## American,

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1805.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11, 1805.

Impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville. [Whitbread's Speech concluded.] - There are other sums similarly circumstanced, and which remained to be accounted for; a sum of 20,000l. another of 3,000l. &c. Mr. Trotter states in his examination, that he was employed by Viscount Melville to borrow about 23,000l of which sum Mr. Trotter himself is found to be the lender. Whilst Viscount Mel-, no bonds was executed, must not Viscount | many years no step had been taken to rewould put it home to the conscience and lance in Mr. Jellicoe's hands to augment degree of sensibility. To you, gentlejudgement of every one to decide whether | from 27 to 37,000%, whilst Mr. Jellicoe's | men, who have participated with me the advances. But this is not all—We also the face of all these stubborn facts. Vis- vation throughout the whole system of Melville contents himself with denying that he was acquainted with Mr. Tweedy. | ing effrontery, both in Viscount Mei- | gress of improvement, which experience All this is possible, and yet he may have touched every farthing of the money the whole of this balance was due before and above all, where party spirit, lighted which Mr. I weedy was employed to contleman acknowledges in his examination, be observed, that when Viscount Mel- | ducing distrust and inquietude; permit that one half of this sum was public money whilst Viscount Melville, in his defence, has sank all the circumstances, & We hear nothing from him as to what be- I contend should have been the case. come of this money; so that we find distinct sums of 10, 20, and 40,000l. advanced to Viscount Melville, respecting which we have no proper explanation, nor have we heard any thing said as to repayment. of his preference for holding the office of respect, and a sincere regard. Viscount Melville states, in his letter to the Commissioners of Maval Inquiry, that he held other confidential situations under Government, and that he did not hesitate to advance sums of money for other than Naval services; but in 1786, } Viscount Melville, then Mr. Dundas, was neither Cabinet Minister, nor did he hoid other confidential situations under the crown. Viscount Melville refuses to give any account to what purposes these sums were issued to other than to Naval services. But if he had said, " Although from motives of honor and delicacy, I cannot | State, which he only agreed to retain for a reveal the express purposes to which short limited time, yet in fact he also con- the government, that their administration these sums were allotted; yet, before some select persons, I would in confidence reveal how these sums have been disposed of;" I should have been content if such persons had come before this house, and borne their attestation to his integrity; I should have been willing to have given him credit, upon their testimony, for his motives; but now he comes forward and says, that he cannot tell you any particulars as to the disposition of these sums, not only upon public grounds, but also upon grounds of private and per-— sonal convenience: so that it would seem, that he will not tell any human being what he has done with this money, altho' professedly advanced by him for the public good! Nay, his argument is to this iffect, that if it should come out that this money was not actually applied to any private use, but, in fact, for the public good, then we ought to be ashamed of the imputation which has been cast upon him in these transactions! But, Sir, without receiving satisfactory evidence to the contrary, I hesitate not to charge it upon Viscount Melville, that this sum of 10,000/ was converted to his private use, and also that the 2 3,000% the disposition of which was never explained, was converted to his own use. It is in vain for him to repeat the assertions that he acted from the purest motives; in vain is it for him to includge the delusive idea, that his memory will descend to posterity without a blot, unless he comes forward to trial, and, after a fair and full investigation, purges himself from every suspicion which now attaches itself to these transactions. And if he has any friend in the House, or any feelings of honour, he ought to court of the House of Commons an enquiry, and to undergo a fair examination before his Peers, so that by the examination of witnesses upon oath, he may be able, if possible to clear himdelf and wipe away every stain. But this is not the mode of conduct which Vis-

ville on his part asserts, that he never | the public from being defrauded, took no knew that Mr. Trotter was the lender. such security, nor did he suspend Mr. How very strange does all this appear! Jellicoe from his office. There are like-Can it be believed that Viscount Melville | wise various other instances of malversashould think there was any other man in | tion in office of which Viscount Melville the kingdom, besides Mr. Trotter, that took no notice. Viscount Melville has would lend such a sum without requiring | stated indeed that the utmost exertions | security? And if there was any bond on | had been made to recover the money to the occasion, must not his Lordship have | the public out of the remaining property known to whom it was granted? But if of Jellicoe; but still it appears, that for Melville have been sure that it could have | cover this money. It had been stated, been advanced by no one but by Mr. Trot- | indeed, to the Naval Commissioners, ter? For that no one besides himself | that the greatest part of this balance had | to close, perhaps for ever the political conwould have advanced it without requiring | accrued before Mr. Dundas came into | nexion now subsisting between us. The so much as a scrap of security! And if | the Treasurer's Office; but it appears | occasion has given rise to the reflections, no interest, nor security was required, I unquestionably, that he suffered the ba- calculated to excite on my part, a great an advantage must not have been derived | predecessors had not been suffered to hold | toil of legislating for a territory situated | by Mr. Trotter from the public for such | a balance of more than 7,099%. But in | as this has been; where a general innofind, that another sum of about 25,000l. | count Melville now says, that he should | government, presented a variety of legis- | it is a subject of congratulation that so was conveyed to the noble Viscount thro' have considered it as great injustice to- lative objects that required the exercise of the hands of Mr. Tweedy and others. | wards him, if he had not been acquitted of | a more than ordinary share of talent and Referring to this transaction, Viscount | this loss which the public had sustained. | discretion; where prejudice and former And I cannot but consider it as unblush- | habits presented impediments, to that proville, and in Mr. Trotter's asserting that | had suggested, and reason sanctioned ;---Viscount Melville came into the office of | up by restless, and occasionally by unprinville received the whole of this sum, not a stiver was paid of this acquittal to Viscount Melville's predecessors in office, as

preference of the choice of officers, it ap- by their country, a great debt of gratitude pears (after all that he has advanced in his | is due, and my sincerity cannot be quesspeech upon that subject) that the ground | tioned, when for them I profess much Treasurer of the Navy was for the sake of emolument, as connected with the appointment to the Fresidency of the Board | this country became amexed to the Unit- | ed, must necessarily be producated. But of Controul. He says, indeed, that these two appointments ought always to go together. But why it should be so I can- tion manifested by the people, may be atnot see. The President of the Board of | tributed to the feebleness or wickeeness | Controul is amply repaid otherwise. His of the local administration. To what depreference therefore, for holding at one and the same these two officers, could only be for the sake of private emolument; and although he professes that he had no predilection for the office of Secretary of tinued to hold that office, and that for the space of ten years. The Noble Lord talks of his disposition for retirement; but when upon a change of Ministry, he retired for a season into Scotland, no sooner did he expect the overthrow of that Ministry, than he repaired from Scotland with twenty or thirty proxies in his pockets, and forced himself into office again: so that it appears that none of the pleas adduced from his age, health, love of retirement, &c. had weight with him sufficient to prevent him from joining in the political bustle and management of public affairs. Viscount Melville deprecates impeachment on account of the punishment which he has already sustained; but say, that he has not been punished as he deserves; for the result of the examination of the Select Committee calls for additional punishment, so far at least as to put him upon his trial, so that, if indeed he be found innocent, he may be acquitted; but that if, after a fair and full investigation, he be found guilty, he may be punished in the face of all mankind. should expect, indeed, that Viscount Melville's particular friends would vote for his impeachment, as the only means by which his innocence can be cleared; if, indeed, he be innocent. But I am aware that some Gentiemen have said, " Shall we go into the tedious business of an impeachment, and have the minds of the public diverted from the public defence of authors, I look down upon them with conthe country, when a cunning enemy is at your doors, and the most vigorous mea- scious rectitude has placed me. I believe sures for repelling invasion should be I may confidently assert that the provisipursued by all ranks?"-But I say, that | onal administration in Louisiana was comyour moments cannot be more usefully menced and conducted with consistency as employed, than in the punishment of to principle by which its acts were governgreat definquents, which becomes a mat- ed; a principle of mild and conciliatory ter of great national importance, and that justice, resolved on at an early period, as the it is the fault of those delinquents that best policy that could be pursued in a disyour time is thus employed, and not your | trict, where the harmony of the citizens fault. Nor does it necessarily foliow, that was secured by slender ties, and where it impeachments go into any great length. was the daily labor of some to rend those Where a good understanding subsists be- ties asunder. Armed as that administra-

On the contrary, he says—"I am inno- time need be requisite. I find, in thecent, but do not try me." But when he case of Lord Macclessield, that the imat the same time tells you that he will not | peachment lasted only twenty-live days, reveal to you, or any one, the disposition I no great expence of time; and if no more of this sum of money, how I marvel, is time should be consumed in the impeacieposterity to be, if no clue be afforded by ment for which I shall now have the howhich these calumnies which now attach; nor to move, I contend that it will turn to him can be overturned! If, then, I out to be of public benefit. Nor, I trust, have succeeded in impressing upon the will any Member refuse to grant me his House one tenth part of the conviction of vote on account of his grudging the exmy own mind, from the report of the Se- | pence. If we are too poor to be robbed, lect Committee, as well as from Viscount | we are not too poor to do ourselves injus-Melville's speech, the House cannot re- | tice. If Lord Melville be innocent, no fuse to vote for the Impeachment for sum of money should be considered to) which I shall have the honour to move. great to clear him, if possible; nor on But I must also briefly advert to the our part, should we think much of any sum of 49,000% in the affair of Mr. | sum of money which may be requisite in Jellicoe. This person was in office when | punishing him, if guilty. Visc. Mel-Viscount Melville was appointed to his | ville has thought fit to remind us, that he is Treasurership; he had then balances in | now raised to a superior rank and station. his hands to a considerable amount. Vis- But I ask by whom? By his sovereign, count-Melville wrote a letter to him on | whose interests he has betrayed, and by the subject: Mr. Jellicoe offered to give | the recommendation I believe of a Maissecurity for the amount, but this security | ter, now also a Peer, who must have been was never taken; and in fact it would ignorant at the time of the mal-practices seem, that this very indulgence of leaving | which are now bringing to light. If such considerable sums of money in the guilty it should be known that the whole hands of Accountants, led to the fatal di- body of Peers have been disgraced by his cumstances which terminated in his death. | adoption amongst them. At all events I But Viscount Melville, instead of requir- | consider it my daty to move, and I think ing Mr. Jellicoe to make good the balanc- | that it is also the duty of this House to rees due from him to the public, and taking | soive. " That Huxky I and Viscount the securities in his possession to prevent | MELVILLE be inficultive of high crimes and misdemeanora?"

SPEECH,

DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE,

TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, IN PROROGUING THEM, JULY 3, 1805.

Fellow-Cirizens of the Legislative Council: I have attended in this hall for the purpose of prorogainer your session, and thus me to observe that to citizens, who neither influenced by any wayward impulse of the moment, or axed by the difficulties in

Uncandid men have said, and many have been deceived into the belief, that ed States under the most favorable auspices, and that therefore every aissatisfacgree of credit this statement is entitled, you getalemen, wall know. But let the stranger be told, that at the period of the cession, the aspect of affairs in Louisiana was not such as to justify an expectation on the part of those intrusted with would for some time, be otherwise than painful and perplexing.

In a territory whose citizens are for the most part eitier natives, or descendants of France and Spain who had long cherished a fond remembrance of the country of their forefathers; -In a territory that had been controuled by the will of arbitrary chiefs, for near acentury, and harrassed by frequent changes of allegiance; where the ties of birth, affinity and language;—the influence of habit and past favors, had made those impressions, which like causes every where produce, the man indeed must be little acquainted with human nature, who had supposed that in a territory thus situated the principles of the American government, could have been introduced without difficulty, or that the public functionaries could have discharged their duties in such a way, asto have consiliated the good option of all That the people have experienced inconveniencies, inust be admitted, but that it was inseparable from the change of dominion. During the first provisional government, probably some errors may have been committed, and these have too often been exagerated, by the malevolent and designing. On this subject, however, I feel no uncasiness, as the errors of a good intention will readily be excused by a generous people: but in relation to the calumnies to which I have been subjected, and their tempt, from that eminence on which contween the two Houses, no great length of I tion was with extensive power, perhaps; I

difficult to avoid the character of tyranny, without being exposed to the charges of defect on the other extreme.

Superficial observers, and perverted minds are often unable to view the arm as

the favor of heaven and the amiable dis- trigne and artifice. position of the people in general, good i order was preserved, private and public rights secured, and the territory advanced in agriculture, commerce, population &

real wealth.

Fellow citizens of the Legislative Council,

I now come at the period at which your labours commenced; and permit me to assure you of my great admiration of the judgement you have manifested in 5:lecting proper objects of le isiation. Your code of criminal law exhibiting a cd. Lieutenant Nicholson carried dissystem at the same time mild and energeuc; the judicious innovations which you | Sir R. Calder; he left them all well also, have occasionally made in the municipal with 21 sail of the line off Prest last Sunarrangements of the country; the wise day night. act you have passed for the convenience, encouragement, and protection of com- ceived dispatches from Sierra, Leone, merce, as well as for the internal im- crought by a vessel which left Goree on provement of the territory; and above all, the 2d of May. Some sintelligence is the laudable provision you have made for | said to have been received through this the introduction of science and literature, channel respecting the combined fleets, & and for the education of the rising generation, will remain lasting testimonics of your abilities, discretion and real patriotism. With respect to the laws for the organization of the militia, I have great a long time pending between Africa and confidence in their succes; but a suffici- Spain have terminated very abruptly, and ent time has not elapsed to give the operation of them a fair trial. Within a period so limited as that of your sessions, & with such a diversity of duties before you, more could not have been expected, and much has been done, and done so well.

Another important change in the nature of our government, now awaits us. The Congress of the United States, ever just to their engagements and fulthful to have assigned period at which Louisiana is to become one of the sovervign and invernment is extended to this disalet, unlaid on our fellow citizens in theother terview, attended with fidelity and remained | ritories of the United States. This spefound commensurate to the protection of society, and the advancement of the general weal, and is certainly well calculated for the gradual introduction of those representative principles, on which the future constitution of the state, when erectpossibly there may be many, whom this new form of government will fall to satisfy. It would indeed, be a presumption unwarranted by experience, to calculate on universal approbation of any measure. The best of men may occasionally differ | in political sentiments, and the investigation of their opinions lead to truth, and may be considered one of the salutary | tion at Vienna. incidents of political freedom. But, unfortunately, society is sometimes infested | ders to follow the French fleet elsewhere, with members who argue, not to enlighten, if he did not find them in the W. Indies, afbut to mislead their fellow cutizens, and who from motives of disingenious ambition, or from malice, labor incessantly to raise themselves on the min of others .--That there have been, and still are, a few individuals among us of that description, is I fear too true. Under their patronage calumny may recommence its efforts. J may distort the most innocent actions, & pervert error into crime. It ma; enter the thresheld of domestic life, harrow up private feelings, and produce private distress. But the distrust of the discerning, and the contempt of the good, will sooner or later drive the authors into obscurity.

Fellow citizens of the Council,

After the political change, on the eve of which we now are, there remains but one more which this territory is destined to experience, and that is, its complete incorporation into the American union. We have heard idle reports of various kinds, respecting new territorial divisions, and partial, and sometimes total retrocessions to foreign powers; but these seem to me to be the fanciful chimeras of unreflecting minds. My firm belief is, that the Mississippi will cease to flow, are she ceases to behold Louisiana attached to the Empire of American Freedom. disposition to encroach on the territories of others, is foreign to the nature of our government; but the perfect preservation of her own, is one of its vital principles. Just to the rights of others, the American nation will preserve her own inviolate or perish with them.

Fellow Citizens of

the Council, I fear the range I have taken has been too extensive, and that I trespass upon your polite attention. Your duties are closed. I declare your tession proregued, sine Die. You will retain my affectionate remembrance, and my best

wishes accompanying you. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE. New-Orleans, July 3, 1805,

LONDON, June 11.

Private letters from France state, that the presence of Bonaparte in Italy, and his measures, have increased both the hatred and the suspicions formerly enterotherwise than feeble, which, when tained of him. He has at least 120,000 clothed with power, refuses to exert it. troops of the line upon his Italian territo-But the principle was fixed, and if occa- ries. It is thought that he meditates nosions did occur that might have justified thing less than the conquest of the whole a departure from it, I nevertheless look of Italy. On the other hand there are back with pleasure to the forbearance that not less than 80,000 men, Austrians, Ruswas happily persevered in, and I feel sians and English ready to resist him. He proud in the reflection that no unwilling | views the force and the precautions of the spirit of resentment, was at any time ma- Russians at Corfu with anger and jealounifested by the government or its friends. sy, and burns with the desire to re-estab-But whatever, upon the whole, may lish his glory in a new conquest of Egypt have been the defects of that administrati- and Syria. His movements however, are on, this much at least we find to be a lobserved with incessant vigilance, and it fact, that the country has suffered no ma- is not likely that he will be able to effect terial injury from them; that through any thing this campaign, excepting by in-

> The Fish cutter of 10 guns. Lieutenant Nicholson arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday with dispatches from Vice Admiral Sir R. Calder, whom he left all well ou Friday the 7th inst, off Terrol. He was joined the 5th instant from Gibraltar Bays by the Royal Sovereign, 110 guns, Vice Admiral, Sir R. Bickerton; Queen 68, Drangon 74, which made his force 9 sail of the line. The six Spanish men of war from Carthagena, it appears, kept close quarters, and did not sail as was expect? patches to Admiral Lord Carduer from

Government on Friday morning rewe also apprehend that the French have been committing depredations on our African settlements.

The negociations which have Leen for the American Minister at Madrid has quitted that city. It is, however, probable that the French government will use every effort to prevent the commencement ofhosilities.

JUNE 17.-The following letter enables us to communicate the latest intelligence from the squadron of Ferroll:-" His Majesty's thip Terrible, of??

Ferrol. June 5, 1905. "On the dist of last month, we were the interests of all within their projection, joined by the Royal Sovereign, Queen & Dragon, which ships are to ten in here vey to him from Mr. Trotter. This gen- Treasurer of the Navy. And let it also | cipled ambition, was too successful in pro- | dependent states of the American union, | Nelson it seems has gone to the West in the mean time the right of self fire Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets, and the 3 sail of the line which sailed der the like restrictions which have been I from England, under the command of Admiral Collingwood, are supposed to be gone off Carliz, and up the mediterrane-With regard to Viscount Melville's with firmness at the post assigned them | cies of temporary government has been | an. The French and Spaniards have thirteen sull of the line ready for sea in Ferrel, and have troops embarked; ready to slip out on the first favourable opporting nity: but as we have nine sail of the line, three of which are three dockers, I hardly think they will venture cut."

Letters from Vienna, positively state, that the court of Russia has notified to that of Austria its determination to take no part in the present war; and that it cousequently had refused the acceptance of any subsidy from England, offering however, at the same time, its mediation for the re-establishment of peace. "I'he intelligence excited the most agreeable sensa-

June 18 .- Admiral Cochrane had or ter he should have made due provision for the security of these islands.

The following letter from Dublin, appears in a Morning paper of this day. The Dublin Evening Post, a day later in date than the subjerned letter, does not even hint at any thing of a similar nature:

Durlin, June 12.—Our government has certainly received intelligence, thro various respectable channels, that symptoms of insurgency have manifested them? selves in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford; and that the 20th of the present month is the day on which more desperate measures are expected to be declared. An Advertisement of a " White Liorse intended to be disposed of by public auction in the Mountains of Wicklow," has appeared in all the Provincial Papers, and is said to be a notification to the disloyal of the intended re-

In our paper of Saturday last, we gave the substance of the late dispatches received from the East-Indies. The following from Lieutenant Archibald MeNeil, the Gentleman charged with these dispatches, contains a more, minute detail of the particulars of the gallant, though unsuccessful attempt upon the fortress of Burt-

".Having observed some inaccuracies in the papers with regard to the fort of Deeg, and the assault of the troops under Colonel Maitland, of the 75th regiment, on the fort Burtpore, on the evening of the 10th January last, I think it necessary to mention, that the fort of Deeg was taken possession of in the latter end of December last, when Lord Lake moved with the army against the fort of Burtpore, belonging to the Rajah of that place, Holkar and his troops lawing retired to it; that on the evening of the 10th January the breach being reported practicable, Colonel Maidand, with the flank companies of the 22d and 25th regiments, and several. A. flank companies of Native corps, moved

count Melville scems disposed to pursue.