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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1806. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

By AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, passed on the 21st day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, so far as the same relates to authorising the city council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of the state of South Carolina passed the twenty-first day of December in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act to authorise the city council of Charleston with the consent of Congress, to impose and levy a duty on the tonnage of ships and vessels for the purposes therein mentioned," so far as the same extends to authorising the city council of Charleston to impose and levy a duty not exceeding six cents per ton, on all ships and vessels of the United States which shall arrive and be entered in the port of Charleston from any foreign port or place whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of Charleston is hereby authorised to collect the duty imposed by this act and to pay the same to such persons as shall be authorised to receive the same by the city council of Charleston.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer,

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate*, Pro tempore.
March 28, 1806.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Landais.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the secretary of the treasury be and he hereby is directed to pay to Peter Landais, late a captain of one of the armed vessels of the United States, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars, on account of his claim to prize money, accruing from certain captures made and carried into Bergen, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; to be deducted from his proportion of the money which may be obtained from the Danish government, in satisfaction of the claim aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate*, Pro tempore.
March 28, 1806.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of George-town.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That Stephen B. Balsh, William Whann, James Melvin, John Maffit, John Peter, Joshua Dawson, James Calder, George Thompson, Richard Elliot, David Wiley, and Andrew Ross, and their successors, duly elected, or appointed, in manner herein after directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation, and body politic, in law, and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, stile, and title, of "the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation, in George-town."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed, to the said congregation, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for, or on account of the same, be, and are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation; *And further,* That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind, or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised, unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, sale, or bequest; and the said property, real and personal, to rent, sell, convey, and confirm, or otherwise dispose of, as fully and effectually as any person or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, may or can do: *Provided,* That the clear annual income of all such property, may not exceed the sum of 3,000 dollars, that no part of the ground now appropriated, and inclosed for a grave yard, be disposed of for any other purpose, and that the aforesaid property, real and personal, be considered as held in the trust, under the management, and at the disposal of said corporation for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to their mode of religious worship, of inclosing and keeping in decent repair, their grave yards, and other lots, with the buildings thereon, and of affording such relief to the poor, as their funds may from time to time allow, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation, by the name, stile, and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, forever, able and capable in law, to sue, and to be sued, plead, and be pleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, in any court, or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other person whatsoever within the district of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all, and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner, as any other person, or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, may or can do.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation, shall have full power and authority, to make, have, and use, a common seal, with such device and inscription, as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter, and renew, at their pleasure, to appoint a treasurer, secretary and such other officers, as they may deem necessary, and proper; to assign them their duties, and fix their compensation, and to remove any, or all of them, from office, appoint another, or others, in their place, as often as they shall think fit, to make, ordain, establish, and execute, such bye laws, and ordinances of a secular nature, as may be deemed useful, for their own government; and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure, to fill up vacancies that may happen in their number, between two annual elections, and to determine upon, do, and transact all business, and matters appertaining to the said corporation, and to the secular affairs of said congregation, agreeable to the rules, ordinances and bye laws thereof, during their continuance in office: *Provided,* That not less than five trustees be a quorum to do business; that no bye law, rule or ordinance shall be made, repugnant to the laws of this district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be an annual meeting of the members belonging to said congregation, held on the first Tuesday of April, in every year hereafter, at the church or usual place of public worship, at which time and place the said members, or such of them as may be present, shall elect, and choose by ballot, from their own number, nine trustees, to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected, or appointed to serve in their place.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the trustees shall keep or cause to be kept, in suitable books for the purpose, just and proper entries of all the proceedings and accounts of said congregation and corporation, and have them laid before the members, at every annual meeting, previous to taking the votes, and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of said congregation and corporation, in good order, to their successors in office, whenever required.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 28, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON

AN ACT

To regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three discreet and disinterested citizens of the U. S. to lay out a road from Cumberland, or a point on the northern bank of the river Potomac in the state of Maryland, between Cumberland and the place where the main road leading from Gwinns to Winchester in Virginia crosses the river, to the state of Ohio: whose duty it shall be, as soon as may be, after their appointment, to repair to Cumberland aforesaid, and view the ground from the points on the river Potomac hereinbefore designated, to the river Ohio, and to lay out in such direction as they shall judge, under all circumstances, the most proper, a road from thence to the river Ohio, to strike the same at the most convenient place, between a point on its eastern bank, opposite to the northern boundary of Steubenville, in said state of Ohio, and the mouth of Grave creek, which empties into the said river, a little below Wheeling in Virginia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid road shall be laid out four rods in width, and designated on each side by a plain and distinguishable mark on a tree, or by the erection of a stake or monument, sufficiently conspicuous, in every quarter of a mile of the distance, at least, where the road pursues a strait course so far or farther, and on each side, at every point where an angle occurs in its course.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners shall, as soon as may be, after they have laid out said road as aforesaid, present to the President an accurate plan of the same, with its several courses and distances; accompanied by a written report of their proceedings, describing the marks and monuments by which the road is designated, and the face of the country over which it passes, and pointing out the particular parts which they shall judge require the most and immediate attention and amelioration; and the probable expence of making the same passable in the most difficult parts, and through the whole distance; designating the state or states through which said road has been laid out, and the length of the several parts which are laid out on new grounds, as well as the length of those parts laid out on the road now travelled. Which report the President is hereby authorized to accept or reject, in the whole or in part. If he accepts, he is hereby further authorised and requested to pursue such measures, as in his opinion shall be proper, to obtain consent, for making the road, of the state or states through which the same has been laid out. Which consent being obtained, he is further authorized to take prompt and effectual measures to cause said road to be made through the whole distance, or in any part or parts of the same, as he shall judge most conducive to the public good, having reference to the sum appropriated for the purpose.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all parts of the road which the President shall direct to be made, in case the trees are standing, shall be cleared the whole width of four rods; and the road shall be raised in the middle of the carriage way, with stone, earth, or gravel and sand, or a combination of some or all of them, leaving or making, as the case may be, a ditch or water course on each side, and contiguous to said carriage way; and in no instance shall there be an elevation in said road, when finished, greater than an angle of five degrees with the horizon. But the manner of making said road, in every other particular, is left to the direction of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That said commissioners shall each receive four dollars per day, while employed as aforesaid, in full for their compensation, including all expenses. And they are hereby authorized to employ one surveyor, two chainmen, and one marker, for whose faithfulness and accuracy they, the said commissioners, shall be responsible, to attend them in laying out said road, who shall receive in full satisfaction for their wages, including all expences, the surveyor three dollars per day, and each chain-man and the marker one dollar per day, while they shall be employed in said business; of which fact, a certificate signed by said commissioners shall be deemed sufficient evidence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of laying out and making said road. And the President is hereby authorised to draw from time to time on the treasury, for such parts, or at any one time, for the whole of said sum, as he shall judge the service requires. Which sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid, first out of the fund of two per cent. reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, intitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes." Three per cent. of the appropriation contained in said seventh section, being directed by a subsequent law, to the laying out, opening, and making roads within the state said of Ohio. And secondly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, chargeable upon and reimbursable at the treasury by said fund of two per cent. as the same shall accrue.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before Congress, as soon as convenience will permit, after the commencement of each session, a statement of the proceedings under this act, that Congress may be enabled to adopt such further measures as may, from time, be proper, under existing circumstances.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*
March 29, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL
OF
SAMUEL CHASE,
AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*
IMPEACHED
By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States.*

Taken in short hand,
By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

March 24—

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October, 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city shall be built of brick or stone" and by the third article of the same terms and conditions it is declared "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet on any of the avenues." And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city, of mechanics and others whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorised by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said articles has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States, from the fifth day of June in the year 1796 to the first day of January last, and beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced it is deemed proper to revive the same with the exception hereafter mentioned.

WHEREFORE I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, Do declare that the first and third articles above recited shall be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, and that all houses which shall be erected in the said city of Washington previous to the said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than 12 feet from the sill to the eve shall be erected, nor shall such house be placed within twenty four feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of February 1806.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb 28—2aw8w

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

The MARBLE BUST OF WASHINGTON By CIRACHI,

Was deposited in Bordeaux before the death of that artist. It is a most elegant specimen of art, remarkable for strength of expression and exact resemblance; superior even to the one previously executed by HOUDON. It is of colossal size.

Mr. Lee, American consul at Bordeaux, has employed an able artist to multiply copies from it in PLAISTER CAST, reduced to the size of life.

He proposes to have them delivered in America, to subscribers only, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, free of cost, either at the office of the National Intelligencer, or in any port of entry in the United States. No money is demanded till the delivery of the Bust.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

March 24—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill authorising the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington to have the same subdivided and admitted to record, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton alluded to the fate experienced yesterday by the resolution declaring the tenure of a seat in the House incompatible with the holding a contract under the government of the United States. From the fate experienced by this resolution, he said he was induced to offer an amendment to the constitution, which he considered as of great importance. He said he would wish to see an American Congress composed of very different materials from a British Parliament. He did not wish to see contractors on that floor. When the members of that House came to perform the duties of the people they should pass themselves into oblivion. No suspicion ought to attach to them. To preserve the character of the representative body from reproach, he had prepared an amendment to the constitution which he would submit to the House.

The amendment was then read as follows:

That no person holding a contract under the government of the United States, or who shall directly or indirectly participate in the emoluments of such contract, shall be capable of holding a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas said, he wished to submit a resolution, also, to amend the constitution—It was for the purpose of districting the several states for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President, by the people.

He said, he had had the resolution for some time in his drawer, waiting for a favorable opportunity to bring the subject forward. He would not say that the present was the auspicious moment to call the attention of Congress and the nation to alter that sacred instrument; for he believed it ought not to be approached with innovations, but for strong and cogent reasons; nor, then, only when the public mind was free from collision, and unembarrassed with other questions of great national policy—However, as several propositions for amendments were before them, if they were to be called upon at this time, to consider any, he wished to draw the attention of the House to one which experience had proven to be really necessary and proper.

The object of districting the state and vesting the choice of electors of President and Vice President in the people, was one which he had frequently urged and advocated in the legislature of the state which he had the honor in part to represent, under the constitution as it now stands, which left it optional with the state legislature, either to appoint the electors themselves, or to vest their election with the people at large. Indeed he said he always did think, and still thought that the mode of choosing electors, for the chief magistrate of this country, ought to be by the people, and that too in an uniform mode throughout the *U. S.* This he considered the only proper way to obtain a fair expression of the public will in the choice of this highly responsible officer; and in order to have this subject before the House, he would submit the following resolution:

That the state legislatures shall, from time to time, divide each state into districts, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives from each state, in the Congress of the United States; and shall direct the mode of choosing an elector of President and Vice-President, in each of the said districts, who shall be chosen by citizens having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, and that the districts so to be constituted, shall consist, as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory and of proportion of population, except where there may be any detached portion of territory, not of itself sufficient to form a district, which then shall be annexed to some other portion nearest thereto; which districts, when so divided, shall remain unalterable until a new census of the United States shall be taken.

Mr. Jackson submitted two bills, the one supplementary to an act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts; and the other, to amend the act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments, and for other purposes, which were referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dana after various preliminary remarks on the alarming state of our affairs with foreign nations, offered the following resolution which was adopted without a division.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to aggressions on our coasts, to the defence of our ports and harbors, &c. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the *U. S.* and to report by bill or otherwise.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Da-