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TUESDAY, June 18, 1805.

PRITISH PARLIAMENT, APRIL 25. LORD MELVILLE'S CASE.

(Continued.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained and taid, that be wished to exclude ono 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 fecend put first, it would answer all he withed.

Mr. Whithread explained, that he had no wish to do any thing inconiistent with justice. As, however, the principal object to the public in the appointing the cemmittee, was the exposure of lord Melville's participation in the peculation, he would rather allow the other motion, for an in-Pruction to the attorney general, to lay over, and confine himself to the first moti-

Mr. Sherridan was of opinion that they could not with any propriety proceed at the time with a legal profecution, and with farther inquiries, by a committee, and that, therefore, all legal proceedings ought to be delayed till the committee, now propoled 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 enqui-'ay, and for appointing others to invelligate

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 commillioners. He withed the motion to have originated in some otter 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 hor. triend, that he himself, (Mr. Pett), had teen implicated in the charges of the tenth report, and was anxious, therefore, that every fair enquiry thould be made. The motive, it mult be allowed, was extremely honorable, but till that enquiry was made, he was, in tome meature, on his trial, and, therefore, by no means the fittest person to propose the motion for another commisfion .- But he uiged another argument, of still greater weight agrinst the right hon. gentleman's nominating the committee proposed by his motion, which evidently must arite 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 mea-

fure. 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 itep.

Mr. Canning reminded the hon, gentleman (Mr. Whithread) of a former protelli n be had made—that of being ready to co operate with his right hon, friend in any measure that had a tendency to prot n ote the object he had in view. His right bon, friend had no detign 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 inquities 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 cumfined to the r proper object, and not to interfete in such points as should be judged necessary to be referred to a court of jullice. If therefore, the motion for a legal inquiry were first fixed, and the object or 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 cf a court of juttice. From the disposition the hone gentleman feemed o be in the night this subject was before the house, he eid not think he could have any objections to fuch an arrangement.

claimed exery idea of being unplicated. want of the charges adduced by the tenth

implicated him in any respect.

Mr. Fox admitted that there was no pal- for that reason opposed the amendment. how far that right hone gentleman was in- framer of the motion.

volved. go on with the other objects of inquiry. | that he could effect nothing.

the moment the quellion was referred to as in their own. He thought a legal in vernment from our miniger, Mr. Armlaw, all invelligation on the part of the quiry would be more effectual. At any strong, at Paris. house must necessarily cease. They might | rate it was not to be expected that any inpreviously discuss the grounds on which dividual would answer before a committee they should refer the question to law; but | if t'ey should think that existince would there they believed to flop, and leave the brailerwards brought against them in a court of law to its own operation. He court of juttice. Should the powers of agreed with the hon gentleman who hat the committee be found too limited, they down, that the mode of proceeding which might afterwards be extended as necessity

ing the committee, and then to proceed to | me... the other view of the subject.

The maller of the rolls explained. Mr. Kinnaird argued that the object of his hon, triend was not only to effect the restitution of the public money, but to find proper to advise his Majesty to dismits . h. noble lord from his council, though, in some measure, he admitted his guilt. It was of the greatest consequence, therefor, to take fuch means as might completely aftertain the question of his guilt.

Mr. G. Ponsonby did not think that a law that accounts be given relative to the public money, it would be competent to demur, under an apprehension that other wife the party might criminate themselves; and if he might judge from wha had fill len from the right hon, gentleman, he would not be forward to object to it. Supand pounds at a time, which would be involving lord Melville in a participation c. might do something, as they could avail ; themselves of evidence that m gint not be strictly admissable in a court of law, or that a court of law might not have in their power to call for. He deprecated the idea it out of their power over to resume it again, whatever farther light they might receive on the subject. In a committee, besides declining to auswer 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 falutary proceeding, to prevent such delinquencies from again occurring.

Lord Henry Fetty was not fo well qualified he faid, as many others in the house, to form a judg-ment 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 slep to be taken? Was there no other conclusion to be drawn from the report that was equally obvious? The noble lord concluded by flating, 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 fuch points as might appear necessary.

Mr. Whitbread then rose, and stated that as he preserred a committee of farther inquiry, to a referrence 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 com-

Mr. Whitbread could not help observing that the right honorable gentleman had changed his opin on fince a former occafrom, 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 epinien 3

Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Gray explain-

Mt. Grenville stoke in favor of a refer ence to the attorney general, as a court of and could have wished therefore that the consequences will, soon follow-and the

fage to be fure, that directly implicated. The chancellor of the exchequer faid that the right honorable gentleman; but the the had proposed the committee to be inarticle relative to the money for secret ser- velled with specific and limited powers, vice, though it did not mention him by under the idea of a legal profecution, at name, would certainly lead to a decision the same time as originally proposed by the

Mr. Windham, with his usual ability, Mr. Gray was of opinion that it would argued in favor of an unlimited commitbe impossible to carry on the two inquiries | tee, which should go into an inquiry of the together; and to give up the question en- whole of the report, and then refer such | tirely to the Attorney General, was giving | particular parts of the subject to legal disup too much. There was presumptive cultion as the house should afterwards think I: was considently said that they were evidence, he thought, for concluding that proper The house ought to have a re- bound to lamaica. Indeed they did not. lord Melville had participated in the emo- gard to its own tharacter. They ought to scruple to say in Paris, that Jamaica must luments diverted from the public service, | be anxious also to make a proper example | fall. and he had therefore been of opinion at | to prevent future disorders. They ought one time that it would be better to refer | not, but with the greatest caution, part with | this part of the business to the Attorney | powers they possessed, particularly as the | Spain were still unsettled." General, and to appoint a committee to attorney general might afterward tell them

that the whole business should be referred ought not to part with any of its powers of May. to the committee previous to any legal in- | uniefs convinced that that part which they quiry, he would willingly accede to it. | religned would be equally well in the | dore Preble) came railenger in the Paisley, The matier of the rolls contended, that | hands of those to whom they entruded it | and brings important distanches for gohad been first saggested would be the Lite | thould require, but at present he fiw no Mr. Fix thought it would occupy lead further powers necessary than those protime fiel to come to a relolution relocat- po'ad by his right hon filend's ame..d-

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

We learn with pleasure, that several of Crounds allo for an impeachment; and our most wealthy, merchants, have it in that he would much rather give up any | contemplation, to build extensive piers, reference to the Attorney General than an | docks and stores at Staten Island, near the impeachment, thould fullicient ground ap- Quarantine Ground. The advantages pear for that measure. He begged the | which will result from these erections, will house to paule before it came to a dec sion. | not onl. prove productive to the individuals The right hon, gentleman had not the ught | who may engage in this busness, but will be of immente 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 laved from destruction by making a harbour along side of the public dock, the onlegal trial would be equally productive of ly one there sufficiently extensive to afford discovery as a committee. Suppose the at a harbour. The Branch picits too, have torney general should move in a court of strongly recommended it to the underwriters to build Piers and Basons at Staten. luand, merely for the protection of vessels during the winter scasion, when it is often umale, from the cantities of floating ice, to anchor in the litein. -- But, though this by. is of itself a sufficient inducement to set on foot this important work, yet there are pose Mr. Trotter charged no intered of skill greater ones .- During the summer Lord Melville, or twenty or thirty thous- months, vessels arriving from tickly ports, or veilels which may have lost any of their crews from fever, are prohibited, by emoluments, how could a court of law get our quarantine laws, from coming up to at the truth? A committee, however, the city—they are ordered to st p at Staten Island, unload their cargoes by light- | did not attend. It is believed that the obers (for the want of docks,) repair, and ject of sew associations has met with a load again for sea. It must be obvious to ever, one, that this must be done with signed almost unanimously: yet are the ver; great difficulty, and at an immense of the house tying them elves, and putting expence. But, should the proposed plan of building docks and piers go into operation, (and we presume it will) vesseis could as well unload and repair, and load again, at Staten Illand, as in New York, and with less expence. It is of importance to observe also, that nearly all the goods which are landed and stored at Staten Istand, 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 expence 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 flou rishing metropolis, it is a sortunate 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

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 in 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 eides 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 flationary, no damage can result to either docks or vessels in this 作"信"。"是这样"。

Nothing is wanting to make this place of incalculable confequence, so the commerce of this city, but a BEGINNITE. law had better means of procuring evidence, The extensive shipping merchant must than either a commission or a committee, make this beginning, and all the requisite bon mover had adhered to his original de- | place will become what Nature, seems to

report, and challenged any gentleman to fign. In respect to the powers of the com- . I have designed it for-a grand despot for point out a single passage in the report that | mittee to be appointed, he was clearly of | East and West India produce, as a safe opinion that they ought to be general, and | and convenient harbour for the thipping in those trades.

Paris papers to the 24th of April, are received by the brig Pailley, 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 falety passed the gut of Gibraltar, heving on board 12,000 troops.

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

Mr. Livingston had certainly taken his patlage in the this Missisppi, and was to Should the house, however, be of opinion | Lord Casslereagh allowed, that the house | sail from Nantz for New York the 20th

Mr. Henry Preble (brother to Commo-

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 atoresaid, to keep the gutters in front of their house, houses, lot or iots clean, at all times curing the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October; and each and every person or persons herein offending, shall forfeit and pay for each offence Twenty-Live Cents, for the use of the city.

MEALTH-OFFICE, Eultimore, June 17th, 1803.

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 there-

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 more general concurrence, as it has been 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 farther addition of tare will become indispensible, for the grocers of the city of Baltimare 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 deciare, that we will, neither directly nor indirectly, purchase any sugar of the above description, in casks in which it is import ed, 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 purchastng with the customary allowance for tare without danger of

William Husband Thos. S. Sheppard Robert Hough John Roese Jacob & Wm. Norris Keller and Forman Philip Germani jung Adam Gantz : F.D. M'Henry Heary Stouffer & Son William Haslett Horton and Clarke Wm M.Donald Balderston and Owen M. Manus Thomas Stansbury 'S Spalding Jareit Bull.

John Hillen,

Jetse Hollingsworth & James and Armitage Bittinger, Head & co. Robert Henderson Jarrett & Woods, John Trimble, Geo. & F Bacge Mitchel and Sheppard

Philip Rhinehart Peter Cassat J & Paul Huckle Leduc & Bonsfin Whelan & Laurenson John M'Chure Smith and Coale Samuel D Street John Janett W Liveray John F Benseman & co Bain and Newhouse Daul. Keighler Wm Raburg Corn. Henderson & Calhoun Ekwait Robert Casey Gerard & Wm Hopkins Peter Cox Geog Mason Son Isaic Atkinson J & James Adams ... Chas. Gwinn and Co. Thomas Clawdeley

Wm Keen Chas. Cook and Co Bowerson & Pauly Peter Sou-rwine John & Relph Hassard Armstrong and Dorn Kraber & Frey Benjamin Penyl Abraham D Clopper Levering and Neims William J Altock Scott & M'Clellan David Harris Samuel & Elie Clazett & Jas Hughes M. Cay & Grove Alex'r Gallagher Jacob & Geo. Poe Reinicker & Fire Hawkins & Clagett Isaac Reynolds = Bohn & Singhiff Spalding & Elder Clament Brooke, Archibald George Dinamore & Moore Chas G Boerstler Wm Phillips & Co P & J Owings Wagner & Beaty Talbot Jones

Chambers, Valantand Champers John M'Intire Barroli and Ricand Woods, Dennison & co James Graham Thomas Hanna John Gregg and Co. John Keys James Foy S G Albers Join Diffendersfer A Ritchardson Hutton and Wilson James Stirling Frederick Leypold A White and Son Gross and White John Gross Daugherry and Bond, Jacob Stansbury

John Willett

S. muel C Patrick

George Yestes

E and Jesse Levering

and Aaron Levering

Phillips & Co Benj. Band Geo. F & Levil. War Wm. Reancy field A. G. Bryson Macdonald & Ridgely

Geo. Baxley, (for Isaacitosziter Scott

Mestre. Pechin & Frailey

Philip Horn

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 Mayland:—

Thomas Poultney Matthew Brown John Comegys John M.Kim jun. George F. Warsield.

INTERSIENTS in the burying grounds of the cit; and presincts of Baltimore DURING THE WEEK ending yesterday morning at sumise.

Drowned Cholera In em, crance Confumption Quinfry Firs. Childbed Sill-born Creuo Diseise uuknown Children

To:al Capture of the Two Triends.

The regular trading American this Two Friends, Captain M'Niel, from London for this port, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, supposed to be worth Gue Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, was captured on Tuesday latt, in ten sachoms water, by the French privateer schooner L'EMERANCE, Captain Moisan, from Guadaloupe, now cruifing off our bar.

The plea urged by the Privateersmen for capturing the flip, was, that the 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 M'Niel, 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

The Two Friends lest 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 flaves.

Thus, by the daring and piratical proceeding of a small picaroon, is our port completely blockaded, and our citisens 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 was literally crammed with goods, and the only the expected from London with the fpring

Charleston Times, June 6.

In a work, entitled, A Key to the Phenomena of Nature, a French writer, _ Chevret Dessaudrais, assures us, that, for fix thoutand years, mankind have been erawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eais, drinks, and digeffs; which thinks, walks and transpires; which has members and organs of sperch ; to s wonderful animal is-the EARTH. Thur. and thus only, can hurricants, tempelis, the cruptions of volcanoes, &c. be eccounted fore If any one doubt it, let him read the work of this pew Naturalin. "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 indehted for our supports . If life be necessary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth without the same saculty, produce grass in the fields, and trees in the forests ? the process with hair and with grass is the same. The former are sooted in our King and the latter in the kin of the suimal karth, humus. The nurse takes food, which she gives back liquefied to the child. Does not the earth do the same, in offer to furnish the nurse with regetables, which she converts into milk? Does in not imbibe particles of pir and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As-life is sblolumily necessary for these tunctions, the