

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.
By PECHIN & FRAILEY.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

Jno. Campbell White & Sons,
Have received for sale,
104 bags first quality Pimento, entitled to drawback
10 pipes Red Wine
may 23

ORANGES.
THE subscriber has for sale, by the box, excellent fresh oranges. Apply at No. 56, Market-space, to
Captain CETTI.
d41t

Fresh Sallad Oil.
98 cases, 30 flasks each, just received and for sale by
A RICHARDSON.
No. 31, Market-street.
June 3

To Let,
A THREE story brick dwelling HOUSE on Liberty and German-streets, adjoining Congress Hall, now occupied by captain Welsh. For terms apply to Reimicker and Fite, 226, Baltimore-street.
CORNELIUS H. GIST.
March 15

Michael Graham,
No. 77, MARKET-STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,
30 bales INIMA GOODS, consisting of Burbeck and company Guirles, Mamoodies, Sannas, Coons, &c. &c.
1200 pieces blue nankens
1000 yellow do.
1 case India book muslin & handkerchiefs
1 do. white and black willow squares
2 do. Nuns' threads
100 pieces scarlet Banzanas
5 cases chintz and calicos
1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
2 do. 4-4 and 7-8 Irish lincens
1 do. brown Holland
1 do. white Plazillas
2 do. straws, assorted.
A few snorb 8-4 Damask Silk Shawls, of the first quality.
He has also on Hand,
A general assortment of DRY GOODS.
The greater part of these goods are entitled to drawback.
April 27.

James Biscoe,
No. 21, Calvert-street,
HAS received, by the Fame from Liverpool,
HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
Hardware, Cutlery,
BRASS & JAPANNED WARES,
Spades and Shovels
Anvils and Vices
Frying Pans and Sad Irons
Brass and Iron Wire, No. 1 to 25
On hand from former importations,
Waldron's prime Grass & Cradling Scythes
Bramble Scythes and Sickles
Broad and Narrow Haws
London and Bristol Pewter
And daily exceeds a complete assortment of fine and coarse, fine and sewing TWINE, all of which will be sold low, for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
may 14

Thorndick Chase,
HAS just imported, per the Carlisle and Friendship from London, and Diana from Liverpool,
No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Brideport Canvas
Sewing Twine in casks
A few bales Blue Cloths
Ditto ditto Blue Planes
Listed as on hand,
First quality Holland Duck
Ditto ditto Russia Canvas
Super-fine Cloths and Cassimeres
Beef, Pork and Herrings
A few hundred bushels coarse Salt and a number of other articles, all of which he offers for sale on the usual terms, at No. 39 Thorne-street, Fell's Point.
may 15

Removal.
R. Phillips,
SIGN Writer, has removed from No. 37 S. 4th-street, to No. 1, Second-street, next door to Mr. Rogers's, hatter.
may 11

To Rent,
A CONVENIENT two-story brick HOUSE and Fitch, situated near the corner of Hanover and Hills-streets. The accommodation and rent will be an inducement to any the situation would suit—Enquires next door, or at this office.
may 30

Jno. Campbell White & Sons,
Have just Received for Sale,
50 quarter casks Sherry Wine
27 puncheons strong 4th proof Jamaica Rum
20 hds. first quality Jamaica Sugar.
April 17

Western Market-House.
THE Public are hereby notified, that the hour for commencing the market in the western precincts, during the summer, will be 4 o'clock in the afternoon of every Tuesday and Friday; and that the law prohibiting horses and carriages of every kind from passing through the market-space, during market hours, will be strictly enforced hereafter.
By order of the commissioners,
JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary.
June 1

For Sale,
A New Pilot boat "Built SCHOONER,"
Burthen 101 tons carpenters measure, now lying in the dock near Hollins's wharf, Fell's Point. She is built of the best materials, and will, it is supposed, sail remarkably fast. Mr. Cordery will show the vessel to any person who may think proper to call on him, at his ship yard. For terms apply to
REDMOND GRACE,
67, Smith's wharf.
June 1

Wanted to Purchase or hire,
A Young Negro Girl of 12 or 14 years of age, to take care of a small child. Enquire of the printers.
June 4

Bank of Baltimore,
31st May, 1855.
THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of *Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents* on each share of Stock, and the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after Monday next the 3d of June.
By order of the board,
JAMES COX, Cashier.
June 1

The Subscribers have for sale,
Imported into the country by the late arrival from London and Liverpool, his spring assortment of
20,000 lb. Green Coffee, fit for retailers
12,000 Cocoa
3,500 Pimento
And on hand from former importations,
Best Cogniac and Bordeaux BRANDY, old and fit for immediate use
Holland GIN, in gin cases, entitled to drawback.
Wm PATTERSON & SONS.
April 22

John M. Kim, junr.
108, MARKET STREET,
HAS imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, his spring assortment of
Dry Goods.
Also, for sale by the package, for exportation,
Madras handkerchiefs, Turkey red pocket do corded dimities, ginghams, flaxen and tow oznaburghs, London dyed cambric muslins; threads assorted, low numbers.
Lincens, 4-0 half faggots best Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington.
may 16

Armour & Jenkins,
No. 52, South-street,
HAVE received by the ship Fame from Liverpool, their spring assortment of
Saddlery
AND COACH HARNESS FURNITURE.
CONSISTING OF
All kinds of plated, polished, tinned and brass articles in that line: saddle trees, girths, webbs, &c. All of which they will sell at reduce prices, for cash.
MAY 17

For sale.
A stout, active NALATO BOY, about twenty years of age, has nine years to serve.—Enquire of the printers.
MAY 26.

John A. Guenet,
Offers for Sale,
4000 pieces blue and yellow
Long and short nankens } entitled to drawback
400 casks Bordeaux Claret, of a superior quality }
150 hhd molasses ditto }
may 21

Joseph Perlet,
No. 17, Calvert-street,
HAS received, by the different arrivals from Liverpool, his spring assortment of
Hardware,
BRASS & JAPANNED WARES.
Anvils and vices
Frying pans
Bell metal skillets and kettles
Oil stoves
Nestled Iron wire, No. 24, 25
Spades and shovels
Sad Irons in casks
London and Bristol pewter in do
Waldron's prime cradling, grass and bramble scythes
Seine twine
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
MAY 15

Saint Croix Sugar,
JUST arrived in the brig Superior, captain J. Shaw, a cargo FCHOICE SUGAR, from the island of Saint Croix, and will commence landing this day at the head of Frederick-street dock. For terms apply to
HUGH THOMPSON,
Who has been for sale,
100 cases of Med. cabinet, of superior quality, entitled to drawback
And a number of other articles in this country, calculated for home consumption or exportation in Rum, Brandy, &c. &c. from Jamaica rum. Rum in whole and half casks.
June 4

Notice
THE Managers of the Market House Lottery, for building and finishing the same, notice the public, that they intend to commence drawing the lottery on the 24th day of June next. Such persons as are not yet set, tied with tickets, may be furnished by applying to any of the subscribers, at their original price.
Prizes in the Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery, will be received in payment.
E. FINLEY,
D. LAMMOT,
C. JOHNSON,
L. PASCAULT,
J. KENNEDY,
J. S. HORNER

TO LET,
THAT Extensive & commodious STAND, 10, north Howard-street, fronting west on said street, and south on a 2d. feet paved alley, now fitted up for a tavern. The front building contains, on the first floor, 4 large rooms, and one small one that will suit for a bar room, a wide passage fronting on Howard-street; 8 rooms on the second floor; and a cellar; (exclusive of the present store and cellar under it, reserved by the proprietor.) The rear building contains four rooms and a cellar, all neatly finished; there are also a convenient kitchen and washing room; a complete new brick stable, with stalls for about 30 horses, and a paved yard large enough to admit carriages, &c.
For situation, air, water, and many other advantages, this stand is equal to any in the city, either for a tavern, or a store and dwelling for a large family. The principal trade, daily approaching the western limits of Baltimore, will be a particular benefit to the above premises. To an approved tenant, well qualified for keeping a regular house of entertainment, the terms will be made easy, and immediate possession given. Application to be made to
FRANCIS GILLMEYER.
may 14

MR. PITT'S SPEECH,
Relative to the conduct of Lord MELVILLE,
VILLK,
(CONTINUED.)

There is a statement of a sum lent to the treasury. I do not think myself at liberty at present to enter upon a particular examination of that transaction; but whether it was illegal or not; whether any share that I had in it was proper or improper, remains to be enquired into. After this enquiry it will be for the house to determine, whether I am liable to censure or punishment, and I shall submit, as I of course must do, to the decisions. In the mean time, however, it is certain that the public have sustained no loss, and it may be supposed that, if any money was applied in any manner suggested in the report, it has been for great public purposes, in which, perhaps, the safety of the country might be concerned, and which were of such nature that they could not be executed, except with secrecy. I believe it will be found that two thirds of the sum mentioned in the report were applied in this manner. The noble lord occupied situations in which he alone was concerned. Whatever money he might have applied by transferring from one service to another in these situations, I know not, nor can I give an explanation. But if the largest sum be clearly and explicitly accounted for, even though he noble lord should not be able now to account for the rest, and I am not aware that he can, this will at least go to induce the house to believe that the remainder might be applied with equal propriety. Now, as the part of accusation is, that sums were allowed to remain in the hands of the paymaster, from which Lord Melville understood him to have derived some private benefit before these sums were applied to the public service. I beg leave at present not to be understood as pretending to say that it is justifiable in any person to apply the public money to views of private emolument, even though he has been accused to the public. (Lord Melville's) This matter will be fully discussed when the affair is completely before us.—But this I do affirm that it is most material that we should be fully acquainted with the nature of the mischiefs done, and the extent which it has been carried. The commissioners, it might be observed, do not pretend to say that there were 100 issues from the exchequer to the bank than if a more plain and correct mode of conducting the business of the navy had been adopted. They also say that, at the issues were not larger. There were none that could be used or converted to the employment of the money, as the consequence is, that the business of the navy has not been augmented, nor has it been proved that a single individual has been aided in receiving his pay. The honorable gentlemen, therefore, being charges founded upon statements which the commissioners themselves did not intend to retract as any ground of blame. I do not say, in consequence of the money so differently disposed from what it was originally designed, especially to purchasers, there was no risk. But then if no loss has been incurred, it is ought to be accounted a strong temptation that the money was not applied with proper care and security.—It does not appear that any service has been retarded by this transaction. Upon the whole, it is certainly my opinion, and I trust that those who have read the report carefully, have perceived, that before a proper decision can be given, many circumstances of the nature are requisite. In some points it also appears from the report, that the commissioners are not altogether accurate, and this constitutes another ground for having this subject further sifted. One of these points is this:—It seems that money had been carried to the house of Melville, Co. & Co. not by draughts on the bank, which is the usual way but another mode which has been occasionally resorted to. On this account the commissioner supposed that the money had not been transmitted from the bank immediately to the house of Co. & Co. but had been lodged somewhere else before it reached their hands. By this means they imagined that a sum of money in the knowledge of what hazard, and one million they stated at a particularly large sum. This million was, in fact transmitted direct to the house of Co. & Co. as would appear on a further enquiry; therefore this main point would have been explained to the satisfaction of the commission, if it had been more fully investigated. Another point is the manner in which the accounts were kept, and the payments made by the sub-accountants. It is certain that it has always been found convenient that a small balance should remain in the hands of the sub-accountants. A large sum was drawn by a draught on the bank, and this, for the sake of convenience in their payments, was given in small sums to the sub-accountants, who often kept them in the bank in their own names, and drew as they found it necessary to satisfy their different small demands. Why then the question arises, whether it was necessary that larger sums should be issued from the exchequer to the bank, in consequence of an individual deriving profit from the use of some of the money and whether any inconvenience occurred from this circumstance? Now the house know that no money can be issued from the exchequer to the bank on account of the treasurer of the navy, without the order of the navy board, the board of admiralty, the victualling

board, and others connected with that department. The commissioners seemed to suppose that this had been eluded, and that it was impossible that larger sums should not have been issued than was actually necessary for the immediate demands of the service. With regard to any inconvenience, none had been alleged, nor was ground stated for a charge on that head. But there is another circumstance of some importance, which the commissioners seemed not clearly to have understood. In attending to the balances they do not appear to have taken into account certain assignments outstanding, for which the holders might demand instant payment. With regard to the total balances in the bank, they said that they ought not to exceed twenty days, whereas in fact, they observe that they amounted to thirty three, and some times to forty five days. They seemed, however, to think that they might fairly be fourteen days. When they found forty five days' balances, they took an unfavorable period—but if they had taken an average of two periods, if they had looked at the assignments outstanding, and deducted the sums in the out port, the balances would be brought to fourteen days, the number mentioned by the clerk, whom they examined, and only six days beyond their own number. Now on a point so involved, where it is so necessary that accuracy should be consulted, and where that can only be attained by patient investigation, I leave it to the house to judge whether the matter is in a proper situation for a decision. With regard to this point of the balance, there are no faults to be found.—This may show the balance is very complicated, these things are.—They cannot be prepared for the final decision of the house without a secret committee, who may examine the whole with patience and attention. Now, with regard to another point, that of the *participation*, that is a translation in which, above all, further investigation is of importance. After what the noble gentleman said at the close of his speech, with respect to his conduct, I do hope that this point would not have been touched upon, especially after the letter written by the noble lord, which must be considered of equal weight with his oath. The honorable gentleman observed, that Lord Melville had refused to answer the commissioners when they questioned him relative to his deriving any private advantage from the application of the money. But whoever looks at the report cannot but be convinced that the grounds on which the noble lord refused to answer, were that from the manner in which Mr. Trotter kept his accounts, it was impossible for him to say, that he had not advanced him a small money without his knowledge. On the face of the accounts, too, it is the whole amount of the advances to Lord Melville. It is known, that of all the sums of 150 millions which had passed through the hands of Lord Melville, every farthing had been applied to the purposes for which it was issued, and had been regularly accounted for. The honorable gentleman draws his inferences from different particulars, but the exact result of which it is extremely difficult to estimate. All this tends to increase that the matter should be further investigated.—Now, if a committee be appointed to fit this transaction to the bottom, I will venture to assert, that it will be proved, that in the manner in which the accounts were kept, a great many sums drawn in the name of the Treasurer, for his private account, were, in fact, applied to official purposes.—But, at all events, a further investigation is necessary, before judgment is passed. It is impossible to say, at present, what went to Lord Melville's salary, as Treasurer, which Mr. Trotter was accustomed to receive. He was also accustomed to receive a salary on account of an office in Scotland, and his dividends in the funds. All these formed part of the account, and made it extremely difficult to unravel. How in these circumstances can the house refuse to institute an inquiry by a select committee? I put it to the candid gentlemen of the house, whether Lord Melville could possibly wish to receive any of this petty private benefit, with the conviction that he was acting improperly? No motive appears for such a flagrant circumstance. Why, then, it is evident, we have not the materials for a final decision before us. It is evident Lord Melville had not an opportunity of defending himself before the Commissioners. They put questions which he was required to answer, but he had not witness, nor any power to cross examine them. I now, therefore, stand up, according to the course of parliament for a select committee to fit this affair to the bottom. This cannot occasion any delay that will be of material consequence, & besides the thing is absolutely necessary in order to answer the purposes of justice. I shall not at present enter upon the merits of the subject, because I think that it would be premature. When the whole case is before the house, then an opportunity will be given to discuss the matter, and come to a just and impartial decision. I shall now, therefore, only move, by way of amendment, that the circumstances relative to the conduct of Lord Melville, as treasurer of the navy, to be found in the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry, be referred to a select committee of this house, to examine the matter fully, and report as shall appear to them to the house.

Mr. Fox objected that the mode proposed, as he conceived, from his recollection of a case that happened about five and twenty years ago, would prevent the ori-

ginal resolutions from appearing upon the journals of the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that he desired the merit to be ascertained, his motion for that purpose, and for that purpose to move the previous question upon each of the resolutions.

MARIETTA, May 17.
INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Kaskaskias, to his correspondent in this place—dated April the 7th.

"The Osages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west; already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Sacs, crossed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Osages."

American.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

The public are respectfully informed that the drawing of the Second Freeport, and the drawing of the Second Freeport, which was adjourned until this day at three o'clock in the afternoon, is unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Vincent and Mr. Cole at the General Court now sitting at Annapolis.

Through the attention of our Correspondent at New York, we are enabled to continue in our paper of this day the interesting debate on Mr. Wentworth's resolutions concerning the conduct of Lord Melville. We have also been favored with the following marine intelligence.

Saturday Noon, June 1.
"Arrived this morning, schooner Ann, Lee, 10 bags 18 days, and 14 from Saint Thomas—Left at Tobago, brig Ben, Savage, of Boston, to sail 26th May; fel'sr. Sisters, —, for Boston, in 10 days; Bayard, for Portland, in 5 days; Wealthy, Canfield, for New London, in 8; Industry Venzel, for New York, in 10; brig —, Gaudop, of Wells, (Mass.) in 8; schooner Hero, Pratt, failed 6 days before; schooner Fair American, Bayard, of Vienna, failed 5 days before.—A brig had arrived from Portland in 45 days.

"Sloop Enterprise, John, New Providence, 12 days—Left, sloop Independence, Hastings, to sail in 8 days.—Sloop, the brig Garland, of Greenock, from Jamaica for New Providence.

"Argentin ship Madona del Rosario, captain Stenclich, in three months from Smyrna.

"Brig Ham, Don, Martinico, 20 days. In lat. 23 29, long 65, 50, spoke ship Moller, Simpson, from Grenada for Boston.—Lat. 23, long. 65, spoke fel'sr. Elizabeth Lockwood, 11 days from New York, bound to St. Thomas.—Sailed company with schooner Iris, of Boston; also a brig and schooner names unknown.—Left, brig Jane, Wickes, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days; Friends, Sebring, for New York in 14 days; Bee, of Newburyport; schooner Cordelia, Towers, of Baltimore, in 3 days; brig Minerva, Deconvon, 7 days; schooner Sucky, of Boston, in 7 days; fel'sr. Peggy, Mars, Donnick, of New London, in 7 days; fel'sr. Lynch, for New York, in 3 days; fel'sr. Mariner, Fowler, uncertain; schooner Sady, Slater, of New London, in 7 days; sloop Diana, of and for Alexandria.

"Brig Elizabeth, Watson, St. Pierres, (Martinique) 19 days—Left there, the ship Mercury, Patterson, just arrived from Philadelphia; fel'sr. Jane, for Savannah, in 10 days; brig Hope, McDonell, for Wiscasset, in 10 days; schooner Abigail, Farquon, New York, in 10 days.—No news—spoke nothing.

"Below, brig Philanthropist, in 55 days from Nantz; schooner Ceres, of Perth Amboy; two ships, one brig and a fel'sr, names not yet known."

Captain Neal, arrived this morning in 17 days from Porto Rico, confirms the accounts, via Boston, of the arrival in the West Indies of the French and Spanish combined fleet, consisting of 19 sail of the line and ten or twelve frigates. A few days before captain Neal failed, a Spanish government brig arrived at Porto Rico, with the information of her having sailed 18 days in company with them and left them to the windward of Barbadoes.
Alexandria pap.

Captain Drummond, of the brig Fame, in 16 days from Dominica, states, that a frigate belonging to Sir John Orde's squadron had been dispatched and arrived at