Lord Melville's Impeachment.

Articles exhibited by the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in parliament assembled, in the names of themselves and of all the commons of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, against Henry lord Viscount Melville, in maintenance of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

FIRST ARTICLE.

That the said Henry lord Viscount Melville, whilst he held and enjoyed the said office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, and previous to the said 10th day of January, 1786, did take and receive, from out of the money intrusted to him as treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, the sum of 10,000l. or s me other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than those of the public navy services of the kingdom, to which alone the same was lawfully applicable; and did continue such fraudulent and illegal conversation and application of the said sum or sums of money, after the passing of the said act of parliament for the better regulating of the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy. And the said Henry lord viscount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000l. and in particular, he did make such declaration in the house of commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himself bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honor, and personal convenience, to conceal the same; all which conduct of the said Henry lord viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of the said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and the statues of this realm.

SECOND ARTICLE.

That the said Henry lord viscount Melville, disregarding the duties of his said office, and in breach and violation of the said act of parliament for better regulating the same, did, after the passing of the said act, and whilst the said Henry lord viscount Melville continued to hold and enjoy the said office, connive at and permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter, under and by virtue of the said authority so given to him by the said Henry lord viscount Melville as aforesaid, illegally to draw, receive, and take from the governor and company of the bank of England, for other purposes than for immediate application for navy services, large sums of money from and out of the monies before then issued unto the said governor and company of the bank of England, an account of the said Henry lord viscount Melville as treasurer of his majesty's navy; and the said Henry lord viscount Melville did connive at and permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter to place the said last mentioned sums of money, or a great part thereof, so illegally drawn, received, and taken by him from the governor and company of the bank of England, as aforesaid, in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts & company, the private bankers of the said Alexander Trotter, in his own name, and subject to his sole controul and disposition: All which conduct of the said Henry lord viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of the said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm.

THIRD ARTICLE.

That after the passing of the said act of parliament for better regulating the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy, and after the 10th day of January, 1786, and whilst the said Henry lord viscount Melville held and enjoyed the said office, large sums of money were from time to time issued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, and placed on an account raised in the books of the said governor and co. with the said Henry lord viscount Melville, entitled, "right honorable Henry Dundas, act of parliament new account:" and the said Alexander Trotter, under and by virtue of the said authority from the said Henry lord viscount Melville, did from the said 10th day of January, 1786, during all the time the said Henry lord viscount Melville afterwards continued to hold and enjoy the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, draw upon the said governor and company of the bank of England, for and on account of the monies so issued in their books, with the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as such treasurer as aforesaid: and the said Alexander Trotter did receive and take large sums of money so drawn by him from the said governor and company of the bank of England as aforesaid.

That the said Henry lord viscount Melville did, after the said 10th day of January, 1786, fraudulently and illegally permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter to place many of the said sums of money so drawn, received and taken by him from the governor and company of the bank of England, as aforesaid, in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. the private bankers of the said Alexander Trotter, in his own name, and at his own disposal: And the said Alexander Trotter did thereupon, with the privity, by the connivance, and with the permission of the said Henry lord viscount Melville, apply and use the said last mentioned sums of money, or great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit and emolument; and did place the said sums of money, or a great part thereof, in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter, whereby the last mentioned sums of money were not only applied to and used for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit and emolument, and for purposes other than Navy Service, but were also exposed to great risk of loss, and were withdrawn from the control and disposition of the treasurer of his majesty's navy: And the said Henry lord viscount Melville, by so conniving at and permitting and suffering the public money to be withdrawn from the Bank of England, and used and applied in manner aforesaid, acted in breach of the great trust and confidence reposed in him, in violation of the said act of Parliment made for regulating his said office, contrary to his duty & against the law of this realm, and to the evil example of all persons entrusted in the great departments of the public service, with any control over the application and expenditure of the public money.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

That after the said 10th of January, 1786, and whilst the said Henry lord viscount Melville held and enjoyed the said office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, the said Henry lord viscount Melville, did fraudulently and illegally, for the purpose of advantage or interest to himself, or for acquiring or obtaining profit or emolument therefrom, or for some other corrupt or illegal purposes, and for purposes other than navy services, take and receive from the public money placed in his name at the Bank of England as treasurer of his majesty's navy, the sum of 20,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes. That during the time the said Alexander Trotter held and enjoyed the said office of paymaster to the said Henry lord viscount Melville as aforesaid, & whilst the said Henry lord viscount Melville held and enjoyed the said office of treasurer of his majesty's navy as aforesaid, he the said Alexander Trotter kept, with the said Henry lord viscount Melville, an account current, entered in certain books of account containing entries of all the sums paid and received by the said Alexander Trotter, on the account of the said Henry lord viscount Melville; and by agreement between the said Henry lord viscount Melville and the said Alexander Trotter, bearing date the 18th and 23d days of February, 1803, it is stated, that they had either mutually delivered up to each other, or resolved and agreed mutually to cancel or destroy all the vouchers or other memorandums and writings that at any time heretofore might have existed, passed or been interchanged between them relative to the said accounts, and the different items and articles of which the said accounts were composed or consisted: And the said books of account containing the said account current, together with all vouchers or other memorandums and writings in the possession of the said Alexander Trotter, and also of the said Henry lord viscount Melville relative thereto were burnt and destroyed by the said Henry lord viscount Melville & Alexander Trotter: And the said stipulation contained in the said agreement for the said Henry lord viscount Melville and Alexander Trotter mutually delivering up to each other, or for mutually cancelling and destroying all the said vouchers or other memorandums or writings relative to the said account was so entered into; and the said books of accounts, vouchers, memorandums and writings, were so burnt and destroyed, with a view to conceal and prevent the discovery of the several advances of money made by the said Alexander Trotter, to the said Henry lord viscount Melville, and of the several accounts or considerations for or upon which the same were so advanced: All which conduct of the said Henry lord viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm, and to the like evil example as aforesaid.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

That after the said 10th of January, 1786, and whilst the said Alexander Trotter so continued the paymaster of the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as aforesaid, and with such privity, connivance, and permission as aforesaid, so applied and used the said sums of money, or great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage, profit and emolument as aforesaid, the said Henry lord viscount Melville fraudulently concealing the illegal use and application of the same, did procure, obtain and receive from the said Alexander Trotter, advances of several large sums of money, which were made to him, the said Henry lord viscount Melville, by the said Alexander Trotter, in part from money so as aforesaid illegally drawn by him, the said Alexander Trotter, from the governor and company of the bank of England, and in part from sums of money so placed by the said Alexander Trotter, in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. as aforesaid, when mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter—And for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said advances of money, the said books of acconnt, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

That amongst other advances so as aforesaid obtained and received by the said Henry lord viscount Melville from the said Alexander Trotter, the said Henry lord viscount Melville did procure, obtain, and receive from the said Alexander Trotter, a sum of 22,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money, advanced by the said Alexander Trotter, to the said Henry lord viscount Melville, without interest; part whereof was so advanced exclusively from public money, so as aforesaid illegally drawn from the governor and company of the bank of England by the said Alexander Trotter; and other part whereof was advanced from the mixed fund, composed as well of public money so as aforesaid illegally drawn by the said Alexander Trotter from the governor and company of the bank of England, and placed by him in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Company as aforesaid, as the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter, in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. which had been mixed therewith, and remained undistinguished therefrom: And for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said advances of money, the said books of account, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

That amongst other advances of money so as aforesaid obtained and received by the said Henry lord viscount Melville from the said Alexander Trotter, the said Henry lord viscount Melville did obtain and receive a sum of 22,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money advanced to him by the said Alexander Trotter; and for which it has been alledged by the said Henry lord viscount Melville that he was to pay interest; and for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said last mentioned advances of money, the said books of account, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

EIGHTH ARTICLE.

That during all or great part of the time the said Alexander Trotter held and enjoyed the said office of paymaster to the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as aforesaid, and the said Henry lord viscount Melville held and enjoyed the said office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, as aforesaid, he, the said Alexander Trotter, did gratuitously, and without salary or other pecuniary compensation, act in and transact the private business of the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as his agent, and was, from time to time, in advance for the said Henry lord viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of 10,000l. to 20,000l. or to some other great amount: and which advances were taken from the said sums of money so placed by the said Alexander Trotter in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Company, consisting in part of public money drawn by him from the governor and company of the bank of England, as aforesaid, and in part of his own private monies mixed therewith, and undistinguished therefrom as aforesaid: By means whereof the said Henry lord viscount Melville did derive benefit and advantage from the aforesaid illegal acts of the said Alexander Trotter.

And the said Alexander Trotter did so gratuitously, and without salary, act in and transact the private business of the said Henry lord viscount Melville, and make him such advadces of money, as aforesaid, in consideration of the said Henry lord viscount Melville conniving at and permitting and suffering the said Alexander Trotter so as aforesaid to apply and make use of the said sums of public money, so drawn by him from the bank of England, and applied and appropriated for purposes of private advantage, or interest, profit and emolument, as aforesaid—and the said Alexander Trotter would not have been, and was well known to the said Henry lord viscount Melville not to have been, able to make such advances of money to the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as aforesaid, otherwise than from and by means of the said sums of public money, so drawn by the said Alexander Trotter from the bank of England, with the privity, connivance & permission of the said Henry lord viscount Melville, as aforesaid, and applied by the said Alexander Trotter for purposes of private advantage, interest, profit and emolument: All which proceedings and conduct of the said Henry lord viscount Melville were contrary to the duty of his said office, in breach of the great trust reposed in him, and in gross violation of the laws and statutes of this realm: And by all and every one of the aforesaid acts done and committed by him, the said Henry lord viscount Melville, he was and is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

M. Romieu, who lately resided in Corfu as French consul, has arrived here from Paris, with dispatches to the charge d'affaires.

Parandier's arrival may be considered as a supplement to the mission of M. Joubert, and relates not only to the notification of the new regal dignity of Italy, but also to its acknowledgement. In like manner, in the letter which M. Joubert delivered to the grand seignior, the acknowledgment of the emperor of France is alluded to, and the warmest assurances expressed by that monarch towards the grand signior.

M. Joubert, at the time of his departure from Paris, received instructions to wait for an answer from the grand seignior to the letter of the French emperor, on which account he still continues at Constantinople, ten days having elapsed without any answer to the said letter having been received.—The charge d'affaires Parandier gave in a written memorial to the Porte. He was then informed that the grand Visier had received directions to transmit an answer to the said letter to the minister Talleyrand. M. M. Parandier and Joubert were not satisfied with his reply, but declared that a letter from the French to the Turkish emperor, must be answered by the latter. The grand seignior, therefore, caused an answer written by himself to the emperor Napoleon to be delivered to M. Joubert, with which the latter will immediately set out on his return to Paris.

This answer contains assurances of friendship corresponding to those made to the grand signior by the French emperor, but no mention is made of an acknowledgment. The letter is accompanied by a particular one from the grand vizier to the minister Talleyrand.

FLORENCE, June 14.

Tuscany, as well as Lucca, are to be united with the new kingdom of Italy. Bonaparte intends to make many other changes in Italy. To facilitate the changes, the republic of Lucca has applied to Bonaparte for a new constitution, and requested the honor of being governed by a member of his family. Many more political changes are speedily expected to take place in other parts of Italy. Bonaparte has undertaken to pay all the pensions due to the officers and household of the late duke of Parma, amounting to about 100,000 livres per month. The pay of the French garrison at Leghorn has diminished by 150,000 livres per month. Bonaparte promises that the subsidy for the maintainance of those troops shall be discontinued, as soon as England acknowledges the kingdom of Eutruria. Between the Eutrurian and French governments an exchange of territory is about to take place. Etruria is to cede to France, the district of Orbitello and a part of the valley of Cicina, bordering on the dutchy of Arbina, receiving in exchange the republic of Lucca, with the dutchies of Massa and Currara.

ALTONA, June 25.

It is said that their majesties the emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia have had an interview, on the estate of Count Walllenstein, in Bohemia. Their mejesties were attended by a very small retinue.

BERLIN, June 25.

The English envoy here, Mr. Jackson, who has been for three weeks at Dresden, returned yesterday in great haste, and had a conference with M. Novosiltsoff, who has arrived here sooner than was expected.

LEYDEN, July 2.

Among the foreign news the following is deserving of notice:—

"At Contantinople the hopes of the English to conclude a triple alliance between Great-Britain, Russia, and the Porte are disappointed, the Russian ambassador having declared to the Turkish secretary of state (as we are informed) that the Russian monarch was disposed to co-operate for a peace; but not to enter into an offensive aud defensive alliance.

BAYONE, June 18.

A rich frigate belonging to the Philippine Company has arrived at Cadiz from Canton, without having seen a single English vessel. It is hence to be concluded that the English commerce with China is not so active as they pretend; that their naval force is employed in defence of India, and that their apprehensions of admirals Linoisa nd Hartsinck, excited by their captures from them, have already sensibly diminished their trade.

LONDON, July 8.

Letters have been received from Holland dated on Tuesday; they mention in general terms the activity which prevails on board their fleet in the Texel, but do not allude to any early period for its sailing; on the contrary, they report, that M. Schimmelpenninck purposes, during the summer, to visit North Holland, the Helder, the fleet, &c.

The following estimate of national expences has been laid before their high mightinesses by the Grand Pensionary, for the seven remaining months of the present year unprovided for, and which, on the first instant was voted for as follows:

	Florins
General administration	823,107
Foreign department	465,300
Marine	9,768,616
Army	14,233,897
Home department	695,647
Rivers and Dykes	233,485
Seaports	469,269
Total	25,551,560

The manœuvres of the expedition army in the Dutch camp at Zeyst, began on the 16th ult. in the presence of general Marmont.

Murat, it is stated, is to be the viceroy of Italy, and Salicetti, hitherto French minister to the Ligurian republic, is to be administrator general of that province, with the same powers as with like character are confided to general Menou in Piedmont.

A letter from Petersburg, dated May 14, says—"A few days since died here, the celebrated Princess Garjarin, the beautiful favorite of the late Paul I. She lay in a very magnificent state three days. Her coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and funeral devices in massy gold; the canopy and hangings were decorated with the several imperial orders with which she had been invested. The state room was hung throughout with black cloth and white silk. The British consul, the honorable Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. secretary Stewart, and five of the foreign ministers attended the funeral. Our Hanoverian minister ambassador Mr. Fretter, also died here about three weeks since, much regretted. The climate has also been more unfavorable to the English this spring than ever was before remembered. We have now the appearance of a delightful spring: the ice gave way on the lake Ladoga about a fortnight since, & has nearly emptied itself into the beautiful river Neva, which so much adorns the centre of this city."

The Ann, Campbell, of Glasgow, from New-York to Liverpool, was taken in long. 17, by La Seine French privateer.

The daughter of the prince of Conde, Mademoiselle Eloise Adelaide de Bourbon, arrived yesterday se'nnight at Gravesend. It is the intention of the princess to retire to a convent at Bodney, in Norfolk, where she will find a tranquil retreat.

NEW-LONDON, August 21.

Arrived, schr. Sally, Sage, 18 days from Martinique. Lat. 31, long. 70, spoke, *schr. Sally, Knox, 5 days from Baltimore, all well.*

Brig Antelope, Huntington, 21 days from Martinique. August 11, lat. 35, 22, long. 73, spoke brig Dominique, Trunnels, 20 days from Laguira for Philadelphia: who informs, that the Spanish ports were opened to Americans 15 days and again shut, but that vessels were admitted by special permit.

Schr. Ariel, Cooley, from St. Bartholomews, 31 days, via Demerara. Fell in with brig Dispatch, Strong, of Portland, who informed captain Cooley, that he had been taken by a Spanish privateer from the river Oronoke, all his people and passengers put in irons, his brig manned by Spaniards, who were proceeding with him to the Oronoke, when they fortunately fell in with the British mail boat from Barbados, which retook the brig, gave the Spaniards the brig's long boat (well worm-eaten) and sent them adrift, to look for the river from whence they came. Lat. 21, long. 68, fell in with captain Strong again; he said he had been boarded and detained nearly two days, by two privateers, one French and one Spanish—they dismissed him after putting on board a passenger whom they had taken from an American brig, which they had captuaed on her passage from Antigua for Charleston, and sent into Porto Rico.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

LONDON, July 10.

George R.

Instructions to our court of admiralty, and to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers.

In consideration of the present state of commerce, we are graciously pleased to direct that neutral vessels, having on board the articles hereafter enumerated, and trading, directly or circuitously, between the ports of our united kingdom and the enemie's ports in Europe (such ports not being Blockaded) shall not be interrupted in their voyges by our ships of war or privateers, on account of such articles or any of them, being the property of our subjects trading with the enemy, without having obtained our special licence for that purpose; and if any neutral vessel, trading as aforesaid, shall be brought into our ports for abjudication, such vessel shall be forthwith liberated by our courts of admiralty, together with the enumerated articles laden therein, which shall be shewn to be British or neutral property.

EXPORTS.

List of goods permitted to be exported to Holland, France, and Spain—British manufactures (not naval or military stores) grocery, alum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs, (not dying drugs) rhubarb, spices, sugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephants teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian stone, nankeens, East India bale, tortoise shell, cloves, red, green, and yellow earth, earthenware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one vessel) woolens, rum, and prize goods, not prohibited to be exported.

IMPORTS.

From Holland—Grain, (if importable according to the provisions of the corn laws) salted provisions of all sorts (not being salted beef or pork) oak bark, flax, flax-seed, clover, and other seed, madder roots, salted hides and skins, leather, rushes, hoops saccarum saturni, barilla, smalts, yarn, saffron, butter, cheese, quills, clinkers, terrace, Geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainscoat boards, raw materials, naval stores, lace and French cambrics and lawns.

From France—Grain, (as above) salted provitions of all sorts (not being salted beef) pork, seed, saffron, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides, skins, honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linseed cakes, tallow, weld, wine, lace, French cambrics and lawns, vinegar and brandy.

From Spain—Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, Spanish wool, indigo, hides, skins, shumac, liquorice juice, seeds, saffron, silk, sweet almonds, Castile soap, raw materials, oak bark, anniseed, wine, cork, black lead, naval stores, vinegar & brandy.

And we are further pleased to direct, that the foregoing enumeration may be added to, or altered by any order of the lords of our council. By his majesty's command, HAWKESBURY.

NEW-YORK September 2.

By the arrival of the ship Augusta, from Belfast, we have received from our correspondent at regular file of the Belfast Commercial Chronicel to the 21st of July, containing London dates to the 16th, from which we have made some valuable extracts for this day's Daily Advertiser. It will be perceived that the British government, apprehensive of the return of the combined fleets to some port in France or Spain, have sent reinforcements to their blockading squadrons at Ferrol and Cadiz, so as to [illegible]