tive in congress—That on my informing him that I had done myself the pleasure to call and see him, he invited and accompanied me, into the house, where he conversed with me on several unimportant topics long enough to satisfy me that he was *perfectly sober*—During which time he called a servant and ordered spirits, water, &c. to be placed on the table by which we were sitting—that the servant took a bottle of rum out of a closet belonging to the room, which closet was secured only by a button—that the said judge turned out and diluted about a table spoonful, part of which he drank, apparently out of attention to me, and set down his tumbler. That his conversation was at first rational and pertinent, but on my mentioning the conflagration in Portsmouth last winter, by which nearly all the property he possessed was destroyed, he instantly became wild, extravagant and incoherent, asserting various things concerning the value of the estate he had lost and of what he still possessed, which I have abundant reason to believe were not true; and exhibiting demonstrative evidence of a mind *quoad hac*, altogether deranged; and this so far as my knowledge extends, is the decided opinion of all who are acquainted with his present state.

I further testify that the said John Pickering has successively filled most of the important offices in the state, the duties of which, so far, as a constitution, extremely disposing him to nervous and hypochondriac complaints would permit, he ever discharged, with honor to himself and to the public approbation, so long as heaven saw fit to continue to him the exercise of the talents with which it had endowed him—That through this long and useful period of his life, he supported a character so singularly pure, amiable and estimable, that the late irregularities in his conduct, which his friends confess and deplore might alone be charitably deemed sufficient to demonstrate his insanity.

I testify, finally, that from the emaciated and debilitated appearance of the said John Pickering, I have full reason to believe him altogether incapable at this season of the year, of supporting the fatigues of a journey to this city, to attend his trial.

S. TENNEY.

Deposition of A. R. CUTTER.

I, Ammi R. Cutter of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and state of New-Hampshire physician, depose and say that I have been frequently called on as a physician to visit John Pickering, esq. judge of the district court of this district, before his appointment to that office, and since, that he has been during all that time very subject to nervous and hypocondriacal complaints, which in his own mind often rendered him incapable of transacting business—that from my first visiting him he has never been free from such complaints until his mental derangement took place. That for several years past judge Pickering has been subject to great pain and debility of body from a rupture which at times has confined him to his chamber, and always has such an effect as to prevent his walking as heretofore; that I have been particularly acquainted with judge Pickering for many years, and have never known him to be in the habit of intemperance, intoxication or of using profane language, excepting in some instances only since his derangement of mind took place, that on the contrary his morals have always been remarkably correct and examplary both while at the bar and on the bench as chief justice of this state and a district judge.

And I further depose that such is the situation of judge Pickering that he cannot, in my opinion, proceed on a journey to the city of Washington, at this time, without imminent hazard of his life.

AMMI R. CUTTER.

Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1804.

Deposition of J. BRACKETT.

I, Joshua Brackett of Portsmouth in the district of New-Hampshire, physician depose and say, that about 6 years past I began the study of physick under Dr. Joshua Brackett late of said Portsmouth, deceased, family physician and long and intimate acquaintance of John Pickering, esq. district judge of this state, that then, and there I became acquainted with the judge, that he was then very hypochondriacal and subject to nervous complaints, but as far as my knowledge extended, very exemplary and correct in his morals until about three years, when he discovered symptoms of mental insanity and consequent intemperance and profanity in some instances. That I have since visited the judge as a physician for the last two years and have found him laboring under mental insanity during said time and think his mental insanity at this time to be in about the same degree as when I first visited him.—I further depose that from the history of judge Pickering's character from his youth given by his cotemporaries and particularly by the late doctor Brackett it appears that he was very subject to hypochondriacal complaints, but very examplary and correct in his morals.

J. BRACKETT.

Portsmouth, Feb. 14, 1804.

Mr. Harper then read the following deposition of WILLIAM CUTTER.

I, William Cutter of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and state of New-Hampshire, physician depose, that I have often and lately been in company with John Pickering, esq. district judge of this state, and that he cannot, from his bodily infirmities, proceed on a journey to the city of Washington at this time without, in my opinion, greatly endangering his life.

W. CUTTER.

Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1804.

The *President* observed that as the order of the Senate was confined to the single allegation of insanity this deposition could not be received.

Mr. Harper remarked, that, under an act of Congress of 1801, provision was made that in case a judge of any district court of the United States should be unable to perform the duties of his office, the circuit court, for such district might appoint one of its members to perform the duties of such judge.—This case was provided for under the term "inability," without stating the kind of inability. He would, therefore, read the record of the circuit court on this point.

Mr. Harper, accordingly read the record, with the subjoined deposition of WILLIAM PLUMER, as follow:

To the honorable the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the first circuit now sitting at Portsmouth within and for the district of N. Hampshire this 25th day of April Anno Domini, 1801.

Humbly sheweth the subscriber, that the district judge of the district court for said district, through indisposition and mental derangement, is at this time incapable of performing the duties of his office—Whereupon, he suggests to this honorable court the necessity of directing one of the circuit judges of said court to perform the duties of the said district judge within and for said district, during the period the inability of said district judge shall continue.

JAMES SHEAFF.

Copy examined by

JOHN STEELE, clk.

District of New-Hampshire, ss.

At a circuit court of the United States for the first circuit, begun and held at Portsmouth, in said district of New-Hampshire, on the 23d day of April, 1801.

Present,

The Hon. John Lowell, Esq. Chief Judge.

The hon. Benjamin Bourne, esq. and the hon. Jeremiah Smith, esq. circuit judges.

It having been represented to this court, that the district judge of this district is unable to perform the duties of his office, and satisfactory evidence of the inability of said district judge being shewn to the circuit court, it is thereupon directed by the court, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the 25th section of the act of Congress, intituled an act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, that Jeremiah Smith, esq. one of the judges of this court perform the duties of the said district judge during the period the inability of the said district judge shall continue.

A true copy of the Record,

Attest, John Steele, clerk.

I, WILLIAM PLUMER, of lawful age, do testify that I was present at said court when the foregoing application was made.—That testimony was given to prove the insanity of the said Pickering; that during the week in which that court was in session, I saw the said Pickering several times in company with said judges at their lodgings and at other places; and that I heard each of them, to wit, Lowell, Bourne and Smith, say, that from their own view, as well as from testimony, they were fully satisfied that judge Pickering was in a state of insanity, and on that ground they had made the order aforesaid.

W. PLUMER.

Washington, March 5, 1804.

(To be continued.)

The Boston Glass Company

having established a Manufactory on the Middlesex Canal, are now ready to deliver at short notice, GLASS of the following sizes, viz:

Size	Price	
18 by 12	at 43 Cents per light	Prices at Manufactory.
16 by 11	at 31 do.	
15 by 11	at 28 do.	
14 by 10	at 16 do.	
12 by 10 / 13 by 9	at 14 do.	
12 by 9	at 12 do.	
10 by 8	at 14 Dolls. per 100 feet,	
9 by 12	at 12 50 do. do.	
8 by 6	at 11 do. do.	

Large Sheets at 3 dollars each, suitable for pictures. Also Coach Glasses from 100 to 125 cents. The Glass though not so good as that made at their Manufactory in Boston yet is as thick and is preferred to the imported glass. For further information relative to the above, please apply to Mr. John Mutzenbecher at Boston, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,

March 9—w6t.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT.

Supplementary to the act, intituled An act providing for a Naval peace establishment and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to attach to the navy yard at Washington, and to the frigates and other vessels laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, a captain of the navy, who shall have the general care and superintendance of the same; and shall perform the duties of agent to the Navy department, and shall be entitled to receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a squadron on separate service. And the President of the United States is hereby further authorised to attach permanently to the said Navy Yard and vessels, one other commissioned officer of the navy, who shall receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a twenty gun ship, one surgeon and one surgeons mate of the navy, who shall be severally allowed for their services, the same pay rations and emoluments as are allowed to a surgeon, and to a surgeon's mate in the army of the United States; one sailing master, one head carpenter, one plumber, one head blockmaker, one head cooper, two boatswains, two gunners, one sail maker, one store keeper, one purser, one clerk of the yard, and also, such seamen and marines, as in the opinion of the President shall be deemed necessary: *Provided,* That the number of seamen or marines, shall not at any time be greater than what is at present authorised by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, that part of the act to which this is a supplement, which attaches to each frigate laid up in ordinary, one sailing master, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter and one cook, one serjeant or corporal of marines, and to the large frigate twelve, and to the small frigates ten seamen, and which declares that the sailing master shall have the care of the ship, and shall execute such duties of a purser as may be necessary, shall be, and hereby is repealed.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To erect a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and also a light house at or near the pitch of Cape Look Out in the state of North Carolina; and a beacon at the north point of Sandy Hook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide by contract, to be approved by the President, for building a light house at the mouth of the river Mississippi, in such site as the President of the United States may deem most proper for the convenience and accommodation thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as land sufficient shall be obtained at a reasonable price for the purpose and jurisdiction of the land so to be obtained shall have been ceded to the United States by the state of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide by contract, for building a light house on or near the pitch of Cape Look Out, in the said state, which contract shall be approved by the President of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to furnish the said light houses on Cape Look Out and the mouth of the Mississippi, with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same. And the President is hereby authorised to make such appointments.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expenses which shall accrue in consequence of the two first sections of this act, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the fee of the soil shall have vested in the United States to cause a beacon to be erected on the north point of Sandy Hook, and the sum of two thousand dollars out of any unappropriated monies, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

NATHL. MACON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entituled "An act concerning the City of Washington."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several compensations and allowances established by the act, intituled "An act concerning the city of Washinton," shall be compensated from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, being the time when the services, so compensated and allowed, commenced under the authority of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor of the said city shall receive as a compensation for his services an allowance of three dollars per day.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendant of the city of Washington be, and he hereby is authorised to pay the said compensations and allowances, from the said first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, in conformity with the provision of the said recited act, until congress shall otherwise direct, and also to pay and discharge all expenses of an incidental nature, which have been or may be incurred in the discharge of the functions of his office and the office of surveyor which shall be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendent be and he is hereby authorised and directed to settle and pay the claim of Peter Charles L' Enfant for his services whilst employed by the late Board of Commissioners in the manner and on the terms heretofore proposed by the said commissioners.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several expenses authorised by this act, shall be paid and discharged out of any funds of the city of Washington, in possession of the superintendant, which are no otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled An act relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for the President and Vice President of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, the Secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, in which the laws of the United States are annually published:—The executive authority of each state shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose; who shall first thereafter meet in such state for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States: and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the above mentioned amendment, in one of the newspapers of the state, by the Secretary of state, they shall vote for President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes given for President, and the other, of the votes given for Vice President: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice President of the United States, made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprized of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended; whereby several state might be deprived of their vote in the election of a President and Vice President: for remedy whereof.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the Secretary of State, in one of the newspapers of the state, vote for President and Vice President of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as President and Vice President, in conformity with with the first section of the second article of the Constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as President, and for one person as Vice President, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, of votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of being counted, which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any state, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such state shall cause six lists of the names of the electors of the state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for President and Vice President; and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore,

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April 2.

This morning our boat returned from the Hook at 1 o'clock, bringing accounts of the short arrivals there, of the ships Liverpool packet, Waite, in 28 days from Liverpool, which place she left the 3d of March; and the Obeonian, Hobson, in 32 days from London. By the Liverpool packet, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers to the 29th February. On a hasty perusal of our papers, we do not find any thing very important.

London, Feb. 23.

It appears by letters from the continent, that the affair of the Equestrian order, whose rights are deemed inconsistent with the interests of the states who have obtained indemnities by the secularization of the ecclesiastical estates, causes considerable agitation in the Diet of Ratisbon. The Emperor patronises the rights of the Equestrian order.—The king of Prussia argues that the interests of the new proprietors succeeding to the ecclesiastical sovereigns, will require a new system. We do not pretend to understand this question, which is an important one in Germany, but it does not seem to be of an importance likely to extend the effects of a dispute beyond the precincts of the Diet.

The latest accounts from Holland state, that the expedition against this country will not take place till April. Other accounts say that every thing is ready.

It is reported that government have received intelligence, that sir Sir Sidney Smith, had fallen in with a number of Dutch and French gun boats, had taken fifteen and destroyed thirty,

London, Feb. 28.

The latest accounts from Holland state, that the expedition against this country will not take place till April. Other accounts say that every thing is ready.