

The consideration of the report of the joint committee on an adjournment of Congress was postponed till Friday.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on the memorial of Tennessee, &c. which concludes with a resolution for the appropriation of \$100,000 dollars to defray such expenses as the President may sanction for holding any treaty or treaties with any nation of Indians south of the Ohio, to extinguish Indian rights.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, the blank was filled with 15,000 dollars.

A debate then ensued on the resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Dickson, Lyon, G. W. Campbell, Alston, Blackledge, and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. S. L. Mitchell, R. Griswold and Gregg, when the question was taken and the resolution negatived—Ayes 39—Noes 50.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate for erecting Louisiana into two territories and providing for the temporary government thereof.

On reading the 4th section, which places the legislative power in 13 persons appointed by the President, but their laws to be of no effect if disapproved of by Congress. The Governor to convene and prorogue the Council at his pleasure.

This section occasioned some debate. Various motions were made for striking out and amending. One was made for the committee to rise.

Mr. Macon, Speaker, suggested the propriety of waving the motion for the committee rising, and substituting a motion to strike out the 4th section.

This motion being made, Mr. Macon supported it, and urged the propriety of extending the second grade of territorial government to Louisiana. It was also supported by Messrs. Elmer, Leib, and C. W. Campbell; and Mr. Huger opposed the motion, when the committee rose without any question being taken and obtained leave to sit again, when the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.

### IMPEACHMENT OF JOHN PICKERING.

Friday being the day assigned by the Senate for the commencement of the trial of Judge Pickering, impeached by the House of Representatives of high crimes and misdemeanors, the Senate formed themselves into a COURT OF IMPEACHMENTS, and sent a message to the House of Representatives, informing them that they were ready to receive the managers and proceed with the trial; communicating at the same time, the following rules entered into by the Senate:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate shall direct all the forms of proceeding, while the Senate are sitting as a court of impeachments, as to opening, adjourning, and all forms during the session, not otherwise specially provided for by the Senate.

And that the President of the Senate be requested to direct the preparations in the Senate Chamber, for the accommodation of the Senate while sitting, as a court, and for the reception and accommodation of the parties to the impeachment, their council, witnesses, &c.

And that he be authorized to direct the employment of the Marshal or any officer or officers of the district of Columbia, during the session of the Court of Impeachments, whose services he may think requisite, and which can be obtained for the purpose.

And all expenses arising under this resolution after being first allowed by the President of the Senate, shall be paid by the secretary out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of both houses of Congress.

Resolved, That on the 2d day of March inst. at noon, 2 o'clock P. M. the legislative and executive business of the Senate be postponed, and that the Court of Impeachment be then be opened—after which the process, which on the 12th day of January last, was directed to be issued and served upon John Pickering, and the return thereupon shall be read. And the secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer, in the following form, viz. I, James Mathews, do solemnly swear, that the return made and subscribed by me, upon the process issued on the 12th day of January last, by the Senate of the United States, against John Pickering, is truly made, and that I have performed all services, as there described—So help me God.

Which oath shall be entered at large on the record.

The secretary shall then give notice to the House of Representatives, that the Senate in their capacity of a court of impeachments, are ready to proceed upon the impeachment of John Pickering, in the Senate chamber, (which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.)

Resolved, That counsel for the parties shall be admitted, to appear and be heard upon said impeachment. And upon the attendance of the House of Representatives their managers, or any person or persons, admitted to appear for the impeachment; the said John Pickering shall be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself; or if by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he ap-

pears. If he does not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded. All motions made by the parties or their counsel, shall be addressed to the President of the Senate, and if he shall require it, shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table; and after the parties shall be heard upon such motion, the Senate shall retire to the adjoining committee room, for consideration and decision; which shall be had as well in such cases, as in all questions to be decided by the Senate, as a court of impeachment with closed doors.

All decisions shall be by the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the records of the court. After decision, the Senate shall return to their chamber, and the President shall then make known the decision to the parties.

Witnesses shall be sworn by the secretary in the following form, viz. I, AB do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that the evidence I shall give to this court, in the case now depending shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So help me God.

Witnesses shall be examined by the party producing them, and then cross examined in the usual form.

If a senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

If a senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, he shall hand it in writing to the President, who shall put the same.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the House of Representatives directed the managers to attend on a trial.

The managers having accordingly repaired to the Senate chamber, the House of Representatives adjourned with the view, it was understood, of attending the trial.

The senators were ranged on each side of the chair of the President. The managers were placed in front, and on the right of the chair; and seats were assigned in the same line on the left for the accused and his counsel. Additional seats on the elevated area of the Senate were assigned for ladies. Between the Senators and the Managers a seat was allotted to the Speaker of the House.

About half past one o'clock the name of John Pickering was called three times, without any answer being given. The President (Mr. Burr) then stated that he had received a letter from Robert G. Harper, and a petition from — Pickering, son of John Pickering impeached; which were read by the clerk. The petition represents that John Pickering is insane, and could not from the state of his health, attend without endangering his life, and therefore prays a postponement of the trial. The letter of Mr. Harper contained an offer of his professional services in support of the prayer of the petition.

These papers being read, the President desired Mr. Harper to take the seat assigned for the counsel of the accused.

Mr. Harper having taken his seat, rose and stated that he appeared, not at the instance of John Pickering, from whom he had received no authority to appear, but from a desire to support the petition offered by his son, to aid the defence of the accused, and in case the Senate, notwithstanding his non-appearance, should proceed to try the articles of impeachment, preferred against him, and should permit him to take a part in the proceedings without thereby implicating any acknowledgement, on the part of the accused of their validity.

Mr. Nicholson, on behalf of the managers observed, that in his opinion, Mr. Pickering could only appear by himself or by counsel; that Mr. Harper could only, therefore, be admitted to a hearing in the exercise of the right of counsel for the accused; and as he disclaimed all authority from Mr. Pickering, in his opinion, he could not be allowed to take a part in the trial.

Several additional remarks, enforcing the same opinion, were expressed by Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Rodney, Early, and J. Randolph.

Mr. Harper enquired whether it would be regular in him to reply to these remarks.

The President said it would not—and immediately after put the question to the Senate whether Mr. Harper should be heard in support of the prayer of the petition of — Pickering.

Whereupon the senate retired to a private chamber; from which they returned about 3 o'clock, when the President advised the managers that the senate would take further time to consider the question before them and would make them acquainted with their decision.

March 7.

The Senate in their capacity of a High Court of Impeachments, having been engaged, with closed doors, on the motion made by Mr. Harper (as stated in our last) since Friday; and after a discussion, which occupied nearly the whole of that day, and the two ensuing days, opened their doors on Monday, when the following decision was made by Yeas and Nays; viz.

On the question—will the court hear evidence and counsel respecting the insanity of John Pickering, upon the suggestions contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pickering and the letter of Robert G. Harper.

The said question was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 18, Nays 12.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday the court was opened, and in a short time thereafter the Managers, and Mr. Harper appeared and took their seats.

The President stated the foregoing decision.

Mr. Nicholson, in behalf of the managers,

said he was instructed to ask for the reading of the proceedings of the court on the last day of its sittings.

The clerk having read the record, by which it appeared that John Pickering had been called three times without appearing,

Mr. Nicholson enquired at what point of time the Senate would proceed to the trial of the articles of impeachment, and whether, under the decision of the court, counsel for John S. Pickering was to be heard in the first instance on a preliminary question.

The President said he could not undertake to give an explanation of the proceedings of the Senate, adding that their meaning must be gathered from the proceedings themselves.

Mr. Nicholson then said that he begged leave to state that the Managers were ready to proceed with the trial of the articles preferred by the House of Representatives.

The President said that, under the decision of the Senate, they had determined in the first instance to hear Mr. Harper in support of the petition of Jacob S. Pickering.

Mr. Nicholson said he was then instructed by the Managers to state that they were ready to support the articles of Impeachment—Those not being, at present, under the consideration of the Senate, they did not consider themselves under any obligation to discuss a preliminary question raised by a third person unauthorized by the person charged. He was, therefore, instructed to state to the Senate that the Managers would, under such circumstances, retire, and take the opinion of the House of Representatives respecting their further procedure.

The Managers thereupon retired. Mr. Wright moved that the Senate should retire to their private chamber.

Motion lost, Ayes 6.

Mr. Jackson submitted to the Senate whether it would not be proper to delay all further proceedings until they should hear from the Managers of the House of Representatives.

Apparently with this view Mr. Adams moved an adjournment—Lost, Ayes 10.

Another motion was made that the Senate retire to their private chamber—Lost, Ayes 8.

Mr. Wright offered a motion that the counsel in support of the petition of J. S. Pickering be not heard until the return of the managers, or until their intention be signified—Lost, Ayes 7.

Mr. Harper then addressed the Senate in a speech of about one hour and a half in length, which principally consisted of the petition of J. S. Pickering and the depositions of Samuel Tenney, A. R. Cutter, J. Brackett, Wm. Cutter, William Plumer, and Edward St. Lee Livermore, adduced in order to testify to the insanity of John Pickering, and as a basis of a motion to postpone the trial.

The court then adjourned until the next day at 12 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

The importation of Cottons, during the last two months has been inconsiderable, and for the low qualities, there has been a pretty steady demand. Of uplands our stock is small, and good is scarce to be met with; the qualities on sale are Ordinary and Middling, and are going off at from 13d. to 13d. 3-4 per lb. and some which scarcely come under the description of good, have been sold at 15d.

Good and fine qualities of the new crop, when it comes forward, will probably meet with ready sale. New-Orleans, of middling & fair qualities have gone off at from 14d. to 16 1-2 per lb. and about 300 bags middling and fair Tennessee, were sold last week at 14d. 5-8 to 15d. per lb. Considerable purchases of good and fine Sea-Island Cotton, have been made of late at these low prices, but not altogether intended for the purpose for which it is generally applied; as the fine Yarns continue without demand. It has been principally used in the manufacture of coarse Yarn, and some has been bought on speculation, in the expectation of future advantage.

The principal holders have latterly felt inclined to accept these low prices for their stocks generally; and if the new Cottons keeps some time out of the market, the quantity on hand will probably be considerably lessened, and in such cases prices somewhat better might be expected for what remain. If, on the other hand, the consumers keep their works employed in the low qualities, and do not come forward to purchase fine Cottons until after the new crop shall have arrived, there does not seem reason to expect, provided it proves good in quality, that the present currency will be advanced.

The quantity of flour which has arrived from America the last two months, has been very trifling; but there is still, in this market about 4000 barrels, the bulk of it being inferior in quality, it goes off very slowly. The demand for grain and flour, in general, has been very dull for some time, at this port, as the farmers in the interior of the country, have been pressing their stocks on the markets which we used to employ; but we expect they will not be so anxious to sell, after they have completed their payments, which became due at this season, and then the demand in this market, we expect, will revive at prices about the present quotations, which are partly nominal.

Good & prime Staves are scarce, & meet a pretty ready sale, there is a good supply of inferior staves, and the demand very trifling.

Tobacco—Excepting for the finest qualities, there is no demand; but considerable orders for the lower qualities are expected, as Spring approaches. We do not, however, look for an advance in the prices, as our stock is considerable.

African, Asiatic, and British plantation

produce, cannot be admitted into this country from the United States, if known to be such produce; Cotton wool in a British vessel only excepted.

Premium of insurance, to or from the United States, per American ships 2 L 2 to 3 guineas per cwt. British ships 8 do. do.

300 bales of inland cotton, very good, were sold the 10th Jan. at 1s. 5d.

Prices Current at Rotterdam, Dec. 13.

Georgia and Carolina Cotton, 15 to 18 stivers per lb.; Coffee, West-India, 22 1-2 stivers do.; Carolina Rice, 74 schillings per hundred; Tobacco, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2 stivers per lb.; Havana Sugar, white, 8 to 11 stivers, ditto brown do. do.

### WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1804.

FIRE at New-York.—Capt. Day of the brig Fair American, which arrived here on Sunday last, 8 days from New-York, informs, that on Sunday the 14th inst. after he got under way, a dreadful fire broke out in that city between Old and Peck Slips, which continued to rage with the greatest violence while Capt. D. remained in sight.

The following Address accompanied a *MANUSCRIPT* some time since presented by the Ladies of Newbern to the University of N. C.

To the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, first Professor of the University of North-Carolina.

SIR,  
Desirous to manifest our solicitude for the prosperity of the Institution, over which you preside, with so much honour to yourself and advantage to the public; we request you to accept for the use of the Philosophical Class, a Quadrant; the best we could procure, but not the most valuable gift we could wish to present.

Our sex can never be indifferent to the promotion of science, connected as it is, with the virtues that impart civility to manners and refinement to life. Nor can we suppress the emotions of (we hope) an honest pride at the reflection, that our native country boasts a seminary, where, by the proper extension of legislative patronage, its ingenious youth might be taught to emulate the worth of their fathers; where their minds might be enlightened with knowledge, and their hearts impressed with a love of justice, morality and religion; where they might learn to embellish the manly and patriotic endowments which constitute strength of character and qualify men to cherish "the mountain nymph sweet liberty;" with all the arts that polish, all the charities that sweeten the intercourse of social life.

With great respect,

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Mary Dovey,	Mary McKinlay,
Jane Carney,	Julia A. Hawks,
Hannah Taylor,	Amaryllis Ellis,
Elizabeth Graham,	Sarah Woods,
Fanny Deereaux,	Elizabeth Arnett,
Susannah Jones,	Elizabeth Osborn,
Elizabeth Stanley,	Jane Taylor,
Susan Gaston,	Mary Nash.

Newbern, Nov. 26, 1803.

Mr. CALDWELL'S ANSWER.

CHAPEL HILL, Jan. 9, 1804.

LADIES,

Some time ago I had the pleasure to receive a letter from you, which mentions your present to the University of a Quadrant, for the use of the Senior Class. If any efforts which I have been able to make, have been successful in rendering the Institution useful, I hope the approbation you are pleased to express will have its proper effect in imparting to them new spirit and alacrity. However little it is worth while to lay stress on public applause, or raise upon it our hopes of happiness, yet when it proceeds from the sensible and enlightened, it is a true and desirable reward; it is a confirmation and encouragement which the most resolute in virtue often need, though she is rich in her present enjoyments, as well as in future prospects.

The University of our state early excited expectations in the public, which were unfortunately too sanguine and premature to be realized. It was not sufficiently considered that, though liberal education improves the young, it cannot make them perfect. The attainment of knowledge may be rendered comparatively easy; it is chimerical to suppose that it shall be universal, or totally without expence. Add to these the circumstance of raising and supporting the institution by a species of fund, which the interested would excrete and the popular would decry; and that in proportion to the fidelity of the trustees to perform their duty to the public, would be the loudness of the clamour.—In short when we reflect that prejudice in some, and want of information in others, were unhappily assisted by the indiscretions and misconduct of youth, many of whom were unwonted to the restraints of education, can we be surprised that there should appear an incompetency in the institution to the purpose of its establishment. These disadvantages were to be superceded only by time and perseverance, united with an interior merit, which must make its way through every obstruction into the presence of the public eye. The steadfast friends of the University have sustained the trial in its severities, its toils and alternate despondencies, till they can bless the new dawns of prosperity which gild the horizon of their venerable years. For the animation they have felt in