North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plansof fairdelightful peace. Unwarp'd by party rage, tolive like brothers.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 18054

No. 317.

Pazoo Speculation.

The following is Mr. Randolph's second Speech, on the subject of the Yazoo Claim, which has but lately made its superrance. No apology will be expected for laying it before our readers:

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

House of Representatives. Saturday, Feb. 1.

Mr. J. RANDOLPE said, that, as well as his extreme indisposition and excessive hoarseness would permit, he would lay before the house some observations on the various objections which had been urged against the amendment of his worthy and respectable colleague, (Mr. Clarite) for such he was in every point of view. He complained of disingenuous and unfair practices on the part of some of his opponents. They had undertaken to argue upon a supposed admission of his friend and himself, that the act of 1705 created a contract between the state of Georgia and the grantees therein named. This (said he) is nothing less than begging-or rather, a flagrant robbery of the question. We arry that any contract has been, or could be made under such einermotances, that froud is a basis on which a contract eannot be creeted. Gentlemen must drive in this moress of corruption. stronger piles of argument and counder reasoning, before they can build a Stalt-House of conclusion upon it. Tis a quagmire ever which they cannot pass; and in their awkward attempts to get around it, they confens, even whilst the , affect to deny, its existence. Fraud has rendered it without bettem. The act of 1796 is at on e declaratory of that fraud, and the highest possible evidence of the fact. The claimants and their advocates themselves concede it, when they cling to the report of the Com missioners, by which it is expressly affirmed, and which explicitly declares, that ' their title cannot be subforted.' And when they come into this house with that report in their hands, and whine and cringe for our bounty, do they not abandon all pretentions to title? Yes, the advocutes of these clams are compelled to acknowledge the fraud, and yield the ground of contract. How else can they justify their own fraud and injustice in stripping fair confractors with a good tille, of seven eights of their rightful and bonu file purchase This point cannot be kept too much

in right, nor too strongly insisted on. The venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Findley) whenhe gave inhisr cantation of his last year's chiains by his whice, told you that ! Gen. Washington's message had not telerence to the francischery of the act of 17.3. He considered it as the territory in mession. Be it so. Was that zorice to subsequent prochasers, or not? How will the Intheman reconcile this incoming fier? Within the disputed limits but ween the federal government and Georgias five sixths of this top New Ingland company's purchas were compromised, besides Lat valuable part of the Georgia company's grant, contained in the for of the Alibama and Tombigbee. The United States contended the the country west of the Catahorlice, and south of a parallel of nitude, which should intersect it mouth of the Yazoo river, never costituted a part of Georgiathat it was within the limits of the profice of West Morida, from which bing severed, by the peace of 1733 became vested in the confederacy. and not in the state to which it happened to be contiguous. The far greater part of the grant to the Georthe Mississiphi company is embraced Minin these limits: the purchase of the New England company is stated, by themselves, to have been mad. from that company, twelve month after the President's pessage. The gentleman from Pennivivania, himself, considers this message as a forheal annumeration of theadverse clain of the United States to the land in question, and, in the same breath aversthat the New En land company, the subsequent purchasers of tha l very land, were ignoral of any defect of title in the stat of Georgia,

or the grantees under her. How will he reconcile this?

ced into this debate, the names of two fiersons; one of them at that

The same gentleman has introducerned in the transaction of 1795. Both these gentlemen are no more.* Private character, always dear, always to be respected, seems almost canonized by the grave. When that day, is too notorious to be de interion. nied. That year senator, were half now here, would disdain to deny it. Herown, but was a somely true, in least, was not in the catalogue of there are of Com, a, all not origin [Mr. W. Findley.] He was a mem- I was effect, to re win the vite which voted the appropriation for downs. The direction of them a of corruption feel confident in their

(Dr. Enstis,) Las said, that the claimants from his state had no notice of the fraud, " that he knows they had not"-[Dr. Eustis appeared by taken him, for I took down the words -" I know they had not" -Sir. I would ask that gentleman, whence arises the proverbial difficulty of procuity of knowing one?

Dr. Eustis rose to explain. If he had said that he knew the claimants had not a knowledge of the fraud, he had said too much. It was impossiwas known or passing in the mind of the was resident and conversant with those concerned in the transaction, it was the subject of general conversation, and if there had been any knowledge or report of the kind, he thought, it must have come to his knowledge -but he also recollected to have stated at the time, that this circumstance did not depend on the knowedge or epinion of an individual As the price paid for the land preluded any idea or benef that the

* Jugde Wilson and Gen. Gunn,

ledge of the fraud.

purchaser could have had any know-

acts which I am about to mention I he who had it said he did not take it. | and as the British treaty and the Yaare derived from such a source, [Gentlemen, replied the honest trades- 1 200 were made to stand or fall togethat I could almost pledge myself! man, what you say may be all very ther, in 1795, so the Creek treaty for their truth : When the agent of | true, but, at the same time, I know, | and the Yazeo are to stand or fall totime, a Judge of the Supreme Court the Georgia Mississiffi company that between you, I am robbed. And gether in 1805 - But those who hold of the United States, the other a Se- | (under whom the New England land | such precisely is our case. The | out this threat to the members from nator from the state of Georgia; | company claim) arrived in the eas- | robbery has been attempted, and the | Georgia, should know them better, who he tells us, were deeply con. I tern states, he had great difficulty in goods have been shifted from the should be told that they are made of disposing of his body. The rumour | thief to his accomplices and abettors; | the sternest stuff of republicanism, of the fraud by which it was acquired | but they were caught in the fact - | and can neither be coaxed nor intihad gone before him. People did | and we have arrested the thieves and | midnted out of their principle. Of not like to vest their money in this the receivers, and the goods; and I those who talk of the western lands new Mississiphi school. It accord. I hope sir, we shall not permit the being acquired for nothing, I would men go hence, their evil deeds ingly applied to some leading men of parties, whether original grantees ask if that be an argument for throw-should follow them, and for me, wealth and intelligence, offering to who took it, or subsequent purchabiling them away upon flagitious men? should follow them, and for me, | wealth and intelligence, offering to | they might sleep oblivious in their | some as high as 200,000 acres, to | tombs. But if the mouldering ashes | others less, for which they were neiof the dead are to be raked up, let it the r to pay money, nor hass their panot be for the furtherance of injus- | pr, but were to stand on his books tice. In every stage of the discus- | a purchasers, at so much per acre. sion, whilst I have kept my eye | These were the decay links to bring | steadily fixed on the enormity of the | the ducks and goest into the nee of act of 1795, I have lest sight of the permation. On the fain of these agents. Since, however, some of | persons, under the idea that men of them have been mentioned, it may their information would not risque terest which they took in the busi- pact of return-others remised to thers of the act of 1795. [General] the Yesse lettery and have drawn Gunn.] By the Assembly which | blanks. And the see on, are the inpassed it, he was, at the same ses. Infernt parcheses by whom we are sion re elected to the Senate of the hostet : purch core we heat drive, who United States, for six years thereaf- | n - frad unite ing. and n = r can ter. It is equally true, Mr. Speaker, | b | call I refer for our : the vice pan. that the notorious British treaty, was it is of pertition : and in what do And as the Yares speculation, then I devor the pendeling remarks canscarried through the British treety, a man ? The meminin was propornow it seems that the adherents of the mid to the risk. As a richary your

some noble qualities. Hypocrisy, at | where of having on the western, his views. The coupling together of the energy it was but don Phila-the British treaty and Yazoo busi- diphia and New-York, (and I beness, cannot surely be unknown to like Bosson, or this however, I are the gentleman from Pennsylvania ! | not positive and the funds with a lieb her of the House of Representatives | hish d by monad capitalists in chour carrying that truty into effect, and fourts devoted the for an the sale gia, of 1795, should refuse to co- lattic was suited to their purpose, operate with the House of Representation of lederates were tailes, in measures for obviative if to take their untastress accordingly. self to two great departer his of go- paunced at 25 or York, than it was versiment, can you wonder at the publicly said in a suffic has se there, bitterness of its figs? With their with the court of the relieve of G ortenders in the legislature, and on the gia is so d." Does his require any judgment se - well might the host | formment? Do you see the strong probability that many of those who strength; even yet, they have scarce- how appear in the character of purwhich their names do not appear? ble that any one should know all that I am about to cire, is Diworth's spiri-

> + 7% List preposition (for the purcoare file Tierra lands, came on the 12th of Novenous, 1/94, from Albert Gallatin, Alexanner J. Dallan, and fared Ligercoll, by their agent John Werent. Tois agent proposed to purchase all the country included in the conditional rate made to the South-Carolina Yazoo Company, at a price semerabat over 65 000 dollars. (See journal of the House of Reprepered in my ear, that the fate of a first for Huster Sementatives of Georgia, p. 10.)
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> late tremp with the Creeks is to d. sentatives of Georgia, p. 10.)

gring into a shop, an pretence of ma-

sin; a purchase, one of them stole u!

with the public property.

The rigour of the committee of | The bloody battles, the burnings and claims has passed into a proverb. It devastations of the southern and has, more than once, caused the jus- western countries? Was the expetice of this house to be questioned. I dition of the brave and intrepid Whatthen was our surprize, on read- | Clarke, which wants only a Polybius ing their report, to find that they I to rival the march of Thrasymene; have discovered equity' in the pre- were the exploits of this American tensions of these petitioners. Sir, Hannibal, who seemed the western not be immaterial to notice the in- such vast sums without some pros- when the war-worn soldier of the re- country to you, nothing? Were volution, or the desolate widow or fu- | your Indian massacres nothing? ness. It is too true, sir, that the Se- | year, e. and greabled in this new | mished offspring of him, who realed | This government, let me remind nator in question, was one of the fa- | land thad -bid out that money in | your independence with his blood, | you, has acquired the confidence of make at the door of that committee the public by the disinteresteeness of for his right-tor the toil-earned pit- I its measures. The repeal of the intance which your adversity continued ternal taxes is not the least conspipay in days of perd,—he whose mag-manimity would not suffer him to you retain that well earned confi-abandon you in that peril and that dence, if you levish on a band of adversity, when the want of that pit-speculators, a landed capital, whose ratified by that senator's casting vote. The leadings C.T. from the insers in lance would have allowed him an lannual interest is more than equivaexcuse were he less nobic. or his line to the whole proceeds of those cause less glorious,-when he pre- I tax s ? I will not go into petty descaled his petition at the door of | tails now, but I pledge myself that that treaty, are to drag the Yazze i blivers and sollers of stirt, your bulls, I your committee, and asked for his whoever makes the calculation, will speculation out of the mire. The polyone here of the they receive pittance, for he wanted be ad, the pland the value of the land, together connection of the two questions at ! is less ification at the hands of the ! jour liberty was purchased by his | with the expence of extinguishing blood-your abundance is derived the Indian title, at the rate of our trans the same source as his povertv-your comforts from his wants little perpetual annuity, equal to the With all his faults, he was a man of relation to this tunness. This and privations, your security from receipt from the internal taxes. What his woulds and dangers and watch- would you say to a proposition to ines- when he asked for bread you lieving those taxes and mortgage gare him a reser -or what was more them for the paymen of the INTERindurate than sione, you presented EST ON A Y 1200 STOCK 14 Do you him the mature of limitations. On I wonder that we shallk from such a such occasions you hear of no equity | precipice? Shall a republican House the stamp and seal of iniquity upon the waste of the public resources to dealt out to them. The equity of Are you timple enough to believe is understood to have acted a completion who has he was received. Too the committee of claims is reserved that the five milities will quiet them? de mager of surprize that the same he art his account, tereed upon a sente that ratified the British treaty. In a continue the casting vote of one of the land the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the sentence of the set of Georgia, of 1795, should refuse to costows charity where it is not neces- their second attempt upon the capital, sary, or multiplies its bounties by before they have divided the plunder the mischiefs of that act? When In proof of this fact, no somer was the ratio of otherces or the magni- acquired in the first. When I see voil see this co rubtion extending it- the news of his composintment and tude of the crimes-in much the the formidable front displayed by same mode as certain insultations cell this band of broken speculators, I England tests'the qualification of the Hain irresistably compelled to enquire candidates for admission ... a poor un- I what went knave been their force, if fortunate female in London, apply I their attempts on the western couning for admittance into the Magdiden I try of Georgia had not been buffled Charity, b ing asked who she was her wretched tale was told in a few partners, purhous instigutors, and the director, your case does not handher wing to your cetital for this brime movers of a transaction, in come within the parriew of this in- third branch of your legislature. stitution. Innucence has no admit- Il Vou would have had a Yaroo estate Amidst such a complication of guilt. I sion here—this is a tlace of recept in your empire, not with a qualified gesture to question the accuracy of how are you to discriminate. how fix | tion for prostitutes: you must go | negative, but an absolute veto on all the expression] -I cannot have mis- the Proton ? The chairman of the and quality yourself, before you can | your proceedings, Scarcely would committee of claims, who brought partake of our relief." With equal they have left you the initiative. ling this reject, under the lash of discretion, the directors of the co.cwhose criticism, we have all so often ! mittee of claims suffer nothing to ! the aspect in which this thing pre-[smarted, that he is generally consi-] find support in their as jurn but what ving a negative, but from the diffi- dered as the pedagogue of the bouce, this tainted with corruption and stampwill give me leave on this subject, to led with foud. Cive it these pro- I tioners I behold an executive officer. refer him to an authority. It is one | percies and they will give it equity." | who receives and distributes a yearly with which he is no doubt familiar, ! But we have been told that the U. | revenue of 350,600 dollars, vielding

moreover pledged to the extinguish-Il persons holding appointments under ment of the Indian title to an imlimits of Georgia. It has been whitemense territory within the present !!

The !! who stole it, said he had it not, and !] pend on the decision of this question : sers who received it to make of But were the toils and dangers and treasure of the revolution nothing?

> by the virtue and patriotism of that state. What is there in this govern-

I have said and I repeat it, that sents itself would, alone, determine me to resist it. In one of the petiand (however humble) well disposed | States give even less for these lands | scarcely any nest profit to the go-to respect. The authority which I than the price paid by the several verament. Offices in his disposal to . companies of 17 5 .- Admitting the | the annual amount of 54.600 dollars. ling but, and if it will be more grate- | fact (which is unquestionably false) | and contracts more lucrative, making another. Without recollecting the fall to the gentleman, not our common arecise words used, he had intended to the gentleman, not our common better, that they had ask specing book. In one of the none of the north-Carolina and Virginia, in their of our country. Is this right? Is no such knowledge or information chapters of that useful elementary work it is related, that two persons sive countries, look to person be made the engine of private integrit g into a shop, an pretence of ma- profit? Are we become so grovel- rest? Shall such a suspicion tarnish ling, that public sprit and the gene- Il your proceedings? How would you piece of goods, and handed it to the rad good go for nothing? The mo- receive a petition from a President of the United States if such a cas: When shallenged with the theft, he | the proceeds of the fund, although | can be supposed possible? Sir, I more than double the amount paid! wish to see the same purity pervaby the four companies in 1703, con- I ding every subordinate branch of adstime but a small part even of the I ministration, which, I am persuaded pecuniary consideration. We are || exists in its great decarrments. &h: !

The For Muster General.

[.] This appears to bear an indignant allusion