ter, Wadſworth, L. Williams, and M. Williams—51.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, J. Clay, M. Clay, Conrad, Dana, Dawſon, Earle, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Kennedy, Leib, Lewis, jun. Lyon, M'Cord, Meriwether, A. Moore, N. Moore, New, Newton, jun. Olin, Palmer, Patterſon, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (Penn.) Richards, Rodney, Sammons, Sandford, Sloan, J. Smith (Vir.) Stanford, Stewart, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, Winn and Winſton.—52.

So much of the original motion, as is contained in the ſecond clauſe thereof, being read, in the words following, to wit:

"That when the governors of any people ſhall have betrayed the confidence repoſed in them, and ſhall have exerciſed that authority with which they have been cloathed for the general welfare, to promote their own private ends, under the baſeſt motives, and to the public detriment, it is the unalienable right of a people, ſo circumſtanced, to revoke the authority thus abuſed—to reſume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them."

The queſtion was taken, that the Houſe do agree to the motion for the poſtponement thereof,

And reſolved in the affirmative—Yeas 52. Nays 50.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Baldwin, Betton, Biſhop, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Crowninſhield, Cutler, Cutts, Davenport, Dickſon, Dwight, Elliot, Elmer, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Helms, Hough, Huger, Knight, Livingſton, Lowndes, Lyon, N. Mitchill, S. L. Mitchell, Morrow, Plater, Root, Skinner, Smilie, J. C. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Renſſelaer, Varnum, Verplanck, Wadſworth, L. Williams, and M. Williams—52.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, J. Clay, M Clay, Conrad, Dana, Dawſon, Earle, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Kennedy, Leib Lewis, jun. M'Cord, Merriwether, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, New, Newton, jun. Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (Penn.) Richards, Rodney, Sammons, Sandford, Sloan, J. Smith, (Virg.) Stanford, Stewart, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, Winn, and Winſton—50.

So much of the original motion as is contained in the third clauſe thereof, being twice read in the words following to wit:

"That it is in evidence to this Houſe that the act of the legiſlature of Georgia paſſed on the ſeventh of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, intitled "an Act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this ſtate, for the payment of the late ſtate troops; and for other purpoſes," was paſſed by perſons under the influence of groſs and palpable corruption practiſed by the grantees of the lands attempted to be alienated, by the aforeſaid act, tending to enrich and aggrandiſe to a degree almoſt incalculable, a few individuals, and ruinous to the public intereſt".

The queſtion was taken, that the Houſe do agree to the motion for the poſtponement thereof,

And reſolved in the affirmative,—Yeas 54. Nays 49.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Baldwin, Betton, Biſhop, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Crowninſhield, Cutler, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Dawſon, Dickſon, Dwight, Elliot, Elmer, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, Griffin, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Helms, Hough, Huger, Knight, Livingſton, Lowndes, Lyon, N. Mitchell, S. L. Mitchill, Morrow, Plater, Root, Skinner, Smilie, J. C. Smith, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Renſſelaer, Varnum, Verplanck, Wadſworth, L. Williams and M. Williams 54.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, J. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Earle, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Kennedy, Leib, Lewis, jun. M'Cord, Meriwether, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, New, Newton, jun. Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rea, (of Pennſylvania,) Richards, Rodney, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smith, (of Virginia,) Southard, Stanford, Stewart, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, Winn and Winſton. 49.

So much of the original motion, as is contained in the fourth, fifth, ſixth and ſeventh clauſes thereof, being read, in the words following, to wit;—

"That the good people of Georgia, impreſſed with general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and of unparallelled corruption, with a promptitude of deciſion, highly honorable to their character, did, by the act of a ſubſequent legiſlature, paſs on the thirteenth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, under circumſtances of peculiar ſolemnity and finally ſanctioned by the people, who have ſubſequently engrafted it on their conſtitution, declare the preceding act, and the grants made under it, in themſelves null and void,—that the ſaid act ſhould be expunged from the records of the ſtate, and be publicly burnt, which was accordingly done: proviſion at the ſame time being made for reſtoring the pretended purchaſe money to the grantees, by whom, or by perſons claiming under them, the greater part of the ſaid purchaſe money has been withdrawn from the treaſury of Georgia."

"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, or of the United States."

"That the aforeſaid act of the ſtate of Georgia, paſſed on the thirteenth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, was forbidden neither by the conſtitution of that ſtate, nor by that of the United States."

"That the claims of perſons derived under the aforeſaid act of the 7th of Jan. 1795, are recognized neither by any compact between the United States and the ſtate of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government."

The queſtion was taken, that the Houſe do agree to the motion for the poſtponement thereof,

And reſolved in the affirmative, Yeas 53. Nays 50.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Baldwin, Betton, Biſhop, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Crowninſhield, Cutler, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Dawſon, Dickſon, Dwight, Elliot, Elmer, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Helms, Hough, Huger, Knight, Livingſton, Lowndes, Lyon, N. Mitchell, S. L. Mitchill, Morrow, Plater, Root, Skinner, Smilie, J. C. Smith, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Renſſelaer, Varnum, Verplanck, Wadſworth, L. Williams and M. Williams. 53.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, J. Clay, Clopton, Conrad Earle, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Kennedy, Leib, Lewis, jun. M'Cord, Meriwether, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, New, Newton, jun. Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rea, (of Pennſylvania) Richards, Rodney, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smith, (of Virginia) Southard, Stanford, Stewart, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, Winn and Winſton. 50.

And then the reſidue of the original motion contained in the eighth and laſt clauſe thereof, being read in the words following, to wit;—

"Therefore,

"*Reſolved*, That no part of the five millions of acres reſerved for ſatiſfying and quieting claims to lands ceded by the ſtate of Georgia to the United States, and appropriated by the act of Congreſs paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, ſhall be appropriated to quiet or compenſate any claims derived under any act or pretended act of the ſtate of Georgia, paſſed or alledged to be paſſed during the year 1795."

The queſtion was taken, that the Houſe do agree to the motion for poſtponement thereof,

And reſolved in the affirmative,—Yeas, 54, Nays 51.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Baldwin, Betton, Biſhop, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Crowninſhield, Cutler, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Dawſon, Dickſon, Dwight, Elliot, Elmer, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Helms, Hough, Huger, Knight, Livingſton, Lowndes, Lyon, N. Mitchell, S. L. Mitchill, Morrow, Nicholſon, Plater, Root, Skinner, Smilie, J. C. Smith, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Renſſelaer, Varnum, Verplanck, Wadſworth, L. Williams and M. Williams. 54.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Earle, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Kennedy, Leib, Lewis, jun. M'Cord, Meriwether, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, New, Newton, jun. Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rea, (of Pennſylvania) Richards, Rodney, Sammons Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smith, (of Virginia) Southard, Stanford, Stewart, Thompſon, Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, Winn and Winſton. 51.

An adjournment of the Houſe was then carried—Ayes 60.

On the 12th inſt. the Houſe took up the *firſt* reſolution, offered by Mr. Randolph, the poſtponement whereof had been negatived as above ſtated, and reſolved that the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed till the firſt Monday in November.

Mr. Nicholſon then moved a poſtponement to the ſame day of the bill providing for a ſettlement of claims, &c.

The queſtion was taken by yeas and nays and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 59, nays 49.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Bowie, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Caſey, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Earle, Findley, Gilleſpie, Goodwyn, Gregg, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Haſbrouck, Holland, Holmes, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, M'Cord, Meriwether, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rhea, (of Pennſylvania) Richards, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, (of Virginia) Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Horne and M. Williams. 59.

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Baldwin, Betton, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Crowninſhield, Davenport, Dawſon, Dickſon, Dwight, Elliot, Elmer, Euſtis, Fowler, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Helms, Huger, Jackſon, J. Lewis, jun. Livingſton, Lowndes, M'Creery, N. Mitchill, S. L. Mitchill, Morrow, New, Patterſon, Plater, Purviance, Rodney, Skinner, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Renſſalaer, Varnum, Verplanck, Wadſworth, L. Willams, Winn, and Winſton—49.

The whole buſineſs conſequently went off until the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	—	500	——	3,000
10 do.	—	200	——	2,000
20 do.	—	100	——	2,000
100 do.	—	50	——	5,000
250 do.	—	30	——	7,500
420 do.	—	25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	—	20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	—	15	——	45,000
1 firſt drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,				250
1 do	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	4,000	do,	250
1 do.	do.	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 prizes,				150,000
9,675 blanks, not two to a prize.				
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,				150,000

N. B. Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authorized by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſes of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſque of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it——which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Boct. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

JUST PUBLISHED

By Rapine, Conrad & Co.

NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL,

MAVOR's Univerſal Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, from the earlieſt records of time, to the general peace of 1801, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7——This work will be compriſed in 25 volumes, at one DOLLAR each to ſubſcribers in boards. Thoſe who have already favored the publiſhers with their names are requeſted to ſend for their copies, and thoſe who are deſirous of poſſeſſing this valuable work are informed that the ſubſcription is ſtill open.

Also just published and for sale as above.

The works of WILLIAM SMITH, D. D late provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, vols. 1ſt and 2nd. This work will be compriſed in 4 volumes at 250 cents per volume in boards.

R. C. & Co. Have on hand a moſt valuable collection of new books, received by the late arrivals from Europe, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

June 29—

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

It is delightful to contemplate the homage paid to illuſtrious talents and virtues; and there is ſomething peculiarly touching in the attentions paid to the great benefactors of the world during their lives. Of this the following picture, drawn by Condorcet, is exquiſite. No man appreciated more highly than this unfortunate philoſopher and friend of man, the ſplendid ſervices of Voltaire and Franklin—No wonder, that the rare conjunction of two ſuch men ſhould engage the attention of Paris; and no wonder, that he who enjoyed the eſteem and perſonal acquaintance of them both, ſhould feel the livelieſt ſenſibility at the honors they received.

"Voltaire, ſays Condorcet in his life of that great man, had long deſired to re-viſit his country, and to enjoy his reputation in the midſt of the ſame people who had been the witneſs of his firſt ſucceſs and too often the accomplice of his enemies. M. de Villette had lately, at Ferne, eſpouſed Mademoiſelle de Varicour, a lady deſcended from a noble family in the country of Gex, whom her relations had confided to the care of Madame Denis. Voltaire accompanied them to Paris, partly led by the deſire of ſeeing the repreſentation of the tragedy of Irene which he had ſhortly before finiſhed. It had been kept a profound ſecret; and malice had not time to prepare her poiſon, nor would the public enthuſiaſm have permitted its operation. A croud of men and women of every rank and condition, from whom his verſes had drawn the tears of humanity, who had ſo frequently admired his genius at the theatre and in reading his works, who were indebted to him for their improvement, whoſe prejudices he had deſtroyed, and to whom he had imparted a ſpark of that zeal againſt fanaticiſm by whoſe flame he was devoured, were eager to behold him. Jealouſy was ſilent before a glory which it was impoſſible to extinguiſh, before the benefit which he had conferred on mankind. Miniſters and proud prelates, were obliged to reſpect the idol of the nation. This enthuſiaſm was even ſpread through the common ranks of the people; they crowded round his windows, and paſſed whole hours there with the hope of ſeeing him for one moment. His carriage, which could ſcarcely proceed along the ſtreets, was ſurrounded by a numerous multitude, who bleſſed him and celebrated his works.

The French academy, which had not adopted him till the age of fifty-two, laviſhed honours on him, and received him rather as ſovereign of the empire of letters than as an equal. The children of thoſe haughty courtiers, whoſe pride had been wounded to ſee him live in their ſociety without meanneſs, and who had wiſhed to humiliate in his perſon the ſuperiority of genius and talents, contended for the honor of being preſented to him, and of an opportunity to boaſt that they had ſeen Voltaire.

But it was at the theatre, where he had ſo long reigned, that he had the greateſt honors to expect. He went to the third repreſentation of Irene; which was, indeed, but a feeble tragedy; which however, poſſeſſed many beauties, and in which the wrinkles of age could not conceal the ſacred impreſſion of genius. He alone drew the attention of a people, eager to diſtinguiſh his features, to obſerve his geſtures, to purſue the direction of his eyes. His buſt was crowned on the ſtage in the midſt of applauſe, cries of joy, and tears of enthuſiaſm. To quit the theatre he muſt paſs through the multitude that crouded round him; feeble, ſcarce able to ſupport himſelf, the guards, which were deſtined to protect him from the eagerneſs of zeal, became uſeleſs; at his approach, each retired with a reſpectful attention, or diſputed the honor of ſupporting him a moment on the ſtairs; each ſtep offered him new aid, nor was any one permitted to arrogate too long the right of giving him aſſiſtance.

The ſpectators followed him to his apartment, and the air was filled with the cries of "Long live Voltaire! Long live the Henriade! Long live Mahomet!" numbers fell at his feet, and numbers kiſſed his garment. Never has man been received with more intereſting marks of admiration and of public affection, nor ever has genius been honored by a more flattering homage, and this homage was addreſſed, not to his power, but to the happineſs which he had conferred on man. An illuſtrious poet who would have been received only with plaudits: tears flowed before the philoſopher, who had deſtroyed the fetters of reaſon, and avenged the cauſe of humanity.

The ſublime and impaſſioned ſoul of Voltaire was moved with theſe tributes of reſpect and zeal: "They wiſhed me to die with pleaſure," he ſaid; but it was the voice of ſenſibility, and not the artifice of ſelf love. In the midſt of the honours paid him by the French academy, he was particularly ſtruck by the poſſibility of introducing into that place a more daring philoſophy: "They treat me with more attention than I merit," he ſaid to me, one day; "do you know that I do not deſpair of cauſing the eulogium of Coligny to be ſpoken there!

During the run of Irene, he was employed in reviſing his eſſay on the manners and the ſpirit of nations; and to give, in that work, ſome new wounds to fanaticiſm. He had with ſecret pleaſure obſerved, at the theatre, that the lines which received with the greateſt acclamations were thoſe in which he attacked ſuperſtition and the names ſhe had long rendered ſacred; and it was to this object he aſcribed all the glory he had acquired. He beheld, in that general admiration, the empire which he had exerciſed over the mind, and the deſtruction of prejudices which he had accompliſhed.

At this ſame time, Paris beheld, alſo the preſence of the celebrated Franklin, who, in another hemiſphere, had been the apoſtle of philoſophy and toleration. Like Voltaire, he had often employed the weapon of humor which corrects the abſurdities of men, & had diſplayed their perverſeneſs as a folly more fatal, but alſo worthy of pity. He had joined to the ſcience of metaphyſics the genius of practical philoſophy; as Voltaire, that of poetry. Franklin had delivered the vaſt countries of America from the yoke of Europe; and Voltaire had freed Europe from the yoke of the ancient theocracy of Aſia. Franklin was eager to ſee a man whoſe reputation had long been ſpread over both worlds; Voltaire, although he had loſt the habit of ſpeaking Engliſh, endeavoured to ſupport the converſation in that language; and, afterwards reaſuming the French he ſaid: Je n'ai pu reſiſter au deſir de parler un moment la langue de M. Franklin*."

The American philoſopher preſented his grandſon to Voltaire, with a requeſt that he would give him his benediction: "God and liberty!" ſaid Voltaire "it is the only benediction which can be given to the grandſon of Franklin." They went together to a public aſſembly of the academy of ſciences, and the public at the ſame time beheld with emotion theſe two men born in different quarters of the globe, reſpectable by their years, their glory, the employment of their lives, and both enjoyed the influence which they had exerciſed over the age in which they lived. They embraced each other in the midſt of public acclamations, and it was ſaid to be Solon who embraced Sophocles. But the French Sophocles has trampled on error and advanced the reign of reaſon; and the Solon of Philadelphia, having placed the conſtitution of his country on the immoveable foundation of the rights of man, had no fear of ſeeing his uncertain laws, even during his own life, open the way to tyranny and prepare fetters for his country."

** I could not resist the desire of speaking the language of Mr. Franklin for a moment.*

Saint Mary's county, August 13th, 1804.

Departed this life, early this morning, Richard Jordan, eſq. in the 40th year of his age. His generous deportment was ſuch, that all who knew, eſteemed him while living, and now ſincerely lament his death.—By this mournful event a void is made in the circle of his acquaintance, which will not eaſily be filled, and his family has ſuſtained a loſs irreparable indeed.—As a loving, affectionate huſband—a kind tender parent—an obliging neighbour, and an indulgent maſter, he was equalled by few—excelled by none: Therefore his relations and friends have to regret a companion of the moſt ſocial qualities, and the public an upright and zealous citizen.

New York. August 30, 1804

Meſſrs. LANG & Co.

Gentlemen,

Encloſed are copies of two letters, received by me on Saturday laſt, from the commander of his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Leander,; you will do me a favor by giving them a place in your paper of to-morrow.

I am your moſt obedient ſervant,

THOMAS BARCLAY.

(Copy.)

Leander, Wednesday, 15th Aug. 1804.

MY DEAR SIR,

The encloſed letter relates to the circumſtance of the Revenue Cutter, of which I have no doubt you have heard; and I have no objection to my name being publiſhed with the explanation, ſince it is certainly the reverſe of our wiſhes to give any juſt foundation for