

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,868.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1822.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Sir N. COLTHURST presented a Petition from the Merchants of Cork, complaining of the present regulation of the Post-office of that City. The Petition, after some observations from Mr. S. Rice, was referred to the Committee on the Irish Post-Office.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT moved for certain Papers relating to the Irish Excise Duties—Ordered.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. HUME, in rising to bring forward his proposed motion respecting the government of the Ionian Islands, begged to decline any personal feelings towards the individual whose conduct he was about to arraign. He, however, was induced to bring the subject under the consideration of the House, as well from a regard to the national character of this Country, as from habits of respect and attachment towards the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, during a residence in Corfu, the principal island. During the period of that residence he had passed from island to island, and had everywhere heard the name of Englishmen pronounced with esteem and affection, and the country itself spoken of as the birth-place and sanctuary of liberty. Before he touched on the subject immediately leading to his motion, he thought it proper to glance very briefly at the political history of the Ionian Islands. They originally belonged to Venice, and shared its fate of that Republic which was conquered by Republican France. The French were disturbed in their possession by the Turks and Russians; and ultimately the Emperor Alexander forced them into a Republic. By a secret article, however, in the Treaty of Tilsit, they were conveyed to France, and in the year 1815 they were, by the Treaty of Paris, placed under the guarantee of the British Government. He should be able to show, he called upon, from the Speeches of the Noble Marquis opposite to the House, and his Representatives at Paris, that the revenues of the Ionian Islands were volent to conduct and carry on the Government of them; and therefore, that they were to be no expense to this Country. The very article relative to that subject in the Treaty of Paris, declared that the revenues of the island were to support the garrisons and British military troops deemed necessary for the protection of those islands, &c., &c. which numbers should exceed 3000 men. It was thought that more than that number would only be required in time of war, when it would not be just to saddle the Islanders with any extraordinary expense. There was, of course, to be a separate and distinct Civil Government. He contended, therefore, that if there was any doubt on the interpretation of this article, this exception, as to the 3000 men, removed it. He asked, then, whether that House would sanction the bearing of their Country with enormous expenses for the maintenance of these islands, when it was admitted that there were revenues sufficient for that purpose. A return to a motion made by him, laid on the 5th of February, 1820, showed the expense of the year 1817, to be £145,203 for the year 1817, & for 1818, £129,000. This was exclusive of several transports kept there for some time to carry troops backwards and forwards. There were, too, no less than £3900 troops, exclusive of artillery and commissariat, a sum far greater than was necessary. By this it appeared that in seven years they had expended one million upon these islands. They might form an idea of the lavish expenditure of money in the government of these islands from the enormous rate at which the Lord High Commissioner was paid. He received £5000 as Governor of Malta; £3500 as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean; £1000 as Lord High Commissioner; and, besides, he had a Regiment; so that, upon the whole, he received about £13,000 of the public account. Then, not content with this, Sir Thomas Maitland had created a great variety of civil offices, which, he contended, were mostly useless. These were Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistants. They had, besides, an Agent, Sir A. Wood, who resided in London, with a salary of £500 a year, for doing what he never could learn. The whole of these Civil Officers ran away with £11,367. Next, there was a Sir F. Adam, second in command, who received £1000. There were four Inspectors of Militia, at £360 a year, staff-pay, and six Sub-Inspectors, at £250 each, making a charge of £3000 for inspecting Militia. He was authorized to state, by individuals who had been in that situation, that the Militia were never called out, and that this enormous establishment never did one day's duty. One of these Inspectors of Militia was actually one of the Members of that House; and Ministers could so fill up such appointments, with declarations in their mouths that they had carried retrenchment of public expenditures to the utmost? It might be said that £10,000 was paid out of the revenues of the Islands; but it was a deception on the House to say that the expenses of the Islands were supported by them, when this Country was called upon to pay the balance. It was for that House to say whether it would tolerate the continuance of such useless offices, under the existing circumstances of the Country. It appeared to him a complete dereliction of their duty to allow one officer to hold two important situations, as Sir Thomas Maitland did. It was impossible that he could administer justice both at the Ionian Isles and in Malta at

the same time, and the consequence must be, that the interests of justice must suffer from delay. Another consequence of this was a large charge for passage money; and if the House would refer to the Army Extraordinary Estimates for 1819, they would find no less than £774 charged for compensation of different Captains of British ships of war, for the passage of Sir T. Maitland. In former years this amounted to £2690. Having said so much on the subject of economy, he would go to that part of his statement which related to the treatment of the Islanders, and which, in his opinion, was the part which tended most to reflect on the character of the Country. Honourable Gentlemen in that House, who had travelled in those parts before they came under British dominion, could relate with what enthusiasm and admiration the name of Great Britain, and all that belonged to her, were held; and others would be found who could state the abhorrence and deep indignation in which this Country was now held. The natives were only waiting for a propitious moment to free themselves from our hated yoke. Under the pretence of affording them freedom, and the enjoyment of those blessings which accompany Government on the principle of a free Constitution, we had found means to tyrannize over and oppress them. Sir Thomas Maitland, when he landed in those islands in 1807, was received with tumultuous rejoicings, and greeted as the friend of the People. The case, however, was most alarmingly changed for the worst now. One of his first acts was, to dismiss the four Senators, contrary to the faith of the Treaty, declaring in a public proclamation, that they were so dismissed for inept and corrupt practices. This, he was informed, struck terror into the minds of the People. But finding that there were individuals ready to speak openly their sentiments, means were taken to prevent them. On the 17th of January, 1817, the whole population was allowed to hear the drums of the Garrison beat to arms, the troops called out at a moment's notice, and a British frigate in the roads moored close up with orders to be ready to play her guns over the island if attacked. Every one was under a danger which nobody saw or knew of. The message of the most respectable individuals in the island, by birth and character, as obnoxious persons. It was pretended that there was a conspiracy; but he could show that these things had actually been spoken of in the Government House at Corfu, as likely to happen two months before this affair. Private papers were seized, and an inquiry entered into, the result of which was, that the information upon which those measures had been taken, was admitted to be false, and the persons arrested were dismissed with a caution relative to their future behaviour. One noble individual felt himself so much degraded, that it required a letter of apology from Lord Bathurst to appease him. From that day no individual dared to express his opinions. But, in order to cover the matter, and to meet the eye of England, addresses were got up from every part of the States, praising the conduct of the Lord High Commissioner. Adulation was carried to the most extravagant height. A triumphal pillar was erected in Corfu in honour of the hero. In Zante a bio statue was put up in his praise; in Cephalonia they had a bust from the hand of Canova, at Rome—and nothing would satisfy St. Maura but a triumphal arch; but for what the triumphal part of it was intended, nobody knew. As a key to all these uncalculated honours, he need only direct their attention to the list of the Knights Grand Cross of the illustrious Order of St. Michael's. This list would explain how the addresses were got up, and how the statues, pillars, and arches, came to be raised. The manner in which the Constitutional Charter, which had been granted to the Ionian States, had been prepared, was worthy of attention. It was worse than a Scotch Burgh, which was nothing to it. With reference to the Petition, a most learned and respectable individual, Dr. Rossi, was stopped, and forced to deliver up his papers, among which was this Petition. This Gentleman had been so much persecuted, that he was obliged to retire to this Country, where he had been for some time, hoping to obtain redress from his Majesty's Government. He had been in correspondence for that purpose with Lord Bathurst, but without any success beyond that of being referred back again to his own Country. He got within the power of the individuals who had driven him away. He had returned to Venice, where he met his own countrymen flying from exile. The islands now were declared, by the speech of the Lord High Commissioner, to be in a state of peace and quietness. But this state of peace and quietness was produced by martial law having been declared. The inhabitants, who had been accustomed to carry arms with them in a common way, were no longer permitted to do so, which they felt as a disgrace. The cause of their being deprived of their arms was the interest which they had taken in the contest between the Greeks and the Turks. He was of opinion that, with respect to that struggle, this Country ought to maintain a perfect neutrality. He dwelt on the severities to which the inhabitants had been subjected, and went on to show that in 1820, 500 barrels of gunpowder had been sold from the public stores to Ali Pacha, but in February last, the sale of gunpowder had been prohibited altogether by Sir Thomas Maitland. This prohibition, as the Greeks wanted to purchase powder, and the Turks did not, was in fact directed exclusively against the Greeks. Sir Thomas Maitland had, in his opinion, behaved im-

properly in forbidding prayers to be put up in the Greek churches. Was it too much, after the enormous cruelties perpetrated by the Turks, that the Greeks should put up prayers for the success of their brothers? This, however, had been forbidden by the Lord High Commissioner's proclamation of November the 9th, and had been carried from Corfu to Venice, and he (Mr. Hume) understood that he was now awaiting about Italy almost in a starving state. The Lord High Commissioner had exercised the most absolute power. **Mr. WILMOT** said, the Hon. Gentleman had occupied himself, during the greater part of his speech, in describing documents which had previously been brought under the consideration of the House. Beginning his speech at the hour of six, it was not till about twenty minutes to eight that he had entered upon a statement of his own, which had not been submitted to their consideration. He therefore felt, that as the motion of the Hon. Gentleman nearly the same as the information last year, had been negatived by a majority of 90 to 20, it was unnecessary for him to go to that extremity which might otherwise have been called for. He then proceeded to show that, in his judgment, the Hon. Gentleman had misunderstood the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, with regard to the expenses to be borne by the Ionian Islands, and to contend that they could not fairly be called upon to contribute more than they did at present. He showed that the condition of the inhabitants of those islands, far from being worse than formerly, was incomparably better than it had been while they were under the Venetian, the Russian, or the French Government. The charges to which they were subjected were numerically greater than formerly, but the burdens had not been increased. He challenged the Hon. Member to show that one new tax had been imposed since the Ionian Islands had been under British protection, with the exception of one on the importation of oil—and for that one eleven other taxes infinitely more grievous in their operation had been remitted. The fact was, the same sums had heretofore been raised from the People that were now raised; but these had been intercepted by certain persons who farmed the taxes, and consequently were not available to the general purposes of the Government as they were at present. He thought that dissatisfaction did not prevail among the People generally which the Hon. Gentleman supposed, and that that mortification and disappointment would not be experienced by the Country which he anticipated. He defended the Charter of the Ionian Islands, not as giving them the same degree of liberty which was enjoyed in England, but as that which was suited to those for whom it was intended. (Hear, hear!) If it deserved the character which the Hon. Gentleman had given of it, it was most disgraceful to that House and to the Country, that, when submitted to their consideration, it had been suffered to pass without observation. He should wish to know why the Legislature body in those islands might not entertain discussion analogous to those which passed in that House. He knew of no despotic power existing there to prevent them. When the Hon. Gentleman spoke of the states of Sir Thomas Maitland, proposed to be erected, as he had done, he would ask, if it was fair in that way to compare those marks of respect which might be offered to an individual there, with those which were deemed suitable in this Country or that had been erected there. The Hon. Gentleman had been misinformed in this particular, and he thought to be a little more cautious in taking up such a captivum report. In the same way with respect to the Order of St. Michael and St. John, though it might be supposed that these would be given to the friends of the Government, did it therefore follow that they had been improperly bestowed? Other matters which the Hon. Gentleman had treated as subjects of complaint, were felt by the inhabitants to be beneficial. He thought it would be a waste of time to go into the transaction which had occurred at Santa Moura. The information of the Hon. Gentleman could not obtain more credit than that which had been received by Ministers—from which it appeared, that nothing had been done there which was not similar to what would have been done under the same circumstances in this Country. For the Public Officer that had been removed, to whose case allusion had been made, he had only to say, that he was sent away for positive misbehaviour and disobedience of orders. With respect to the Church, the law which had been adopted was acted upon in the absence of Sir T. Maitland, by Sir F. Adam. It was one that was received as a boon and a blessing. The prebends were most anxious to enforce it to prevent those disgraceful encroachments on the Church property which had previously occurred. As to the case of Alexandro Battalio, he could show that that individual did not seem to concur in the view taken of it by the Hon. Gentleman. He had a literal copy of a letter from that person, dated Corfu, the 23rd of March, addressed to Sir T. Maitland, which ran as follows:—“May it please your Excellency, I have received with proper gratitude the favour which your Excellency has been pleased to show me. My feelings prompt me to say much, and at the same time prevent me from doing so. I had previously entertained for you feelings of esteem and veneration, but these are increased by gratitude; and the year 1822, which I thought would be always painful to recollect, will

no longer be so. Believe me when I say, that it is not only my wish, but that of my family, that Heaven may bless you with a long, a glorious, and a happy life.” (A laugh.) Whatever laughter may be excited as the style of the letter, it proved the case of this individual to be different from what had been stated. As to Martinengo's case, he denied that that individual had been tried before an improper tribunal. His trial was a fair one; and if the punishment awarded was more severe than in this Country, it was satisfactory to know that it had been commuted. For the Petitioners who had been punished, he should say, that their conduct had been disrespectful to the Legislative body, to the Lord High Commissioner, and, above all, disrespectful to that Country and that Sovereign who had sanctioned that Charter to which their Petition referred. Looking at the whole conduct of those persons, it would be seen that the course taken by Sir T. Maitland merited a very different character from that which the Hon. Gentleman was disposed to attach to it. As to martial law, that had been the permanent system of the country when Sir T. Maitland took the command of the Ionian Islands; the disarming of the inhabitants had been done in a conciliating manner. No violence had been necessary; and could this have been the case, had the measure outraged the feelings of the inhabitants, as the Hon. Gentleman had supposed? For the remonstrance said to have been made to Mr. Philip Green, on the part of the Greeks, he had to oppose to it an authorized statement from the French papers, which repelled the charges imputed to him. That Gentleman then stated that he had not received a paper like that which had been described, and believed the document to have been fabricated for the purpose of injuring him.—The trials and the executions which had taken place at Zante, he showed to have been justified by the circumstances which led to them; and each of the individuals who suffered, had, previous to execution, confessed his guilt. The revenue was improving; and there was a prospect of the Ionian Islands being ultimately enabled from that improvement to bear the whole expense of the troops of the protecting Country. He complained of the course adopted by the newspapers for a considerable period past with regard to the question before the House. It had been prejudiced in every possible way by repeated accounts of charges since the 1st of January last. One of them stated, that by the payment of 15 per cent. the Government became possessed of the property of any persons trading to the Ionian Islands. This was stated in a paper of the 1st of January last, and was repeated yesterday. Now the fact was, that the payment alluded to was nothing but an ad valorem duty, the same as was required in America and in England. With regard to the monopoly of corn, Sir T. Maitland had done all in his power to prevent it. He was convinced that the more the conduct of the Gallant General was examined, not abstractly, but in reference to his situation and the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, the more would it vindicate his character to the Country and to Europe, against the charges which the Hon. Member and others had thought fit to bring against him. Upon the subject of the sale of gunpowder, he would state, that that which was sold, was damaged, and was sold to an individual merchant. At that time Ali Pacha was not favourable to the Government of the Turks, and therefore, no inference contradictory to the neutrality professed by the Government, could be drawn from that circumstance; neither could it in any way be connected or have any analogy with the proclamation which was afterwards issued. To show that a perfect neutrality had been maintained, it was only necessary for him to state that remonstrances had been made by the Turks as well as the Greeks against the measures of Sir Thomas Maitland. Under all these circumstances, he was convinced that the House would concur with him in meeting the motion of the Hon. Member by voting the previous question upon the two first Resolutions, which were merely formal; and a decided negative upon the two final ones. **Mr. WILLIAMS** contended that the main body of the statement of his Honourable Friend respecting the expenditure of the Ionian Isles had remained untouched and uncontradicted. Formerly England was always found siding with the oppressed against the oppressors; but now they found England supporting the infidel Turks against our Christian brethren the Greeks. As against our Christian brethren the Greeks, no answer had been given to the statement of his Honourable Friend, he should vote for the motion. The House then divided—
For the motion..... 67
Against it..... 152
Majority..... 85

CORN LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.
The Marquis of LONDONDERRY brought in a Bill to amend the laws for regulating the importation of foreign corn. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.—Adjourned.

It is with great pleasure we are enabled to congratulate the report of the death of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and to add, from authority, that that pious and exemplary Prelate is in excellent health at Bath.

Given at the Lodge in his Majesty's Park the 26th day of April, 1822.

MANSFIELD, C. MAYO, CHARLES KILMURRAY, NORBURY, CHARLES BISHOP, WM. MCMANUS, WM. O'GRADY, D. BAIRD, W. DOWNES, W. SAMPSON.

God save the King.

FRESH MEDICINES.

In justice to the signal merit of Tibon's Pectoral Plaster for the Chest, I feel it a duty I owe to the Nobility and Public in general, to state that I had been for many years severely afflicted with a violent Pain and Constriction of my Chest, attended with Spasms and other alarming symptoms. I tried one of Dr. Tibon's Plasters, which had the happy effect of totally removing the same, and am now quite recovered.

WILLIAM WEST,
Pharm. Officr, Cork, Aug. 18, 1818.

How gratifying to humanity it must be to learn, that the melancholy loss of Patronymy Complains, heretofore an established disease, is daily decreasing, since the introduction of that valuable Antidote.

Tibon's Pectoral Plaster for the Chest, and Pectoral Plaster for curing the Chest.

Persons have much to suffer for, who neglect the first appearance of Coughs in young Youth, by tampering with Inconvenient Medicines, until the Disease has so established itself, as to require the assistance of any Remedy. Timely application alone can save, and not when the Patient is writhing in the last paroxysm of exhausted Nature, or gasping with the hand of Death. They should apply at once to that truly efficacious Medicine, Tibon's Pectoral Plaster for the Chest, and Lung.

To the efficacy of the above, the following respectable characters have borne public testimony:—
Frederick Wm. Turner, Esq. See former Advertisement.
G. Ross, Esq. River Castle, County Tipperary.
W. West, Esq. Pharm. Officr, Cork.

And a crowd of others too numerous for insertion.—Sufferers from Coughs, Spasms, and other alarming symptoms of the Chest, but have not once given way to the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine.

Price, 10s. 6d. Half A Shilling, 6s. 1 Shilling, 10s. 6d. British. To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. Newbery, No. 20, Dame-street, and No. 45, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

GODWIN'S VEGETABLE LOZENGES, prepared by S. D. Spillberry, Oxford-street, London. Obsolete, and entirely superseded. Price, 4s. 2s. 1s. Half a Shilling. All Editions of the Book on Sale, however obsolete or long standing. The Book, Opacity, Yellow, Green, &c. are all now prepared by this infallible Medicine. See Hand Bill.

BLACK DROP—Bottle, 2s. 6d. Double, 5s. 2s. This valuable preparation of Opium ranks so high with the Faculty, it is beyond comparison.

DULGAN'S EXPIRATORY BALSAM OF EL COHUILE—Bottle, 2s. 6d. Double, 5s. 2s. This Medicine has cured the most violent Coughs, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. J. Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, T. Howell, Esq. &c. &c. are all now prepared by this infallible Medicine. See Hand Bill.

FRIELEN'S TIGER POMADE—Bottle, 2s. 6d. This valuable ointment is recommended by a single drop, without the slightest risk of any kind, or danger of cold.

SIR HANS SLOAN'S EYE-WATER AND GOLDEN GOSWELL—Bottle, 2s. 6d. This Eye-water was prepared by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in Queen Anne, George I. and George II. These were, uniformly, the Medicines used in removing Inflammations, Redness, Swelling, &c. of that delicate Organ.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS—American Soothing Syrup, for promoting the growth of Teeth in Infants.

The above are to be had of Messrs. BIRNIE, Chancery-lane, Office, Bell and Farnley, Waterford, KENTON, KILMURRAY, GORMAN and HURLEY, Dublin.

MEMEL TIMBER AND PLANK, &c.

COURTENAY & SONS are now having a Cargo of CROWN TIMBER AND PLANK, also a small Quantity of HULL, STAVES and LATHWOOD, just arrived from the River of Memel, J. P. WATERMAN, Master, direct from Memel, which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms.

North Quay, Waterford 24th May, (May) 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE NEW TOWNS HALL, WATERFORD, On Friday, the 24th day of May Instant.

THE INTEREST IN THE DWELLING-HOUSES AND CHURCH-TOWNS IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY'S, Waterford, situate at the Adelphi, in the said City.

These Premises are held by Lease, for 38 years, from 26th March, 1810—until the 25th of March, 1848—under the Representatives of W. PEARSON, Esq.—at the small yearly rent of £80.

PEARSON, Auctioneer,
* For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRD and BIRNIE, Waterford.

ASSESSED TAXES.

OFFICES for the Receipt of the ASSESSED TAXES OF THE WATERFORD DISTRICT, for the present Year, will be held on the Days and at the Places under-mentioned:

By Investment.	26th INSTANT.
License Office, 2nd May 1822, 22d, 22d, 100, 120, 150, Waterford, £20, 240, & 200.	19th, 20th, & 21st.
Tallow, June 3d.	5th, 20th, & 21st.
Lisamore, 4th.	Oct. 1st.
Cappanagh, 20th.	24th.
Dungannon, 20th and 21st.	24th and 25th.
Killeshinagh, 15th.	19th.
Tinnahilly, 15th.	19th.
Fordeau, 19th.	19th.
Downington, 20th.	20th, 21st, & 22nd.
Corshbridge, 21st.	21st, 22nd, & 23rd.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector.
TRECRO-Office, Waterford,
May 14, 1822.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

SENATE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Mr. GORHAM, from the Committee on the suppression of the Slave Trade, in compliance with a resolution of the 15th of January last made the following Report, accompanied by a resolution, which was read:—

The Committee on the suppression of the Slave Trade, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of January last, instructing them to inquire whether the laws of the United States prohibiting that traffic have been duly executed; also into the general operation thereof, and if any defects exist in those laws, to suggest adequate remedies therefor, and to whom many memorials have been referred touching the same subject, have according to order had the said resolution and memorials under consideration, beg leave to Report:—

That under the just and liberal construction put by the Executive on the acts of Congress of March 3, 1819, and that of the 15th of March, 1822, inflicting the punishment of piracy on the African slave trade, a foundation has been laid for the most systematic and vigorous application of the power of the United States, to the suppression of that iniquitous traffic. Its unhappy subjects who are captured are restored to their country, agents are there appointed to receive them, and a colony of the offspring of private charity is rising on its shores, in which such as means reach their native tribes will find the means of alleviating the calamities they may have endured before their liberation.

When these humane provisions are contrasted with the system which they superseded, there can be but one sentiment in favour of a steady adherence to its support. The document accompanying this Report, and marked A,* states the number of Africans seized or taken within or without the limits of the United States, and brought there, in their present condition.

It does not appear to your Committee, that such of the naval force of the country as has been hitherto employed in the execution of the laws against this traffic could have been more efficiently used for the interest and honour of the Nation.—The document marked B† is a statement of the names of their commanders, ordered upon this service, with the dates of their departure, &c.—The first vessel destined for this service, arrived upon the coast of Africa, in March, 1820, and in the few weeks she remained there, sent in for adjudication four American vessels, all of which were employed in this service have made five visits (the Albatross having made two cruises in the past summer), the whole of which have amounted to a service of about ten months by a single vessel within a period of near two years; and since the middle of last November, the commencement of the healthy season, on that coast no vessel has been employed.

Five hundred and seventy-three Africans are stated in document A to have been taken without the limits of the United States.—The United States vessels ordered on this service on the coast of Africa were the Cayana, Hornet, John Adams, Alligator, and Shark.

been, nor, as your Committee has been informed, is under orders for that service.

The Committee are thus particular on this branch of their inquiry, because unfounded rumours have been in circulation, that other branches of the public service have suffered from the destination given to the inconsiderable force above stated, which, small as it has been, has, in every instance, been directed both in its outward and homeward voyage to cruise in the West India seas.

Before they quit this part of their inquiry, your Committee feel it their duty to state, that the loss of several of the prizes made in this service, is imputable to the size of the ships engaged in it. The efficacy of this force, as well as the health and discipline of the officers and crew, conspire to recommend the employment of no smaller vessels than a corvette or sloop of war, to which it would be expedient to allow the largest possible complement of men, and if possible the should be accompanied by a tender, or vessel drawing less water. The vessels engaged in this service should be frequently relieved, but the coast should at no time be left without a vessel to watch and protect its shores.

Your Committee find it impossible to measure with precision the effect produced upon the American branch of the Slave Trade by the laws above mentioned, and the seizures under them. They are unable to state whether those American merchants, the American capital, and seamen, which heretofore aided in this traffic, have abandoned it altogether, or have sought shelter under the flag of other nations. It is ascertained, however, that the American flag, which heretofore covered so large a portion of the slave trade, has wholly disappeared from the coast of Africa. The Trade, notwithstanding, increases annually under flags of other nations. France has incurred the reproach of being the greatest adventurer in this traffic; this results not so much from the avidity of her subjects for this iniquitous gain, or from the safety which, in the absence of all hazard of capture, her flag affords to the greedy and unprincipled adventurers of all nations. It is neither candid nor just to impute to a gallant and high-minded people the exclusive commission of crimes which the abandoned of all nations are alike capable of perpetrating with additional wrong to France herself of using her flag to cover and protect them. If the vigour of the American Navy has served its purpose like reproach, it has done much to preserve unviolated its high reputation, and amply repaid the expense charged upon the public revenue by a system of laws to which it has given such honourable effects.

But the conclusion to which your Committee has arrived, after consulting all the evidence within their reach is, that the African Slave Trade now prevails to a great extent, and that its total suppression can never be effected by the separate and disjointed efforts of one or more states; and as the Resolution to which this Report refers requires the suggestion of some remedy for the defects, if any exist in the system of laws for the suppression of this traffic, your Committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the Report and accompanying documents submitted to the last Congress by the Committee on the Slave Trade, and to make the same a part of this Report. That Report proposes as a remedy for the existing evils of the system the concurrence of the United States with one or all the maritime Powers of Europe, in a modified and reciprocal right of search on the African coast, with a view to the total suppression of the Slave Trade.

It is with great delicacy that the Committee have approached this subject, because they are aware that the remedy which they presumed to recommend to the consideration of the House, requires the exercise of the power of another department of the Government, and that objections to the exercise of this power in the mode here proposed have existed in that department.

Your Committee are confident, however, that these objections apply rather to a particular proposition for the exercise of the right of search, than to that modification of it which presents itself to your Committee. They contemplate the trial and condemnation of such American Citizens as may be found engaged in this forbidden trade, not by mixed tribunals sitting in a foreign country, but by existing Courts of competent jurisdiction in the United States; they propose the same disposition of the captured Africans now authorized by law, and at least of all their detention in America.

They contemplate an exchange of this right, which shall be in all respects reciprocal; an exchange which, deriving its sole authority from a treaty, would exclude the pretension which no nation, however, has presumed to set up, that this right can be derived from the law of nations, and further they have limited it in their conception to a certain distance from the coast of Africa, but to a small number of vessels to be employed

by each Power, and to be previously designated. The right of search thus restricted, it is believed would ensure the cooperation of one great maritime Power, in the proposed right of exchange, and guard it from the danger of abuse.

Your Committee cannot doubt that the People of America have the intelligence to distinguish between the right of searching a vessel on the high seas in time of war claimed by some belligerents, that mutual, restricted, and peaceful concession by treaty suggested by your Committee, and which is demanded in the name of suffering humanity.—In closing the Report they recommended an adoption of the following Resolution, viz:—

Resolved—That the President of the United States be requested to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper with one or more of the maritime Powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Poinsett observed, that the above Report was the act of a bare majority of the Committee (of which he is a Member), and which it to be distinctly understood, that he could not lend his sanction to a measure which he considered calculated to injure the best interests of the country.

The Report was laid on the Table, and ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 2.—LATE FROM VERA CRUZ. The fast-sailing schooner Swan, Capt. Skinner, arrived here yesterday in the short passage of eighteen days from that port. We have received by this vessel the following intelligence.

The British sloop of war Famer, Sir William Wiseman, sailed on the 21st of February, with a million and a half of dollars, for Campeachy, Havana, and Jamaica.

The Royals still remained in possession of the Fort of St. Juan de Uta. Flags of truce were frequently communicating, and an order was soon expected for its surrender. Preparations were making at Vera Cruz to take the Fort, should it not be given up.

The first Congress met at Mexico on the 24th of February. Perfect harmony subsisted throughout the empire. An Ambassador had been sent to Spain for the purpose of soliciting one of the Royal Family as Emperor of Mexico, provided he would live in the Empire. It was however expected, that Don Agustin de Iturbide, a Chief of the Independents, would be elected. The Royals had generally emigrated to Spain and her provinces, with their valuable property.

ARR. 12.—The ship Panthea, Esdale, has arrived at Providence from Canton, in one hundred and sixty days. Captain E. informs, that on the 10th of December the Chinese Mandarins stopped the trade with the silk merchants and residents, and prohibited the exportation of silks, and even the exportation of those silks the residents had on hand, previous to the promulgation of the edict. A large quantity of silks were seized by them, belonging to an American gentleman, resident, which were going from his house to the security merchant's pack-house; they also attempted to search the house of an American gentleman, resident, for silk goods, but were prevented. The silk merchants were obliged to shut up their shops to prevent their goods being taken from them.

ARR. 13.—We learn from Captain Dutch, arrived yesterday from Monte Video, that a disturbance broke out at that place on the 7th of January, between the officers and soldiers of the Portuguese army under General Secor, which for some time caused great consternation among the inhabitants. The foreign merchants were much concerned about the safety of their property, as the Portuguese troops had declared, in a manifesto to their Government, that unless further provisions were made (within ten days), for the better support and payment of the old arrears, they would enter the town, and pay themselves. A contribution was, consequently levied, which principally fell on the foreign Merchants. A sufficient sum having been raised, it was divided among the troops on the 14th and 15th, when order and tranquillity were again restored.

A French squadron, consisting of a 74. frigate, brig and schooner, had lately arrived in the River Plate. The British sloop was Shenny, O'Bryan, sailed in company with the Seneca for England, having been relieved a few days before by the Beaver.

The English brig Jane, of London, was cast away the latter end of January to the north of Lough Island; the cargo consisting of salt and iron, would probably be lost.

ARR. 15.—FROM HAVANNA.—We learn from Captain O'Bryan, arrived yesterday from Havana, that it was reported there a few days before he sailed, that the Spanish Government had sent out a vessel of war from Cadix to the Bay of Mexico, with orders to capture all vessels trading with Vera Cruz and the other colonies. It was also said, that the above cruiser had captured several English and French vessels.

We learn from Captain Dunge, from Jaquema, that President Bujar had laid an embargo in all the ports of St. Domingo.

