

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT,**  
APRIL 25.  
**LORD MELVILLE'S CASE.**  
(Continued.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained and said, that he wished to exclude no part of the inquiry, but that which might be made the subject of legal examination. If the order of the motions were inverted, and the second put first, it would answer all he wished.

Mr. Whitbread explained, that he had no wish to do any thing inconsistent with justice. As, however, the principal object to the public in the appointing the committee, was the exposure of Lord Melville's participation in the speculation, he would rather allow the other motion, for an instruction to the attorney general, to lay over, and confine himself to the first motion.

Mr. Sheridan was of opinion that they could not with any propriety proceed at the time with a legal prosecution, and with farther inquiries, by a committee, and that, therefore, all legal proceedings ought to be delayed till the committee, now proposed to be appointed, should have made its report. He should certainly have no objection to the measure proposed by the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) for continuing the commission of naval enquiry, and for appointing others to investigate the other departments of the public expenditure. But, however willing he was to see any measure of this kind promoted, he could not see, without alarm, any disposition on the part of that right hon. gentleman to appoint such commissioners. He wished the motion to have originated in some other quarter, and it was not his fault if that notice had not been long ago given for that purpose, and which he now thought there was reason to regret. Indeed, this notice he understood, was to have been given to day, had it not been thus anticipated. The right hon. gentleman might have as a reason, perhaps, for his acceding to the appointment of a select committee, according to the motion of his right hon. friend, that he himself (Mr. Pitt), had been implicated in the charges of the tenth report, and was anxious, therefore, that every fair enquiry should be made. The motive, it must be allowed, was extremely honorable, but till that enquiry was made, he was, in some measure, on his trial, and, therefore, by no means the fittest person to propose the motion for another commission.—But he urged another argument, of still greater weight against the right hon. gentleman's nominating the committee proposed by his motion, which evidently must arise from the nature of the objects of enquiry. The conduct of the right hon. gentleman, himself, it was evident, would be involved in that enquiry, whether it regarded the various departments of the army, or the management of the exchequer. It was, therefore, a very grave question with him, how far it was admissible for any appointment of that nature to originate in that quarter. The right hon. gentleman might think it a popular measure. It was making the most perhaps, of a case of necessity, and taking the merit of proposing what he could not prevent, but must certainly, at best, be considered as a very forward step.

Mr. Canning reminded the hon. gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) of a former protest he had made—that of being ready to cooperate with his right hon. friend in any measure that had a tendency to promote the object he had in view. His right hon. friend had no design of delaying the inquiry; he was only of opinion that, if it was the intention of the hon. gentleman to move for a legal prosecution, it would be proper to give that motion precedence of the other. The propriety of this motion was obvious. For those persons who were to be subjected to legal enquiry were not to be expected to give any answer before the committee that might tend to criminate them before a court of justice. Such an arrangement, therefore, would defeat the very end of any legal proceeding, and cramp at the same time the inquiries of the committee, as those persons were the only evidence from whom they were to derive their information. In regard to the amendment proposed by his right hon. friend, he entirely concurred in thinking that the committee ought to be confined to the proper object, and not to interfere in such points as should be judged necessary to be referred to a court of justice. If, therefore, the motion for a legal enquiry were first fixed, and the object of objects of that legal investigation determined, the committee would have the advantage of knowing to what objects they were to confine their exertions, and would be relieved from that part of the subject which would come under the cognizance of a court of justice. From the disposition the hon. gentleman seemed to be in the night this subject was before the house, he did not think he could have any objections to such an arrangement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer disclaimed every idea of being implicated in any of the charges adduced by the tenth

report, and challenged any gentleman to point out a single passage in the report that implicated him in any respect.

Mr. Fox admitted that there was no passage to be sure, that directly implicated the right honorable gentleman; but the article relative to the money for secret service, though it did not mention him by name, would certainly lead to a decision how far that right hon. gentleman was involved.

Mr. Gray was of opinion that it would be impossible to carry on the two inquiries together, and to give up the question entirely to the Attorney General, was giving up too much. There was presumptive evidence, he thought, for concluding that Lord Melville had participated in the emoluments diverted from the public service, and he had therefore been of opinion at one time that it would be better to refer this part of the business to the Attorney General, and to appoint a committee to go on with the other objects of inquiry. Should the house, however, be of opinion that the whole business should be referred to the committee previous to any legal enquiry, he would willingly accede to it.

The matter of the rolls contended, that the moment the question was referred to law, all investigation on the part of the house must necessarily cease. They might preciously discuss the grounds on which they should refer the question to law; but there they behoved to stop, and leave the court of law to its own operation. He agreed with the hon. gentleman who laid down, that the mode of proceeding which had been first suggested would be the best.

Mr. Fox thought it would be a waste of time first to come to a resolution respecting the committee, and then to proceed to the other view of the subject.

The matter of the rolls explained. Mr. Kinnaird argued that the object of his hon. friend was not only to effect the restitution of the public money, but to find grounds also for an impeachment; and that he would much rather give up any reference to the Attorney General than an impeachment, should sufficient ground appear for that measure. He begged the house to pause before it came to a decision. The right hon. gentleman had not thought proper to advise his Majesty to dismiss the noble lord from his councils, though, in some measure, he admitted his guilt. It was of the greatest consequence, therefore, to take such means as might completely ascertain the question of his guilt.

Mr. G. Ponsonby did not think that a legal trial would be equally productive of discovery as a committee. Suppose that attorney general should move in a court of law that accounts be given relative to the public money, it would be competent to demur, under an apprehension that otherwise the party might criminate themselves, and if he might judge from what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, he would not be forward to object to it. Suppose Mr. Trotter charged no interest of Lord Melville, or twenty or thirty thousand pounds at a time, which would be involving Lord Melville in a participation of emoluments, how could a court of law get at the truth? A committee, however, might do something, as they could avail themselves of evidence that might not be strictly admissible in a court of law, or that a court of law might not have in their power to call for. He deprecated the idea of the house tying themselves, and putting it out of their power ever to resume it again, whatever farther light they might receive on the subject. In a committee, besides declining to answer questions would be equivalent to pleading guilty; whereas in a court of justice, no conclusion could be legally drawn from it. He did not wish to be severe, but he wished the house to do their duty, and by a salutary proceeding, to prevent such delinquencies from again occurring.

Lord Henry Petty was not so well qualified he said, as many others in the house, to form a judgment of the effect of the interference of the attorney general, but protested himself adverse to every thing that might in any degree prevent a full inquiry. That Lord Melville was guilty, was a clear decision of the house; but was there no other step to be taken? Was there no other conclusion to be drawn from the report that was equally obvious? The noble lord concluded by stating, that the house ought first to draw all the conclusions that was competent for it to do, and then to refer to the attorney general such points as might appear necessary.

Mr. Whitbread then rose, and stated that as he preferred a committee of farther inquiry, to a reference to the attorney general, he withdrew his motion respecting the latter.

The Chancellor of the exchequer regretted that the hon. gentlemen had withdrawn this motion, as in a court of justice he thought there were more opportunities of inquiry than could be expected in a committee.

Mr. Whitbread could not help observing that the right honorable gentleman had changed his opinion since a former occasion, when he appeared to deprecate the idea of an appeal to a court of justice.

The Chancellor of the exchequer retorted the charge, and contended that it was the hon. gentleman who had changed his opinion.

Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Gray explained.

Mr. Grenville spoke in favor of a reference to the attorney general, as a court of law had better means of procuring evidence, than either a commission or a committee, and could have wished therefore that the hon. mover had adhered to his original de-

sign. In respect to the powers of the committee to be appointed, he was clearly of opinion that they ought to be general, and for that reason opposed the amendment.

The Chancellor of the exchequer said that he had proposed the committee to be invested with specific and limited powers, under the idea of a legal prosecution, at the same time as originally proposed by the framer of the motion.

Mr. Windham, with his usual ability, argued in favor of an unlimited committee, which should go into an inquiry of the whole of the report, and then refer such particular parts of the subject to legal discussion as the house should afterwards think proper. The house ought to have a regard to its own character. They ought to be anxious also to make a proper example to prevent future disorders. They ought not, but with the greatest caution, with powers they possessed, particularly as the attorney general might afterward tell them that he could effect nothing.

Lord Callaghan allowed, that the house ought not to part with any of its powers unless convinced that that part which they retained would be equally well in the hands of those to whom they entrusted it as in their own. He thought a legal inquiry would be more effectual. At any rate it was not to be expected that any individual would answer before a committee if they should think that evidence would be afterwards brought against them in a court of justice. Should the power of the committee be found too limited, they might afterwards be extended as necessity should require, but at present he saw no farther powers necessary than those proposed by his right hon. friend's amendment.

(To be continued.)  
**NEW YORK, June 15,**

We learn with pleasure, that several of our most wealthy merchants, have in contemplation, to build extensive piers, docks and stores at Staten Island, near the Quarantine Ground. The advantages which will result from these erections, will not only prove productive to the individuals who may engage in this business, but will be of immense importance to the commercial interests of this wealthy and growing city. It is a fact which will not be denied, that during the last winter while our rivers were full of ice, several vessels were saved from destruction by making a harbour along side of the public dock, the only one there sufficiently extensive to afford a harbour. The Branch piers too, have strongly recommended to the underwriters to build Piers and Basins at Staten Island, merely for the protection of vessels during the winter season, when it is often unsafe, from the antics of floating ice, to anchor in the harbor.—But, though this is of itself a sufficient inducement to set on foot this important work, yet there are still greater ones.—During the summer months, vessels arriving from sickly ports, or vessels which may have lost any of their crews from fever, are prohibited, by our quarantine laws, from coming up to the city—they are ordered to stop at Staten Island, unload their cargoes by lighters (for the want of docks,) repairs, and load again for sea. It must be obvious to every one, that this must be done with very great difficulty, and at an immense expense. But, should the proposed plan of building docks and piers go into operation, (and we presume it will) vessels could as well unload and repair, and load again, at Staten Island, as in New York, and with less expense. It is of importance to observe also, that nearly all the goods which are landed and stored at Staten Island, are articles for exportation, and which could more conveniently be taken on board from stores erected at the head of docks at that place, and much cheaper than in the city, where the merchant is subjected to the expense of cartage.

There are now at Staten Island 12 or 14 vessels from Sicily ports—most of them want repairs, which must be done there, and for want of docks, at their anchoring place. Were there docks, they would be filled—and would prove productive to the proprietor.

It is hardly necessary to say any thing in recommendation of a measure, the utility of which is so evident. In this flourishing metropolis, it is a fortunate circumstance, that all classes know pretty well how to appreciate the value and importance of its commerce, and are eager to further every measure which may tend to give it support.

In addition, it will be proper to remark, to those who are unacquainted with the situation of the water on the east side of Staten Island, that, from the high Point of that island, to the mouth of the Kills, a distance of between three and four miles, taking what is called the watering place, there is a circular Bay sufficiently large to anchor all the vessels of the port.—In this bay the tides never run with rapidity, but from the eddies formed by the current in the channel, the ice which at one state of the tide is collected in this eddy, is generally carried off in another. If, however, from the severity of the weather, the ice becomes stationary, no damage can result to either docks or vessels in this Bay.

Nothing is wanting to make this place of incalculable consequence to the commerce of this city, but a basin.—The extensive shipping merchant must make this beginning, and all the requisite consequences will soon follow—and the place will become what Nature seems to

have designed it for—a grand depot for East and West India produce, and a safe and convenient harbour for the shipping in those trades.

Paris papers to the 24th of April, are received by the brig Paisley, capt. Noyes, from Bordeaux. But as all the French papers are shackled by order of the Emperor, nothing new can be expected from them.

Verbal accounts by this vessel, however, mention, that it was known at Paris that the Toulon fleet had got out of port, and that they had in safety passed the gut of Gibraltar, having on board 12,000 troops. It was confidently said that they were bound to Jamaica. Indeed they did not scruple to say in Paris, that Jamaica must fall.

Mr. Monroe was still at Madrid, and we are informed that our affairs with Spain were still unsettled.

Mr. Livingston had certainly taken his passage in the ship Mississippi, and was to sail from Nantz for New York the 20th of May.

Mr. Henry Preble (brother to Commodore Preble) came passenger in the Paisley, and brings important dispatches for government from our minister, Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.

**American.**  
TUESDAY, June 18, 1805.

The attention of the citizens of Baltimore is at this time particularly called to the ordinance respecting the gutters. Section 7th of an Ordinance, entitled, "A Supplement to the ordinance entitled an ordinance to preserve the health of the city of Baltimore, and to appoint commissioners of health."

And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every occupier of any house or houses, or owner of any lot or lots, fronting upon each and every paved street, lane or alley within the city aforesaid, to keep the gutters in front of their house, houses, lot or lots clean, at all times during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October; and each and every person or persons, within the city, shall forfeit and pay for each offence twenty-five Cents, for the use of the city.

**HEALTH-OFFICE.**  
Baltimore, June 17th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the city constables and superintendants of the streets are directed strictly to carry into execution the above mentioned section, and to collect from every delinquent, without favor or partiality, the fine imposed thereby.

By order of the board,  
A. FONERDEN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the grocers held at the Globe Inn, on Friday evening the 13th instant, the following declaration was adopted, and a committee appointed to wait on such to obtain their signatures, as did not attend. It is believed that the object of few associations has met with a more general concurrence, as it has been signed almost unanimously: yet are the grocers ready at any time to reduce the tare to its former standard when it shall be clearly ascertained that they will be justified therein, by a change in the conduct of the planters at New Orleans. On the other hand should they continue to increase the thickness and weight of their casks, a further addition of tare will become indispensable, for the grocers of the city of Baltimore wish not to receive one pound of sugar of the planters of New Orleans, without paying for it: so they are determined, not to have wood imposed on them for sugar.

**BALTIMORE, June 14, 1805.**

Discovering the very great losses we are sustaining in the purchase of New Orleans sugar, owing to the casks in which it is contained being made of timber so unnecessarily thick, and which, in our opinion, is done with the view of imposition only.—Therefore, in order to counteract such designs, we, the subscribers, grocers of the city of Baltimore, do promise and declare, that we will, neither directly nor indirectly, purchase any sugar of the above description, in casks in which it is imported, without an allowance of 15 per cent. tare, until the planters of New Orleans or those to whom it belongs, shall reduce the thickness and weight of the casks, so as to justify us in purchasing with the customary allowance for tare without danger of loss.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| John Hillen,         | Philip Rhinehart     |
| William Hubbard      | Peter Cassat         |
| Thos. S. Sheppard    | J. & Paul Ruckle     |
| Robert Hough         | Leduc & Bonfin       |
| John Reese           | Whelan & Laurensen   |
| Jacob & Wm. Norris   | John McClos          |
| Keller and Forman    | Smith and Coale      |
| Philip German junr   | Samuel D Street      |
| Adam Ganiz           | John Jarrett         |
| F. D. McHenry        | W. Libaray           |
| Henry Stouffer & Son | John F. Densman & co |
| William Haddett      | Bain and Newhouse    |
| Horton and Clark     | Daal Kieghler        |
| Wm McDonald          | Wm Raburg            |
| Balderson and Corn   | Henderson & Calhoun  |
|                      | Wm Robert Casey      |
| Owen McManus         | Gerard & Wm Hopkins  |
| Thomas Stansbury     | Peter Cox            |
| S. Spalding          | Geo. Mason           |
| Jarret Dull,         | [Sons] Isaac Alkison |
| Jesse Hollingsworth  | & James and Armitage |
| Bjurling, Head & Co. | Robert Henderson     |
| J. & James Adams     | Chas. Gwinn and Co.  |
| E. & J. Firley       | Amos James           |
| Janca & Lebon        | Thomas Crowsley      |
| Jarrett & Woods,     | John Trimble         |
| Geo. & F. Barge      | Michael and Sheppard |

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Wm Keen                          | Chas. Cook and Co     |
| Bowdoin & Paul                   | S. Muel C. Katrick    |
| Peter Souerwine                  | E. and Jesse Levering |
| John & Ralph Hassard             | Armstrong and Duran   |
| Kramer & Frey                    | J. and Aaron Levering |
| Abraham D. Clopper               | George Yeates         |
| William J. Alcock                | Levering and Neims    |
| Scott & McCallan                 | Chambers, Vassal and  |
| David Harris                     | Chambers              |
| Samuel & Elie Cizart             | John McIntire         |
| J. & Jas. Hughes                 | Barroll and Ricard    |
| McCoy & Grove                    | Woods, Dennison & co  |
| Alexr. Gallagher                 | James Graham          |
| Jacob & Geo. Poe                 | Thomas Hanna          |
| Reinicker & Fire                 | John Gregg and Co.    |
| Hawkins & Clagett                | John Key              |
| Isaac Reynolds                   | James Foy             |
| Bohn & Singliff                  | S. G. Albers          |
| Spalding & Elder                 | John Dillenderfer     |
| Clement Brooke,                  | A. Hitchendon         |
| Archibald George,                | Hutton and Wilson     |
| Dunmore & Moore                  | James Stirling        |
| Chas. G. Borrater                | Frederick Leypold     |
| Wm Phillips & Co                 | A. White and Son      |
| P. & J. Owings                   | Gross and White       |
| Wagner & Beay                    | John Gross            |
| Talbot Jones                     | Laughery and Bond,    |
| Philip Horn                      | Jacob Stansbury       |
| Geo. Baxley, (for Isaac)         | John Willert          |
| Phillips & Co. Benj. Bond        |                       |
| Geo. F. & Leidl. War Wm. Reaney, | Field A. G. Bryson    |
| Macedonia & Ridgely              |                       |

Messrs. PECHIN & FRAILEY  
Will please to publish the following list of gentlemen, as eligible characters to fill the vacancy about to take place, by the charter, in the Union Bank of Maryland:—

- |                     |
|---------------------|
| Thomas Poultney     |
| Matthew Brown       |
| John Comegys        |
| John McKim junr.    |
| George F. Warfield. |

**INTERMENTS in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore DURING THE WEEK ending yesterday morning at sunrise.**

Drowned	4
Cholera	5
In em. France	2
Consumption	3
Quinsey	1
Fits	1
Childbed	1
Still born	2
Scalp	1
Disease unknown	2
Adults	7
Children	14
Total	19

**Capture of the Two Friends.**

The regular trading American ship Two FRIENDS, Captain McNEIL, from London for this port, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, supposed to be worth One Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, was captured on Tuesday last, in ten fathoms water, by the French privateer schooner L'EMERANCE, Captain MOISAN, from Guadaloupe, now cruising off our bar.

The plea urged by the Privateersmen for capturing the ship, was, that she had not a certificate from the American Consul resident in London, declaring her to be American property.

The passengers and crew were permitted to take out their baggage, &c. and were treated civilly while on board the privateer. Captain McNeil, the cook, and two boys, remain on board the ship—which, after putting 24 Frenchmen on board, they ordered for Guadaloupe. The passengers arrived in town this morning in a pilot boat.

The Two Friends left Gravesend on the 21st April, and was 42 days out when captured.

The privateer mounts four 12 pound carronades, a long brass 12 pounder, and two double fortified 4 pounders; and had on board 97 men. They stated, that one of the Guineamen which they had taken, bound into this port, had 450 slaves.

Thus, by the daring and piratical proceeding of a small picaaron, our port completely blockaded, and our citizens wantonly robbed of their property? The disappointment and loss occasioned by the capture of the Two Friends will be sensibly felt by our importers—the wretchedly crammed with goods, and the gilly ship expected from London with the Spring supplies.

Charleston Times, June 6.

In a work, entitled, *A Key to the Phenomena of Nature*, a French writer, Chevier Deslaudrais, assures us, that, for six thousand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eats, drinks, and digests; which thinks, walks and transpires; which has members and organs of speech; this wonderful animal is—the EARTH. Thus, and thus only, can hurricanes, tempests, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. If any one doubts it, let him read the work of this new Naturalist. "If every thing upon the earth is animated (he argues) why should not the earth itself likewise be so? the earth to which we are indebted for our support. If life be necessary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth without the same faculty, produce grass in the fields, and trees in the forests? the process with hair and with grass is the same. The former are rooted in our skin, and the latter in the skin of the animal Earth, humus. The nurse takes food, which she gives back liquefied to the child. Does not the earth do the same, in order to furnish the nurse with vegetable, which she converts into milk? Does she not imbibe particles of air and water, which is absolutely necessary for these functions, the