

ACT OF THE UNION.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Authentic Statistics—Figures From the Official Reports—Intercourse Between Ireland and England—Old and New Drapery. Flannels, Frieze, Wool, Woollen and Worsted Yarn—The Rapid Advance Under the Free Constitution, from 1781 to 1800—A Quarter of a Century of the Union—Telling Quotations.

In continuation of our last article, we must here state that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the British Legislature, mealy seconded by the Irish Protestant Parliament, Ireland preserved a great portion of her domestic manufactures, and exported as much or more than she imported from England. This is clearly established by the able author of "The Choice of Evils."

Imported from Great Britain in the following years:—

	1781.	1782	1783.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Old Drapery	326,578	362,824	371,871
New Drapery	433,193	547,336	420,415

Exported from Ireland in 1783:—

Old Drapery.....	40,589 yards.
New do	538,061 "
Flannel.....	11,416 "
Frieze.....	784 "
Wool.....	2,063 stones
Woollen and Worsted Yarn in 1784.....	100,660 "

"By old drapery is to be understood broad and narrow cloths, or, as we call the latter, forest cloths. Of these, by far the greater proportion is said to be imported into Ireland; but suppose the one-half, and taking the last and largest year, the importation will be only equivalent to 278,902 yards of which it requires 3½ yards to make a suit for a middle-sized man. Consequently, the above quantity would not supply 80,000 gentlemen with a single suit of clothes in a year—and who does not wear two at least? So that our computed Two Millions and a Half, not a thirtieth person can have a single suit of English cloth. The other twenty-nine, then, must be clad in clothing made of Irish wool; and Lord Sheffield remarks, that the common Irish wear more wool in their coats, cloaks, &c., and even stockings, than other people. This conclusion will be more evident from casting an eye over the woollen exports of Ireland for some years back, for this export would be more than sufficient for clothing those who now wear English cloth."

Exports from Ireland to Great Britain in 1781.....	£2,187,406 15 1
Imports from G. B.....	2,432,417 13 10
Bal. in favor of G. B.....	£ 245,010 18 8
Exports from Ireland in 1782.....	£2,709,766 18 2
Imports from G. B. in 1782	2,357,946 10 8
Bal. in favor of Ireland in 1782.....	£351,820 7 6

After proving that the intercourse between England and Ireland in 1781 and 1782 was pretty much on a par, the author goes on to state—

"Is there almost an article we send to England, for which we could not get higher prices elsewhere?"

"As it is we get by means of smuggling tenpence half-penny per pound for our wool, when it gives but sixpence in England. If it be a favor to take our beef, why have so many embargoes been put upon it, lest any other people should get it? Is it a favor to take our raw hides and skins, when the several manufacturers of leather might certainly turn out one of our most important branches of commerce? Yet external influence has already prevailed to tax our tanners, and let our green leather go as free as usual. Is it a favor to take our yarn?—which has enabled England nearly to equal both Ireland and Scotland in quantity; aided, to be sure, by bounties, a measure which is styled hostile in Ireland, given in contempt of national faith, plighted in 1698, and which, as the Board of Trade in 1780 reports, has followed the English linen manufacture to its present extent. Is it a favor that they take that yarn, which the English manufacturers of cotton admit is so necessary for them to warp, it being

"cheaper than the German? Is it a favor, that they call us stupid, indolent, turbulent savages, who will not apply to the weaving of linen, in a country where our ancestors wove nothing but woollens? Is it a favor, to detain Ireland in its pastoral state, to rear cattle to be fattened in England? In fine, is there an article we export, that is not either useful or necessary to Great Britain? Is there an article, except linen cloth, corn and pork, which it is not repugnant to every principle of enlightened policy to encourage the exportation of, either to Britain or elsewhere? Yet this pernicious trade—such is our Choice of Evils!—must be pursued, till domestic industry shall be so encouraged, as to equalize the landlord's profits upon setting his lands to the grazier and the ploughman. I say, nevertheless, it is commercial suicide to encourage the export of beef, butter and live cattle, at the rate we do. And I might add, that it partakes of the guilt of murder to stop the propagation (for that you do, if you stop the preservation) of mankind, and dispossess the human species of their little holdings, to which, after all, they have as good a right, from nature and its God, as their extirpating landlords. And when it is equivocally said, that we take but a million in value of the produce of Great Britain, must we consider it as a favor, that we must take the produce of her colonies? Is it a favor, that we are allowed to take their sugars at twenty-five shillings per hundred, when we might get them from the French at sixteen, and from the Portuguese at twelve? Is it a favor, that we get their rum at cheaper terms than England herself? Is it not for this that our distilleries are persecuted, and our agriculture depressed? Deny it, external influence, if you can!"

"I am free to own, that England may in one sense, be called our best market—nay, morally speaking, our only market—because she has, till of late, suffered us to go to no other; and now she would prescribe to us the terms on which we are to deal, not only with herself, but with all the rest of the world. She would persuade us, to covenant away that power, as well as right, which we now possess, of regulating our own trade and manufactures in any future time."—Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Ireland had not the monopoly of the English market in 1781 or 1782, and was, in fact, a corn-importing country. It may be stated, as an indisputable fact, that all, or nearly all, her exports were the produce of her manufactured provisions, linen, etc., etc. The manufactures of Ireland rapidly advanced, under her free constitution, from 1781 to 1800, as appears from the last Parliamentary report on the state of the Irish poor, making the exports from Ireland in the latter year £3,270,350.12-1—an increase of £1,082,948.17-1 over the amount of the former—a surprising increasing in the short period of nineteen years. When the value of the Irish manufactures consumed at home is added to the amount exported in 1800, a tolerable idea may be formed of the extent of Irish manufactures of that period. It is a fact that will not be disputed, that a vast proportion of the Irish people were at that period clad from head to foot with Irish manufactures—cloths, flannels, blankets, linens, silks, stuffs, laces, stockings, leather, shoes, hats—in short, every article necessary for ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Irish population; and it is demonstrated in another part of this article, by the author of "The Choice of Evils," that Ireland exported more even of that manufacture which was the special victim of English monopoly—we mean the woollen—than she imported! Let this statement, founded on parliamentary returns, and which cannot be questioned, be placed in juxtaposition with the present state of Irish manufactures and exports and what a contrast does it form:

In 1825 the imports to Ireland amounted to.....	£8,596,785.8-11
The exports.....	7,048,986.5-6

The imports exceeding the exports by the large amount of..... £1,547,849.3-5

That is what the boasted Union has done for Ireland. Will the Unionists deny the true principle of political economy?

In the year 1825, by parliamentary returns—note, just a quarter of a century after the accursed Union was consummated, we find for that single year the imports exceeding the exports by \$8,000,000. The surest sign of the decay of prosperity. But the excess of imports over exports, or the correctness of the statement altogether, is not of so much importance to our contention as is the material of which they are composed. The exports, we will admit, consist chiefly—thanks to the Union—of rude agricultural produce, and imports, thanks to the Union again, of British manufactured goods and colonial produce. The consequence is that the laboring classes of Ireland scarcely taste the produce of their own labor, excepting only that part of it which is not suitable to the fastidious palates of their more luxurious neighbors. The Irish manufacturer is superseded; the Irish peasant wears the cloth of Yorkshire instead of his home-made frieze, his wife, or daughter, or sister the flimsy fabric of Manchester, instead of the serviceable stuff and stout linsey woolsey of domestic manufacture; in short, every grade, from the peasant to the peer, is lodged and clothed in British manufactures. What the English Government, backed by a corrupt, enslaved Irish Protestant Parliament, with all the machinery of their Penal Code could not accomplish, was silently effected by a measure which is held up to the wretched people of Ireland, even by some of their friends, as a boon of the first magnitude, the granting to a few Landlords and the whole brigade of brigand absentees the monopoly of the English market for Irish agricultural produce. We have not exhausted a tithe of the argument that could be adduced in support of the proposition, that monopoly has effectually swept away Irish manufactures, and is the ruin, instead of being a benefit, to that unhappy country.

We shall conclude this article with one extract more from the author of "The Choice of Evils," which will put the question in a much clearer point of view than we could pretend to:—

"Every good man must approve that general idea of reciprocity, which is held forth by the commercial propositions, so much agitated in 1785, for regulating the commercial intercourse between these islands, subject as they are to the same Crown; but every intelligent man must see how impossible it is that this reciprocity can be obtained by the same code of laws in nations whose progress in civilization, manufactures and trade is so very unequal. The dissimilarity in these respects must render the operation of the same laws upon them very dissimilar, and altogether incompatible with the idea of reciprocity. If the two nations were alike in skill, industry, and capital, then equal duties would leave their commerce precisely equal; but if they be altogether unequal in those respects, equal duties must leave their commerce unequal, and operate against the less skillful, less diligent, and poorer nation. This is as clear as any axiom in Euclid."—Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, author of "The Choice of Evils."

Although these lengthy quotations and this array of figures may be tiresome and uninteresting to some, still they are absolutely necessary as a foundation for our arguments as we proceed. Dear readers, do not be frightened when we tell you that we are only at the commencement of this subject. We wish to give you a reliable history of the Union.—EDITOR TRUE WITNESS.

A Vote of Thanks.

Mr. B. Tansey, on behalf of St. Patrick's orphans, returns his sincere thanks to the directors of the Mount Royal Park Incline railway for their generous gift of passes for the season of 1893; also to the charitable ladies and gentlemen connected with the Fresh Air fund, who extended to them an invitation to a picnic at Sherringham Park, and which was enjoyed by the orphans to their heart's content; also to the officers of the Hackmen's Union and Benevolent Association, who never fail to invite the orphans to their annual games and always arrange a special programme for their benefit; again to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who took a kindly interest in them and opened their grounds to them on several occasions; and last, but not least, to the officers of the Sarsfield Court, 133 C.O.F., for their kind invitation to their third

annual picnic and games, held at Sherringham Park on August 5th last. The kindness of the committee of management and the charitable ladies, who thought they could not do too much for the little ones, will always be remembered by them.

Redemptorist to Elect a Superior General.

The Redemptorist Fathers of this city, who number about 15 members, and also those of St. Patrick's Church at Quebec, and the rev. gentlemen at the shrine of St. Anne's de Beaupre as well as throughout the world, are preparing for the election of a new Superior-General to fill the vacancy caused by the death, in Rome, on July 12, of the Very Rev. Nicolas Mauron, who ruled the order for thirty-eight years. The method of procedure in the election is a special one. During the latter part of this month "chapters" will be held in every Redemptorist church having a rector. These chapters will be attended by all the members of the order. They will elect a "socius," or delegate, who accompanies the rector to the Provincial Chapter. The Provincial Chapters will be held in October, and the delegates-elect will be two members of it, who will accompany the Provincial to Rome to participate in the General Chapter on February 25. This will be presided over by the vicar of the order, the Rev. P. M. Raus. The rules of the order require the convocation of a chapter in the ten months of the death of the Superior, who is elected for life.

30,000,000 Stars

can be seen with a powerful telescope. The number is vast, but so are the hours of suffering of every woman who belongs to the overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated class. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. In fact, it is the greatest of earthly boons to women. Refreshing sleep and relief from mental anxiety can be employed by those who take it.

The Catholic Sailor's Concert

Despite the warm weather the weekly concert, which was held in the Catholic Sailors' club, was a grand success and was well attended by the sailor lads and their friends. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided, and the programme, which was a long and varied one, was greatly enjoyed by those present. Amongst those who added to the enjoyment of the evening was Mr. J. W. Laughen, who caused great amusement with his comic songs. Mr. John Dodd sang very successfully a song composed by himself in honor of the Shamrock Lacrosse club. The other contributors were George N. Parks, Lawrence O'Brien, Frank Gaygney, A. Walker, William Rougley, John Hurley, Thos. Wright, M. Hand, George Rough, Joe Smith, M. Baron, whilst Mr. Ed. Brennan presided at the piano. There were a large number of ladies present to encourage Jack's welfare, and they seemed to take great pleasure in hearing the sailors sing. The next concert, to-morrow evening, will be an exceptionally fine one; the St. Ann's Young Men will take part, and this announcement should suffice to guarantee a grand entertainment.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—"Be sure to get Hood's."

A NICE IDEA.—Olive: Bertie seems awfully fond of you, Cissy. Cissy: Oh, he's a dear fellow. But he's rather trying at times. Just imagine his refusing to hand me an ice at Mrs. Leo's "At Home" the other night, though the heat was unbearable. He said he loved me so much that he couldn't. Olive: Good gracious! the man must be mad. Why did he refuse? Cissy: Oh, he said he couldn't bear to think of a coolness between us.

L. R. Station. Co., 218 St. James street, near G. In the City, Great Pacific Tea, Mrs. O'Connell's Best Value, Basket Fine J. Pan Teas, For-

HE KNEW HIS MAN.—A.: I say, lend me fifty marks. B.: All right, here are forty-nine. A.: Why forty-nine? B.: Well, I shall require one mark at least for stamping all the letters I shall have to write to get my money back.