



PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MAY 26.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose to bring forward his promised motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the best means of reviving the foreign trade of this Country. He was inspired by an imperative sense of duty to bring forward this important question, and he held himself bound to state to their Lordships some reasons in justification of the task he had thus imposed upon himself. He assured their Lordships he felt, as became him, that this task might have fallen into other hands among them better calculated to bring it forward, to introduce it more correctly, more powerfully, and more satisfactorily, than he had it in his power to develop it for their consideration. Into much better hands still might it have devolved, if the Government, with all the information before them which the subject required, brought it forward either within or without the walls of Parliament, with all the sanction and weight which would necessarily attach to their authority. But years having now elapsed since the public distresses became severely felt, since inquiries were repeatedly called for by various classes of the People into the situation in which they found themselves placed, since the subject had engaged the attention of every thinking man in the Country, and nothing having been yet done, it at length behoved their Lordships to recollect, that if the Government failed in calling their attention to so important a subject, they had, nevertheless, a duty to perform themselves, from which they could not depart, without compromising the interests of their Country. After their Lordships had seen the political horizon obscured by clouds, which, instead of dissipating, continued to increase in density and darkness, they must feel that they were no longer justified in remaining silent spectators of a prospect so vitally affecting all the interests of the community; they must be sensible they could no longer refrain from instituting an inquiry into those evils, of the existence of which the Country so long complained, in all her classes, from one end of the Empire to another. Seeing no disposition to take up the subject in any of those quarters in which it could be more efficiently examined, he felt it his duty to take it up with the feeble lights he had in his power to cast upon a course so general and so complicated. In proposing the inquiry, he felt it his duty to restrict himself to one branch, and he premised that, in doing so, he begged distinctly not to be understood as in any shape wishing to interfere with the province of any Noble Lord who may think any other branch of the subject deserving their Lordships' particular consideration. The reason he set out with instituting the inquiry which he meant to propose was, from an apprehension that if he embarked in a wide view of the general subject, and that their Lordships appointed a Committee to enter upon so comprehensive an inquiry, the result would be, that the Committee would have to wade through every species of theory, to reconcile, or attempt to reconcile, jarring interests, each with a partial or misconceived view of its own particular benefit; so that in the end it would be utterly impossible for the Committee to come to any practical conclusion, or make any report unumbered with discordant propositions, and the crude and inconclusive theories of clashing interests. He regarded himself at the outset against the difficulties, the insurmountable difficulties, attendant upon such a course of proceeding, and confined his inquiry particularly to that branch of the investigation which comprehended the foreign trade of this Country; and he also guarded himself against this inquiry, should it be entered into, being considered as concluding any other which their Lordships may deem it proper to enter upon, connected with the general state of the Country. The reason he selected the state of foreign trade as a fit subject for immediate investigation was, because it was a question less likely than any other to call forth the strong feelings of large classes of the community, and one which in fact involved, more than any other, the general interests of the whole. In looking at this important subject, he was aware that their Lordships could not for a moment countenance any opinion so impolitic, as that the special interests of any class in the community were to be considered as separated from that of any other body of the People in the present general distress which prevailed, or that the interest of the one could be upheld by any special and exclusive privilege for the other. If ever such an idea prevailed, it never could be realised—it was impracticable—for so inseparably interwoven were the laws of Providence with the real interests of mankind, and so certainly operative were they beyond all human statutes and regulations, that the wants of men would ever be found to regulate their acts and to govern their destinies. The moment that by human agency it was attempted to raise up any barriers to separate particular interests from the general mass, the fully of the error would soon be apparent; for it would soon be found, that the interest so attempted to be propped would not only be lost to the common interest of the whole, but would in the end suffer with accumulated mischief the particular evil which it had hoped to ward off. He hoped that upon this point the experience of the last ten years would not be lost upon the Country. Who that looked with an attentive eye on the events of 1815, when the landed interest could be special petition to put them on a par with the manufacturing interest—who that again

the affairs of the world, there had been for the last few years an habitual excitement, which had been the cause of vast speculations, and also of great difficulties; the consequence at length was, that each nation was prepared to live on its own capital, instead of its productive resources, and that a state of things arose, which, with an increased population, rendered the issues of a great portion of that people unproductive. This state necessarily led to an accumulation of unproductive capital; it left a greater produce than demand, to be felt not alone in this Country, but pretty generally throughout the Nations of the World. This visitation, for such it was, was not, however, felt every where with equal weight—the mutual state of this Country made the weight peculiarly operative. Why, asked the Birmingham Petitioners, did it happen, that in the midst of an abundant produce, there is a wide-spread existing state of so much misery and distress? But then where was the remedy? He saw but one obviously practicable, and that was, to withdraw foreign trade. He did not mean that it should be altogether thrown open, without some change in the shape of duty—what he meant was, that the prohibitory system should cease to exist, and that the alteration should be effected with every far consideration towards the artificial interests that impeded had engendered. Liberty of trade should be made the general rule, and control of trade the exception—not control the general rule, and liberty the exception. (Hear, hear!) The Noble Marquis then adverted to the principle of the Navigation Laws, which he observed most affected that respectable body of persons, the ship-owners. He submitted that a relaxation of those laws would be highly expedient; the relaxation he should propose would be simply this, that British vessels, sailing to different parts of Europe for cargoes, should be permitted to pick up the assortment they wanted by touching at more ports than in their voyage—that a vessel, for instance, after taking in what she wanted in France, might be permitted to touch again at a Flemish port. By the present system, the whole advantage of an assortment was not to be obtained with the facility that it ought. The only limitation he should affix would be to interdict the vessels from taking in colonial produce, for that might possibly furnish the means of taking away from the shipping interest at home the benefit of the freight to which they would be entitled under other circumstances. The third point which he should suggest was, the entire freedom of the transit trade, the extension of which principle would, he thought, be most beneficial if adopted in the commercial system of this Country. The benefits of the binding and warehousing system had already been sensibly felt; it obviously held out to the foreign merchant an inducement to form a general mart here, an inducement which necessarily must be a great accession of strength to the interests of this Country. Some interests, he was aware, must be soothed in bringing about this principle; but no doubt they would be easily reconciled by a sense of mutual acquisition. The linen trade of Ireland here naturally suggested itself, and was entitled to particular consideration; he knew that it had been protected by a duty of 15 per cent., but he also knew that the linen manufacturers would be easily induced to fall into any arrangement which they were convinced would be of no detriment to them. Some of the principal linen manufacturers had, he knew, altered their opinions upon the subject of late, and agreed that it would be expedient to reduce the transit duty. In a state of war the transit duty did apply; but how could it operate in a time of peace? What was to prevent the trader who wanted linen in either Germany or Flanders from resorting to the foreign market and becoming a purchaser? Surely nothing. Why then should the importation of these articles be restricted, by which a general mart might be established here, without detriment to the home interests? On the contrary, they would be benefited by this system. Ireland, he was satisfied, would fall into any arrangement that was not found to clash with the interests she had a right to cherish, as contributing to the general wealth of the Empire. He now came to what he was aware would excite much difference of opinion—it was the duty on the imports from the north of Europe, more particularly in timber. Their Lordships, in considering this part of the subject, should recollect, that when the high duties were imposed, it was expressly understood that they were not to be considered imposed as a part of a permanent system of colonial policy—such was the intimation that the shipping interests. These high duties then could not now be declared permanent, when the enactment was merely temporary; in fact, they were imposed as annual duties. It was evident that the shipping interest connected with Canada felt great hostility to the removal of the high duties. Now they were a body that he was very much disposed to treat with great respect, however much they differed upon this particular point from his principle of free trade, and the free employment of capital. They were the instruments upon which the maritime strength and greatness of their Country very materially depended. But he totally differed from their view of their own case; and he ventured to say, that it was impossible to devise a method more detrimental to the encouragement of shipping, than the imposition of these heavy duties upon one of the most important raw materials admitted into the Country. The ship-owners stated in their petition, that the timber trade of Canada, in which they are engaged, is not of the same quality, in general, as that from the north of Europe, and ought therefore to receive a larger protection, to be enabled

to hold its place in the market. Now the soil of America, which, by this mode of reasoning, was demanded of the Country, was simply of this nature. Whereas, according to all rules of commerce, it is expedient to draw commodities from those Countries which produce them cheapest, but we shall select them where they are dearest, not so durable, and to be brought from the greatest distance? And this was to be done for the better consumption of shipping, and regarding a raw material of the utmost general importance in all their improvements, whether of houses, locks, canals, bridges, &c., even shipping itself. When the Petitioners came forward and stated the expense to which they were exposed, they asked at the same time that the system be not departed from which entitled upon them this expense. As well might they be asked to impose a heavy duty upon a Mexican cotton, to avoid interfering with the East India cotton, which was to be had by sending for it three times the distance. The shipping interest, undoubtedly, if the alteration he suggested were to take place, might not have so much carrying trade as they had at present, yet he saw no reason to doubt that it would not eventually be as beneficial to them. The trade of Prussia, in such a case, he probably carried on exclusively by British shipping; and if the timber of the Baltic and of the Northern States were not paid for directly in British manufactures, these manufacturers must eventually find their way to the countries where the timber was produced, by being bought at Leipzig and the great fairs of Germany. In fact, the interests of the Northern States, although well calculated to float down great quantities of timber for foreign consumption, were not equally well qualified to convey foreign manufactures into the interior; but he would ask any Noble Lord, at all conversant in the state of our foreign trade, if the principal buyers of British manufactures at the fair of Leipzig were not the inhabitants of the Northern States of Europe? Not but upon this consideration alone would he consent to every the great principle of his being the interest of every Country to obtain produce for consumption from those Countries where it can be procured cheapest. If those Countries do not in the first instance take our manufactures, they must do it eventually. But in the consideration of this topic, all those who presented Petitions to their Lordships seemed to overlook one point of view, which was, that the diminution of price of the raw material must, by increasing the consumption, enlarge proportionally the trade of supply, must cheapen the freight, and thereby tempt the North of Europe to purchase our commodities in larger quantities. It was for the Committee to consider, whether, in opening the timber trade of the North of Europe, it might not be done with some limitation, leaving to Canada the trade in *lute*, for which that colony was remarkable, but permitting us to receive from the Baltic that timber which was of most value in the most important concerns of the Country. He had made a calculation of the difference, as it resulted to this Country, between the timber trade of Canada and of the Baltic, and he found that the present system operated as a tax upon this Country in favour of Canada to the amount of £500,000 annually. Of this sum the City of London alone paid £100,000 annually, a sum of money which might undoubtedly be better employed in promoting and extending some useful branch of domestic or foreign trade. With regard to the trade of this Country with France, he should say a few words, more particularly in reference to that article, which would not, he was sure, be unacceptable to many Noble Lords in that House—he meant French wines. (Hear, hear, hear!) Their Lordships were aware that the duty upon the importation of French wines was £14 18s. per pipe, while the duty upon Spanish and Portuguese wines did not exceed £9s 11d. Within the last year the duty on the importation of foreign wines had fallen off to the extent of £20,000. He was aware that, without entering into a specific arrangement with the French Government, apprehensions were entertained, that British manufactures would not be received in exchange for the French wines; but he could not believe that, whatever the indisposition of the French Government might be to enter into a large and extended view of the commercial relations of the two countries, there yet could exist so great an indifference to its own interests and to the wishes of a very large and important class of the inhabitants of France, as not to feel a desire to give some specific advantage of that nature, if this country consented to take the French wines upon the same footing as the wines of other countries. But even though no such arrangement were made, the result of this Country's taking the shipping interest connected with Canada felt great hostility to the removal of the high duties. Now they were a body that he was very much disposed to treat with great respect, however much they differed upon this particular point from his principle of free trade, and the free employment of capital. They were the instruments upon which the maritime strength and greatness of their Country very materially depended. But he totally differed from their view of their own case; and he ventured to say, that it was impossible to devise a method more detrimental to the encouragement of shipping, than the imposition of these heavy duties upon one of the most important raw materials admitted into the Country. The ship-owners stated in their petition, that the timber trade of Canada, in which they are engaged, is not of the same quality, in general, as that from the north of Europe, and ought therefore to receive a larger protection, to be enabled

ment would have to require the consent of Parliament, an account of the engagements formed with that Country; but he consent would not be necessary to reduce the duties on French wines, still observing the proportion specified in the Methuen Treaty. Even of this modification, he thought, he doubted not, would be an increase of revenue arising from an increase of the consumption of French wines. He found however by the last Treaty concluded with Portugal, in 1810, that the British Government were bound to continue the duties as they now are on wine, and the Portuguese Government the duties on our woollens, only for the present. It may be collected, that neither of the contracting parties considered the engagement as permanent, but as leaving the consideration of this point open for future discussion. In fact, if the engagement were not renewed on the part of this Country, the British woollens were of so excellent a kind, that they need not fear to enter into competition with the manufactures of any other Country. Our advantages, indeed, in any diplomatic arrangements with Portugal, were so numerous, that we might easily grant an equivalent to that Country for depriving her wines of their peculiar advantage. What he had said of the wines of France was equally applicable to the silks of that Country. He could not doubt that the importation of French silks into this Country would be very disadvantageous to every mercantile man, and he feared a very distressed class of men; but it would be the duty of Parliament to make them a compensation for whatever distress might be inflicted by the extension of the trade with France, and a Parliamentary grant would prove a cheap purchase of a general advantage. Having thus referred to such points of the trade with Europe as he thought essential, he turned with great satisfaction—for having already noticed those which were supposed, however unjustly, to affect the interests of the great body of the ship-owners—he would now turn to one which he hoped would be found to promote them. In looking round the globe, it would be found, that from the latest proposition of it, namely, all that was contained within the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, British commodities were altogether excluded. From the moment that an independent British merchant doubled Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, he found himself oppressed and cramped in his commercial pursuits—not by the rule of nature, nor by the disposition of the inhabitants to enter into commercial relations with him, for it is known that the islands of the Great Eastern Archipelago abound in people capable of maintaining all the relations of civilized life—but he found himself proscribed by the statute book. (Hear, hear, hear!) He could not trade in that description of vessel which was convenient for his pursuits, and most suited to the nature of the straits and bays in which the islands abounded; and from meddling with many articles of primary importance, especially that of tea, he was totally precluded, as being included in the charter of the East India Company. He undoubtedly felt an disposition to speak with disrespect of that great Company, but it was no want of respect to say, that as a great Commercial Company they were liable to all the evils and disadvantages which usually accompanied monopolists. He could not suppose that this Company, connected intimately as it is with the interests of the great body of the People, would refuse to permit the inhabitants of this Country to do what they could not perform themselves, and engage in this trade with the islands in such a manner as would be found profitable. No merchant, however well disposed to embark in the eastern trade, would yet consent to hazard his capital by fitting out a ship of 500 tons, in which he would not even be permitted to have the advantage of forming an assorted cargo. The inhabitants of those islands, accessible to commerce, and ready to engage in it, were computed at seventy millions of people—and, according to the authority of Mr. Crawford, who had studied their manners and habits, they were advanced far in the progress of civilization. Upon this interesting point too, he had the testimony of that highly valuable officer, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who made an excursion into the interior of Sumatra, and there discovered nations previously unknown, who were capable of holding commercial intercourse with European States; if it could be carried on in a manner congenial to their habits and suited to their wants. Such a trade undoubtedly could not at once rise to great elevation; they must have small beginnings, which it became the wisdom of the Legislature to encourage. He remembered a story, tried indeed in itself, but remarkable as having been put on record by the celebrated Dr. Franklin. This estimable man and enlightened politician tells, that his wife having been under some obligation to the Captain of a vessel, a native of Maytown, but then living in the harbour of Philadelphia, made the Captain's daughter a present of a cap. The Doctor some time after found himself in company with this Captain and a farmer, and the Captain reminding him of the cap given by Mrs. Franklin to the Captain's daughter, added, "Ah! Sir, that was a dear cap to Maytown, for no girl of the place would, after seeing it go to church, unless she could procure a similar cap from Philadelphia; and they are all now provided with them." "But," interrupted the farmer, "you forget to inform the Doctor of an important particular: the girl of Maytown here, in consequence of that cap, established so extensive a manufactory of caps, that they now supply all Philadelphia with caps, which they first thought of making, and she might thereby enable themselves to purchase caps at Philadelphia." The story was, as he had just remarked, trivial in itself, but it illus-

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 31.

ARRIVED.
27th—None.
28th—Annie, Robert, Liverpool, rock-salt, hardware, &c.
29th—Annie, Robert, Liverpool, rock-salt, &c.
30th—Annie, Robert, Liverpool, rock-salt, &c.
31st—Annie, Robert, Liverpool, rock-salt, &c.

TRAMMORE.

THE GREAT HOTEL will open for the reception of the nobility and gentry, at 5 o'clock, on the 31st of June next. Mrs. WALKER has paid every attention to their accommodation.
THE STABLES are supplied with excellent HAY and OATS, and choice upward GRASS, from May 11, 1820.
The HOT BATHS at Trammore are in excellent order.
The latest accounts relative to the QUEEN were, that she was still at Geneva.
A report was current in London, that the Duke of ANGOULEME, in consequence of a fall from his horse, during his stay at Lyons, had received a concussion of the brain, the effects of which are said to be still in severe operation.
In the sitting of the French Court of Peers, LOUVEAU has been indicted, and his trial was fixed for the 5th of June.
SIXTH has been sentenced to be degraded, and the execution was appointed for the 20th of May, to take place in a plain on the route to Haidelberg; all the military were to be under arms.
The London Journals of Saturday conveyed little news beyond transactions in Parliament.
The GAZETTE states, that the announcement of the Funding and Loan had the effect of raising the Stocks a half per cent., with the exception of the Navy Five per cents. The latter have fallen within a few days 2 per cent., on account of the probability of Funding in that Stock. Consols were, for Account, at 70.
On the 26th, a serious riot took place at Dover, the object of which was the rescue of some smugglers, who had been thrown into Goal, and the rioters succeeded in their object. The particulars shall be given hereafter.
The Lottery Office may be considered as actually in a state of siege, as eager as the Public to avail themselves of the "New mode of Adventure," by which every Purchaser is secured from loss on the next day of drawing.—London Paper.
There are various topics to which we are presented from attending in this day's publication.
TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Examinations for the vacant Fellowship commenced on Wednesday, and lasted for three days. There were four Candidates.
On Wednesday, Dr. Sadler examined in Logic, and Dr. Lloyd in Mathematics. Thursday, Dr. Wilson, in Natural Philosophy; Dr. Kyle, Morality; Friday, Dr. Phibbs, Chronology; Dr. Hodgkinson, History; Dr. Barrett, Latin and Hebrew; the Proctor, Greek.
Monday, the Board of Senior Fellows unanimously elected Mr. J. O'Brien, as the best answerer. The Premium to the next best answerer has not yet been given away.
Thirteen vacant Scholarships were filled up.
KILKENNY FAIR.—Many of the inhabitants of Kilkenny recollect when the display of goods at the Friese Fairs of this City covered the whole extent of the Parade, which was so crowded with dealers, that a passage could not be made to the Castle except by the Gravel Walk. Our May Fair is held on Thursday. There were only four loads of goods in the market, and we did not observe that one of them was uncorrected during the whole day.—Leinster Journal.

LESLEY'S BANK-NOTES.

WILL be taken at FULL VALUE, in Payment for PRIME NEW TREFOIL SEED and CLOVER SEED, by JACOB SCODNER, at his Commission Store, Quay, Waterford, May 31, 1820.

CONTINUATION OF SALE BY AUCTION, AT GREENFIELD, CO. KILKENNY.

MOST of the BED-ROOM FURNITURE remains for Sale, amongst which are superior STATE BED-STEADS, upholstered in China, with tasteful Draperies, &c. &c.—FEATHER BEDS—best Curled Hair MATTRESSES—PILLOWCASES—with BEDDING complete—WARDROBES, on the newest and most improved Plan—superior DRESSING GLASSES and TABLES—a great variety of Stair and other CARPETS—together with a new MANGLE, and a large quantity of valuable KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Sale to commence this Day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, and continue from Day to Day till all are sold.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
The Sale will be worthy the attention of the Public, and will be sold without the least reserve.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST INSTANT.

A NEAT, NEW, SLATED COFFAGE, with four Rooms, to the Acres of excellent LAND, well supplied with Water, well enclosed, and handsomely situated near Grange House.
Apply to TIMOTHY BOWELL, Mullingar—or JACOB SCODNER, Waterford.
A Lease for Ever can be given.
May 13, 1820.
SCODNER has CLOVER and TREFOIL SEED at low Prices.
Any Person wishing to take the above, will find Mr. Bowell at Mr. SCODNER'S, Bridge-Street, until Saturday Morning, the 3d of June.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS, FROM THE 1st OF MAY INSTANT.
Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, part of the Estate of the late MULLING, containing 400 Acres P.M. more or less, GURRUSH CURRIGH, containing 34 Acres P.M. ALSO TO BE LET, BY THE YEAR, FOR GRAZING ONLY.
THE DEMESNE OF DESBOROUGH, containing about 500 Acres P.M.
Proposals, in writing, will be received by the EARL of BATHURST, Cavendish-square, London—and by PETER WALSH, Esq. Belline, Currier-on-Suir.
May 31, 1820.

CHANCE OF GAIN, IMPOSSIBILITY OF LOSS!!

ARRANGEMENT, By which every Purchaser is secured from Loss, and has the chance of Gain, ON THE FIRST OF JUNE (THIS DAY).

BEING THE THIRD DAY OF DRAWING.
Every Ticket or Share bought in Ireland between the 10th of May and the 31st of June, if now in possession, the 1st or 2nd of June, whether Blank or Price, may be exchanged, free of expense, for an undrawn Ticket or an undrawn Share, or the Purchase Money will be returned, if required. And the Holder of every Ticket or Share (being a full share), if NOT DRAWN on Thursday, the 1st of June, may receive the Purchase Money back for such undrawn Ticket or Share, if demanded on or before Tuesday, the 13th of June, therefore, whoever buys now, or before the 31st of June, MAY GAIN, AND CANNOT LOSE.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE. STATE OF THE WHEEL.

Four Prizes of ... £30,000
Four ... 1,000
Twenty ... 400
£300, &c. &c. making, in Money and Consols, Sixty-two Capitals yet undrawn.

TICKETS AND SHARES.

(Warranted undrawn). Giving a full participation in the above novel advantage, AND WORTH SEEING BY JOHN BULL, RICHARD FARRELL, STEPHEN PARELAN, and AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The proceedings in Parliament every day increase in importance and interest, and cannot but be perused by the Public with the most anxious attention. It is with regret, that we have not been able to carry on to its conclusion the discussion in the Lords relative to commerce, manufactures, &c. but adverse winds delayed the mail of Saturday to a period which rendered this wholly impracticable. The motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWN was agreed to, and the Committee appointed consisted of the leading persons among the Noble Lords on both sides of the House. The proceedings were eminently distinguished by