

ble for all damages sustained in consequence thereof.

VIII. All vessels on their arrival, shall bring to, or anchor in the stream, and afterwards wapp into such stations of the Levee, as may be deemed most proper, or the harbour-master designate.

IX. A part of the Levee, opposite to the market-house, the limits of which shall be defined by the harbour-master, shall be exclusively appropriated to small boats arriving with marketing for the city.

X. All rafts or flat boats descending the river and destined for this port, shall come and lye at such part of the Levee, above the upper gate, as the harbour master shall appoint.

XI. The harbour-master shall be entitled to receive from every sea-vessel arriving at this port, a sum, at the rate of two cents for every registered ton; and for all barges, flats and other craft, laden with merchandise, 25 cents each.

XII. In all cases in which no penalty is herein before specified, such masters of vessels or others refusing or delaying to comply with any of those regulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than one hundred, nor less than twenty dollars, at the discretion of the magistrates before whom such delinquency shall be tried. And all fines or other demands accruing, or becoming payable, in virtue of these regulations shall be recovered in a summary way, before any magistrate, justice, or conservator of the peace, in the said city; and all fines shall be paid into the treasury of the city to the use thereof.

And I do further ordain and declare, that the above regulations shall remain in force and permanent provision be made in the premises.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the administration, at the city of New-Orleans, on the 29th day of December, 1803, and in the 28th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 2.

The bill providing for the civil expence of the government of Louisiana, appropriating 20,000 dollars having passed through the committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading.

After the transaction of much subordinate business the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 3.

Mr. Newton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to prepare and report a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to suspend for a limited time, the collection of bonds due to the United States, by merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, who have suffered by the late conflagration of part of the town of Norfolk. Agreed to.

The whole of this day was principally employed on the report respecting Thomas Lewis's contested election.

The house adjourned without taking any question on the report.

Sunday, March 4.

The house was again occupied in considering the report on Thomas Lewis's contested election. It was at length determined that the seat of Lewis was vacated, and Andrew Moore should take it, and he took it accordingly.

Tuesday, March 5.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Norfolk was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Nicholson said he was instructed by the managers in the case of impeachment of John Pickering, to report a statement of their proceedings. The report concludes with the declaration, that the managers will not feel themselves bound or authorised to appear before the Senate, until called upon by them to proceed with the trial, or until directed to appear by the house.

No decision was made.

Thursday, March 6.

Mr. Nicholson announced to the House that his colleague (General DANIEL HILL) had, after a long illness, yesterday departed this life; as a tribute of respect due to his memory, he moved that the members of the House wear crepe for thirty days; and that they should for the purpose of attending his funeral, adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The house immediately entered into resolutions to effect, and instructed the Speaker to notify the Executive of Maryland of the severer occasioned by the death of General Hill.

About two o'clock the remains of the deceased were conveyed from his late lodgings, attended by the speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

The body, we understand, will be interred at Hagerstown, the place where the General lately resided.

son, that the managers had intimated to the Senate, that as the house of representatives were engaged in committee of the whole, the managers could not attend the court that day; whereupon court adjourned to next day.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the court was again opened, when the managers repaired to the Senate chamber.

Mr. Early, one of the managers opening the trial; and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to support the facts set forth in the articles of impeachment by various depositions in writing, and witnesses orally examined; after making some progress in the testimony, Mr. Nicholson relieved Mr. Early; when about three o'clock Mr. Nicholson informed the court that the managers had closed the testimony on behalf of the House of Representatives; whereupon the court adjourned till Friday at 12 o'clock.

\* The reader will recollect that on Tuesday the court, after hearing Mr. Harper in support of the petition of J. S. Pickering, adjourned to the next day. We understand, previous to the above decision to proceed to the trial of the articles of impeachment, a diversity of opinion subsisted as to the mode of procedure. The general opinion out of doors, was, that after agreeing to hear Mr. Harper, in support of the petition of Jacob S. Pickering, the court would before they proceeded to try the articles of Impeachment, in the first instance decide on the prayer of the petition, viz. whether they would postpone the trial on the ground of the alleged insanity of Judge Pickering. No decision, however, we learn, has been made on the prayer of the petition. The only decision entered into was that they would proceed to the trial;—this decision was made by a considerable majority ascertained by Yeas and Nays.

Friday, March 9.

The court of Impeachments was opened at 12 o'clock, the managers of the house of representatives attending.

Mr. Nicholson again stated that the managers had adduced all the testimony in support of the articles of impeachment, which they considered necessary to substantiate them. On that testimony they therefore rested the prosecution. But understanding informally, that it was intended to bring forward additional testimony; they reserved the right, after hearing it, of offering such other testimony and remarks as they might consider proper.

On the request of Mr. Tracey, two Senators, Messrs. Olcott and Plumer, of New-Hampshire were examined.

After their examination several of the witnesses, previously adduced, were interrogated:

When Mr. Nicholson addressed the court, and said the managers of the house of representatives considered the testimony offered in support of the articles of Impeachment so conclusive and pointed, as to render it impossible for them to elucidate or enforce it by any observations in their power to make. He was therefore directed by the managers to inform the court that they submitted the articles on the evidence offered; entertaining no doubt of full justice being done by the decision of the Senate.

After putting an interrogatory to one of the witnesses previously examined, the doors of the Senate were closed, with the view, it was understood, of deciding on the articles.

We learn that a motion was made to postpone the further proceedings in the trial to the day of and lost—Yeas 20—Nays 10.

This motion was supported by Mr. Tracey and Mr. Hillhouse, and opposed by Mr. John Smith, of Ohio, and Mr. Cocke.

Mr. Nicholson moved that the house of representatives be informed that the Senate will on Monday proceed to pronounce judgment.

A motion was then made to adjourn the court until to-morrow; and carried.

Saturday, March 10.

The Senate with closed doors resumed the trial of impeachment.

Mr. White moved a resolution, stating that inasmuch as the evidence adduced, in behalf of the house of representative was ex parte, and inasmuch as two Senators had testified to the insanity of Judge Pickering, the Senate were not prepared to decide on the articles of impeachment, without allowing the accused further time to appear. [We do not attempt verbal accuracy.]

This motion was rejected—Yeas 10—Nays 19.

The motion of Mr. Nicholson recurring was then agreed to—Yeas 25—Nays 10.

Judgment will consequently be pronounced on Monday (this day.)

Monday, March 12.

Agreeable to notice given to the house of representatives, on Saturday, that the court of impeachment would this day at 12 o'clock, proceed to pronounce judgment on the articles of impeachment, exhibited by them against John Pickering, the managers attended, and the first article was read.

And on the question—Is John Pickering, district judge of New-Hampshire, guilty as charged in the first article of impeachment, exhibited against him by the house of representatives?

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 19—Nays 7—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Macklay, Nicholas, Potter, I. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, (Ohio,) J. Smith, (N.Y.) Sumter, Venable, Worthington, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracey—7.

The same question was put, in the same

way, upon the three remaining articles, and decided by a like result.

On the question—Is the court of opinion that John Pickering be removed from the office of judge of the district court of the district of New-Hampshire? It was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 20—Nays 6.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Macklay, Nicholas, Potter, I. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, (Ohio,) J. Smith, (N.Y.) Sumter, Venable, Wells, Worthington, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracey—6.

The court then adjourned sine die.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1804.

Arrived at this port on Wednesday last, the sch'r Mercury, Capt. Rogers, 80 days from St. Vincents. On the 42th inst. in lat. 30, long. 70, Capt. R. spoke the brig Caroline, Capt. Wm. Stow, of Middletown, (Conn.) from Turk's-Island—the Caroline having sprung a leak, had put back for St Thomas's.

The sch'r Wealthy, Toy, from Philadelphia for Charleston, has put in here in distress.

We have the satisfaction of stating that the Amendment to the Constitution, has been ratified by the legislature of Rhode-Island—it passed the Senate unanimously; and the house of representatives by 42 votes to 18.

In consequence of a communication from the President of the United States, on the proposed amendment to the constitution, the Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation for convening the legislature, at Columbia, on the 10th day of May next.

The present session of Congress was to have been closed on Monday the 19th inst.

The Bank of the United States are organizing a branch, to be established in the city of New-Orleans.

In the Senate of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 18th ult. Messrs. Bacon, Pickman, Taylor, Kendall and Smith, were appointed a joint committee to consider the expediency of printing, at the expence of the commonwealth, copies of the constitution of the United States, and of the commonwealth, together with President Washington's Farewell Address, and of distributing the same throughout the state; and also to consider the propriety of recommending that the books thus distributed be introduced as a school book.

COUNTERFEITS.

Base Eagles, not easily to be detected by the eye, but are 4dwt. lighter than the genuine coins; the interior is blanched copper. Dollars of '98 and '99, pretty well executed though washed; but their complexion readily discovers them.—Bank Bills, of New-London Union bank, 20 dollars, altered—of Northampton Bank, 20 dollars, altered from five—of Salem Bank, 50 altered from tens and eights—and 5 dollar bills of New-Hampshire Bank.

The controversy between the United States and the Sugar Refiners, in which the former claimed the duties on the refined Sugars on hand, at the time of the repeal of the excise, has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favour of the Sugar Refiners. It was taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the judgment of Judge Washington, delivered at a Circuit Court held at Philadelphia.

[Philad. Gaz.]

A dispute took place at a Dancing Assembly at New-Orleans on the 23d of January, between the American and French citizens, which threatened serious consequences. It seems it was the order of their regular balls (of which this was one) to dance first two cotillions, next a country dance of 12 couples, and lastly a dance called by them the *Walse*, in which as many of the company as please participate. The cotillions had been danced, and the country dance commenced, when six additional couples of Americans placed themselves at the end of the dance, and on a refusal of the music to continue playing after the 12 couples had gone through the dance, an American citizen broke through the line of one of the bands with his cane. This occasioned considerable confusion, which was heightened by a misunderstanding, occasioned by a reciprocal ignorance of each other's language. Swords were drawn, but no lives lost, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson were present. A French officer was arrested but liberated the next day. M. Laussat remonstrated against the arrest as being contrary to the treaty, three months having been allowed for the evacuation of the place, and in the mean time French officers were only under his controul. This affair has made considerable noise, but harmony is restored.

We may anticipate without much presumption, that the nomination of President and Vice-President, made by the republican members of Congress, will be universally acceptable to the friends of liberty throughout the union. It would be a work of supererogation to attempt any eulogium upon the political department of THOMAS JEFFERSON.—It may suffice to say, that before his country called him to the exercise of the first office in its gift, he was emphatically denominated the

man of the people; and that in the discharge of the high duties of his station, he has demonstrated that the honourable epithet was not misapplied. Power has not corrupted a heart, or impaired an understanding, both of which have, through a chequer'd life, been actually engaged in rendering services to his fellow men. Many individuals have distinguished themselves in advocating the liberties of their country, before they attained high political places; but few have preserved in the possession of power, an unabated zeal for the public welfare. But if the characteristic distinction of Thomas Jefferson, that his political principles have never changed, and that in power as well as out of power, his patriotism has shone with equal splendor.—While in the retirement of private life, his love of equal rights and simplicity of manners were not greater than they have been since he assumed the chair of state; and while the world around him has been in a state of mutation, it is his distinction to have remained the same. Who more fit to preside over the destinies of the republic, than such a man? This is the language, not of servility, but of esteem; and supported as it is, by the sentiments of the friends of liberty throughout the United States, it presents a memorable refutation of the dogma that republics are ungrateful. The truth is that they are generally grateful, but that few public men, elevated to the highest offices, so deport themselves as to deserve that gratitude, which ought only to be conferred by the people on their greatest benefactors.

GEORGE CLINTON is nominated as Vice-President. So far as events have risen to try his principles, he too has earned the distinguished meed of an uniform and unabating devotion to liberty. The trying juncture of the revolution found him at his post; and the great principles it gave birth to have had in him an inflexible, an uncorruptible, an enlightened advocate. In the state of which he is a citizen, he has, in every vicissitude of her politics, stood a rock against which the waves of party have dashed in vain. Firm, cool, collective, plain in his manners, and assiduous in the discharge of duty, he is beloved by his friends, and esteemed by his enemies.

These are the men, fellow-citizens, you are invited by your representatives to make the depositories of your confidence scarcely less honourable to you than to them.

[Not. Intel.]

LAW OF N. CAROLINA.

An ACT, laying a tax on all suits, &c. that may hereafter be brought in the County Court of New-Hanover.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—

That on all suits which may hereafter be brought in the County Court of New-Hanover, and all appeals which may be returned to said court, there shall be laid a tax of 10s. which shall be taxed in the bill of costs; and for all suits on land causes, the sum of 20s.; and on all other causes where the intervention of a Jury shall be needful, 15s.—to be collected in like manner as the public tax on suits heretofore assessed.

Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the said Court shall, within five days after the expiration of each Term of the Court, account with and pay to the County Treasurer, the full amount of taxes on executions or judgments which may have been satisfied or discharged at the preceding Court, and shall render the same on oath, which oath the said Treasurer is hereby authorized to administer; and an account stated at length, with the names of the parties to such judgment or execution: Which tax, when received by the said Treasurer, shall be deposited in the common Treasury by him kept, with all other monies received.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of said County, to report to the Court of his County, annually, the state of the Treasury, together with the amount of taxes arising from all and every species of property by the said County taxed, and also the amount arising from suits; and at the same time the amount of disbursements, as well to Jurors as for other purposes; and in case of failure, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be applied to the use of said County, to be recovered in the name of the Chairman of the said County Court, for which purpose the County Solicitor shall, on application, bring suit, wherein the onus probandi shall lie on the defendant.

MASSACRE AT AUX-CAYES.

To the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Ann, capt. Fairchild, from Aux-Cayes, we are indebted [says the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser] for the following particulars relative to a dreadful massacre at that place:

On the night of the 31st of January, a number of armed negroes and mulattoes entered the house of Mr. Gurreaux, linguist, and after pillaging all his effects, carried him out of the city, where they massacred him with two others, named Beclie and Henries. On the following day, the black General, Cezulouis, who commanded at Aux-Cayes, published that the murders had been committed by certain revengeful persons without orders. A few hours after the above publication, a massacre infinitely more dreadful than the first commenced; among the unfortunate victims of this night, were M. M. Berceufs, La Gaurage, Vignoch, La Briton, Bettine, Pineau, Lepotte de Cavillon, Marfeilan, Malives, Freres, &c. &c. After assassinating these unfortunate men, they pill-