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LORD MELPILLE.

The following is a copy of the resolutions moved by Mr. Whitehead, and afterwards adopted by the British House of Commons, relative to the defalcation of Lord Melville, (more generally known as Mr. Dandas) while afting as i treasurer of the navy. The London papers state, that the termination of this disenssion had excited a greater degree if interest in the metropolis, than any event of late years, either foreign or demestic.

REPORT.

1. "That it appears to this house, on the 18th of June, 1802, the house of commons, in a committee of the whole house, came, amongst others, to the following refolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that some regulations ought to be adopted for the purpose of lessening and keeping down the balances of public money which appear to have usually been in the hands of the navy, and it would be beneficial to the public if the first and other clerks in the different branches belonging to the faid office were paid by fixed and permanent salaries, in lieu of all fees, gra. trities, and other perquifites whatsbever.

"That it is the opinion of this commit. tee, that from henceforth to the paymastergeneral of his majesty's land forces, and for the purposes of private emolument. the treasurer of the navy, for the time being, shall not apply any sum or sums of money introffed to them, or either of them, to any purpose of advantage or interest to themselves, either directly or indirectly.

"That it appears to this committee, that the commissioners appointed to exa mine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom, have, so far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, discharged the duty entrusted to them with great diligence, accuracy, and ability; and if parliament shall carry into execu. tion those plans of reform and regulation which are suggested by the matter contained in the reports of the faid commissioners, it cannot but be attended with the most ben-ficial consequences to the suture welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

2. " That in furtherance of the intention of the house of commons expressed in fuch resolutions, his majesty by his war rant, dated June 26, 1782, directed that the falary of the treasurer of the navy should be increased to the sum of 4000l. in full satissaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore

enjoyed by sormer treasurers. 3. " That it appears to this house, that during the treasurership of the right hon. Isaac Barre, the conditions of the afore. said warrant were strictly complied with: that the whole of the money issued from the Exchequer to Mr. Barre for the naval fervices, was lodged in the bank: that it was never drawn from thence previously to its being advanced to the fub-accountants to be applied to the pub ic service: that during the time Mr. Batte acted as treasurer and ex-treasurer, he had not in his possession or cuitody any of the public mothey: and that neither he nor the paymalter of the navy did derive any profit or

advantage from the use or employment thereof. 4. " That the right honorable Henry

Dundas, now lord viscount Melville, succreded to the office of treasurer of the navy on the 19th of August, 1782, when a further addition was made to the falary of the said office, in order to produce a net annual income of 4000l. after the payment of all taxes and charges on the fame and that this additionel falary was confidered by the said lord viscount Melviile as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments, enjoyed by former treasurers.

5. "That; the said lord viscount Melville continued in the said office till the 10th of April, 1783: that being asked whether he derived any advantage from the nie of the public money during that period, he, in his examination before the commissioners of naval enquiry, declined atiewering any question on that head : but that he has in a letter since written to the said commission-rs, and dated the 28th of March lad, declared, that previous to 1786, " he did not derive any advantage from the use or employment of any monies -issued for the service of the navy, or the mode of drawing the same from the bank during this period.

6. "That the hon. C. Townshend, now of the navy from the 11th April, 1783, to wat applied to his private use or advanand continued in said office until the 1st of June, 1800.

8 " That in the year 1785 an act of Navy; but all monies issued for naval ed, and that in fact, no mischief whatever the point. I am derirous, however, that which could be put affirst. services, shall be paid to the bank on has refulted from this transaction—(a) the matter should be examined with all They much talked of expedition from account of naval service, and placed to roar of hear! frem the opposition that moderation, seriousness, and cool- England, sailed from Spithead, the 20th the account of the Treasurer of the benches)—Sir, the house must be sensible ness, which ought ever to attend an April 1: contained several thousand Navy, and shall not be paid out of the bank unless for naval services, and in pursuance of drafts signed by the Treasurer, or some person or persons authorised by him, which drafts shall specify the heads of service to which such sums are to be applied; and that to influence the passions of the house the Regulations under the said Act shall take place from the 31st July, 1785.

9. "That the executions of the said act was postponed till the month of January, 1786; and from that time till the month of June, 1800, when Lord Melville left the office of Treasurer contrary to the practice established in the Treasurership of the Right fron. .faic Barre, contrary to the resolutions of the House of Commons, of the 18 h June, 1782, and in defiance of the provisions of the above mentioned Act of the 26th, Ge . III. c. 31, large fums of money were, under pretence of Naval Services, and by a feandalous evasion of the act, at various rimes drawn from the Bank, and invelted in Exchequer and Navy Bills, lent upon the security of Stock, employed in discount. ing priva e Bills, in purchasing Bink and East India Stock, and ofed in various ways

10. "That Alex. Trotter, Esq. paymaster of the Navy, was the perion by whom, or in whose name the public money was thus employed; and that in to doing he acted with the knowledge and confen of Lord Viscount Melville, to whom he was at the same time private Ag nt, and for whose use or benefit he occasionaly laid out from to to 20,000% without confidering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, and whether such advances were made from his public or private balances.

11. "That the Right Hon. Lord V :. ' count Melville having been privy to and connived at the withdrawing from the Bink of England, for the purpifes of private interest or momment, sums issued to him as Treasurer of the Navy, and placed to his account in the bank, according to the provisions of the 25th, Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a groß vio. lation of the law, and a high breach of

12. " it further appears that subsequent to the appointment of Lord Melville as Tressurer of the Navy, n 1784, an. du. ring the time he held that office, large sums of money issued for the service of the navy, were applied to other fervices; and that the said Lord Melville in a letter written in answer to a precept mued by the commissioners of Naval Inquiry, requiring an account of money received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymailers of the Navy, and also of the time when, and the persons by whom the same were returned to the Bank or paymasters, has declared, that he has no materials by which he could make up such an account, and that, if he had any materials, he could not do it withbout dif:losing delicate and considential transactions of government, which his du ty to the public must have restrained him from revealing.

13. "That Lord Melville, in applying monies issued for the service of the Navy to-other services, stated to have been of so delicate and confidential a nature, that in his opinion no account can or ought to be given of them, has acted in a manner inconfistent with his duty, and incompatible with those securities which the Legislature has provided for the proper application of the public money."

Mr. Whitbread having moved the reso Intions of censure against lord Melville in in the house of commons, April 8, (which will be found in the preceding columns) which he introduced at confiderable length an interesting discussion followed in which the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Ptt) expressed his sentiments very fully on the manner in which these charges were advanced and pressed.

The speaker having put the question on the first resolution, the chancellor of the

exchequer rose & spoke nearly as sollows: "Without pretending to deny that the honorable gentleman has in a grea: measure adhered to the promise which he made of considering this subject with moderation and coolness, I must be permitted to say that he has not persevered in this resolu-Lord Bayning, held the office of treasurer | tion to the end - Instead of keeping flrictly to tacls, which ought alone to be the 4th of January, 1784: and that from | considered in a criminal charge, he has the examination of his lordship it appears, speealed to the feelings of various descripthat during his treasureship, no part of the tions of persons, upon topics that are not money issued for the service of the navy applicable to the present occasion. He has touched upon the public burdens, and tage; and that he does not believe that | hinted at the supposition that these Mr. Douglass, who acted under him as burdens, required by the pressure of the paymailer, derived any profit or advan- times, have been aggravated by the rage from the use or employment of the money, the raising of which forms so

accompany a serious charge of this nature, to proceed with fuch violence, and interrupt a member with clamor. But they need not expect to interrupt me with fuch noise, which I must confiler as an attempt and I have the less doubt on the subject, when I recollect the numberless misrepre. sentations both in and out of the house on this affair-misrepresentations which have been a tended with no little mischief. It has been stated, not only that a very con fiderable loss has been sustained, but that our seamen have, in consequence of the transactions now before us, been prevented from receiving in proper time the money due to their valor, and their meritorious rvices. (No! No! from the opposition) There has not been the fligh eft grounds for taying any fuch thing, for I can fafely aver that the delay of an hour has never taken place in paying such money, and I d', therefore m'st grievously, and justly complum that this affiir has not been treated with proper candor and moderation. -But I have not only to complain that the honorable gentleman laid aside that mod-ration with which he commenced, but that he has given a totally mist ken view of the materials on which he founds his charge. The honorable gentleman tells us that the noble ford had an opportu nity of answering for himself, as if he had bein on a fer and impartial trial-that questions were put to him—that he was informed as to the nature of the charge against him, and allowed to fay whatever he chois in his own definer. Now, whatever inference the hour may draw from all this, it was certainly any thing but a fair and impartial trial, for it wanted those circumstances that accompany a crim nal trul in all well regulated countries. The noble loid had not an opportie. mity of knowing exactly the charges aga nit him. A copy of t elecharges had not been given him. He had no opportumay of cailing withelles in his favor no of cross-examining those who might anpear against him. Above all, it was a poin attended to in every trial, that a min ili uld not criminate himself. Now these are circumstances that clearly point ! out that neither the noble ford nor the other persons who were examined, ought to be considered as having been brought to ! a y thing like a trial, upon which a final judgment could be fafely paffed. They had been examined, and required to answer questions without being made acquainted with the exict view with which fuch view to give an opinion on the merits of the points before us. My object is to thew that our materials are not such as to afford a site ground for any final dethat it has not even sustained any inconvenience from the manner in which the money was applied Yet, at the same time. I admit, that if the public money he even incorrectly managed by a public officer, he leave to say, that from a full consideration f this report I am convinced that all the circumstances are not before us in the full, clear, and satisfactory manner, in which they ought to be, before we can give a fair and imp rtial judgment upon them. If this be the fact, we can much less pul any censure in the present state of the case. If I selt this to be the true state of the question before I came to the house, my opinion is much more confirmed now, from the manner in which the subject has been treat-d by the right honorable gentleman. He has argued from the documents now before us, but his not attended, in mony cales, to several circumstances that vary the nature of some transactions, and the excent and degree of others The conclutions which he draws also are not hole of the commissions, but such as himself finds it convenient to draw from several circumstances combined together, which, from their not being fully known, cannot be completely understood. The honorable gentleman first rested his case on three grounds, but he afterwards varied it, and reduced it to one single question. -He himself, however, has admitted that the whole, is so connected together, that it is impossible to pass any judgment on one part of the transaction without taking into account all the rest; and yet, after all this, he proposes that the house should come to a decision on one single

to judge of the others, which he leaves

7. "That the Right Hon. Henry | malversation on the part of the officers | would have been much more proper that | " channel sees" were within sight of each that it is very little confistent with the affair of this nature. There are a variety select troops;—some of them celeb. ated moderation and candor that ought to of circumstances wanting that are for their exploits in Egypt.-The whole material, as applicable to the charges; was convoyed by the Queen of 98 guns, there are many points that require ex- Rear Admiral Knight and the Dragon, planation. Without any long delay, not of 74 guns, Capt. GRIFFITH. The roops much beyond the holidays, by agreeing commanded by the veteran, Gen. CRAIS. to the motion for a secret committee, -Destination unknown- o jectured by for which I shall have the honor to move, some to be for the East Indies, by others the house will have the matter clearly for the West Ilidies. before them; and it is only by this mode of proceeding that the whole can be fully investigated, so as to prepare it for a just and impartial decision. - Now, sir, the first charge is, that certain sums properly applicable only to the naval department, have been applied to other | purposes. At present I shall not enter at large either upon this or the other charges-but content myself with shew ing the necessity of some further enquiry into the circumstances .- Nothing appears here as to the motive with which the thing was done. It is mentioned that the money was applied to other services occasionally.—But as to all the circumstances relative to the mo ive and the necessity that existed for making such a loan, we are at present in the dark. Yet the house will agree, that in examin ing the conduct of a man with a view to pass a sentence of guilty or not guilty, is of great importance; that the motives; which led to the tran action should be known, in order to ascertain the exact degree of delinquency that attaches to j it, or whether there is any delinquency? in the case at all. Is the house prepared to deny that the transaction may be proved to rest upon such grounds as not only to entitle the noble lord to an indemnito but even to the highest praise for having incurred the responsibility? I only say this much on this head, in order to induce the house to agree with me, that it would not answer the purpose of justice to come to a decision, without a further c: . nination into the affair.

[To be anntinued.]

BOSTON, May 29. Further particulars respecting the Jupi-

ter's Long Boat. We learn, that skipper Wm. Poware, of Marblehead, three days after the Jupiter founded, fell in with her long beat, having 39 souls on board, viz. the 2d seizing hold of each person separately. questions were put, and without bearing took them all on board; in this magnathe nature of the inquiry exactly stated namous and successful endeavor, the to them I do not fay this, fir, with any skipper was very considerably c affed and bruised.—Soon after this, ne tell in with skipper Dennis, of Marblehead, w. o took half the unfortunate on board, and who has not yet arrived; 10 of the rethey are of the most grave and important gave them full allowance, while his own nature. I do again contend that the crew cheerfully submitted to be allowpublic has not only sustained no loss. but anced, and even without hinting their absurence to the persons they were reli. ving: - In this situation they remained three weeks, when he fell in with skipper Alexander Green bound home, who took them on board, paid them eveis responsible for his conduct. But I beg | ty humane attention, and who arrived with them at Marblehead, on Friday evening last. On their arrival, the in habitants of Marblehead generously supplied them with cloathing, money, &c; and the citizens of Salem have sands me ly subscribed money and cloathing for their relief.—The provisions on board the long boat when she left the ship, consis'ed of 3 hams of bacon, a small bag of bread; 1 f ga'. spirits, which was daily served round in a small snuff box; they had no water, except what they obtained from the ice -- Among the steerage passengers, arrived at Marblehead, is Mr. Ashby, of Battle, near Beachyhead, Eng. his wife, 4 daughters, son in law, and grand child In stating the active, hu mane and ge crous conduct of the Marblehead skippers, we cannot resrain from expressing a hope, that public ge nerosity will be awakened to their merits and bestow the most suitable reward upon them.

> From Europe. We have accounts from Ehgland and Portugal to the 20th April.

The latest London papers state, with some confidence, the conclusion of the ground work of a treaty of subsidy between Russia and Great Britain; and that the points of it were in train to be immediately laid before Parliament.

on his back the elements of extensive ran rapidly considering the weight he carpurt of the charge without pretending carnage, and ingredients for deeds of ried. high celebrity. Upwards of one hunto a future occasion. Now to the charge dred ships of the line were at sea, or in apprehended and committed to jail, where jublic money, except the money issued for heavy a tax on the people.—Sir, I am of participation, he has not said so much such a state of equipment, as indicated in consequence of a sentence of court, from port. The English and Prench two years free of expence.

Dundas was re-appointed Treasurer of (Hear, hear)—then the matter becomes a this should not have been mentioned at other; and b th apparently watting only Subject for grave confideration and ferious fall, as the honorable gentlemen does for an occasion to try the tug of battle." inquiry. But what I complain of is this, not mean at present to insist upon it. The Toulon first had passed the Pillars that the honorable gentleman has endea- | because, of all others, this is the charge of Hercules into the Atlantic : had, it is vored to missead the public by endeavoring which is most likely to wound the feel- said, been joined by the Spaniards from Purliament was passed (25 Geo. III. have been make to the public burdens, with the noble lord, and of all those known expedition; probably for the to circulate the notion that great additions | ings of those who are nearly connected | Cadiz; and had again sailed on an uncap. 31.) intituled "An act for better when no such additions have in the impartial men who do not wish that an West Indies. They will be followed by regulating the office of Treasurer of his smallest degree taken place, for he knows accusation of such a serious nature Lord Nelson. The other French, Majesty's Navy," whereby it is direct- that not a shilling has been lost to the should be brought against a man, except. Dutch and Spanish squadrons at Ferrol, ed that no money shall be issued from public-(hear! hear!)-that no alle- under circumstances when they might the Texel and Corunna, were on the elect; the Treasury to the Treasurers of the gation of any such loss has been mention- be prepared to come to a decision on as were every thing in Great Britain

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 20.

Hurricane.—On Sunday the 15th inst. about noon, a terrible tempest crossed the road leading from G a ville Court House to this city, nearly at right ameles-It was a hundred yards in breadth, and extended as far East and West as can be traced Its violence can only be imagined from its effects, which have been truly dreadful. I've argest trees torn up by the roots or deprived of their tops, fences destroyed, and houses laid with the ground. The road at the Hilly Spring on Monday was impassable. It carried off tha excellent barn belonging to Mrs. Robin Goodloe, and left nothing of Mi. Patte son's dwelli g house but the firm and sills. Altough on each side the rain poured in torrents, not one doop fell where the tempest went. No I ves have been lost, that we heard of, but the injury done to the tunber, fences and standing corn is incalculable. The rain in the vicinity of the Helly Spring was so violent that the whole fields of corn were des rayed, and the ground re-dered utterly unfi for cultivation during the present season. Many planters for 8 or 10 miles around have been obliged to replant their whole crops. In this year of uncommon scarcity, the effects of this whirlwind will be most severely felt by the neighborhood.

MARIETTA, (Obb) May 9.

" A gentleman by the name of Bennett, and a c inpanion, a short time since travelling fom Zanesville (in Ohio) to Wheeling (in Virginia) on Zanes's road, so calle i. - T cy had with them a little herse, on which they carried about one thousand dollars in silver. It appears that two men had followed them for some time, with an intent to rob them but never got an opportunity of putting their design inmate, 11 seamen, 1 cabin passengers, to executi n, u till they had got within 10 25 steerage passengers, and an infant of miles of Newelston. It seems farther that 6 months old.—It blowing fresh, and a the travellers were warned of the threateheavy sea, skipper Wm. Powers, finding | ned danger The r bbers by accident got it impossible for the boat to brand his past the travellers, and came to a tavern schooner slung himself with a rope over | enquiring very particularly after some perthe lee quarter, and in that situa ion, sons answering in description to the travellers, ins much that the la diord strongly suspected them. The robbers had not been gone two h urs from the tavern before the travellers came along—The landlord expressed his fear and suspicion; advised Benner and his companion traim themselves, and suggested the propriety of cision. With respect to the matters muinder were put on board skipper John elston; but they did not apprehend any themselves, I do not with to deny that Powars, then on a fishing voyage, who danger. They provided themselves with hickory cubs proceeded on their journey; they had not proceeded far, before they were atta ked by two men, with blackned faces, and ordered to surrenter their money. One of these men had a gun, which he leveiled at the breast of Bennet the other hid a tomahawk; some words passed, but Benn ti discovering that the villain was resolutee and deter vined, and that his life was in danger, reached out his bridle to the robber who hild the gun, hoping that he would take hold of it, by which action, the direction of the gun would have been altered; in which case he intended to spring in upon him, and wrest the gun from his hands; but the robber was on his guard-he commanded Bennet to lead the horse into a certain deep hollow, wich lay off the road, threatening to shoot him if he did not: Bennett conjecturing that the robber meant to murder him when he got him there threw the bridle from him with violence, saying, " I'll be d-1 if I go there" and took to his liculs,

The horse, being accustomed to follow his master through the woods, took after him full speed; he robber with the gun took after the horse; and the robber with the tomahawk, who had taken the o.her traveller and was keeping him in custody, seeing the horse and money slying off deserted his charge and took after the rest Bennett and the borse won the race: they came to a bouse in about a mile, at the sight of which the robbers retreated; and what was remarkable, the saddle bags which contained the money and which hung loose over the saddle, did not fall off although the horse coursedit over very bad race ground thickly co-OLD OCEAN, by the last accounts, bore | vered with trees, logs, brush, &c. and

willing to allow, as every man must, that as on the other two. Yet certainly it the certainty of their speedy departure he is to have the pleasure of tarrying