to this House appears to be strong testimony that the intelligent House had not previously judged so to say, declare the preceding act, with the reports under it, to be illegal, null and void, that the full shall be exempted from the records of the House, and be publicly burnt, which was accordingly done; resolves, at the same time, being made for refunding the protected purchase money to the purchasers by orders on purchase claims under them, part of the said purchase money has been withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia.

5. That a sufficient legislature of Georgia, hereafter may be authorized to repeal any of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of the United States of Georgia *and provided that such act is not a judge of faith to any individual or body politic or corporate, it does not purport to invest any individuals, body politic or corporate, with any individual right.*

6. That the formal act of the state of Georgia, of 11 on the thirteenth of February 1796, was not forbidden by the constitution of the United States of the United States, *Since subsist it of vital the rights of some individual or body politic or corporate.*

7. That the aforesaid persons derived under the aforesaid act of the thirteenth of January 1795, are encouraged *implicitly* by compact between the United States and the State of Georgia and by an act of a federal government, *based and the last actuation of the Georgia—Therefore,*

Resolved, That the ten millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quieting claims to the lands ceded by the State of Georgia to the United States, when proposed by the act of congress pulled at this 6th July, in the approximate, to report a compensation, any thousand acres under any other proposed act of the State of Georgia public, is adjudged to be pulled during the year 1795 *of making revision for other lands under consideration.*

That resolutions thus amended, full Mr. L. I am willing shall be considered as the articles of my faith. Lest as they go, that another gentleman have taken the liberty to depart from the position of publicement, and enter into the question of the which I shall hereafter. House I hope I shall be indulged in not submitting the observations I had intended to have delivered on the subject when regularly under consideration.

Among the various subjects which have called for the attention of this House, since the first session, I believe no has called so much unanimous attention as the proposition, which I have now moved to be subject to give my vote and opinion contrary to that of many predecessors of this House with whom I have been in the habit of thinking and acting. This is what is the reason why for me to attend the reasons which have governed me, and have given on the occasion, and will prevent such a necessity for me to give.

In the first place I will endeavour to take a concise view of the history of this subject as it occurs to me.

The State of Georgia claimed a great country, lying between the settled parts of the Mississippi and the Atlantic. Her territory was claimed by the U. S. and I believe not by South Carolina. Georgia was with the other States, in the glorious or unprovoked territories; reserved great lands claimed in the U. S. Georgia and other states have been effected by the common exertions of people of all the States. Georgia has suffered more and I believe had taught more in the revolutionary contest, in the number of her citizens, including a great number of her citizens, than any other state. Georgia, by her own exertions, and assistance from the federal government in the early part of the revolutionary war, and the war, Georgia, by her own exertions, and assistance from the federal government in the early part of the war, Georgia has suffered more and I believe had taught more in the revolutionary contest, in the number of her citizens, including a great number of her citizens, than any other state.