concerned. Whatever money he might have applied by transferring from one service to another in these situations, I know not, nor can I give any explanation. But if the largest sum be clearly and explicitly accounted for, even tho' the 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 another point of accusation is, that sums were allowed to remain in the hands of the pay-master, 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 no loss has accrued to the public. *(Hear! Hear!)* This matter will come to be 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 mischief done, and the extent to which it has been carried. The commissioners, it ought to be observed, do not pretend to say that there were larger 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 admit as a fact, that the issues were not longer. There were none that could increase or accelerate the employment of the money, and consequently it is evident that the burdens of the people have not been augmented; nor has it been proved that a single individual has been retarded in receiving his payments. The honorable gentleman, therefore, brings charges founded upon statements which the commissioners themselves did not intend to represent as any grounds of blame. I do not say that in the application of the money to different purposes from what it was originally designed, especially to purchases, there was no risk. But then if no loss has been incurred, this ought to be accounted a strong presumption that the money was not applied without proper care and security. It does not appear that any service has been rendered 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 elucidation are required. 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 Messrs. Coutts and 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 commissioners supposed that the money had not been transmitted from the bank immediately to the house of Courts & Co. but had been lodged somewhere else before it came into their hands. By this means they imagined that six millions were in they knew not what hazard, and one million they stated at a particular period. This million was, in fact, transmitted directly to the house of Coutts, 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 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 knew 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 alledged, nor was any ground stated for a charge on that head. But there is another circumstance of some importance, which deserves to be mentioned, and 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 sometimes 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 the average of two periods, if they had looked at the assignments outstanding, and deducted the sums in the out ports, 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 less than *four errors.* This may shew to the house how 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 transaction in which above all, further investigation is of importance. After what the hon. gentleman said at the outset of his speech, with respect to his moderation, I did 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 hon. 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 public money without his knowledge. *On the face of the account 100,000l. is the whole sum of the advance to lord Melville.* It is known, that of all the sums of 160 *millions* which had passed through the hands of lord Melville *every farthing had been applied to the purposes for which it was issued, and has been regularly accounted for.* The hon. gentleman draws his suspicions from different particulars; the exact result of which it is extremely difficult to estimate. All this renders it necessary that the matter should be further investigated. Now, if a committee be appointed to sift this transaction to the bottom, *I will venture to assert,* that it will be proved, from 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 a part of the account, and made it extremely difficult to unravel. How in these circumstances can the house refuse to institute an enquiry by a select committee? I put it to the candor of the 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 strange circumstance. Why, then, it is evident, we have not the materials for a final decision before us. *It is evident that 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 witnesses, nor any power to cross examine them. I now, therefore, stand up, according to the course of parliament for a secret committee to sift this affair to the bottom. This cannot occasion any delay that will be of material consequence, and 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 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 original resolutions from appearing on the journals of the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that he meant to substitute his motion for that proposed; and, for that purpose, to move the previous question upon each of the resolutions.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, June 10.

In addition to the interesting information contained in the following official papers, we are enabled, from an authentic source, to state, that at SURINAM, naval stores, as well as all the articles enumerated in the subjoined proclamations, are admitted in any neutral vessel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Bridge Town, 9th April, 1805.

Mr. Orderson,

WHEREAS in His Excellency's second proclamation, bearing date the 2d inst. the preamble alledges a former one to have been misunderstood, we request that you will be good enough to insert under this, His Excellency's proclamation bearing date the 23d October, 1804, and likewise that bearing date the 2d inst. in order that the public may, by being able to compare them, be satisfied that no misconception has arisen on our part. The two proclamations differ in these particulars;—

1st, The former one lays open the trade to and from this Island, with all neutrals not in hostility with His Majesty; and the latter restricts it to Americans only, and goods the actual produce of the United States; and

2dly, In the number of specified articles which the former Proclamation admits here, the latter excepts to the importation of Horses.

H. DALRYMPLE, *Collector.*
SAM. REDDISH, *Comptroller.*

Barbadoes. By his Excellency the Governor, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my proclamation issued on the 16th day of this inst. October, in Council, I did admit certain articles therein specified, of American produce to be imported into this island in foreign bottoms: and whereas on the 17th day of this month I received a letter from Earl Camden, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated "Downing street, 5th Sept. 1804," whereof the following is an extract—"I am to instruct you not to open the ports of the island over which you preside for the admission of articles from the American states, which are not allowed to be imported by law (except in cases of real and very great necessity) and not to fail to apprize me in every instance wherein you shall so do, and to state at the same time the reasons which induced you to adopt the measure."

"Now, know ye, that in consequence thereof I do, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council for this island, revoke my said Proclamation of the 16th inst. and do, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council as aforesaid, issue this my present Proclamation, informing all concerned, that, whereas I look upon the following articles;—scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort;—bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort; as being of the first necessity, and such as the Colony cannot exist without, no more than she can be supplied with from Britain or her other colonies: I do by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council for this island, permit the above articles to be imported into this island in the ships or vessels of powers not in hostilities with his Majesty; and that for the space of one year, and until this proclamation shall be recalled by me or the commander in chief of this island for the time being: whereof all concerned are to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, in the Council chamber at *Pilgrim,* this 23d day of October, 1804." &c. &c. &c.

"*Barbadoes.* By his Excellency the Governor, *&c.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas on the 23d day of Oct. last, I did, for the reasons therein mentioned, issue my proclamation by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, admitting, under the restrictions therein mentioned, the importation of certain articles in neutral bottoms. And whereas the intent and meaning of my said proclamation seems to have been misunderstood: Now, know ye, that the intent of my said proclamation is to allow, under the restrictions and for the time therein specified, the articles therein enumerated (horses excepted) *to be imported from the United States of America,* being the actual produce of the United States, *in neutral bottoms,* and the vessels of the said states are not to be allowed to enter at the ports of this island any articles whatsoever not being of the produce of the said states. And my said proclamation of the 23d of Oct. last, with the interpretation herein given to it, stands hereby confirmed.

"Given under my hand and seal at Arms, in the council chamber, this 2d day of April, 1805." *&c.*

A new life boat, on a very superior construction, was launched some days ago at Dover, while the wind and the surf were so high that no other boat could venture out to sea. At a certain time she appeared completely lost between the billows, which immediately after she mounted with surprising agility. In the midst of the storm, her sails were managed with the greatest ease. After going out a considerable distance, she returned to shore, and ran upon the beach without the slightest injury. She is called a Crab.

London Paper.

New York, June 7.

Capt. Edwards from Madeira, informs that news was received just before he sailed, of the Toulon fleet having arrived at Cadiz; that they ran in there in the night: and that lord Nelson was lying off the harbour. The Portuguese were in expectation of a war with England; and several British men of war were daily off Madeira.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

A conspiracy, says a London paper, has been discovered in the electorate of Wirtemberg. The number of persons arrested are considerable. The object of the conspiracy was to carry off the electress, princess royal of England, and a number of other persons in high credit with the court. A special commission is appointed to examine the prisoners. Most of them have been confined in a citadel.

American Academy of Arts.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that his majesty the emperor Napoleon has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French court, on behalf of the Academy of Arts established in this city, and of which his majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable collection, estimated at *fifty thousand livres* 10,000 *dollars.* It must be matter of pride to the inhabitants of this city, to have given birth to an institution, which has shewn itself worthy of such distinguished patronage; and it is hoped, that this high testimonial of respect, will inspire them with fresh zeal for the advancement of an establishment, which has attracted such conspicuous attention abroad, and which, if properly supported, cannot fail to add lustre to our national character.

Admiral Massiessis, who commanded the French squadron, lately in the West Indies, is an old officer of the French marine. In the American war he blocked up sir Roger Curtis, at Port Mahon, in Minorca.

We yesterday received a letter from our correspondent at Havanna; but he observes, that nothing new had transpired relative to governmental affairs since his former communication concerning the imprisonment of the American consul.

We are informed by a gentlemen who was lately in Paris, that the emperor Bonaparte had made Mr. Livingston a present of a rich portrait of himself which cost forty thousand florins. Accompanying the portrait was a complimentary letter, from Bonaparte.

The brig Levant, arrived yesterday from Malaga, touched at Gibraltar and got under weigh with the U. S. brig Syren, lieut. Stewart, bound to Tangiers. Saw her afterwards in a bay where two Tripolitans were said to be lying. The schooner Two Brothers, Lindsey, of Marblehead, likewise sailed from Gibraltar in company with the Levant, and afterwards spoke her. Capt. Lindsey informed that he had seen the privateers run under the fort when the Syren entered the bay.

New York, June 4.

FROM FRANCE.

By a passenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantz, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received the following interesting information:

"His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy left Paris the 28th March last for Milan, there to be crowned king; the 25th of May was appointed for the coronation. Previous to his leaving Paris, he was pleased to order the long pending American claims to be closed, reserving three millions of livres to be applied to any unsubstantiated claims that remained behind. The American minister had given notice to the several claimants that he was ready to draw on the American government for the amount of their respective awards, in such sums as they should choose, and in francs.

"Mr. Livingston, our late minister to the French court, had returned to Paris from Italy, and with his family was expected at Nantz, in order to embark for New York in the ship Mississippi, capt. H. Skidmore, to sail the 10th or 15th of May.

"The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

"Gen. Murat has been created a prince, and appointed Grand Admiral of France.

"The Toulon fleet had been out 19 days when the Alliance sailed.

"Business was extremely dull at Nantz, there was a total stagnation. Colonial produce pouring in from all parts of America and Lisbon. Coffee was 48 sous, cotton dull.

"Some warm notes had passed between Mr. Armstrong, the American minister, and M. Talleyrand, respecting the conduct of the American government towards Spain. Dispatches respecting which are brought by the Alliance to the secretary of state. Imperial Napoleon has told Mr. Armstrong, that the Spanish government cannot, nor shall not, pay the demands of America at present.

"It was reported that Lucien Bonaparte was arrested in Italy, by order of Napoleon. Some said he was in the Temple at Paris.

"Admiral Bruix, commander of the Imperial Flotilla at Bologne, and inspector of the coasts of the ocean, died in Paris the 20th of March, of grief; in consequence of a blow in the face from the Emperor, during a private audience at the Thuilleries."

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

From Lisbon, May 2.—"Since our last of the 26th ult. we have had the arrival of several more cargoes of wheat from France and some of flour from America, the greater part of which would probably have been re-exported to Spain in our small coasters; but this trade for a moment, is checked by the appearance of an Algerine squadron, who have made some captures near Cape St. Vincents; a Portuguese squadron is fitting out to oppose them. In the interior sales for exportation are suspended, and for the consumption of the country they are not now so brisk as they have been.

"The appearance of our harvest is very favorable, and should it continue so, prices will be no doubt lower during the summer—which we think it our duty to communicate to you, and hope the information may be useful. Flour 20 dolls. 50 cents."

On Monday afternoon the editor of the Freeman's Journal was arrested by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of Matthew Lawler, mayor of this city, on the oath of Thomas Passmore, charging him with publishing a malicious, false, and scandalous libel against his character and reputation, in the Journal of Monday May 27th, 1805—The editor accordingly entered into a recognizance of 500 dolls. with two sureties in 250 dolls. each, to appear at the next mayor's court, (June 27th) *to keep the peace & be of good behavior during the said time,* &c. &c.

Freeman's Journal.

Baltimore, June 5.

By capt. M'Neal of the Three Brothers, arrived from Antigua yesterday, we learn that on the 16th ult. the gov. of Antigua had received dispatches from the government of Barbadoes, stating, that the combined Spanish and French fleets, consisting of *fifty-two* sail has been seen steering westward from the coast of Europe.

The Stock-holders in the THEATRE are requested to meet at RHODES TAVERN on FRIDAY next at 10 A. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants residing West of the President's square, are requested to meet at the house late Israel Loring's Vendue store, on Monday next at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instructing the representatives from the western wards, to vacate their seats in a Council, unduly elected, and which can neither represent nor possess the confidence of the citizens generally.

June 8.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY HOUSE,

near the Branch Bank on F street, containing 5 rooms a good cellar and a garden.

Possession may be had immediately, for terms apply to

LEWIS MORIN,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

June 10.—3t

District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit:

UPON the petition of John Thomas Frost, an insolvent debtor confined in jail in the county of Washington, in the district aforesaid, praying relief under the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," It is ordered that notice of his application be given to his creditors and that on the 17th day of June inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the court room in the Capitol the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said John Thomas Frost and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act, unless sufficient cause then and there be shewn to the contrary.

It is also ordered that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist prior to that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esquire, one of the assistant judges of the Circuit court of the district of Columbia.

U. FORREST, Ck.

June 10—3t