anthony; for the Indians under whom they claim, most probably have not acknowleded the sovereignty of the United States over their soil, and might be considered as not bound by the regulations of this country. Thus land companies by setting up claims to one hundred million acres of land might *modestly* offer to surrender to the United States the nine tenths of their claim, provided one tenth part was secured to them by a compromise.

I would not do as a representative in Congress, what I could not do as an individual without blushing; contracts in my opinion cannot be divided by ounces and penny weights. The titles of the companies claiming under the act of Georgia 1795 are good or bad, if they are good, Congress ought not to screw out of the hands of these companies, the seven eighths of their well gotten property; if their titles are bad, Congress ought not to suffer them to have an eighth part of the public property.

Supposing that my neighbour had purchased a plantation, and that I knew well, both the plantation and the vender, I would not by any means offer to purchase that very same plantation from the original vender, unless I was well convinced that the former conveyance was a mere nullity, and then should I purchase it, my honor and reputation would forbid me to compromise with the pretended vender contending against me, lest it should be thought that I had purchased what I knew my vender had legally conveyed before; lest it should be thought that I had made that purchase with the view of reserving a part of the benefits of the bargain of another; this being the true case which the United States are placed in, on the present occasion the regard which I owe to their high dignity and interest does not permit me to give my consent to a compromise.

Mr. Speaker, the agents of the New England Mississippi company, have attempted to prove in their vindication, page 30th, that the sales of extensive tracts of vacant territory are not injurious to the interests of a nation; they have said that the state of New York hath been settled under the patronage of land holders; they have said that Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, are distinguished for the extent of their grants. I do not pretend to say, that these states have escaped the calamity of land speculation; that I will say however, that those of them, wherein land speculation did prevail the least, are the most flourishing. Can it be said indeed that it is through the means of land speculation that these states have attained the advantages which they now enjoy; their flourishing condition proves certainly the unconquerable spirit of industry and enterprize of their inhabitants, it proves that notwithstanding the shackles of land monopoly and hard bargains which was lying in the way of the yeomanry of these states, they have been able to reach by hard and persevering toil, the comforts of life and independence. Who did clear their land, and improve their farms but themselves? who paid the price of the purchase of their land, but themselves, was it necessary for their prosperity and that of their country, that they should pay eight or ten times more for the price of their land, than they would, if monopolisers had not stepped between them and the government of their country? The same agents observe also, page 30th that "in Pennsylvania, a complete system existed which to be sure hath produced embarrassments equally pernicious and distressing, to the settler and the land holder."—I suppose that the agents allude to the sale of the unappropriated lands of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the act of April 1792, situate north and north west of the rivers Ohio, &c. however, I beg leave to say that they are mistaken in giving the system as the cause of the embarrassments, the system was no more complex than what was absolutely necessary to provide for the accommodation of two classes of persons, to wit, those to whom it was more convenient to give money in the first place and labor after, and those that could better afford labor at first and money after; each class had their respective mode of commencing and completing their titles clearly devised, the consequence resulting from their neglect to perform certain conditions were amply provided for; a partition sufficient to prevent the rights of such persons as the law contemplated, from interfering or clashing had been erected. But this partition hath been partly thrown down by the irresistible force of divers land companies, combined together. I shall not relate at this moment the vexations and sufferings which the industrious and inoffensive actual settlers of Pennsylvania have borne and are daily experiencing from several land companies, I shall only say that the wolves have made a dreadful havoc among the lambs.

Again, Sir, I cannot believe that it is good policy to give away an immense property, nay, I believe it to be most dangerous to give it to a few families, the idea of grantees of large tracts of land, brings always to my recollection a multiplicity of other persons without lands, & without means of independence. When I look at a castle in Europe, I directly think of the degraded and wretched tenantry toiling hard to satisfy the luxuries of the proud *idler* who lives in it.

The extreme of wealth and poverty, mostly operates two evils, & these evils become still greater in a Republic, than any where else—was it not for the landed property being held by a few in Ireland, and were not the three fourths of the people of that country, tenants at will, their well known energy and spirit, would have enabled them long ago to effect a revolution, and ameliorate their fate.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBURARY 22.

WE are possessed of a Madrid Gazette of the 14th December, which contains a copy of the Spanish Manifesto, dated on the 12th of same month, respecting the war with Great Britain. It concludes with the King's determination to make war against Great-Britain, without the usual solemn declaration and publication, inasmuch as the English Cabinet began, and continues the war without declaring it. In general, it charges the latter with a predetermined hostility, and with deceiving Spain, with respect to its views. We shall, perhaps, publish a translation of this important paper in our next.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 20, 1805.

Present the MANAGERS, and House of Representatives, and the counsel of Judge Chase.

Thomas Hall, a witness on behalf of the Managers, was examined.

Mr. EARLY, one of the Managers, rose about 11 o'clock, and took a comprehensive view of the several charges contained in the articles of Impeachment, and the testimony adduced in their support. Having closed his remarks a short time before 2 o'clock.

Mr. CAMPBELL, likewise one of the Managers, followed him. Having spoken about an hour and a quarter, and closed the view of one branch of the subject, he stated that he felt indisposed, and asked the indulgence of a suspension of the trial before he proceeded to make his additional remarks.

The court adjourned for half an hour. Having resumed their sittings, Mr. Campbell's indisposition continuing, the court adjourned till the next day at ten o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Present the *managers*, attended by the House, and the *counsel* of Judge Chase.

The court was opened at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Campbell closed his remarks in a speech of about three quarters of an hour in length; and was followed by Mr. *Clark*, who spoke about a quarter of an hour and terminated the opening of the case on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hopkinson, counsel for Judge Chase, then made a speech of about three hours and a half in length, on that article of the impeachment which is founded on the trial of Fries; when the court rose at about three o'clock.

Mr. Fox's long expected History of the *House of Stuart*, says a late London print, has received its last revision from its distinguished author, and may therefore soon be expected for the press.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1805.

IN obedience to appointment, We the subscribers have endeavored to carry into effect the efforts of the benevolent residing call of the Father towards alleviating the distresses of the poor, in the late inclement weather—To both Houses of Congress we wish to return our warm acknowledgments and thanks, for their liberal and unsolicited aid. To our fellow citizens we feel a duty to account for receipts and expenditures and respectfully submit the following statement:—

	Dolls.
From the Senate we received,	93
From the House of Representatives,	92
And citizens,	260
	445
Subscription in beef to the amount of	11
Sugar and tea, do.	7

And five cord fire wood.

From which seventy-eight families containing two hundred eighty one individuals have been relieved with the following articles—

We purchased and delivered out nearly		33 cord fire wood,
Do.	Mollasses,	84 1-2 gallons
Do.	Meal.	165 3 4 bushels,
Do.	Ship bread,	24[illegible] pounds.
Do.	of beef,	183 do.

And of sugar and tea to the amount subscribed.

Griffith Coombe,
Henry Ingle,
George Blagden.

New-York, Feb. 15.

We learn by the arrival of the ship American Eagle, from Cadiz, that the fever which has so long afflicted that place, has entirely ceased, and the troops which had been placed as guards round the city to prevent the pestilence from extending its ravages into the interior, have been withdrawn; that the blockade of the port was still continued by the British and that the spirit of the Spaniards were much depressed at the idea of a war with England.

Mr. Baker, purser of the U. S. brig Syren, came passenger in the American Eagle, having obtained leave of absence, on account of the bad state of his health. He informs, that the Syren had arrived at Cadiz, to relieve the frigate Essex, which had sailed for Malta; that the blockade of Tripoli was still continued; that the blockading squadron had captured three Greek vessels, laden with wheat and bound to Tripoli; that commodore Preble, in the John Adams, was at Palermo, and was about to proceed for Naples, and from thence to this country; that the brig captured from the British for the breach of the blockade of Tripoli, had been converted into a vessel of war, and called the Scourge; and that she had proceeded from Palermo for Norfolk, under the command of lieutenant Izard, having lieut. Marcellin, and another officer, from the squadron on board; and that commodore Barron was sick at Malta.

New Orleans, Dec 22, 1804.

ANNIVERSARY.

Thursday last, the 20th instant being the anniversary of the receiving possession by the United States, of the Province of Louisiana, it was observed in this city with every demonstration of joy. The day was ushered in by a salute of 17 guns from Fort St. Charles, and immediately in the harbour displayed their colors. At 10 o'clock a salute was fired from the Cutter Louisiana; at 12, from one of the forts, and at sunset 17 guns were fired from fort St. Charles.

At 9 o'clock the houses were closed, and all business was suspended for that day.—The army of the United States, and the militia of the city were immediately in motion at their several parade grounds. At half after 11, the regular troops, under the command of Col. Freeman, and the marine corps, marched and formed on the public square in front of the Principal—immediately after the various volunteer corps of the city, under the command of Major Dorciere, appeared, and formed immediately in the rear of the regulars, after going through various evolutions, his Excellency Governor Claiborne, accompanied by Col. Freeman, appeared and reviewed the army and militia—and was pleased to express the highest satisfaction. After the review, the army and militia fired 17 rounds, in honor of the 17 states. The appearance of the army was truly martial, the accuracy with which they performed their various evolutions reflected credit on the soldiery, and did great honor to the Colonel commanding, and the other officers of the army. We cannot quit the review without attempting to do justice to the city battalion of volunteers, their military appearance, and the exactitude with which they went through all their evolutions, would not have done discredit to the army of our illustrious Washington, or that rigid disciplinarian, the Great Frederick of Prussia. The appearance of the city battalion mill have afforded infinite pleasure to every citizen who justly appreciates the value of a well organized militia, to a republican government.

About half after 12 the military being dismissed his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the militia, returned to the government house, where he was shortly after waited upon by the members of the legislative council; the judges of the supreme courts, and their officers; the officers of the army and marines; the officers of the Revenue Cutter; the captains of the vessels in harbor; a number of citizens, and many respectable strangers. After his excellency had received the felicitations of so respectable an assemblage, the company partook of an elegant collation, and a glass of choice wine, prepared for the occasion. The following toasts were then given by his excellency, which were received and drank with loud and repeated acclamations of approbation and applause.

1. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.
2. James Monroe, and Robert R. Livingston.
3. The territory of Orleans.
4. General Wilkinson and the Army of the United States.
5. Colonel Belchaise, and the Militia of the Territory.

The evening was closed by a splendid ball, at the public ballroom, which was honored with the presence of upwards of 100 of the fair of the territory.

This was a proud day for Louisiana—for 12 months has she labored under the foulest calumnies—her enemies; the enemies of the United States, and of liberty, have been industrious in circulating falsehoods to our prejudice. But this day, this auspicious day has repelled the charges with effect, and has done us justice in the eyes of this country and the world. Every heart beat with joy, and every countenance beamed patriotism and courage. It was difficult to determine whether joy for the event, or devotion to the government, preponderated; so strongly were they expressed in every face, that certain index to the heart. Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Americans, joined heartily together, held out the right hand of fellowship, and vied only in shewing their love of liberty and order. The day was spent in the utmost harmony—not an expression, not a gesture, but breathed order and good-will.—Fellow citizens, this day has confounded your enemies—the glad tidings of your patriotism will be conveyed to Congress in due time—and thus obtaining correct intelligence of your principles and devotion, you will be rewarded by being introduced into the second grade of government.

ATTENTION.

TEN or TWELVE Gentlemen who would wish to be accommodated during the next session of Congress in genteel style, and perfectly satisfactory to their wishes, now have an opportunity of engaging on reasonable terms.

Apply next door to Captain Birch's, in Stelles' Row, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. Monday and Tuesday next.

Washington, Feb. 22—3t

FOR SALE.

About 2000 young APPLE TREES, the proper size for planting, of the best grafted fruit and about 200 pear trees of the best selected fruit, also a few hundred Lombardy poplars of the largest size for transplanting.

For the fruit trees 18 cents each and for the poplars 12 cents each, will be required on delivery—Apply to the subscriber at Col. Forrest's farm, two miles from George town.

THOMAS McGRATH.

Feb, 22—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 2nd day of March next, at 4 o'clock, P M on the premises. Ten Acres of LAND and improvements, where the subscriber now resides, about one mile from the Eastern Branch bridge, on the upper road to Alexandria—the improvements a large two story frame house, with kitchen, stable and other convenient out houses, with an excellent spring of water thereon, and a good garden, a large quantity of fruit trees, of the best quality; the whole under a good post and rail fence. The terms of sale one third cash, one third in six months, the residue in twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security

MORRIS NEWMAN.

Feb. 22—3t

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers of the city of Washington, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Thompson, late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands, this 19th day of February 1805.

HENRY HERFORD } Administrators,
THOMAS HERTY }

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia will be sold at public sale on Monday the 11th day of March next at the house of Mr. Daniel Keely, tailor, at the Navy Yard, all the personal property of the late James Thompson, deceased; consisting of groceries, slops, household furniture, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All sums under twenty dollars, cash; for sums above that amount a credit of six months will be allowed upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Feb. 23—3t