

apports, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, of the resident magistrate or other competent local authorities, together with 28lbs of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1827.

*Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick.*

To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1826, the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*The Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the vessel, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1827.

*Substitute for Hemp.*

To the person who in the years 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New-South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong durable and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Guineas.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs. together with the proper certificates from the Governor, commander-in-chief, secretary of the colony, resident magistrates, or other competent local authority, in which the same has been raised, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New-Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1827.

*First Parochial Meeting of Catholics.*

[From the Dublin Morning Register, of Monday]

We have the pleasure of publishing this day, the resolutions passed at the first parochial meeting of Catholics that has been held in Ireland.—They are sensible, independent, firm, and fit for the times. The pro-

ceedings were most interesting, and have already given an impulse to the public feeling in that quarter of the country, which is manifesting itself in separate meetings of the Catholics of the different parishes. This promises well! It was a delightful and proud spectacle to witness the assemblage of honest men in the old Abbey of Cong, and it is an interesting fact, that no place was more suited to commence the work of the regeneration of Ireland, than this majestic monument of what Ireland once was.—Cong Abbey was the solitary retirement of Roderick O'Connor, after he yielded up the throne of Ireland. He remained there for many years and until his death: His remains are buried in the chapel of the monastery. The seat occupied at the present meeting by the venerable Lord Abbot, who for a period of more than 42 years, has presided over the people of Cong, was the head of the grave of the monarch, and the table placed at the foot of the ancient altar, covered his remains. Such associations could not fail of awakening peculiar feelings in a meeting of Irishmen. Since the meeting at Cong, there have been parochial meetings at Devlin, Louisburg, and Lecanvey, at all of which independent resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were principally to this effect:—to send unremittingly, and without delay, petitions to Parliament to sustain the clergy, to support the forty shilling freeholders, and to promote education.

FROM THE GLOBE.

There are some foreigners who imagine, that the present commercial distress in England is the sign of its approaching ruin; yet there are others who certainly do not underrate our resources, and who connecting the prosperity of this country with the progress of civilization and good government in Europe, look forward with confidence and pleasure to the cessation of its difficulties. A circular of one of the principal manufacturers of France to his partners, which has been printed at Paris, and of which we have received a copy, takes the last-mentioned view of the state of England, and contains the following passages.—

“England by her industry and the immense commerce which she carries on, saves every year from 40 to 45 millions sterling; the fact is capable of demonstra-

tion. At the commencement of the American war, England was much more a creditor than a debtor of other nations; she possessed almost entirely her own public funds, and already possessed a part of those of other nations. As to her commerce I appeal to old merchants, they know that at that time the English bought for ready money the raw material of her manufacturers, which they imported, and that they sold on long credit the manufactured produce which they exported. They had thus even then great acquired capitals, which accumulated with interest.

“During the American war, till the peace in 1783, the English Government almost always borrowed each year 12 to 15 millions sterling, to support the contest, and afterwards 20 to 22 millions during the course of the French Revolution; finally during the coalition war against France, or rather against Napoleon, the loans amounted to 25 or 30 millions a year. Who filled these successive loans? The English alone. With what? With their labour and the produce of their savings; and the proof of it is, that scarcely any where out of England are proprietors of English 3 per cents. to be found, while the English themselves are holders of a great part of the securities which represent the debts of other states.

“Now, if it was the profit of commerce, the produce of industry, and the superiority of their agriculture, which put the English during the last war in a condition to lend yearly to their Government a sum of twenty to twenty-five millions sterling, and to accumulate thus a mass of eight to nine hundred millions sterling,—fictitious wealth it is true, but which nevertheless has been expended, it is certain that the same means of production and wealth, far from being diminished by the peace, must have increased since 1814, the rather because the Government since that time has borrowed little or ceased to borrow altogether. These same resources having been employed to make advances to other nations, the English more than ever are creditors in all quarters, and no where debtors.

“It results from these facts that if the English were able at the moment of their greatest distress, on account of the Continental blockade, to save 20 to 30 millions, or (which as regards their power of production is

the same thing) to produce so much more than they consumed, in order to lend it to the Government, they may well at present save 40 millions:—and if we add to this excess of value, all the capitals already lent to the whole world, for which interest must be paid her, we shall not advance too much in affirming that England adds to her capital (*capitalese*) every year, at home or abroad, nearly 30 millions sterling, or two milliards of our money, with interest on interest: so that the currency in which she is now deficient, were we to estimate it even at 6 or 800 millions of francs, 24 or 32 millions sterling, would fall short of the yearly excess of her gains above her expenditure; admitting that the English are in proportion to their numbers the greatest consumers that exist.

“Hence may be formed an idea of the might of labour, especially combined with mechanical powers. We are led to conclude that even if England should actually lose her credit through the impossibility of paying her debt—that even if the Government declared itself bankrupt, as she is only a debtor within herself, she would not the less retain her attitude in respect to other nations—with her flourishing cities and farms, her canals and roads, her manufactures, her industry, her immense moveable property, and her innumerable ships; she would not the less possess the richest colonies; her power would still extend over whole continents: in a word she could retain the trade of the world and all the fortified points necessary to protect it, while other nations must remain her tributaries or debtors until by the same means, that is to say by the power of industry, they have purchased their freedom.”

Though we would not pledge ourselves for the accuracy of the French writer in his estimate of our national savings, (indeed it is evident that the sinking fund juggle has led him to over estimate the real amount of our loans,) yet his view of the condition and power of this country is in the main correct. The advance of England is neither accidental nor factitious, but the result of skill and industry, and of which the results are every where visible. In spite of the vast portions of national wealth granted to the Government in shape of loans and taxes, and the spent unproductively, no one who does not blind himself to what is passing around him,