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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1805.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11, 1805.

Impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville. Mr. WHITBREAD rose, and spoke be a great satisfaction to the House, and is more particularly so to me, that the Noty of thus defending himself againts the still add to the satisfaction on my part, if "the forms of the house would allow the Noble Viscount to hear what I have to say in answer to what has just fallen from him. I must, however confess, that I expected, after the strong terms in which gave notice of the mode I meant to peras a member of this-house, to give notice of the motion I meant now to bring forward, and I shall certainly act upon that right. The noble Lord, who has so boldly asserted his innocence, has objected to being made liable to two prosecutions, one civil, and the other criminal, at the same time. I say sir, these two modes of proceeding may be fairly rried on at the same time; and in proof of it I will only refer to the history of the civil and criminal prosecutions of the country. In fact, if it were not so, the country would lie at the mercy of the crown; for, in almost every instance, the crown, by instituting a criminal prosecution, might at any time defeat an impeachment. Besides, sir, I will ask are there never two kinds of prosecution going on against the same party at the same time? I know there are very often; and that in cases where the conduct of the party have been rervatrocious, though an action has been brought for a compensation in damages. an indictment has been allowed to be prosecuted for the same offence. But these are for different offences, the one being for a high dereliction of duty in breaking the law, the other for recovery of the public money illegally made use of. But suppose this be the case, and it was for the same offence, what would be the mode of proceeding? Why sir, to cut the knot we con't untig, and order the attorney general either to abandon wholly the civil suit, or to suspend it. The noble lord has said, will you do by me as you never done by any other subject? No, sir, by this mode of procedure we should not. When Mr. Hastings was impeached, there was a suit against him in the court of chancery, and lord Loughborough ordered it to be suspended till such time as the impeacl:ment was determined. would do the same in the present case. With regard to the appeal made by the noble Viscount, in the latter part of his speech, so far as relates to his relatives; Li sir, feel for his relations an unfeigned sorrow; but I cannot suffer my feelings to interfere with my duty. As to the defence of the noble Viscount, it falls so far short of my expectation, that I think it rither furnishes fresh topics in favour of the resolutions. The different degrees of punishment of which he complained were was moved. In consequence, tertainly of extorted from him. And if the noble his knowledge, that if he did not do so, he lord was so sensible of the defects of Mr. would again be lest in a minority, as Trotter's memory, why, I would ask, when the resolutions were carried origi-

nally, which made the noble Viscount-re-

So much has come out before the select committee, that is new, that notwithstanding we were restricted from investigating that point, I cannot help thinking the noble Viscount was a participator; and what can the house do in point of fairness, but vote an impeachment, in order to prove his innocence, which cannot be done except by a trial? The house must see it, and I call on them to impeach him on three grounds, first, for his connivance at a direct breach of the law; secondity, charge him with participation; and thirdly, with defrauding the public in from paying the balances due to them from the affair of Jellicoe. It was proved by the evidence contrary to the statements and assertions of the noble Viscount, that Trotter had unlimited authority to draw on the bank, and had actually stronger accusation against the noble Visto the following purport—" It must, Sir, count is, that he had put it beyond his own controu!, for as soon as it came into the hands of Mir. Couts, it was out of ble Lord has at length had an opportuni- his power; and if Trotter had run away amounting, in my opinion, almost to with the money, the noble lord must have I charges which have, as he says, unjustly made it good, which if he could not do, been brought against him; and it would the public must have stood to the les But, sir, not only Viscount Meiville authorised Trotter, but Trotter authorised Wilson, and so there was no end to it. Indeed, I am afraid this system of the deputy's deputy was too common in the public offices ; as in a story of a foreign counhe expressed his innocence as to these try, the king visiting some public offices charges, to have heard him declare in about his court, found a little, squalid into Viscount Meirille's hands. Does terms equally forcible; that he would mean looking figure, in a plain common Viscount Melville deny the advances of be glad to, embrace the earliest opportul dress, when he expected to see a man nity of vindicating himself. by a trial, a- dressed in gold or silver lace—" Hay gainst those charges which he has in the day! who are you?" said the king. most unequivocal terms declared to be "Please your majesty, answered the stranfalse and against assertions which he ger, I am the page's page's page's page." mentions are most glaringly contradict. I will just say a word here, sir, as to Wilory. Instead of this, he teils you boldly, I son, and I do blame the right hon, genthere is no tribunal before which he can | tleman for continuing him in his place. fairly be tried. If you impeach him, the | -With regard to Mr. Wilson himself. Peers, he says, have prejudged his case; I have seen him before the select and if he is to be tried by a jury, there is not | committee, and he conducted himself in | ville can virgica'r his assertion, that he one to be had which can be deemed impar- | the most satisfactory manner; but having | dealt with Mr. Tretter in these advances, tial. He is not content with his challenge | acknowledged this. I think he should not to any particular array, but roundly ar- have been continued after a refuel to ! raigns the whole country, and charges answer the commissioners of naval in-. them with having minds so influenced & quiry. As to Trotter, who acted as with a with the weather it can be prejediced against him, that he can have private agent, the noble viscount his, in provide a first er could lend Visno justice under any form of proceeding. ore part of his speech, given such as it, and the proceeding to the goldens! This, Sir, I firmly deny to be the case; account of him, as to shew he was not to four acciting some advantage for so dobut that part of the Noble Lord's speech | be trusted; that he had deceived him as | ing? Truste not Viscount Melville have exactly reminds me of the question that i to the interest of mondy at the bander's, in the sit to the your are my creavery good character. He says Twotter von Foly von willien an acknowledge sue, by a right hon, gentleman opposite | was not asked several questions, which if | ment? There can lead me from 10 to . (Mr. Canning), whether I spoke as the he had, he would have answered in his concert it must be to be public purse. organ of the committee? That Right ! lordship's favor, yet it fully appears that I tron such crewed I cannot accept it." hon, gentleman must very well have | Trotter was asked in a variety of ways known that his question was altogether | whether viscount Melville had participat- | Mr. Trotter any thing to this effect. now | unnecessary, and that I could not speak ed, and he uniformly said he would not as the organ of the committee, because the answer the question. No man in his committee had not given any opinion | senses, sir, can credit the assertion, that whatever on the subject. I had a right | Trotter's account was so blended and mixed, there was no telling how it stood. I do not believe it, I have fully considered it, and think the assertion fundamentally false, and at direct variance with every part of his character. I am ashained. sir, to trouble the house with so much of this weak part of the noble viscount's defence. If the money had been kept at the bank as the act directs, it would have been so kept, at the request and risk of the public, whose property it was; if | been defended of that money, whether drawn from thence and_placed at Mr. any be due to it, and into whose pockets Couts's, it was at the risk of viscount | it has found its way. Melville and Trotter, whose property is was not. The noble lord's account of destroying the vouchers, &c. does not make the case stronger than it was before, and nothing but a trial can convince the public of his innocence, and that it was not done for the purpose of concealing fraud; the vouchers were ner only the property of viscount-Melville and Trotter, but of the public also, and vet they were destroyed without consultine the pulling. These circumstances are aggravated by what came out before the select committee. Sums to a large amount have been advanced for which the noble viscount unblushingly told you he never would or ever will account Mr. Trotter is asked by the select committee whether there are any books of accounts or vouchers? He answers no-they were burned and destroyed; and, what is very extraordinary, the commissioners precept was issued on the 17th of. January, and the release signed on the 18th. Viscount Melville says he never was consulted. Very likely Mr. Spottiswood was agent for both, and soon after this sympathetic conflagration took place. The noble viscount tells you he received the release at his son's house, without knowing whether it came from a man of business, or for whom; but he does not say he did not read it, and that the vouchers were not burned in consequence. Mr. Spottiswoode, jun and his partner Mr. Robinson, acknowledge they never knew of such a clause as that for destroying vouchers, but has it not happened sometimes, that persons over-anxious, have built so fine | many Providence Wrecking Vessels, towards the top, that the curtain has dropt and discovered every defect below. I consider it, sir, as a heavy aggravation of the charge against the noble lord, his -not the acts of the house, as the noble | having carefully concealed those irregu-Viscount had asserted, but of the right | larities of conduct in Mr. Trotter's honorable gentleman who had struck his | deriving profit from the application of the name out of the council before the matter | public money till the confession was

ralty, of his own accord. As to the im- which passed between them? "A person to attend to the salvage and ship- | an American citizen, that his country has peachment, the house cannot refuse it. man's memory may depart from him to day, in a time of need, which may come uncalled for to-morrow." Even he right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt,) whose sudden and unassisted recollection of the occurrences of ten or twenty years past has surprised many, by bringing, as it were, into one focus the various transactions of those periods; yet even he, when the select committee came to ask him questions respecting recent events, could say that he did not recollect, and that he had preserved no written documents. I therefore, sir, cannot but deeply regret the destruction getting a writ of privy seal to excuse him of these vouchers. In truth, sir, so strongly do the circumstances tending to criminate viscount Melville, press themselves upon my mind, that I cannot but think, if they were to go before a jury, and the noble lord were to claim the privilege of challenging and sifting that drawn a million in one day. A still j jury, and to be tried, almost exclusively, by twelve men of his own choosing, I think it next to impossible for them not to pronounce sentence against him: the proofs of his malversarion in office, demonstration. But it will be sufficient to insist that the presun.ptive evidence of guilt is alone sufficient to put the noble Viscount on his trial; and that the grand inquest, before whom I have now the honour to speak, ought to find the bill. But, sir so it happens that we have in this case, not only presumptive, but also postive proof of guilt; for we find, that Mr. Trotter paid various sums of money Mr. Trotter of from ten to twenty thousand pounds? no & but, in a sort of mixed language between denial on the one hand, and avowed on the other, he shifts the subject and passes on to the subject of the lovalty foun, respecting which, as it but little concerns the subject matter of our present consideration I shall not partien'arly dwell. But what I wish to be satisfied about is, whether Viscount Melas he would with any other private agent I would be the practice of a footing, that all should be benefited, and ampres to bend their principals money That Viercent Medille, so far from telling eave liv way of palliation or excuse, that whilst Mr. Trotter. on the other hand, acknowledges; that these advances happened often. In fact, Sir, the circumstances of these advances are so contradictory and mysterious, that I consider it necessary. for the elucidation of them, that they should go to a trial. And this I am more fully pursuaded of, when I reflect that be private agent to Viscount Melville. I is a recommendate which we owe to the nation, to enquire how far the public has

[To be. Continued.]

From the New-York GAZETTE.

Messec. Laro & Tunsur.

THE annexed remarks and directions merit the obsulation which your Gazette is calculated to give. They are extracted from a letter addressed, not long since. to Mr. Gray, late acting countil at Havanna, by a gentle man of great respectability

in New Providence. "The period is not distant since it was customary to speak with some degree of horror of the propie denominated "Hirrekers:" and in consequence to report many absurd accounts of their treatment of those unfortunate persons who fell by any means into their hands:—but it is now more generally known that they form a very useful body of men. In truth, from their considerable numbers, and the consequent greater security to the lives and property exposed to shipwreck, the danger may arise of means being thus surnished to dishonest people, sordefrauding the underwriters by false accounts of losses, intentionally made."

Gulph Passage. "The varying of the courses of the currents and eddies of the Gulf Stream, in thick weather, frequently baffles the most experienced navigators, and it often happens, when masters of vessels reckon themselves well over to the Bahama shore, they unexpectedly run on the reefs and

shoals of the coast of Florida "There are generally about this coast whose duty it is to assist vessels in distress, save the cargoes, and convoy the came to Nassau, where they are allowed a salvage according to the award of arbitrators, indifferently chosen; any bargain made whilst in distress being void. It is recommended to masters of vessels, thus unfortunate, to be particularly cautious with the masters of the wrecking vessels; taking receipts for every article, and ordering the same to be delivered to any did he destroy those papers which were person he may appoint to receive the so accessory to preserve, with accuracy, same in Nassau; and if he goes up there algulatis station as first lord of the admi- I the nature and amount of the transactions I by the first vessel, to leave a confidential

the second of the second secon

ping the residue of the property, ship's materials, &c. &c.—but it is strongly recommended not to divide the property into too many crafts, nor to suffer any more people on board than are absolutely necessary - And if any one should manifest a conduct calculated to prevent or impede the safety of the property, or attempt to embezzie, the person who has the charge ought to note down the person and circumstances, that the delinquent may, on his arrival at Nassau, be brought to justice."

From the Salem Register,

JAMAICA TRADE.

The governor of Jamaica never thought

of opening the ports of that island to A

merican vessels, till he found the inhabi-

tants almost starving—and the French,

as he thought, on the point of attacking

the island: and now, what sort of a com-

merce are we allowed? Truly, we may

carry flour, and beans, and peas, and corn,

and Indian meal; and lumber is also ad-

mitted; and " for six months" we may

carry away rum and midasses. Here we

see fish, (of which we have so much) and

beef, and pork, are excluded, so that all

the New-England articl's worth carrying,

except lumber, are still prohibited, and we can take away only spirits and molasses; for sugar and coffee, cocoa and cotton, and all the valuable commodities, are not permitted to be touched, and the bottoms of our vessels might rot or be caten up by the worms before a pound of either of would be suffered to be shipped on American account from Jamaica. No matter how dear these things may be to the A merican consumer; no matter how high a freight the American ship could make in bringing a return cargo to this country; we are not to be indulged; that is, we encrease too fast already, and the wings of the American eagle must not be suffered to grow too long. But cannot a free commerce offer reciprocal advantages! Could not the British Government, by opening their ports, and allowing a free communication, place the trade on such none injured? Is not the planter obliged to charge higher prices to the English consumer, for his produce now, than he would otherwise be, and yet the net payment to him is found not to be so much as he would receive if the Ame:icans were allowed a free importation of was put to me the other night, when I and yet in a few words after, gives him a ture, new clerk-or I then receive a fa- their productions. The English mannfacturer suffers—the planter is injured. and the revenue is not benefitted. Reverse the system and there would be no complaints; the advantages would be inmediately felt on all sides, and the English nation itself would then reap the greatest profit. Their government locks this transaction only happened once; up their colonies, and thus retards their growth for years. At home, they seem not to be aware that a nee may decay first in the distant branches, as well as at the root. Besides, suppose a system of just retaliation was pursued by us, and we were to shut our ports against their vessels. Suppose we were to prohibit the exportation to Januaica of all the nucessa-Mr. Trotter continues to this very day to ries of life, and that too at a time when the inhabitants were most in distress?— Should we be to blame, for this? Certainly not. Inded it would be just and right at this moment to refuse the exportation of such articles as are most wanted, to any particular island where the entry is not freely allowed at all times, and we nest perseverance to pursue it, undisshould soon hear no more of proclamations to admit American vessels " for six months, from the 23d of Man." The admission of our vessels would then soon be general and permanent. As it stands now, our merchants trade upon merc courtesy, and as a matter of favor, when in reality it is doing the English a favor to send a ship to their islands. Would combinations and conspiraries that never they not starve if supplies could not be existed; of meetings, swearings and assoobtained from the United States? Can | ciations, that never had place, but in the England, or Ireland, or Nova Scotia, suprly the British West-Indies? We all speculators. We know of misrepresenknow it is impossible. Why then suffer the degradation of enjoying a trade upon favor, when we can have it as thing of right? Let us treat other nations as they treat us. If they are so unwise as to exclude our ships from their ports, or to admit them partially, and then with exceptions as to the articles composing their cargoes, let us do the same thing with their ships, and if this will not bring them to sense of duty, let us prohibit the exportation of all such productions, to the particular island, where the admission is not free, as they are known most to stand in need of. The evil then would soon correct itself. Besides, why should we stand upon much ceremory with such an island as Jamaica? We can do without their assistance, and they cannot live without ours. When they open their ports for " for six months" only, shut yours for " twelve monthe" against them, and prohibit all supplies going there directly or indirectly, for the same petiod. Try it for a year only, and wait the result, it cannot but be favorable to our interest.-You would see an entire change in the Imperatorem" "God save the Emperor;" British colonial system of trade, and this is, all the American merchant wants to see. No adjudications of American vessels and cargoes would be known in the Vice Admiralty Courts of Jamaica. We should hear no more of such shameful captures of our property on the ocean as we have lately experienced. The Governor of Jamaica would tell us no more of " imperative orders from Government at the exclusion of all English ships and Home. The writer of this has no interest in the trade to Jamaica, but feels as I

an unquestionable right to use the powers which Eod and nature has given her, in the most advantageous manner, and for the benefit of our own citizens; and he ardently hopes Great Britain may be made to feel that the United States possess not only the power but the disposition to protect their own commerce, and by just regulations oblige her to respect our rights on the high seas.

LONDON, June 15.

Private letters from Vienna state, that the Emperor of the French has demanded of the Court of Vienna, permission to occupy Austrian Dalmatia with French troops. It is much doubted whether that Court will consent to this proposal.

A letter from Holland says, that one of the first acts of Echinamelpenninek, after he attained his present situation, was to sign a treaty with Bonaparts, by which the Ratavian Republic consented to exchange the Cape of Good Hope for the Island of Bourbon, now called Lille de Rounion. It is added, that Bonaparte had engaged, if possible, to restore Ceylon to the Duich. If the destination of the Toulon first really be to the East Indies, probably Ceyion will be the first object of attack.

It is stated upon the authority of a letter said to have been received by a Foreign minister from Faris, "that an attempt had bren made to assaminate Bonaparte, at Milan, and that another person, mistaken by the assassin for the Emperor, had actually been killed."

June 17.—Information of importance has reached Government this motning by the Gottenburgh in ail. The ultimate destination of the combined thects is ascertained to be at the bast Indies and that Bonaparte has an extended plan for a very in.portant diversion in that quarter.

The army of Brest, under the orders of Marshal Angereau, has, in an eddress to his Miniesty, remewed his assurance of devoted attachment to him. It comments thus-" May we, Siren in expension the plans conceived by your genius, proce to the English that your entries toward the disturbers of the world equals one diachmem to the hero who wishes only for its peace and happiness!"

Letters from Vienna positively state, that the Court of Rus in he morified to that of Austria its determination to take no part in the present were; and that it consequently had refused the acceptance of any subsidy from Enri ad. off ring, however at the same time, its medition for the re-emphishment of weace. This intelligence endir d the most agreeable sensu ich at Vierna.

June 19 .- At a late similar of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, Gen. Dence and M. Rossonia, were convicted of corspiracy against the crown and government of France, and sentenced to death, The sentence was executed a few hours after the termination of their triale

The Cork Mercantile Chronicle of Wednesday, May 29, received this morning, contains the following observati-

" Cur provincial intelligence, which is drawn from numerous and authentic sources, is flattering, and in every instance indicative of the prevailing temper and disposition of the country. The spirit of the nation warmly inclines towards that internal cordiality and public unanimity in sentiment and object, which leaves the understanding leisure to perceive the public interest, and calls up hotracted by the antipathies of prejudice, or the animosities of party. That such a temper should be unfavorable to the views of individuals, who are important only as the nation is unfortunate, and who live & fatten upon the rancour of party, is but too obvious: and therefore we ought not to feel surprised, if we read of mighty fabrications of malignant and disappointed tations to such effect which have been sent to Loudon; and we are disposed to credit information, that fabrications, intending to malign the character of the inhabitants of this Kingdom have been prepared, which in due time may find their way into the chaste and generous pages of ---. But neither the libels of that print, nor the falsities of its Dublin correspondents, will succeed in dishonoring this country in the minds of our English brethren, nor of reviving that disgust and desperation among us, which is the certain offspring of domestic distrust, vexation, and repulsive alienation; and which must be followed by our immediate dis-

grace, and our future destruction. . Madame Jerome Bonaparte, who lately arrived in this country, has chosen Cumberland grove as her place of resi-

Among other curious instances of imprisonments in the temple, says a private letter from Paris, Gandon, for never having, during mass, sung with a voice sufficiently audible, " Domme salvum fac and the curate Boisteve of Fontenay, in La Vendee, for having sinig those words so loudly as to excite laughter.

Government yesterday morning received dispatches from Lisbon, which are said to represent the Portuguese cabinet in a very embarrassed situation respecting certain demands that have been made on the part of France, the object of which is morchandize from the perts of that coun-