as I have before mentioned, brought our country to the brink of ruin—of the reign of terror that preceded this revolution, I can ſpeak experimentally, having been threatened with impriſonment, and death, for my oppoſition to the party then in power. My wife and tender offspring were terrified with threats of my being executed for high treaſon, my eſtate confiſcated and they reduced from a comfortable competency, to poverty and want. By whom was this dreadful dilemma, this reign of terror produced? I anſwer by ſpeculators and their ſupporters. But a glorious revolution has been effected, not by force of arms; but, by the power of truth and reaſon, thoſe bloodleſs conquerors, more powerful than the ſword! In this revolution, my young friend from Virginia, before mentioned, bore a conſpicuous part, and remains a zealous ſupporter of the juſt principles, by which it was effected.

In the courſe of this debate, preaching has been mentioned. I do not mean to purſue that mode; but ſhall nevertheleſs mention a ſentence contained in that good old book, ſo frequently quoted, but whoſe excellent precepts are too little regarded. It is in the proverbs of Solomon, which my father frequently recommended to my peruſal, when but a little boy. The author mentions ſeveral great evils, which in that day were common amongſt men. I ſhall mention one great evil, which in modern days is common amongſt men; that is, for men after they become veſted with legiſlative or executive authority, to countenance, encourage, and ſanction by law, thoſe things which they reprobated in others when they were in power. Is not this obſervation verified in the United States at this time? We have reprobated the law of primogeniture in England, by which the land obtained under the feudal ſyſtem, is retained in a few hands; alſo, their chartered boroughs, monied ariſtocracies, &c. And are not we encouraging, and increaſing them? And have we not already heard within theſe walls, the alarming doctrine, that a charter, once granted, cannot be diſannulled?

In this happy country land is more equally divided, and it is evident that in theſe states where the land is divided into small farms, and generally occupied by the proprietors, it is in the highest state of cultivation, and most productive. But, Mr. Speaker, so long as the human species remains liable to corruption, and to be seduced by pride, and an insatiable thirst for riches and power; so long will individuals be striving to destroy this equilibrium, on which depends the peace, liberty, and happiness of mankind. To effect their evil purpose in the U. States, the most powerful engines are paper and land speculation. The latter of these, tho' more slow in its operation, is more certain and therefore more dangerous. It is, in my opinion, the most potent enemy we have to encounter, and most likely to produce in future ages, what God grant may never be the case in this land, a numerous train of poor tenants, coming in the most abject manner, to my lord Nightingale, my lord Scott, &c.

I did not expect, Mr. Speaker, that any member on this floor would have undertaken to support the principle of speculation, but, as that ground has been taken, and the highest authority in the U. States adduced to support it, viz. the purchase of Louisiana, it becomes necessary to analyze both the causes and effects of the two cases, and thereby discover what analogy or likeness they bear to each other—and first, let us enquire what led to the purchase of Louisiana? The best answer to this query will be found in the debates of a former Congress, wherein all the learning, talents and eloquence of divers members were strenuously exerted, and from the length of their speeches, I conclude exhausted, to prove the absolute necessity for the U. States to own the east side of the Mississippi, and the navigation thereof, alledging that it was the key and door of our western country; that we had nothing in our power to give as an equivalent by way of purchase; and therefore must take possession of it by force of arms. Was this the case with the New-England Yazoo speculators, at more than one thousand miles distance? Was it the key or door, through which it was necessary for them to transport the produce of their farms? Again let me ask, was Louisiana purchased as property only for the President and Senate who ratified the treaty; or for every free citizen of the U. States? I suppose the latter, in which opinion I am supported by a law of last session of Congress, declaring null and void all grants for land above five thousand acres to one person; from which it appears not to be intended as an article of speculation.

I shall dismiss this subject with observing, that the human mind must turn indignant, from a comparison of an act the most advantageous, the most laudable, and most praise-worthy that ever adorned the pages of American history; with an act universally acknowledged to have originated in fraud; and as such merits the detestation of every honest citizen. Yes, Mr. Speaker, when speculators shall be consigned to the contempt they justly merit—the purchase of Louisiana shall be recorded in the book of chronicles of the U. States, as chief of the noble acts of, and under the administration of that great and magnanimous benefactor of mankind, our present Chief Magistrate.

I shall now proceed to a brief investigation of the legality of the Yazoo Claims. It has been alledged that the legislature of Georgia had a right to convey the land now claimed by the N. England Mississippi company—Granted, had the sale been made honestly to the highest bidder, and upon the most advantageous terms for the benefit of the state; but not in the fraudulent manner in which the sale of the land now in dispute was made, wherein the legislature who passed the act were purchasers themselves. In this sentiment I am supported by the highest authority, (viz.) the Congress of the U. States, who have since the fraudulent, pretended act of Georgia on which the present claim is founded, purchased of said state the same tract of land; now if the sale to the Yazoo companies was just, and valid; it necessarily follows that any subsequent purchase by congress, must be invalid, fraudulent and unjust, and the U. States a party to that fraud.

Mr. Speaker, fully convinced that there is no legal claim, I beg the attention of the house to a brief investigation of the supposed equity of this claim. Our passions have been addressed by a member from Massachusetts (Dr Eustis) in behalf of thousands of innocent sufferers. From this great number one case has been selected, and from the ingenuity, and usual accuracy of the aforesaid member, there is no doubt but out of so great a number he has selected the one best adapted to his purpose. Let us analyse this case, and when reduced to first principles, see what claim there is in it to the equity and justice of this house. It is a widow, who we are told has lost 80,000 dollars—by what means? By her husband purchasing as much of this land at sixteen cents per acre, as amounted to upwards of sixty thousand dollars, thereby putting in the pockets of the original speculators more than fifty thousand dollars in one sale, giving about seven times the original price, for land yet in possession of the Indians—hence it appears that this purchase was not made with a view of settlement; but upon a principle of speculation—has this case a claim upon the equity of Congress? No more in my opinion than any other species of gambling, whereby a widow and children may have been injured in their property. Such cases indeed merit pity—but, if Congress undertakes to reimburse, every widow, whose husband has lost his property by gambling, we shall soon have an empty treasury. It is said there are innocent purchasers; none such in my opinion has been made appear; I believe there are very few, if any; and if any there be, having been injured by swindlers of their own state, to them, let them look for redress.

I shall now proceed to some remarks on the narrative of the predisposing causes, and sale of the land now in dispute, given by my worthy friend from Pennsylvania, to which from his usual accuracy, and correctness, I give full credit; and if in the course of my observations I should bring into view the conduct of any, who are gone from works, to future rewards, I beg the members of this house to bear in mind, that the conduct of deceased persons connected with the subject in dispute, was first brought into view, by the supporters of the resolution—to proceed, my worthy friend before mentioned (Mr. Findley) has not given us an abstruse clue, whereby we may unravel the mystery of iniquity; but, presented us with a fair, compleat, and finished portrait—he did not present us a key; but himself opened wide the door, and presented to our view the nefarious kennel, the pandora's box, that contained more evil in the same space, than was ever before known in the U. States; or, I hope ever will be!—He tells us that not the long legged speculators of the north came to Georgia; but, the speculators of Georgia, went to the state of Massachusetts; who were those speculators? the chief justice of the U. States, and a senator of the state of Georgia; does the exalted station of those speculators lessen the fraud? No, Mr Speaker, but in my opinion, greatly increases it; and proves beyond a doubt, that the southern and northern speculators acted in concert; and that for years they had been hovering over, and with eagle eye watching their destined prey; and as soon as the southern vultures found means to strike their horrid talons into it; knowing they could not in peace devour it in the south—they swiftly flew with it to their associates in northern regions, the farthest boundaries of the United States.

The foregoing portrait exposes clearly to view the whole transaction; and in my opinion fully removes the plea of ignorance; and clearly proves it to have been a long premeditated & preconcerted plan of the most fraudulent species of speculation that ever disgraced the annals of history. Upon the whole, it appears to me in so monstrous and horrid a shape, that I know of no name in modern language by which it can be properly described; I must therefore recur to the language of the ancients, and describe it under the similitude of the great Red Dragon, which St. John the Divine saw, having seven heads and ten horns, who, with his tail, drew down to the earth a third part of the stars of Heaven! Has not this been literally fulfilled in our land? Has not this horrid monster drawn down from a station where they once shone as stars of the first magnitude, a third part of those entrusted by the people with legislative or executive authority, even to the earth; insomuch that, deluded by the glittering appearance of worldly pomp and shew, and actuated by an insatiable thirst after earthly treasure; they have preferred their own emolument and the prospect of raising their posterity to opulence and power, to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the United States; as in the present case, betraying the trust reposed in them, and sacrificing the interests of their constituents at the shrine of fraudulent speculation. I shall conclude with fervent prayers on behalf of this beloved country that gave me birth, that the mighty Angel of Justice may speedily lay hold on this Dragon, bind him with a massy chain, and cast him into the bottomless pit, there to remain, not merely one thousand years, but forever and ever!

Before I sit down I shall observe, that notwithstanding I shall vote against the present resolution, if a resolution is introduced for the purpose of bringing in a bill appointing commissioners to investigate the different claims, and select just claims, and innocent sufferers' cases, if any such there be, with the proof thereof, to lay before Congress at their next session, in order to be then provided for and finally settled, such a bill shall have my support.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MACHINE
FOR CLEANING CLOVER SEED.

The ſubſcriber having obtained a patent for the ſaid machine, which muſt be deemed a very valuable invention and now ſolicits the patronage of a generous public. The machine is ſo conſtructed that it may be made to go by water, which will clean from thirty to forty buſhels per day; a permit for which may be had at the rate of 40 dollars. A permit for a horſe mill may be had at the rate of 30 dollars, which will clean in the neateſt manner from 10 to 18 buſhels per day. Hand mills are made by the ſubſcriber at the rate of 55 dollars which will clean from 4 to 7 buſhels per day, which depends greatly upon the dryneſs or dampneſs of the air. Permits for hand mills may be had for 16 dollars. The ſubſcriber alſo wiſhes to inform the public that he is a mill wright by occupation, and perſons wiſhing to have ſaid machine conſtructed in their mills upon application to him will have their work done in the beſt and niceſt manner; any ſuch applications will be duly attended to and the public approbation gratefully acknowledged by the public's

Humble ſervant,

MICHAEL ZORGER.

York county, Penn. Aug 30.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Navy Yard to the Capitol Hill, in the hotel lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Stelle, where he hopes to be favoured with a part of their patronage. It being a deſirable ſituation, and the conveniencies of the hotel excelled by none in the city. He therefore hopes to pleaſe thoſe that call upon him in every inſtance.

WILLIAM R. KING.

Auguſt 30—tf.

FLOWER ROOTS.

THEO: HOLT has for ſale at his Nurſery Garden the following Flower Roots imported by him laſt ſpring, but came too late then to offer them for ſale, conſiſting of,

Double Yellow Hyacinths,
Red do.
Blue, do.
White, do.
Polyanthus Narciſſus of ſorts,
Double Roman, do.
Fine mixed Tulips,
Large Double Jonquils,
Crown Imperials, &c. &c.

Waſhington city, Aug. 26—w6t

Lands for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Calvert county—the ſubſcribers will ſell at public auction at the houſe of Mr. James Duke, at Prince Frederick Town in the county aforeſaid on the 29th day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the next fair day—ALL the real eſtate of captain Walter Smith late of ſaid county deceaſed, conſiſting of the following tracts of land.

The tract on which the ſaid captain Smith reſided, containing 1225 1-8 acres lying on the river Patuxent, bounded on the weſt by ſaid river, and on the ſouth and eaſt by a fine navigable creek called St. Leonards, ſo that a ſhort fence will encloſe the whole land—the ſoil of this tract is equal to any on Patuxent either for farming, planting, or grazing; and in their ſeaſon a great abundance of fine fiſh and oyſters may be had either from the river or creek.

One other tracts of land in the Foreſt, about two miles from the former, containing 627 1-2 acres. The greater part of which is covered with hickory, cheſnut, and oak wood, and a great proportion of Swamp land, which at a trifling expence might be converted into valuable meadow.

One other tract of 536 1-2 acres lying on Cheſapeake Bay, bounded on the eaſt by ſaid bay and on the north by a creek called Parker's creek; on this tract there is a very fine ſalt marſh, a quantity of fine meadow land, and abundance of timber.

It is thought needleſs to give a fuller deſcription of thoſe lands, as it is preſumed no one will purchaſe without firſt viewing them. And on application to Mr. John Turner who lives adjoining the firſt mentioned tract he will ſhew the different tracts as well as the plats of the ſame.

Theſe different tracts will be ſold in a body or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe: The purchaſers to give bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity for the purchaſe money to be paid in three equal annual payments the whole intereſt to be paid yearly. And on the ratification of the ſale by the court and a full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaſers agreeable to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

JO. WILKINSON,
JOHN TURNER, } Commiſſioners.
JAMES HEIGHE.

July 31—wtſ

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

It would be a useful, and certainly a not unpleasant task, to form a selection from the best poets, of those sentiments and delineations, which paint in the most glowing colors, and exhibit in the most captivating forms, the honors and triumphs of liberty. Such a work would be admirably fitted for our schools, and most happily calculated to implant the earliest and the most durable impressions of the value of freedom. It would hold up to imitation the characters and actions of the illustrious benefactors of mankind, who have never suffered their personal views to interfere with the good of their country. It would shew that the most direct road to immortality is the performance of great and good actions; and that those only command the love of future ages who have been eminently good as well as eminently great. Such selections committed to memory, would in future life be a constant incentive to patriotic exertions. Were such a selection made, no writer would furnish extracts more worthy of notice than Akenside. Who can read the following splendid tribute to the virtues of Brutus, without allowing that the poet possessed a soul equal to the patriot!

Look then abroad through nature to the range
Of planets, ſuns, and adamantine ſpheres,
Wheeling unſhaken thro' the void immenſe,
And ſpeak, O man! does this auſpicious ſcene
With half that kindling majeſty dilate
Thy ſtrong conception, as when Brutus roſe
Refulgent from the ſtroke of Cæſar's fate
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and ſhook his crimſon ſteel,
And bad the father of his country hail!
For, lo! the tyrant proſtrate on the duſt!
And Rome again is free!

The New-Orleans Gazette of Friday June 21, ſays, "that for three days paſt we have had a continual rain, and a ſtrong wind from E. S. E. which laſt night blew almoſt to a ſtorm. The injury ſuſtained by the Weſt country boats, principally from Kentucky, is immenſe—ſeveral boats were ſunk—ſome nearly filled, and their cargoes floated out—whilſt thoſe who attempted to unload, got their produce ſeriouſly injured by the rain. This ought to be a ſolemn leſſon to adventurers to ſtore up their cargoes immediately on their landing, and not truſt them to the mercy of the river and weather.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Margaret Capt. Gardiner, from Rotterdam, with two hundred and forty German paſſengers, all of whom have paid their paſſage.

Phil. pap.

Arrivals at New-York bring London advices to the 12th of August.

A change in the British ministry has at length taken place, and the Addington party have been completely ousted. A report was in circulation, but not generally credited, that lord Nelson had fallen in with the combined fleets near the Canary Islands, and after an obstinate engagement, in which both the Spanish admiral and his lordship were killed, the British obtained the victory.

Talleyrand is said to have died at Milan of an apoplectic fit—200,000 French troops were in motion on the French coast, and 2,000 vessels were lying in the road.

Marshal Lasnes had been appointed commander of the army of England. Bonaparte was at Verona on the 17th of June. Lord Sidmouth had retired from the ministry. The articles of Impeachment against lord Melville had been presented in the House of Commons, and his trial was expected to come on immediately after a short adjournment of Parliament. Madame Jerome Bonaparte has been safely delivered of a son.

We are inclined to think an error has been committed by the New-York Editor, and that the foreign advices do not come down to a later period than the 12th of July.

GENOA, June 10.

The conſtituted authorities of Lucca, at the ſitting of the 4th June, paſſed a decree, to be offered to the people for their acceptance, in which it is declared, 1ſt, that his Majeſty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, be requeſted to give a new conſtitution to Lucca, and to eſtabliſh the government in the family of a prince excluſively of a female ſucceſſion. 2d. That the Apoſtolical Roman religion ſhall be maintained, the independence of the ſtate and the national repreſentation ſhall be preſerved, and equality of rights & of liberty civil and apoſtolical; that titles and privileges of birth ſhall be excluded with exception only of the reigning family; that primogenitures and entails ſhould be aboliſhed; that public ſervices and truſts ſhould be conferred only upon citizens of Lucca, excepting in the judicators, and finally the payment of the public debt ſhould be ſecured.

CHARLESTON, August 2[illegible].

The brig Eliza, capt. Taylor, arrived this morning, in 32 days from Malaga.

Off Gibraltar, on the 21st July, capt. Taylor spoke a Portuguese 74, and an American brig from the Streights. The master of the latter vessel informed, that the Commodore of the American squadron had concluded a PEACE with the TRIPOLITANS; but upon what terms capt. Taylor could not learn.

KINGSTON, July 29.

His honor the lieutenant governor has been pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation bearing date the 23d inſt. allowing that "as the general ſcarcity of proviſions which prevails throughout the iſland, and the exigency of the caſe requires it," certain other articles and things not enumerated in the proclamation of the 20th May, ſhall be permitted to be imported until the 31ſt day of December next, viz. ſheep, hogs, poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, fruit, and all kinds of fiſh, flour, corn, corn meal, bread, rice, peas, and lumber of every deſcription, in veſſels belonging to neutrals and other ſtates in amity with Great-Britain.

A Brewery for Sale.

BY virtue of an authority given to the ſubſcriber will be ſold upon the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 21ſt day of October next at the hour of twelve, Lot numbered 10 in ſquare eaſt of ſquare numbered 88 in the city of Waſhington; upon this lot are a malt houſe and kiln, a dwelling houſe of four rooms, to which is attached the brew houſe, containing a copper of 6[illegible] gallons and another of 100 gallons, a maſhing tun, at preſent down, a working tun and a number of hogſheads; alſo a ſmall granary with cellar room for ſixty rum hogſheads—the ſtanding works are convenient and the whole may be put in complete repair for 500 dollars. Annexed to the brewery is a good horſe mill. A wharf may be extended from it at a ſmall expence, to receive wood and grain, and beer may be conveyed from it by water to all the more populous parts of the city and George-Town. The above property is extremely deſirable in all reſpects to a perſon wiſhing to go into the brewing line.

The terms of ſale are, the purchaſe money to be paid one half in ſix and the other in nine months. For which payments ſecurity will be expected. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes will pleaſe apply to Dr. Counningham reſiding thereon.

MARSHAM WARING.

Sept. 2—tdot

ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
Man and Horſe.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and particularly thoſe travelling to the City of Waſhington, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment oppoſite the Branch Bank of the United States, where travellers ſhall be well accommodated on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THOMAS THORPE.

July 3—1awtf.

I will ſell upon a liberal credit, the following valuable property.

MY plantation on St. Charles's branch containing 800 acres, about three miles from Upper Marlbro, and not more than one from Patuxent River.

Few plantations in Prince George's County combine greater advantages, or flatter an induſtrious man with better proſpects of profit.

The ſituation of the dwelling houſe is elevated, pleaſant and remarkably healthy—The ſpring water, fine and abundant—The arrable land, extremely favorable to the growth of Tobacco, Corn and all kinds of ſmall grain. The meadows, ſure to remunerate, are extenſive, and with proper management will produce two hundred tons of Hay annually—This plantation abounds with fire wood, rails and fine timber, ſo diſtributed that little labor is required in making the neceſſary repairs, and much can be ſpared in the vicinity of a good market towards refunding the purchaſer his money. In 1803 it produced 28,000 lb. of tobacco, with only 11 hands, the product would have been greater the next year, but for the ſucceſſion of uncommon freſhets. The dwelling, out houſes, four tobacco houſes and four quarters, are in good repair, and the plantation abounds with fruit trees.

The purchaſer may be furniſhed with the negroes on it, about 20 in number, twelve of whom are working hands and of them eleven are men. Mules, horſes, about ſixty head of cattle, a waggon, a cart and every neceſſary for carrying on ſaid plantation.

Strawberry Hill, containing 180 acres within two miles of Upper Marlbro, on the poſt road leading from thence to the City of Waſhington. The ſoil is remarkably fertile and nearly one third may be made good meadow. The buildings are ſufficient for a ſmall family, who, with care and induſtry would be ſure to reap, on land, ſo congenial to the growth of tobacco, corn, ſmall grain and graſs the full benefit of their labor.

Its ſituation renders it a pleaſing retreat to a gentleman of fortune, diſpoſed to take the advantages it promiſes to health, and amuſe himſelf with the cultivation of a ſmall rich plantation, in a genteel neighborhood, at the diſtance of about 12 miles from the ſeat of the general government, to which the road is very level, and nearly equal to a turnpike.

Four hundred acres of land about 3 miles from Hancock in Waſhington County Maryland. About 40 acres of this land is cleared, and a ſmall houſe on it; the balance heavily timbered, well watered and level, the poſt road from Hancock to Allegany paſſes through it; near the road about the centre of the land is a fine ſpring, well calculated to turn a ſaw mill, or to carry on a Diſtillery; timber may be eaſily taken from this land to Hancock, and from thence floated to the city of Waſhington, where it always commands a handſome price.

1 Lot in the City of Waſhington, ſq. 65[illegible] No 12 fronting 173 feet 7 inches on South North Street, and 55 feet 3 inches on half Street Weſt.

WM D. BEANS.

Upper Marlbro, July 10—10tw.