

List of vessels now lying in this harbour.

Ships Serpent, Hayes, from St. Domingo; Bachus, Davy, Isle of France; Pamela, Taylor, river Jade;—Snows Comet, Bunbury, Demarara; Charlotte, Moffat, St. Martins;—Brigs Alliance, Cathall, Jeremie; Polly and Nancy, Groom, river Jade; Two Brothers, late Anderson, Varel; Carmelite, Hall, Bourdeaux;—Schoners Victory, Howe, Jeremie; Felicity, West, ditto; John, Bartlett, ditto; Antelope, Gold, Lanceveau; Hannah Maria, Fow, ditto; Sally, Eldridge, Boston; Sally Barker Windsor, Luce, ditto; Regulator, Perry, Currituck; Montferat, Meader, St. Pierre, Martinique; St. Tammany, Wright, Meriguane; Plato, Gold, Cape Francois.

Arrived on Tuesday, and anchored off this city, the ships Harriet, Pierce, from Amsterdam; London Packet, Spawford, ditto; Birmingham, Lewis, Cadiz; Erin, Stevenson, Lisbon, via Barracoa; Brigs Argo, Copeland, Boston; Betsey, Chatfield, Kingston, Jamaica.

The ship Nancy, Williams, has cleared for Leghorn; and the brig Three Brothers, M'Meal, for Guadaloupe.

The Pamela, Taylor, is still aground on Horn Point, and the Eliza, Howey, on Poplar Island.

Saturday last the body of Mr. SEARSON DOVE, of this city, who had been missing near three weeks, was found at Belmont, the plantation of J. T. Chase, Esq;—On Sunday morning a jury of inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he perished and froze to death.

Three ships and four brigs were cast away in Boston Bay, in the snow storm of the 27th and 28th ult.

On Wednesday, says the Boston Paradium of the 11th inst., eggs were sold in market at ONE DOLLAR PER DOZEN.

A New-York paper states, that Mr. Nathan Sandford, of the city of New-York, and one of the district attorneys, has been appointed attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Mr. Lincoln, resigned.

By late returns, the Danish army consists of 74,000 men, and its navy of 27 sail of the line, and 14 or 15 frigates. The Swedish army consists of about 47,000 men, and its navy of 30 sail of the line, and twenty-four frigates.

Mr. Fox's long-expected history of the house of Stuart, has received the last revision from its distinguished author, and may therefore soon be expected for the press.

WASHINGTON, February 6.
TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

On Monday the trial of judge Chase commenced before the high court of impeachments.

About a quarter before one o'clock, the senate took their seats, every member of the body being present. Immediately after the managers, viz. Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Rodney, Boyle, Early, G. W. Campbell, and Clark, appointed to conduct the impeachment, entered, accompanied by the speaker and members of the house of representatives, to whom seats were assigned. As soon as they were seated, Samuel Chase, being called upon to appear, entered, attended by his counsel, Messrs Martin, Harper, and Hopkinson, to whom seats were likewise assigned on the left of the chair, the managers being accommodated with seats on the right of the chair on the same line.

The president (Mr. Burr) after stating to Mr. Chase the indulgence of time which had been allowed, enquired if he were prepared to give in his answer.

Judge Chase said he had prepared, as well as circumstances would permit, his answer, which he begged permission to read by himself or counsel; this being granted, he commenced the reading of his answer about one o'clock, in which he was relieved by Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson, and which occupied the court till half after four.

Mr. J. Randolph, in behalf of the managers, requested time to consult the house of representatives, and likewise to be furnished with a copy of the answer of judge Chase, for the purpose of making a replication thereto.

The president said the senate would take the request into consideration, and make known to the house of representatives the order taken thereon.

Whereupon the senate retired, at the suggestion of the president, to their legislative apartment.

Yesterday the supreme court of the United States was opened, present, chief justice Marshall, and justices Cushing, Patterson, Chase, and Washington.

The senate have, we understand, rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state of Georgia; twelve votes being given in its favour, and nineteen against it. The treaty provided for extinguishing the Indian title to a tract of land not exceeding two millions of acres, and for the payment by the United States, of two hundred thousand dollars, by the creation of an irredeemable stock to that amount, and the payment of a perpetual interest thereon of twelve thousand dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 30.

On motion, RESOLVED, That the president of the U. States be requested to inform this house; whether Samuel Hammond, a member of this house, has not accepted an executive appointment, and when?

Ordered, that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Eppes, be appointed a committee to present the foregoing resolution to the president of the United States.

Friday, February 1.

The speaker laid before the house, a letter from Gideon Granger, post-master-general of the United States, stating "that he had received information from various sources, that both his public and private character and conduct had been arraigned on the floor of this house by one of the members thereof, in a debate of the 29th and in another of the 31st ultimo; and requesting that an investigation may be made into his official, and if it should be the pleasure of the house, into his private conduct, from the first moment that the post-office department was committed to his charge to the present period, in such manner as this house, in its wisdom and justice, shall deem proper."

The said letter was read: whereupon, A motion was made by general Varnum, that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the letter of the post-master-general, of this day, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the subject matter thereof, and report a statement of the facts thereon, to the house.

Mr. Nelson opposed the reference. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Bryan on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. Elliot advocated the reference. Mr. Nicholson opposed it, not as improper altogether to make the enquiry, but on account of disrespectful language used by the writer.

Mr. Holland thought the letter sufficiently respectful and was in favour of the reference.

Mr. Gage opposed the reference, particularly unfeasonable at this advanced period of the session.

Mr. Clark joined in the opposition to the reference. Mr. Lyon rose, and after uttering a few words, was called to order by Mr. Nicholson, for a breach of decorum, in debate, contrary to the rules of the house, by alledging, "that he had been belied by another member of the house?" Whereupon

Mr. Lyon sat down, and Mr. Speaker decided, "that he was out of order;" after which, Mr. Lyon again arose to proceed in the debate, and addressed the chair, which being excepted to, as not in order,

Mr. Speaker decided, that he was in order, from which decision of the chair,

An appeal was made to the house, by two members; on which appeal,

The question being stated, to wit:—"Is the decision of the chair in order?"

It was resolved in the affirmative, yeas 81, nays 34.

The question of referring the post-master-general's letter recurred. It was again advocated by Mr. Elliot, and opposed by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Huger moved the postponement of the question to next Monday, in which he was seconded by Mr. Smilie. The question of postponement was carried, 92 members rising in its favour.

LONDON, December 6.

The Young Roscius was introduced to the prince of Wales yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, at Carleton-house, by Mr. Sheridan. His royal highness, on the entrance of this prodigy, took him by the hand and complimented him in the most flattering terms on his theatrical abilities, and assured him that he ever should find him a warm friend.

The Infant Roscius visits the lord chancellor this morning at ten o'clock, in consequence of a pressing invitation from his lordship.

December 12.

Letters from Ireland mention that on the 5th inst. three regiments which had been embarked at the Cove of Cork, for foreign service, were suddenly disembarked, and marched into the interior of the country. This circumstance occasioned very considerable alarm, and various reports were circulated as to the cause of the measure. Our correspondent assures us, that in the highest political circles in Dublin, it was believed, that government had received information of a meditated attack on Ireland, and that emissaries of the French were actually spread over the country.

It was yesterday asserted at the Exchange, on the authority of private letters from Paris, that the coronation took place on Sunday, agreeably to the forms which had been previously arranged, and that the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost order, and without the least tumult or accident.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) January 8.

We were yesterday informed, that a band of robbers infest the road across the Allegany Mountains, and have committed some depredations.—That several gentlemen who were packing specie from this place to Philadelphia were so much alarmed that they thought it prudent to leave their money in Pittsburg.

Died, in New-York, Thomas Gardner; he served an apprenticeship to the tailor's business; and afterwards by a steady course of industry, prudence and good fortune, acquired property in houses and lots nearly to the amount of a million of dollars. The life of this extraordinary man is preparing for the press.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

A private letter from Paris of the 10th November states, that admiral Gavina, the Spanish ambassador in that city, had received upon the 8th, a courier from his court, with an account of the capture of the Spanish treasure ships, that his sovereign would in consequence, be unable to pay the instalment of tribute due to Buonaparte in December. The same letter states, as a fact well known in Paris, that all the bills drawn since the beginning of October by Marbois, the minister of Buonaparte's treasury, upon the senate of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, have been sent back, protested and unpaid; and that the magistrates of these cities have been encouraged to this resistance of French extortions, by the cabinet of St. Petersburg. These bills have been taken up by the bank of France, and the money has been advanced by it as a loan upon a revenue of the year 15, commencing the 23d of September, 1806, the public revenue being already mortgaged to that time, by the French government.

A late London paper says, "We understand that advices have been received from Holland, which state that the menaced prohibition between that country and Great-Britain, will not take place, but that it will be suffered to proceed, on the merchants paying a certain per centage for the permission."

We learn by captain Morell, from Martinique, that the British man of war Centaur, of 74 guns, the frigate Barbados, and another frigate, name not recollected, were lying off the harbour of St. Pierre, though the place had not been declared in a state of blockade. The Squadron received intelligence the day before captain M. sailed, that the Cork fleet had arrived at Barbados with several transports, and that part of them were to join the Squadron for the purpose of making an immediate attack on Martinique. Capt. M. also informs us that four Spanish ships had lately been carried into Antigua and Tortola; and that the British have captured the French privateers Buonaparte, the Old Marlborough Packet, and another whose name he has forgotten. Markets dull at Antigua.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 7th November, 1804.

"Many of us are much interested in a Mohawk Chief, lately arrived, called John Norton, or Teyen-hackarawin. His easy manners, good conduct and superior sense, recommend him to general notice. He has translated the Gospel of St. John into Mohawk, and has directed it to be printed. He is also writing for me, the present state of the Indians in North-America. If he returns through New-York and Philadelphia (as he talks of) I will give him letters to my friend with you."

Mr. Perkins has obtained leave to introduced into the legislature of Delaware, a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery within that state, which provides, that all children born after the passing of the act shall be free, but to remain the servant of the owner of the mother until 21 years of age. It provides also for the registering by the recorder of each county of all such children, and for all slaves now in this state, and declares that all not registered within 6 months shall be deemed free. It also provides against the separation of a husband and wife, or child under four years of age, from a parent; it has passed the committee of the whole house, and its friends hope its final passage.

The New-York Gazette of the 5th inst. contains the following interesting intelligence:—

"We have received accounts direct from Lisbon, as late as the 26th of November, which state that a war between England and Spain was inevitable; that the blockade of Cadiz was resumed by sir J. Orde, who no doubt would capture the most valuable ships belonging to Spain. It was also stated that in addition to these external evils, divisions were fermenting in the interior of Spain; and it is said the king of Spain has been obliged to leave Madrid, and has actually fled to Portugal. The only chance which Portugal has in remaining at peace, is, that it is the interest of both parties to respect her neutrality. The letter of our correspondent concludes thus: "There is every prospect, that by the ensuing spring all the north of Europe will be involved in the war!"

The goal and penitentiary house at Richmond, in the state of Virginia, contained 89 convicts on the 14th ult. of whom 10 were for murder in the second degree, 17 grand larceny, 4 forging and passing counterfeit money, 9 burglary, 28 horse stealing, 3 mail slaughter, 1 rape, 1 highway-robbery, 1 insurrection, 10 felony, and 1 stabbing. Of this number 70 were whites, and 19 blacks—54 from Virginia, 8 from Maryland, 7 from Pennsylvania, 7 from North-Carolina, 1 from Georgia, 3 from New-York, 3 from England, and 6 from Ireland.—30 Americans—9 Foreigners.

EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY.

A gentleman from Marietta, informs that just before he left that place, he saw a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who had gone 20 miles out of his route to see a family from Massachusetts, lately settled on the Muskingum, consisting of twenty persons, all produced at twelve births, from one woman! It is added, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of the state of Ohio, at their next session, to grant each member of this extraordinary family one hundred acres of land. [Continued.]