

From London papers to the 12th June, received by the ship Ohio, from London.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the motion for an impeachment against Lord Viscount Melville, a great crowd assembled, at an early hour in the avenues of the House of Commons. At twelve the doors were opened, and a severe pressure ensued. The gallery, of course, was filled in a few minutes. In the early part of the day an opinion prevailed, that Mr. Whitbread would open the debate; but about three o'clock it was said, that Lord Viscount Melville would be previously heard in his defence. This excited a great degree of expectation, and a great number of persons crowded into the lower lobby, and also lined the stairs to the gallery of the house, which commands a view of the lobby, through which Lord Viscount Melville was to pass—About half past four, his Lordship entered the lobby, and passed into the Secretary's room, on the left hand. The House was at this time engaged in private business. Shortly after five, the Speaker read a letter from Lord Viscount Melville, requesting to be admitted into the body of the House, to be heard in his defence. The honorable Robert Dundas Saunders, his Lordship's son, then moved, that his Lordship be called in; which being agreed to the Speaker desired Mr. Colman, the Sergeant at Arms, to take the Mace, and conduct Lord Viscount Melville into the house. In the mean time, Mr. Bellamy, the principal messenger, brought in a square arm chair, and placed it within the body of the House, within the bar, on the left hand side. The Sergeant at Arms then took the mace, and, having waved it three times, went out of the House, and took his station on the stairs, in the lobby, in front of the door of the House, and also opposite the door of the Treasury room. Mr. Heard, one of the messengers, had previously thrown open the folding doors of the latter apartment, and Lord Viscount Melville, being informed by him, that the house requested his attendance, his Lordship came out, and walked uncovered into the House, attended by the Sergeant and Mace—His Lordship was dressed in black, and wore a close buckled wig powdered. He bowed three times as he approached, and, on coming within the bar, the speaker, who wore his hat on all the time, addressed him, said, "My Lord Melville, there is a chair for your Lordship." His Lordship then sat down, and put on his hat. There was a loud murmur in the House on his coming in. As soon as it subsided, which was in less than two minutes, his Lordship arose, and taking off his hat, he laid it upon the seat of the chair, and upon the hat several papers. His Lordship then standing at the back of the chair, commenced his speech, in the course of which, he frequently refreshed his memory from the papers before him. His Lordship spoke for two hours and a quarter. His manner was firm & impressive; and he did not, even in the part of it where he appealed to the feelings of the least shaken. The moment he had concluded, he took up his papers deliberately, one by one, and having put his hat under his arm, made a bow to the Speaker and withdrew, attended by the Sergeant, who, during the whole of the speech, remained standing on the right hand side of his Lordship, but at the distance of a few yards, with the mace resting upon the ground, and his hand upon it. The House was uncommonly crowded. Not fewer than five hundred members were present.

Lord Viscount Melville's speech will be read with interest. Upon the subject of the 100,000 and other sums of the public money received by him, and not applied to naval purposes, his Lordship positively declared, that "private honor, and personal convenience" must prevent him from ever giving any account of them.

Accounts from Paris to the 31st are received. The Monsieur asserts that Sir James Craig's expedition was compelled to quit the Tagus, in consequence of the French and Spanish Ambassadors threatening to leave Lisbon, if the armament was suffered to remain. It is certain that such remonstrances were made, and there is little doubt that the Portuguese Government urged Sir James to hasten his departure; but it is not likely that any menaces were used, as stated in the Monsieur. The French official Journal likewise states that the Carthagena fleet had conveyed troops, &c. to Minorca—This may be true, though the whole article gives an air of ridicule, from the absurd statement, that the Carthagena fleet, of eight sail, had chased Lord Nelson's of eleven.

It is positively stated that M. Novoziloff's reports were immediately on their being applied for, sent off from Milan. M. Novoziloff is expected in Paris about the middle of June. Letters from Holland say, that it is generally believed that a negotiation for a general peace, which both Russia and Prussia are anxious to effect, will soon take place—We do not think such reliance should be placed on these statements, even as to the fact of a negotiation being place. As to the probability of a peace, Dutch merchants know no more than the canal shopkeeper in London.

The Nile Squadron, consisting of the Charente, of the 27th Decr, and found in Rochfort, one of the 27th Decr, five 120 deekers, three frigates, two brigs, and several gun boats. In Ferrol the enemy has twelve ships of the line, besides frigates, which are watched by Sir Bert Chads with six ships of the line only. Our ships at Brest are in daily expectation of sailing out, as they have 27,000 troops on board, and their ships of the line appear full.

JUNE 13.

Extra of a private letter from an officer on board one of his Majesty's ships in the Downs, dated June 10—"We have 13 sail of the line here now, the North sea Squadron being ordered round; and we expect five sail more from the Westward: I believe it is expected that the combined fleet is coming North about. By every cruiser that comes in, I learn, that the French appear in all their ports ready for a push out, and most of the officers are of opinion they certainly will do it shortly, as their preparations with their shipping are different from what they have been before."

We yesterday received a letter from an Officer on board one of the transports in the Cove of Cork, in the expedition under Sir Eyre Coote. It says, "this morning, June 5th, the troops were brigaded as follows:—The 1st, or Highland brigade, consisting of the 7th, 72d, 93d, and 88th, under the command of Gen. Farlane. The second, of the 8th, 24th and 83d, with artillery, under Gen. Balfour. The third Brigade, of the 32d, 58th and 62d, under the command of Gen. Montrose. The 89th Regiment is to form a detached corps, under the command of Lieut. Col Lord Blancy. I have not yet learned who is to command the artillery, or staff corps. General Dummer is second in command under Sir Eyre Coote, as he troops are in good health, and are landed every day to keep them fit. Our destination is not yet known, but it is supposed we are going upon some remote and desperate expedition, and not to the West Indies; for all the married officers are ordered to send their wives on shore immediately, and the transports are to be furnished with provisions for six months."

The Monsieur contains the following article:

"Since the English call the late operations of our Squadron in the West Indies plunder, it is but just they should know that this plunder will not be over so soon as they think.—We flatter ourselves even that ere a week has passed over our heads, intelligence from every part of the world will announce to the English commerce other events of the like nature. We shall then print, perhaps, a little work compiled under the eyes of Mr. Pitt, and published by his orders, a short time before the first hostilities, in order to establish the propriety, the advantages and the necessity of the perpetuity of the war against France. This perpetual war then appeared suitable, advantageous, & necessary to British rapacity, and to our pride which was even then unimpaired, and now nothing less than ridiculous. The proud, the powerful, the circumspect English, hear the departure of the French fleet spoken of when it has taken Dominica; of the departure of the Toulon Squadron when it has passed the Straits; they will hear no more of it for some months."

Lastly, they have not heard of the second Rochfort Squadron, sailed a long time since, and which the English frigates came to watch and observe not more than eight days. We shall say nothing concerning several large frigates which have been sent out of our ports, to which the English may attach little importance, but which will strike them a blow on those coasts they think hardly known to our enemies. They have been dreaming that there is no longer any wood in our forests & arsenals that there exists no longer a maritime population on our coast; let them learn however, that there are no less than thirty men of war on our stocks, all of which will be ready for sea in 18 months.

Were all the Squadrons which the Emperor has sent forth to perish, after having laid waste the English commerce, great fleets are preparing, and numerous young men are ready to man them; it would be easier for the King of England to be crowned King of France in Paris itself, than to disinherit the Great Nation from the commerce of the world. It is not that we entertain the haughty idea of preventing England from being a great powerful nation, but we wish to share with her the commerce of India and America; and we will not suffer the English to have any possession in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar excepted.

"If the English Ministry purpose sending forth secret expeditions to those possessions which are too weakly garrisoned, to what point will they direct their forces? To the coast of Africa, where they will be but few in proportion to the danger? To the coasts of Comorandel, Malabar, and Bengal, where they will be insufficient? To Jamaica, where they will also be inferior to the want? To Canada, to Surinam, Demerara, &c? We do not entertain the ridiculous pretensions of conquering every where, but we wish every where to destroy our enemy, to destroy his commerce every where; to be in short the stopper wherever we please to prevent ourselves. The Insurance Companies will do well to augment their rates from day to day, for until peace be signed, they will have pretty pickings. We inform them this publicly, that there is not an important part of the vast ocean, where French ships are not cruising. But the conditions of the peace we are speaking of are simple; the peace of Amiens, the whole peace of Amiens, nothing but the peace of Amiens; France will never sign any other."

JUNE 17

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 9th, and the Dutch to the 12th. Some of the former hint at a plot to have been executed at Milan, which as usual is attributed to the English Government. It is thus mentioned in the Bulletin de l'Europe.

Persons will be very much astonished in Italy if they hear reported there the absurd stories which audience of intolerance have been

for some days circulating in Paris, upon a pretended conspiracy which was to burst forth at Milan, and whose object would have been to change, into a day of mourning, a day of the liveliest and purest joy.

"If England has sent some spies to Milan, they have produced as little effect in the capital of that kingdom, as in the capital of the French Empire. Discredited, dishonored, they have not been able to succeed in entering into a correspondence with any class of citizens. The moment of their arrival, the nature of their instructions was known before hand: their arrest was conducted with as little eclat as that of the vilest adventurers."

Of the movements, operations, and destination of the different Squadrons at sea, the Monsieur affords us no information: it merely says, in a dry brief note upon some of the English papers, that "in a month we shall hear where the combined Squadrons are gone;"—we hope the first intelligence we receive will be from Lord Nelson after having come up with them.

The mission of M. Novoziloff occupies much of the attention of the Paris Journalists, and an article from Hamburg, in one of them, says, that a congress for a general peace is to be held at Brussels: that Novoziloff and the Prussian Minister are to meditate for Great Britain, and that the port of Ostend is to be opened to carry on the Diplomatic Correspondence with England.

The Paris papers of the 8th state, that the Arch Treasurer Desjardins the day before, preceded by the Finance Minister—"The departure of these two grand functionaries, affords us room to believe, that Paris will be much longer deprived of the presence of its sovereign, than was supposed. It is believed that Desjardins will keep his Majesty much longer in Italy; it is proved besides, that he is expected at the Camp of C. Bignon, where he will remain a fortnight, and that he is afterwards to reside for some time at Bologna."

The Falcon ship arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, from Havre, having received some damage in an action with some French gun brigs. Sixteen of them came out of Havre, in open day:—The Falcon, Chiffonne, and Spaulker engaged them for four hours; four of them are said to have been driven ashore; the rest of them escaped into Fecamp. They come out in consequence of positive orders to collect to the eastward.

A letter from Vienna of the 28th ult. says, that a considerable alarm prevails there in consequence of the determination of the Court to increase the military peace establishment, and form numerous camps, and that the state paper has experienced a considerable depreciation from the alarm of war.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

List of vessels belonging to this port, captured by French and Spanish Privateers, during the present war, with an estimate of their value.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Value. Includes Ship Eliza (25,000), Brig Mary (26,000), Comet (20,000), Jane (9,000), Sch'r Sarah (25,000), Helad (25,000), Telemachus (14,000), Iris (11,500), Unity (13,000), Comet (12,000), Schoop George (10,500), Ship Charles Carter and Sch'r Olive Branch (5,000).

Dols. 196,000

It is now about twelve months, since the deprivations on our commerce commenced, in which time, the amount of loss sustained by this place is 196,000 dols. There is no doubt but one or two vessels are omitted; the writer not having had an opportunity of making a full investigation; the above are within his knowledge; and he is persuaded that the amount set down is below the actual value. Some partial deprivations have been made, not estimated; upon the whole he is persuaded that the amount may be safely put down at 200,000 dollars. Various reflections are excited upon this occasion, I mean sober reflections of calculation. In the first place we will examine, the amount of capital lost to our place. All the property which was insured in this place or not insured, is so much active capital lost. Having had an opportunity of examining the subject, I can say that about 120,000 dollars have been insured in this place or was not insured at all. Now let me ask what must be our situation if this war should continue five years longer, and the same system be pursued? If the former should happen the latter is certain, and with considerable augmentation. If there be any truth in arithmetic, at the end of five years we shall be injured to the enormous amount of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars! What would be our proportion of taxes for an adequate force, to protect our commerce from such deprivations, I will not undertake to determine, but leave it to those to whom our fiscal arrangements are so happily confided. Let us investigate this upon a more extensive scale, viewing it as applicable to the United States. I

take it for granted that nineteen twentieths of all the West India trade of the United States, is insured within them, of consequence that, in such proportion the United States are injured in its capital by capture. Taking then one twentieth from the 200,000 dols. above stated, and there will remain 190,000 dollars. If then the whole commerce of our country has experienced depreciation in proportion to that of Norfolk, we have only to find out the whole commerce of the country, and we shall then see what the whole will lose, if the war should last five years. This I own is difficult to ascertain; but let us make some attempt. Suppose we divide the whole commerce in twenty parts, and give Norfolk one, (though I am confident it is more than her proportion) and see what will be the result. The amount of loss sustained in the last year in this place and insured in the United States is 190,000 dollars; it follows then that our whole commerce has been injured to the amount of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars the last year; if the war should last five years longer, then our whole loss will be twenty-two millions eight hundred thousand dollars!

I have said nothing of captures made by the British, nor do I say that we possess the means of repressing them; but I incline to think that if we were to shew that we would not submit to injury, that we should command more respect from Britain. During the last war, when we armed against France, Britain and all the world respected us more. It is but fair to conclude that what has before happened, may again happen.

Having Mr. Editor brought this subject to view, I leave the comments to be made by those more versed in political economy than NAUTICS.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS—We have to day a Gazette full of democratic letters, which we doubt not, will afford some amusement and perhaps some information to our readers. While our land is in we cannot refuse a place to a couple which have lately been written by the republican, Mr. Dallas to the republican, Mr. Lawler, Mayor of our city. These letters have been published in the Aurora and accompanied with some asseverating and cutting remarks upon the character and conduct of Mr. Dallas as we have seen at any time. It is amusing enough to hear the Aurora—yes, reader, the Aurora, raising against Mr. Dallas and Dr. Logan, Mr. Jefferson's quondam enemy extraordinary to the French Directory for intermeddling with our politics, inasmuch as they are FOREIGNERS and had no part in achieving our revolution! [U. S. Gazette.]

A paper containing an infamous libel, upon my private character, was published in the Aurora of yesterday, under the signature of "Matthew Lawler." As I am not conscious that any part of my conduct towards you, has merited this personal attack; and as the name of the mayor of the city of Philadelphia, may be thus employed, to give a deceptive sanction to the foulest calumnies; I have thought it proper to enquire from yourself, whether the signature to which I allude, is genuine? Your answer will enable me to decide upon the course, that ought to be pursued.

I am Sir, Your most humble servant, A. J. DALLAS.

28th June, 1805. M. Lawler Esq. Mayor, &c.

SIR, In a note written on Friday last, I requested you to declare, whether the name of "Matthew Lawler," affixed to an infamous libel, which appeared in the Aurora of the preceding day, was your genuine signature. You have either publicly disclaimed the libel, or answered my enquiry. This silence is sufficient to convince the world, that the mayor of the city of Philadelphia has been base enough to commit an outrage, which he has not spirit enough to avow. But, as I can derive no satisfaction from the mere exposure of such unbecoming villainy, I shall endeavour, notwithstanding this silence, to obtain, also, sufficient evidence, to convict you of your crime, in a court of justice.

The times call for an example. Weak credulous, and head strong men, professing a show of reputation, office, and property, have become ready tools of the Marats and the Robespierres of every revolutionary scene; and assured, first, that such men, proceeding step by step, find that the transition from the libeller to the assassin, is not so great as even you may have thought when you first entered upon your present political career.—It is time, therefore to guard against the execution of the guillotine, or the scaffold. Be Ceter, is it not shocking that the presiding magistrate of a court of criminal jurisdiction, who is daily employed in pronouncing sentence upon the petty larcenies of wretched needy wretches, should himself become a robber of the reputation of his fellow citizens! The example shall be made. I rejoice, Sir, that you have given your name to the publick—I can look with contempt upon the pitiful repetition of those flanders, so far as I am personally concerned, and therefore, for a while your libellous associate (without name, character, feeling, or property to answer to their offences) may be safe; but when the mayor of