from its contravening those provisions. This is a weighty and vital objection. The slow yet equitable method known to the constitution of Georgia of laying off new counties, granting out the lands, and when they were appropriated and settled, laying off and settling others, was ill suited to the gigantic rapacity of the assembly of 1795 and their ravenous accomplices, who grasped at every acre within the nominal limits of the state, whether covered by Indian titles, or whether those claims were extinguished. [Here Mr. Randolph read a copious extract from the act of Georgia above mentioned, in support of what he had advanced.] The committee will see that the whole of this act, so far from being an abandonment of the rights of the state, goes on the ground of asserting and supporting them. It recognises every principle and every fact (the withdrawing of the purchase money excepted, which was posterior to it) contained in these resolutions. Can they then be subversive of the rights of Georgia? Gentlemen of the most tender consciences in relation to state rights, have but the alternative of declaiming against the act of 1795, or against the act of 1796—of justifying the assembly of 1795, or supporting that of 1796.

(Mr. R. here read the fifth resolution.)

"That a subsequent legislature of an individual state, has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of such state, nor of the United States." Can there be a more undeniable position?

(Mr. R. here read the sixth resolution.)

"That the aforesaid act of the state of Georgia (the rescinding act) was forbidden neither by the constitution of that state, nor by that of the United States:" If it were thus forbidden, it may easily be shewn.

(Mr. R. here read the seventh resolution.)

"That the claims of persons derived under the aforesaid act, (the corrupt act) of the 7th of January 1795, are recognised neither by any compact between the United States, and the state of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government:" This fact, although none will venture openly to contradict it, has not been sufficiently attended to, or understood. I must beg leave in answer to the objection of some gentlemen here, to repeat what was advanced by me in a former discussion of the subject. Georgia ceded this territory to us subject to certain specified claims—arising under Great Britain—under Spain—and under her Bourbon act, as it is commonly called, which has no relation to any of the yazoo acts as they are termed. For these claims we have stipulated to provide, moreover paying her a certain sum out of the first proceeds of the lands, as a consideration for the grant. Besides the above mentioned claims there were others not recognised by, or provided for in our compact. In relation to these Georgia gives a reluctant assent, (which is to be inferred as well from the expressions which are used in the treaty, as from the declaration of the commissioners on both sides) that we may apply, not exceeding five millions of acres to quiet other claims, generally, without specifying what they are: the appropriation not to exceed the amount, above and to be made within six months from the ratification of the compact, or to revert back to Georgia. Among the claims of this vague description may be ranked those of the Virginia and South Carolina yazoo companies (under the act of Georgia of 1789, & those arising under the corrupt act of 1795.) We are at liberty therefore to give these reserved five millions of acres to either, or to both, of these descriptions of conflicting claimants, but we are certainly not bound to bestow an acre on one of them, either by compact with Georgia, or by our own act of appropriation. When that act passed it was at the close of our session; there was not time to investigate any of these claims. It was then understood that some of them were equitable and not founded in corruption. If we had not then made the appropriation, the term within which we were permitted to make it, would have elapsed before the next session of Congress. We therefore made the appropriation, in the same general terms of our compact with Georgia, pledging ourselves to none, whilst we thereby reserved the right of examining and recompensing all, in case they should thereafter be found to deserve it. The day of investigation having arrived, you are invited to decline it altogether and hold that the reservation of the right to give, is converted by some political magic into a duty, and that too by those who propose to give nothing to the companies of 1789, although their claim is embraced by the general provision of our compact with Georgia, and by the terms of our act of appropriation, as much as the claims of the companies of 1795. The appropriation, like the compact, referring to neither of them, expressly, but to claims *other* than those English, Spanish, and Georgian claims, (under the Bourbon act) before mentioned. The position of the seventh resolution, that these claims are recognised neither by any compact between us and Georgia, nor by any act of our own being thus undeniably established the conclusion, in my mind, irresistibly follows from it, and from the preceding facts and principles, "That no part of the five millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quieting claims to the lands, ceded by the state of Georgia to the United States and appropriated by the act of Congress passed at their last session, ought to be appropriated to quiet, or compensate, any claims, derived under any act, or pretented act, of the state of Georgia, passed, or alledged to have been passed, during the year 1795."

I cannot perceive the ground on which the opposition to these resolutions has been made. Altho' some have denied and others have evaded some of their positions, they have been generally admitted as true. The objection that they trench upon the rights of the states, seems too futile to justify the opposition they have received.—That they are inapplicable to the subject before us, would appear yet less cause for the warmth with which they have been attacked. It is their bearing upon that question, it is their vital connexion with the bill, which seems to constitute the strong objection to them. Gentlemen cannot deny them: they see that they cannot pass the bill before you, if they enter up their concurrence with them on your journals—they therefore move to postpone. Be it so. But if they pass the bill in question, they do an act which whole ages of political penance will never atone. I have during the whole course of this discussion listened with profound attention, and the words expediency and policy alone have reached my ears. But I cannot comprehend that expediency which would countenance fraud, nor the policy which would foster corruption. During the agitation of this question, in every different shape which it has assumed, I have acted as my conscience and principles impelled me. It will be a source of never failing self-gratulation that I have done so, as it would have been of remorse had I done otherwise. Whatever be its ultimate fate, it has already abundantly appeared that party spirit, personal influence, and a domineering majority, of which we have so frequently heard, have no existence within these walls but as engines of debate. Such at least is the state of one side of the House. Persons of every political description are marshalled in support of these claims; we have have had to contend against the bear of the arctic and the lion of the torrid zone. I have only to wish that those gentlemen who are our opponents may on returning among their constituents, feel the same pleasure on meeting them which I shall feel; and which I am sure is anticipated by those with whom I have the honor of acting, on this occasion.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE.

The following

City Lots,

On A Liberal Time,

Upon Security, viz.

LOTS—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in square No. 919.—Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16, in sq. No. 933. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, & 16, in sq. No 986. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in square No. 1042. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, in square No. 1066.

Apply to CHARLES MINIFIE, Washington City, or to RICHARD C. JONES, at Philadelphia.

Washington, August 3—tf.

N.B. C. M. has sundry other lots for sale or ground rent (on easy terms to improvers,) and in eligible situations.

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE in the the city of Washington, situate on that beautiful ridge north east of the Seven Buildings, on I street, Lot No. 3, square 106, at present occupied by Mrs. Scott. Possession may be had the 1st of August next. Under said house is a good dry cellar, on the back of the lot is a stable, and near the premises a pump of most excellent water.

Enquire of Mrs Scott, or of the subscriber, High street at Doctor John Beatty's George Town.

ABSALOM JOY.

June 29——tf

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

Taylor,

Has removed to the house above Mr. Rhodes (late Lovel's) Hotel, near the President's Square.

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post, will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16——tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, August 10.

The importance and length of the foreign intelligence, which we have lately detailed, has excluded much original matter, to which we shall now pay particular attention.

We commence, in the paper of this day, a series of letters addressed to the Legislatures of the respective states, on subjects of great importance. Though addressed to the legislatures, they are equally meant for the people. Indeed, this season is chosen for their publication, in the hope that in selecting proper candidates, some attention will be paid to the important views submitted. All reference to party topics have been carefully avoided; and it is hoped that the federal prints, as well as the republican, which feel a zeal in promoting the great interests of the country, will aid the contemplated effects of these productions by extending their circulation.

In a late number of the National Intelligencer notice was taken of a paragraph in the New-York Evening Post, *substantially* charging Mr. Jefferson with being the author of the address to the king of Great-Britain presented by Congress in the year 1775. It declares the Address to have been "*drawn up by the same immortal Jefferson,*" who drew the declaration of Independence; and afterwards says "*we may with strict truth assert that this address was, at any rate, signed by Thomas Jefferson, in his own hand writing.*"

Considering these declarations as equivalent to a declaration that Mr. Jefferson was the author of the address, we pronounced

It false that Mr. Jefferson ever *drew* such a paper; or *signed* such a paper drawn by another.

The substance of this assertion is true; but the form is erroneous. We, therefore, consider it proper while we declare the former, to acknowledge the latter.

The circumstances attending this transaction are these:—By recurring to the printed journals of Congress it will be found, that on the 3d of June, 1775 a committee, consisting of Messrs Dickinson, Johnson, Rutledge, Jay and Franklin, were appointed to draft the address. This committee reported the form of an address on the 19th of that month, which was agreed to on the 8th of July following. On the 21st of June, two days after the report, Mr. Jefferson took his seat in Congress. A warm debate arose on the address, of which Mr. Dickinson was the author and the strenuous advocate; and it was agreed to solely with a view to conciliation; its friends promising, that unless it was satisfactorily answered, they would cordially unite with the friends of vigorous measures. When agreed to, according to the practice of Congress previous to the declaration of independence, *it was, as a matter of form, signed by all the members, and of course by Mr. Jefferson.* There was, therefore, a verbal incorrectness in declaring that he did not sign it. This error arose from an unacquaintance with the form of signature then used, from a knowledge that that Mr. Jefferson had no part in drawing the address, and that he was merely an individual member of Congress.

We make this statement exclusively for the purpose of correcting a verbal error, which the distortion of party might hereafter make an unjust use of. The substance of our first declaration remains unshaken. Indeed the additional facts we have stated confirm it. The address was not drawn by Mr. Jefferson; and it was no otherwise signed by him but as matter of form, which implies no approbation of it. We venture to add that the sentiments it expresses were not his at the time it was drawn

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Legislatures of the respective States.

LETTER FIRST.

IN a period of peace and prosperity, the public attention is naturally directed to your deliberations. The United States have heretofore, in a great degree, been contending for their existence as an independent nation. Having claimed her rank among the nations of the earth, she has happily vanquished all the obstacles which a mistaken interest had opposed. Rising above all these, she now occupies the commanding eminence merited by the purity of her principles and the virtuous direction of her resources. Bold in these principles, and fortified by increasing power, she has nothing to fear from the violence or the intrigue of her external enemies. Indeed most of those nations, who, from the force of early prejudice, from ignorance or from ambition, have heretofore indicated marks of hostility or distrust, have yielded to a more enlightened and liberal policy, and have at length perceived that mutual benefit will be the result of an interchange of good offices. What share of this amicable spirit is owing to the wise conduct of those who administer the general government, and what part of it arises from the force of events, we shall not pretend to say. All that is necessary for us to know is that we have a government that, profitting of the circumstances that spring up, uses them to promote a permanent good understanding with foreign nations. Under the auspices of such motives and talents, we may confidently rely on a continuance of peace and external prosperity.

The security of these great objects is the duty of the national government. To promote the interior interests is the great duty of the governments of the states. While the former are in hazard, it is right that every resource should be engaged towards their attainment. Once secured, other objects, worthy of the best patriotism, offer themselves for accomplishent.

For the accomplishment of these objects the propitious season has arrived; and let me add that season too, which, if neglected, may never return. Need I awaken your minds to a sense of their importance? Their accomplishment involves the intelligence, the morals, the republicanism, the wealth and the strength of the nation. These, your national government may protect, but it cannot create; and such is the structure of our political institutions that a decay of *state* virtues, will necessarily produce a destruction of the whole superstructure that rests upon them.

People of America! By the regard you feel for your children, by your attachment to liberty, by your abhorrence of tyranny, by the honorable pride inspired on contemplating the great prospects before you in case your resources be efficiently developed, I conjure you to ponder on the advice, which a duty as pure as your own hearts, prompts me to offer. I feel that I possess no *peculiar* claims to give the advice. Age has neither sprinkled my brow, nor wisdom showered on me her choice endowments. But I ever have felt an ardent love of my country, since my understanding has been capable of appreciating the value of liberty; and I trust this affection after constituting the solace of my life, will descend with me to the grave. It is not because America is *my* country, that *I love her*; but it is because SHE IS FREE.

The committee of the English House of commons appointed to examine the Corn Laws have reported, that no less a sum than thirty millions sterling has been paid for grain imported into that country during the last thirteen years.

The population in the Russian Empire increases with great rapidity. Every where the births surpass the deaths, at least one third. During the year 1803, in one of the provinces of the extensive Empire, viz. Jaroslaw, were born 15,895 boys, and 14,522 girls; and of both sexes, died only 17,152 individuals; the births were therefore by 13,264 more numerous than the deaths.

By a recent inquiry into the state of mendicity in and round the city of London, it appears that the number of beggars, including their children, exceeds 13,000, and that they collect from the public, in the streets, about 100 000l. annually. The present average charge on the rental of England and Wales for the support of the poor amounts to 4s. 6d. in the pound.

Shad and herring fishery.

Of this valuable and abundant source of employment and riches to the inhabitants of the borders of Hudson river, some notice should be taken. The last season has proved uncommonly favorable to the fishermen in the vicinity of this city. In one net no less than 40,000 shad have been taken, which have been for 3 to 6 dollars per 100. Innumerable quantities of herring have also been caught. At one fishing place 41,000 were taken at a single tide. The value of the whole number of herring taken in the season is probably equal to half that of the shad. These fisheries occupy large numbers of people in the river, besides those employed in dressing, salting and packing them, as well as the coopers in furnishing casks; and form an important article of exportation. Perhaps 50 nets are usually owned or employed in the limits of Hudson. These, allowing them to be tolerably succesful; say taking 20,000 shad each, at the lowest rate of 3 dollars per 100, would produce 30,000 dollars; and computing the value of the herring at half that of the shad, would be found to draw from the bosom of the river in about two months no less than 45,000 dollars. If the fisheries on the other parts of the river were equally productive, the Hudson might well be esteemed an inexhaustible fountain of wealth. *Bee.*

The Theatre Francaise, Rue de la Loi, at Paris, will be shut up for three months, during which period it will be improved in such a manner, that according to the plan of the National Institute, when finished, no other theatre in the world will surpass it in beauty and convenience. The first nation upon earth, possessing the first talents upon earth, in every branch of the useful or pleasing sciences; equally great in its civilisation, as proud of its liberty; must have the best, and be the first in every thing, in its theatres, as well as in its museums. *Publiciste.*

To procure our legislative corps more respect, and make our representative system approach to that of England, no citizen can in future fill the place of a legislator, if he does not possess landed property of the yearly income of six thousand livres (250l.)

Journal de Defenseurs.

Boston, August 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Last evening we received, by the ship Sachem, arrived at Porland, from Liverpool, London Papers to the 13th June, five days later than before received from that quarter.—We find after a short perusal of them, that Mr. PITT meets with a powerful opposition, in the House of Commons.—On the subject of the National Defence, on the 11th June, he introduced a bill for the augmentation of the public force.—The combined oppositions were rallied to oppose going into committee on this bill, and on the question, *shall the Speaker leave the chair?* the numbers were

For it	219
Opposed to it	159
Ministerial majority	40

Among the opposition were, Mr. Addington, Mr. Fox, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Gray, &c. The Courier of the 13th, mentions that Mr. Pitt's majority was increasing.

We do not notice the occurrence of any military or naval event of importance to cisatlantic readers.

Mr. Livingston, received his passport, and left London on the 8th, upon his return to Paris. It is said that his departure was sooner than he wished or expected, and that he was not so very anxious that his passport should have been sent to him so soon. Besides the dinner given to him by Mr. Fox, Mr. Livingston was entertained by sir William Pulteney, and sir Francis Baring. Both these dinners had reference, in all probability, to the concerns and connections which the two baronets have with America.—Sir W. Pulteney has large estates in Kentucky; sir Francis Baring is the agent for paying the American dividends. The visit of Mr. Livingston to this country is still unexplained. According to public rumour he came to state some circumstances which Mr. Fox deemed advisable to communicate to his majesty's ministers. It is added that Bonaparte has expressed his willingness to consent to an arrangement with respect to Malta, if we will acknowledge the new imperial government. With respect to that acknowledgment, we know not how that would or ought to stand in the way of peace; but whether the keeping of Malta would of itself be deemed an adequate security to this country, after the language, menaces, preparations, and intrigues of France against us, during peace, is a point which it would be premature to discuss at present.

CHARLESTON, July 26.

In consequence of information given to the officers of the Revenue, stating that a schooner called the Eliza, alias the Divina Pastora, commanded by a man named Bernard Johnson, had been fitted out in this port, and was intended to be converted into a French privateer;