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A PEEP AT

UNCLE SAM'S FARM,

WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c.

By P. TOCQUE,

AUTHOR OF "WANDERING THOUGHTS," &c.

"If British and American Christians do their duty, the boy is at school who will live to see half the human family speaking the English language, and half the surface of the globe covered with the Anglo-Saxon race, and blessed with its civilization. The railway engines that shall thunder through the heart of Asia, Africa, and the American continent, will speak and teach the English language; and so will the mounted lightnings on all the highways and wire bridges of thought that shall be erected for the converse of the world's extremes." — Elihu Burritt.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

Knight, and Knight Commander of the Orders of St. Ferdinand and of Charles the Third, of Spain, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.,

THIS WORK

Is, with His Excellency's permission, most respectfully dedicated by his very faithful and obedient Servant,

PHILIP TOCQUE.

Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S., March 1, 1851.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work, the Author has but one object in view, namely — a desire to make the inhabitants of his native country, Newfoundland, acquainted with facts and incidents which came under his own personal observation, and more particularly those persons whose information regarding America (a country which is destined to be the greatest upon which the sun ever shone) is somewhat limited. In collecting materials for this work, the Author availed himself of the works of Mr. Hayward, the State Records, and local pamphlets which fell in his way during his travels. He has spared neither time nor labor to make it useful and interesting. It must, however, be regarded more as a compilation than as containing any great amount of original matter. The Author has visited the principal manufactories of the New England States, with the exception of Vermont, conversed with the superintendents and most of the operatives employed in the mills, and in

this way has acquired much valuable statistical information. The Author has not spoken of half the places which he visited; to do so, would swell this volume beyond the limits which he intends it should occupy.

Owing to the Author residing at Worcester, he has devoted a larger space to Massachusetts than to any other State.

If, therefore, in the perusal of this very unpretending volume, the reader can catch a glimpse of the agricultural, commercial, and industrial features of this gigantic country, the Author's wishes will be abundantly gratified.

P. TOCQUE.

Worcester, Mass., U. S., March 1, 1851.

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A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

On the 5th of Nov., 1849, I left St. John's, Newfoundland, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Royal Mail Steamer "Falcon," Capt. Corbin. After touching at Sydney, C. B., for coal, we arrived in Halifax on the 10th. Here I met with many friends whom I had previously become acquainted with: among others whom I visited was his Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Harvey, the Governor, from whom I had received much kindness and attention during his administration of the Government of Newfoundland, as well as during my visit to Nova Scotia in 1847. I was received by Sir John with that courtesy and cordiality which characterize the good old English Gentleman.

On the 17th of Dec. I left Halifax in the sailing packet "Vixen," for Boston. I was glad to have as Captain my old friend and countryman, Richard Magher, who had commanded the first mail steamer

ever employed in carrying the mail between Halifax and Newfoundland, which extended from April, 1844, down to the period when he was so unfortunate as to have lost the steamer "Kestrel," at St. Shotts, on the Newfoundland coast, in the summer of 1849. St. Shotts has been the scene of a number of shipwrecks, comprising several of H. M. ships of war, as well as of merchant vessels. They all appear to have been carried there by a mysterious current. A highly interesting and philosophic article has been written on the probable causes of the shipwrecks at St. Shotts, by Mr. St. John of Harbor Grace, and published in his paper, the "Conception Bay Herald." I was grieved to find that Captain Magher was under the impression that the remarks of Mr. St John did him a great injury. I endeavored to remove this erroneous impression. Capt. Magher took great exception to the remark "guided by the rule of thumb." My intimate acquaintance with Mr. St. John led me to say, that he would be among the last men in the world to do or say any thing to injure another, particularly Capt. Magher. Petitions from the merchants and other leading inhabitants of Newfoundland, had been sent to Mr. Cunard to reinstate Capt. Magher in the command of the mail steamer, but apparently without

effect. Capt. Magher had not only commanded the first mail steamer, but also the first mail sailing packet up to the time of her being superseded by a steamer.

We arrived in Boston after a stormy and most disagreeable passage of nine days. Among my fellow-passengers was Mrs. Haddon and family. (Mr. Haddon had previously gone on.) This gentleman had been sent over to Newfoundland by the Board of Ordnance in London to superintend the erection of Government House in St. John's, during the administration of Sir Thomas Cochrane in 1825. It is said to have cost the British Government upwards of £50,000. Owing to adverse circumstances, Mr. Haddon has been compelled to seek a home in the great American Republic. Immediately on my arrival in Boston, I waited on my Newfoundland friends, Messrs. Rice and Pearce. The next day I proceeded to see the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, or, as he is generally called, Father Taylor. (The aged ministers of every denomination are called Fathers in this country.) Father Taylor is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been Pastor of the Bethel Church on North Square from its commencement. It was erected by the "Boston Port Society" in 1828, at a cost of $23,000. The building is of brick, eighty-one

by fifty-three feet, and will seat fifteen hundred persons. I have received the greatest kindness from Father Taylor and his hospitable family. He has great oratorical powers. He is truly a great original. He uses very quaint sayings in the pulpit. Some of his imagery and illustrations are beautiful. Very frequently the same sermon makes the congregation laugh and weep. Father Taylor is a man of high respectability and great influence in Boston. He was one of the Delegates selected to go in the Jamestown with provisions to the Irish in 1847. A few doors from Father Taylor's residence, I found my countryman, Dr. Molloy, who had been our family physician at Carbonear, from my boyhood up to the time of his leaving for Canada, fourteen years ago. Dr. Molloy still practises as a physician. His eldest son will receive his diploma to practice some time during the year. Dr. Molloy frequently accompanied me in my wanderings through the great thoroughfares of Boston.

I next visited the Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M., who is the author of two or three works, and the editor of "Zion's Herald," the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the New England States. He is a man of great talent. The most eloquent speech I ever heard was from Mr. Stevens, delivered at the

"Young Men's Missionary Meeting," at the Bromfield street Church. His style and language was much like Richard Watson's. I have on all occasions received great kindness from Mr. Stevens. I was introduced by Mr. Stevens to Bishop Janes, who was then on a visit to Boston; also to the Rev. Mr. Crandall, Presiding Elder of the Boston district. I was also introduced by Mr. Stevens to all the preachers, who were then holding a weekly conference at the Bromfield street Church. During my first interview with Mr. Stevens, he asked me what they thought of annexation in Newfoundland. I told him they thought nothing about it; that in this respect it was quite different from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that many parts of those provinces were settled by Loyalists at the time of the American Revolution; that these countries were on the continent and joining the United States, with which they had constant intercourse by land as well as by sea; consequently a great deal of the American habits, customs and manners are diffused through the continental British provinces; but that Newfoundland was isolated and separated from the continent by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and had nothing of the American character diffused amongst her people, nor a particle of sym-

pathy with the annexationists. As Mr. Stevens appeared to know little or nothing of Newfoundland, I gave him, so near as I can recollect, the following information. Newfoundland is an island, 350 miles long, and 200 broad. It is the last land near the continent, on this side the Atlantic, and about 1900 miles distant from the nearest part of Ireland. It contains a population of 100,000, scattered along the sea-coast, the greater part of whom are engaged in the cod fishery. The population are wholly English, Irish and Scotch, their descendants being the natives. One half the population are Roman Catholics. The other half are Protestants, comprising the following denominations: 35,000 Episcopalians, 14,000 Methodists, 400 Congregationalists, and 500 Presbyterians of the Established and Free Church of Scotland. It is the oldest colony of the British Crown in America, having been discovered by Cabot on the 24th of June, 1497. It has no interior settlements, and but few roads leading more than eight or ten miles into the interior. Almost every family has from one to twenty acres of land surrounding their dwelling, from which they raise their vegetables. The land, however, is very poor; not a particle of loam is to be found in the island. The forest consists of pine, larch, spruce,

fir, and birch, of a very scrubby, stunted growth. Maple, oak, ash, beech, elm, or any other of those beautiful trees that adorn the American landscape, are not to be found in Newfoundland. Although barren and rocky, Newfoundland produces some of the finest potatoes in the world. Last year (1848) it produced 5,000 barrels of flour. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, the present Governor, is a man of energy and enterprise, and has greatly facilitated agriculture in Newfoundland. In 1842, an Agricultural Society was formed under the auspices of Sir John Harvey, the then Governor. This Society has greatly increased in usefulness under the fostering care of the present Governor. It awards premiums for the best crops, &c. The principal annual agricultural produce of Newfoundland is as follows:

Bushels of Potatoes,	1,300,000
Bushels of Grain,	11,695
Tons Hay and Fodder,	12,000

In 1845, there were owned in the island 2,409 horses; 8,135 cows and oxen; 5,750 sheep; 5,077 hogs, and 5,791 goats. The whole agricultural produce annually has been estimated at £300,000, or 1,500,000 dollars. Its annual imports amount to nearly £900,000, and its exports to about the same sum, amounting to

4,500,000 dollars. Of the imports, £230,000, or 1,150,000 dollars worth are from the United States, while the exports to the United States amount to only £20,000, or 100,000 dollars. Nearly the whole of the export produce consists of fish and oil. Newfoundland employs upwards of 300 vessels in the seal fishery. The number of seals annually taken is about 500,000. Taking into account the fisheries and foreign and coasting trade, Newfoundland annually employs about 2,500 sail of vessels. St. John's, the capital of the island, contains a population of about 22,000. It has been visited by three terrible conflagrations, by which, each time, nearly the whole town was destroyed. The last occurred on the 9th of June, 1846, when over 2,000 houses were destroyed, and property to the amount of £800,000, or 4,000,000 dollars, consumed. On the 12th of February, 1816, a most destructive fire desolated a great part of the town of St. John's. When the intelligence of this calamitous event reached the city of Boston, a deep and powerful sympathy was excited among her citizens for the destitution of 1500 human beings, left homeless and penniless amid the frosts and storms of a Newfoundland winter. Burying in oblivion the recollection that the year previous the two countries were

hostile to each other, and regardless of the disputed right to fishing on the Banks, which right America wished to claim, but Britain was unwilling to concede, the noble and disinterested citizens of Boston only remembered the claims of their suffering fellow-creatures upon their hospitality. A vessel was immediately loaded with provisions, which were sent to be distributed gratuitously among the distressed inhabitants of St. John's, where she arrived in safety and delivered her valuable cargo. It was considered a most daring and hazardous enterprise for a vessel to brave the storms of a winter passage to Newfoundland at that period.

The principal street of St. John's is built of brick and stone, and some of the shops are equally as fine as are to be found in the city of Boston. It is more of an aristocratic place than any other of the American British colonies. Several partners in the mercantile firms are members of the British House of Commons. A partner in one firm is one of the Directors of the Bank of England. St. John's is lighted with gas, and has water-works, connected with which are numerous fire-plugs, to be used in case of fire, as well as for watering the streets. For the extent of population, it probably does more business than

any place in the world. It is the principal market for the agricultural produce and live stock of Prince Edward's Island, and the eastern part of Nova Scotia. The island is divided into nine Districts, which return fifteen members to the House of Assembly. The Council consists of nine members, who are Executive and Legislative, and are appointed by the Crown. The Chief Justice of the island, the Hon. Francis Brady, is an Irish gentleman, and a Roman Catholic. The Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, John Kent, Esq., is an Irish gentleman, and a Roman Catholic. There are also two of the Stipendiary Magistrates Irish Roman Catholics. The other principal offices of the Government are filled by Protestants. Mr. Kent, the Collector, has been the leading politician of the country. He is a great reformer, a good speaker, and a man of considerable talent.

The carboniferous group of rocks abound on the western part of the island, where there is a coal field thirty miles long, and marble in abundance. Copper, iron and lead have been discovered in different parts of the island.

Mr. Stevens appeared surprised at the resources and trade, for so small a population, and said he wondered how people could live in so cold a country. I

told him he was quite mistaken with regard to the climate. I said the thermometer was very rarely four or five degrees below zero in the winter season, and during the coldest days not more than ten degrees. During the summer the thermometer ranges from seventy to eighty-five degrees. In Massachusetts, the thermometer is from ten to twenty degrees below zero, and more in the coldest days; and in the summer the mercury ranges from eighty to over one hundred degrees. Mr. Stevens said he had no idea Newfoundland possessed such a climate. I told him it was perhaps the healthiest climate in the world. No fevers of any kind are generated in the country. Not a frog, toad, lizard, snake, or any other venomous reptile, has ever been found in the island.

In all my subsequent interviews with some of the leading men of this country, I found that whenever Newfoundland was the subject of conversation, they invariably carried in their minds the idea that it formed a part of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I recollect, in a conversation with the Hon. Edward Everett, on the meeting recently held in Portland for the purpose of forming a railroad from the States through the British Provinces, Mr. Everett began to speak of the great advantages Newfoundland would

derive from having the railroad running through it. But when I called his attention to the fact of its being an island, he said, — "I have cause to remember Newfoundland; I was near being shipwrecked on Cape Race." I presented Mr. Everett with a copy of the Newfoundland Almanac, containing the general statistics of the island; and in return received from him a copy of his last Oration, delivered at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. I also presented His Excellency, Governor Briggs, with a copy of the Newfoundland Almanac, and also Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, who expressed himself much pleased with the amount of information which it contained.

One cannot visit Boston without being reminded that he is in the home of the Pilgrim Fathers, who fled from persecution in their own land, and braved the storms of the Atlantic Ocean, that amidst the "rocking pines of the forest" they might find for themselves a burial, but for their children and principles a home. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, from the Mayflower, on Plymouth Rock, took place December 22nd, 1620, in the depth of winter, with no place of abode, amid frost and snow, and surrounded with savages and wild beasts. The first

settlers of this State were men of learning, wealth, and religion. Nursed in the lap of luxury at home, they endured great privation and suffering on their arrival in this country. They must have had great courage and perseverance. They used to carry the hoe in one hand and a musket in the other, to protect themselves from the incursions of the Indians. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated throughout the New England States. It is called "Thanksgiving Day." Service is kept in all the churches, and business of every kind suspended. Boston is the capital of the State of Massachusetts, the metropolis of New England, the literary emporium of the western world, "the City of the Pilgrims," "the City of Notions," the "Railroad City," "the old English City." As the stranger for the first time paces the narrow, crooked streets of Boston, the events of the Revolution crowd upon his mind. Here it was, that, in 1773, a number of citizens disguised themselves as Indians, boarded some British ships loaded with tea, and threw three hundred and forty-two chests of it into the sea, rather than pay the tax imposed on them by the British Government, which finally led to the Independence of America. Boston took the most important part in the struggle for Independence. It

is emphatically the birth-place of American freedom, and up to the present hour has taken the lead in all political and social reforms of any consequence. Boston is situated on a peninsula, at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay. It is about three miles in length, and one in breadth. Its surface is quite uneven, and rises into three eminences, from which originates the name Tremont, or Tri-Mountain, by which it was called by the first settlers. Its Indian name was *Shawmut*. It received its present name on the 7th September, 1630, in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who was an emigrant from Boston in England, and second minister of the first church. It was incorporated a city in 1822. The peninsula on which Old Boston, or Boston proper, is built, extends from Roxbury to Winnisimmet Ferry, a great part of which has been reclaimed from the sea. It is surrounded by the waters of Boston harbor on the east, and Charles river on the north and west. South Boston was taken from Dorchester in 1804. It is connected with Boston proper by two bridges. East Boston, a few years ago, was called "Noddle's Island." It is connected with Old Boston by a steamboat ferry, which starts from either side every five minutes.

Boston harbor is one of the most commodious and beautiful in the world, containing about seventy-five square miles, in which the whole British Navy might ride in safety, completely land-locked. The harbor is perfectly free from sand-bars. The most important part of the harbor is entered by a narrow pass, about three miles below the city and Navy Yard, and is protected by two strong forts, Independence and Warren. Boston harbor is bespangled with numerous beautiful islands. The soft materials of which these islands are composed are gradually yielding to the action of the sea; and where large herds of cattle were once pastured the ocean billow now rolls. Boston harbor is the reservoir of the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, Manatiquot, and other small rivers. Boston is the second commercial city in the Union, and fourth in population. The whole length of the harbor is lined with about two hundred docks and wharves, more than five miles in extent. Boston is called the "Athens of America." Her citizens are considered more of a literary people than any other community in the United States. There are over one huudred newspapers and magazines printed in the city, and about one hundred and forty charitable and literary societies.

In 1648, all the inhabitants assembled in one

church; now there are nearly one hundred. Some of the churches of Boston are splendid. The Methodist Episcopal Church on Hanover street, with its buttresses, battlements, turrets, and pinnacles, presents a grand and imposing appearance. It is built of freestone, in the Gothic style. The pews, pulpit, organ, and gallery fronts, are of black walnut, richly carved and ornamented. The spire is two hundred and twenty-six feet in height above the level of the ground. It formerly belonged to the Unitarians, and was purchased by the Methodists for $90,000, or £18,000 sterling. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, and Rev. Dr. Increase Mather, were connected with the first congregations of this church.

Every visitor of Boston feels a strong desire to visit the "Old South Church." It belongs to the Congregationalists, and stands at the corner of Washington and Milk streets, and was one of the places of meeting of the leaders of the Revolution.

"Here was delivered, in defiance of the threats of authority, and in presence of marshalled soldiery, Warren's fearless oration on the anniversary of the Massacre of the 5th of March, 1770. Here was repeatedly held the meetings of oppressed freemen, which called forth those peals of patriotic eloquence,

which aroused this whole country, and shook the British throne."

The Brattle Street Church, once Congregationalist, but now Unitarian, has a cannon ball embedded in the brick in front; the ball was fired by the American Army, stationed in Cambridge, on the night previous to the evacuation, March 17th, 1776.

Trinity Church, on Summer street, is the principal church belonging to the Episcopalians. It is a splendid Gothic edifice, of granite. The organ of this church is said to be one of the most costly in the country. The Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, preaches in this church. From this gentleman I have on all occasions received the greatest politeness and attention. The Bishop is an Englishman; he came to America, however, when very young. He has visited England once or twice since his elevation to the Episcopal Chair; he is personally acquainted with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Worcester, and other leading Prelates of the English Church. Mass was first celebrated in Boston, in an old French Church, Nov. 22, 1788.

The "Church of the Holy Cross," in Franklin street, is the principal one belonging to the Roman

Catholics in Boston; the present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, D. D., is a native of Boston.

There is but one Presbyterian Congregation at present in Boston, who occupy one of the public halls for worship.

The oldest church belonging to the Episcopalians, is Christ Church, on Salem street. It was built in 1723, and is the only church in New England with a chime of bells. It is built of brick, and has a steeple one hundred and seventy-five feet high, in which are eight bells, which peal forth some beautiful tunes every Sabbath. There are inscriptions on all the bells, three of which are the following: "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R., 1744." "Abel Rudball, of Gloucester, cast us all. Anno, 1744." "God preserve the Church of England. 1744." The present minister, the Rev. John Woart, A. M., has been the rector of this church for the last ten years. Mr. Woart is one of the most intimate friends I have in America.

Federal Street Church (Unitarian) is the church over which the celebrated Rev. Dr. Channing presided from 1803 to the time of his death, in 1842. This church was first formed by Irish Presbyterians,

in 1827. It adopted the Congregational order in 1786, and finally became Socinian, or Unitarian. The Unitarians, I believe, are the wealthiest people in Boston; at the same time they are amongst the most liberal in the support of all benevolent institutions in aid of the cause of humanity and religion.

Of the rich men of Boston in 1849, there were eight who were taxed for over half a million of property; seven for between $100,000 and $500,000; fourteen for between $300,000 and $400,000; twenty-five for between $200,000 and $300,000; and one hundred and twenty-five for between $100,000 and $200,000. The following are the names of those taxed for over half a million: Abbott Lawrence, $1,032,400; Robert G. Shaw, $829,400; David Sears, $752,600; Jonathan Philips, $688,000; Josiah Quincy, Jr., $619,000; John Wells, $616,000; Thomas Wigglesworth, $556,000; John Bryant, $549,700.

The population of Boston proper, according to the census of 1850, just taken, is as follows:

Native born,	75,459
Irish born,	52,960
Other Foreign,	10,359
Total,	138,778

There are 2,112 colored people. But including South and East Boston, Charlestown, Chelsea, Roxbury, and the neighboring towns of East, West, and Old Cambridge, Dorchester, Malden, Medford, Brighton and Brookline, which are component parts of Boston, and are as much associated with it as Westminster is with London, Magotty Cove with St. John's, Newfoundland, or Portland with St. John, New Brunswick, the population of Boston would be over 300,000. Boston is rapidly expanding itself into a great city ; and in the course of a few years probably will contain a population of over half a million. Places which a few years ago " told of the stirring of the ocean old," are now laid out in beautiful streets, lined with fine buildings. The City Authorities are now reclaiming, or rather making, a great quantity of land at the " Neck," leading from Boston to Roxbury. Two of the principal streets of Boston, Washington and Tremont, lead straight on from the city to the furthest extremity of Roxbury, a distance of about seven miles.

The whole number of alien passengers which arrived in Boston, for the quarter ending July 1, 1850, was 15,559. The total number of emigrants which arrived in the United States from April 1, 1848, to April 1, 1849, was 247,500.

The sacrifice is very great indeed in becoming expatriated from one's country. I cannot describe the painful emotions I felt, when for the last time I saw the shadowy outlines of my native land die away in the distance. A thousand fond recollections clustered around my heart, of home, and kindred; and friends, perhaps never to see again on earth. Thousands have been disappointed in coming to America. Many persons imagine that by coming to this country they will at once be placed in comfortable, if not affluent circumstances, without toil. This is a great mistake; every body must work here, and "go ahead;" their constant course must be — onward and upward.

The following important table exhibits at a single view the number of emigrants from the British Islands, in the last eleven years, and the chief places of their destination.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australia Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,785	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,387	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,091	6,590	299,498
Total,	441,034	945,656	142,623	27,680	1,553,993

A large number of British emigrants are brought to this country by funds gratuitously provided by relatives already in the United States. A writer in the London Chronicle, July 15th, after learning the amount of bills negotiated in this way by five houses in Liverpool, estimates that the sum of one million sterling, or nearly $5,000,000, is thus sent over every year.

The number of paupers in the State of Massachusetts in 1849 was 24,892. Of this number 9,128 were from England and Ireland; the cost of supporting which amounted to $441,675, or upwards of £88,000. The value of labor performed by paupers in Alms House, $17,000, or about £3,500.

It is estimated that there are 200,000 Canadians residing in the United States. Boston is the healthiest city in the Union, standing higher in this respect than all the larger cities. The weekly mortality of Boston is from 60 to 80 deaths. According to a table kept in the City Registrar's office in Boston, the Americans present a much higher standard of longevity than do the foreigners; and foreign children's diseases also prove much more extensively fatal than do those of the children of natives.

Diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid, typhus, and other

fevers prevail very extensively. More die of consumption, however, than of any other disease. Three things operate very powerfully against the health of the American people: — First, *close stoves;* air-tight stoves are every where, in the kitchen, the parlor, the chamber, the counting-room, and the workshop. Secondly, the constantly eating *sweetmeats and confectionary*, morning, noon and night; thus the digestive organs are constantly kept in action, when they should be at rest; and thirdly, *fast eating*, the wearing of *thin boots and shoes*, and the want of exercise *by walking*. No one will think of walking half a mile while he is able to pay for a cab.

Boston is the capital of the State of Massachusetts. The State contains 7,250 square miles; 321 cities and towns; and has a population of 973,715. It sends ten members to Congress. The number of State Senators (which correspond to the Council in the British colonies) is 40, and the number of State Representatives (corresponding to the House of Assembly) is 356. The present Governor of Massachusetts His Excellency George N. Briggs, LL. D.; belongs to the Baptist denomination. Lieutenant Governor, His Honor John Reed, LL. D. The Governor receives a salary of $2,500 per annum, or

£500 sterling. Boston has railroads branching off in almost every direction, thus connecting it with the remotest parts of the country. It is the great depot for all the manufactures of the New England States; all contributing thus to make it a city of great commerce. The following is the number of vessels arriving at the port of Boston for the past six years: —

Year.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Duties on Foreign Merchandise.
1844	2,174	5,009	$5,956,962
1845	2,305		5,259,441
1846	2,090		4,780,186
1847	2,740	7,004	5,448,361
1848	3,009		4,908,927
1849	3,111		5,031,994

Besides the above, a great number of vessels are employed in the fisheries, wood carrying, &c. It is computed that altogether over 12,000 vessels annually enter the port of Boston. In arrivals from foreign ports in 1844, New York excelled Boston by only thirty-four vessels.

The following are a few of the principal articles of import during the undermentioned years: —

Year.	Bales of Cotton.	Hhds of Molasses.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Corn.
1843	151,090	61,774	610,964	1,540,306
1844	175,529	77,426	686,586	1,960,663
1847	197,824	82,219	1,036,783	2,601,424

The exports were : —

Year.	Bbls of Flour.	Bales of Cotton.
1843	94,675	1,876
1844	107,862	6,000

The value of the domestics exported (principally cotton goods) in 1844, amounted to $1,234,458.

In 1847, 518,800 barrels flour came into Boston by the Western Railroad. In 1845, the freight of a barrel of flour from Albany to Boston, 200 miles, was 25 cents; from Buffalo to Boston, 521 miles, 85 cents; from Detroit, 848 miles, 105 cents; and from Chicago to the same place, 1,563 miles, 125 cents. The average price of flour in Boston for the previous ten years, up to 1844, was $6,80. The British reader will bear in mind that 100 cents make a dollar, and five dollars make one pound sterling.

The following is an extract from the inaugural address of Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston in 1846 :

" A few years ago Boston had no facilities for communicating with the interior; and when the West and the North began to develop their vast resources, and to become at once the consumers of our manufactures and the producers of our food, our easiest communication with them was through our sister cities. To them our manufactured articles went; to them our

merchants resorted; our city was shut out from the advantages of the fertilizing tide that was flowing between the Old World and the New, and we were almost stationary while other cities progressed. But the railroad has changed all this, and given us a new facility for the transaction of our old business; has created and developed new and incalculable resources, and given, perhaps, a greater impulse to our city than to any other in the world. Five years ago, Boston had comparatively no back country; now, nine hundred miles of New England railroads centre here, and as many more within New England are in the process of construction. These render Boston emphatically her capital. Considered in this light alone, the position of Boston is one of present power, with a certainty of rapid advancement. But her connections already stretch far beyond New England. She is on the high road between Europe and the West; and that vast country has become tributary to her increase. The car that leaves our city this morning may deposit its merchandise in thirty-six hours on the shores of Lake Erie, five hundred miles from the place of its departure; from thence, inland seas, navigable by vessels of the largest class, stretch away for hundreds of miles along shores fertile for agricul-

ture, or rich in minerals. Canals already connect these lakes with the valley of the Mississippi, and with the navigable waters of her tributaries, which, extending twenty thousand miles, communicate with forty thousand miles of shores unrivalled in fertility. But more rapid modes of communication will this year be opened. The railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, built by the aid of the citizens of Boston, will bring the Ohio within a journey of three days; enabling the traveller to reach Boston from Cincinnati in twelve hours less time than he can Baltimore, although the latter place is three hundred miles the nearest.

"But these are but a small part of the railways that are to increase the prosperity of Boston. There are already in process of construction roads stretching towards Montreal, Burlington, Ogdensburg; roads branching from Albany will reach Kingston, and extend thence through Canada West; others running from Buffalo to Detroit on both sides of Lake Erie, will ere long reach the upper sources of the Mississippi; and the child is now born who will see them terminate at the Pacific. The time may come when the expectation that led Columbus to seek a passage to India from Europe by proceeding west, will be

realized, and the direct communication between those points may pass through the city of Boston."

There are in the city of Boston twenty-seven banks, with a capital of $19,280,000, and out of Boston ninety-two banks, with a capital of $7,320,000; making a total of one hundred and nineteen banks for the State of Massachusetts, besides which there are forty-two institutions for savings in the State.

The officers of the city of Boston are a Mayor, eight Aldermen, forty-eight Common Council-men, twelve Overseers of the Poor, and twenty-four School Committee-men. They are chosen annually.

The Mayor and Aldermen are elected. The Mayor only receives pay. The Common Council are elected by the wards, but receive no pay. The two branches of the city Government usually act separately. In their collective capacity they are called the City Council, who appoint the city officers, and fix their compensation, &c.

The following is the number of Courts held in Boston: —

Circuit Court of the United States. This Court is holden at Boston twice a year.

District Court of the United States. This Court is holden at Boston four times a year.

Supreme Court of Massachusetts, for the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket. Law Term, in Boston, in March. Nisi Prius Term, in Boston, in September. Adjourned Nisi Prius Terms of the Supreme Court in other counties are frequently holden in Boston.

Court of Common Pleas. A term of this Court is holden in Boston quarterly.

Municipal Court. This Court is holden every month, for the trial of criminal actions, for the city of Boston. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas preside alternately.

The Police Court of the City, for the trial of criminal cases, is a court of similar, but inferior, jurisdiction to the Municipal Court. It sits daily. Three Justices preside alternately in this Court. There is no jury. An appeal lies to the Municipal Court.

Justices' Court. This is a Court for the trial of civil suits, under twenty dollars. The Justices who preside in the Police Court alternately preside here. There is no jury. An appeal lies to the Court of Common Pleas. This Court sits twice a week. It is a Court of Record, and much of the minor business of the city is transacted here.

The Probate Court is holden at the Probate Office once a month.

All the above-mentioned Courts, excepting the Probate Court, are holden in the Court House, a spacious and elegant granite building in Court street.

The Supreme Court of the United States is held in Washington, and has but one session annually. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, who reside in different States. The Chief Justice, the Hon. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, receives a salary of $5,000 per annum, and the Associate Judges $4,500 each.

The United States are also divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the State or district in which the Court sits. The United States are also divided into forty-three districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-five judges.

The educational institutions of Massachusetts are not surpassed by those of any other country in the world. There are now in Boston 197 schools with 20,000 pupils in attendance. These schools are sustained at the public charge. The following sums were paid from the City Treasury in support of these

schools during the past year, (1849.) For instruction the sum of $176,930; for repairs, fuel, and other expenses of school-houses, $57,695; for new school-houses, $99,489; making a total of $334,114. There are about 2,000 children attending private schools not educated at the public expense.

Manufactures of almost every description are carried on at Boston; the whole in 1845 amounted to $10,-648,153.

The Mayor, in his inaugural address in 1850, says: "The city debt, exclusive of that contracted for water, (which is $4,540,000,) amounted on the 31st day of December to $1,623,863. It is estimated by the Auditor that the debt, even if no anticipated expenditure shall be authorized, will amount at the close of the financial year (30th April) to the sum of $1,726,-803. To meet this sum we have bonds and mortgages, $242,000; balance to credit of Committee on Reduction of Debt, $28,000; City Wharf, valued at $600,-000; all amounting to $770,000: besides the Market, (yielding over $30,000 per annum,) many other public buildings, the Public Garden, and nearly ten millions of feet of upland and flats in the 11th and 12th wards. The specific appropriations for the current financial year were $1,415,600. The Auditor

estimates that the total amount of expenditures for the year will not be less than $1,729,300. The increase is caused mainly by appropriations; — for filling up the flats, (of which I have already spoken) $100,000; for carrying on construction of new jail, $123,000; and for additional paving, $70,000. The city tax assessed for the year was $1,174,715."

According to law no liquors are allowed to be retailed in the State of Massachusetts. Yet we find Boston well supplied with oyster saloons and bar-rooms, where a great quantity of liquors of every description are vended; probably a greater quantity of spirits is sold in this way than if they had to pay for licenses. I do not remember, however, to have seen but one or two drunken men during the three months which I remained at Boston.

The city is well supplied with Temperance Societies. There are 42 Divisions of the "Sons of Temperance," with 3,000 members; besides which there are ten or a dozen other Temperance Societies. I heard Gov. Briggs deliver an address at a meeting of the "Cadets of Temperance" in the Samaritan Hall. I also heard Mr. Gough lecture at the Tremont Temple, who is said to be one of the most popular lecturers on temperance in the country. The lecture

was good, but did not come up to my expectation. Father Mathew is now visiting the South.

The Rev. Paul Denton, a Methodist minister in Texas, lately advertised a barbacue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out: "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbacue, but better liquor. Where's the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet; "there is the liquor which God the eternal brews for all his children.

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain

murmurs and the rills sing; and high up in the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder-storms crash, and away far out on the wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big wave rolls the chorus, sweeping the march of God — there He brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water. And every where it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice-gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower, folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is in the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checked over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful — that blessed life-water! no poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrinking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal

despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

A shout like the roar of a tempest, answered "No!"

It is estimated that the annual cost of intemperance is, in France, $260,000,000; in Great Britain, $195,000,000; in Sweden, $65,000,000; and in the United States, $40,000,000; besides the cost of prisons, police, asylums, work-houses, &c., which is in a great measure attributable to intoxicating drinks.

A great quantity of wine is now manufactured in the United States. Several cargoes, I believe, have been shipped from New York to Europe. In Cincinnati, the capital of the State of Ohio, the "Queen City of the West," grapes are cultivated to a great extent. Within twenty miles of the city there are 743 *acres of vineyard culture.* The average produce per acre in 1848, (a good season,) was 300 gallons. In 1849, (the worst year ever known,) it was 100 gallons. New Catawba wine, at the press, brings 75 cents a gallon. When ready for sale, it is sold at $1,25 per gallon. The product of the Catawba per acre is considerably more than that of the wine grape in France. The following is a calculation of the cost and profit of a vineyard on the Ohio river:—

Cost of a vineyard per acre, say $250; interest per annum,	$15,00
Cost of attending, per acre,	60,00
Cost of making the wine,	25,00
Probable average annual product, 200 gallons, at $1,00 per gallon,	200,00
Supposed profit per acre,	$100,00

Considerable quantities of the wild grape of Massachusetts are being manufactured into wine. A farmer of Princeton a few days ago informed me that he made 65 barrels of wine during the past year. The number of distilleries at present in Massachusetts is 43.

The following are the principal distilleries and breweries of New York.

Messrs. Gogswell, Crane & Co. have an immense distillery situated in Williamsburgh. The various buildings occupy seventy-five lots of ground in all, valued at 150,000. At this extensive distillery, there are manufactured vast quantities of saleratus, whiskey, alcohol, New England rum, and domestic liquors of all kinds, and the work is done with steam-power, by three engines, from ten to nineteen horse-power, and

a number of boilers. The above firm gives constant employment to upwards of seventy-five men, and the following materials are consumed annually at their factory : — 300,000 bushels of grain ; 7,500 hhds. of molasses ; and 5,000 tons of Lackawana coal. The establishment has been in operation ten years.

Messrs. Nathan C. Ely & Co. have a very extensive distillery at Williamsburgh. The buildings (constructed of brick) cover twelve entire lots of ground, and cost $30,000. They have two steam engines, of fifteen horse-power, also two large boilers. With this steam power a vast quantity of saleratus, N. E. rum, and other kinds of domestic liquors for exporting and this market, are manufactured. Messrs. Ely & Co. consume annually, 7,000 hogsheads of molasses ; 800,000 gallons of whiskey, and 2,000 tons of coal. They have been in operation about eighteen years, and at present give employment to some forty men in the various departments of their establishment.

Messrs. H. Havens & Son have a large distillery, where they manufacture great quantities of rum, gin, brandy, alcohol, pure spirits and saleratus. The buildings cover five lots of ground, and the establishment has been in operation over thirty years ; and with their apparatus the distillery is capable of manufac-

turing 20 hogsheads of liquor per day, and 200 casks of saleratus per month.

Miles' Brewery. — This Brewery, owned and conducted by Messrs. W. B. & J. Miles, occupies five lots of ground. It has been in operation for the past 27 years. When first started it was a very small establishment, the building was about 20 by 30 feet; but now it is one of the largest in the city.

The article of pale and amber ale manufactured here, is very choice, and brings from $5 to $8 per cask; and even at these rates, notwithstanding the immense quantity of the article manufactured, being generally about 10,000 or 11,000 casks yearly, their houses of storage are seldom burdened.

At this brewery is made a quality of ale equal to any brewed in England or Scotland, and the bottling of this article is an important part of the business.

In order to manufacture a sufficient quantity of ale to supply their customers, Messrs. W. B. & J. Miles have now in course of erection an additional building in the rear of those they now occupy. The building will be of brick, six stories in height, and 50 feet long by 34 wide. All of the building will be used for brewing purposes, except the two upper stories, which are intended for public halls.

The Empire Brewery, belonging to Messrs. Nash & Beadleston, covers about twelve lots, and has been established since 1845. They employ 20 hands, and use a steam engine of six horse-power. Beer and amber ale are the articles manufactured.

Messrs. Pernie & Co.'s Brewery. The building is large. They have been in operation but one year, and during that time upwards of 7000 barrels of pale and amber ale have been manufactured by them. This brewery is one of the best regulated and constructed of any in the city. The machinery is all driven by one engine of six horse-power. The number of men employed here, on an average, is about forty.

Adjoining the above extensive establishment is a large rectifying distillery, owned and conducted by Messrs. P. B. & H. Pernie, who rectify all kinds of liquors and cordials, and occupy several buildings in the rear for the storage of the same. This establishment has been in successful operation for nearly forty years.

Messrs. Rogers & Crane are large manufacturers of alcohol, (various proofs) and all kinds of domestic liquors, and are also extensively engaged in rectifying domestic whiskey. Their establishment, consisting of

various sized buildings, covers eight lots of ground, and cost upwards of $50,000. The factory has been in operation nearly a quarter of a century, during which time it was in the hands of James Waterbury & Co. for about twelve years, and since then Messrs. Rogers & Crane have been the proprietors. The above firm give constant employment to a large number of men, and transact a vast amount of business annually.

Messrs. Johnson & Lazarus are extensively engaged in rectifying whiskey and converting it into domestic liquors. Besides a large amount of charcoal, 300 tons of Lackawana coal are used during the year.

The distillery of Blair, Bates & Co., which has been about two years established, consumes 600 bushels of grain per day, employs 20 hands, and uses a steam engine of 20 horse-power.

The rectifying distillery of Messrs. Hunter & Manley covers five lots of ground, and employs twelve men. They have a steam engine of six horse-power in operation. It has been established about ten years.

The distillery of Swede, Schenck & Co. is one of the largest on Long Island, and together with the rectifying department and lofty grain stores, covers about

40 lots. It has been established about 25 years, and employs on an average between 40 and 45 men. The machinery is driven by a steam engine of 50 horse-power. The quantity of grain consumed each day is 1200 bushels, and about 2,800 tons of coal are used during the year. The value of the whole property is estimated at $100,000. This firm are also engaged in the manufacture of N. E. rum and saleratus.

IN BROOKLYN.

The rectifying distillery of Bach, Sons & Co. covers six lots. It was established in the year 1811, nearly 40 years ago. They employ about a dozen men. The business is entirely confined to the rectifying of alcohol, Cologne spirit, gin, brandy, and pure rye whiskey. About 3,600 gallons of spirit undergoes this operation per day. A small steam engine of six horse-power is used in the establishment, for the purpose of pulverizing charcoal, 1,800 bushels of which are consumed during the year; also, for pumping whiskey and other purposes.

In Wallabout a new grain distillery has just been established by Messrs. Tower & Dingleburgh, and though only a short time in operation, does a large amount of business. They employ about sixteen men,

and consume 600 bushels of grain per day. Their machinery is worked by an engine of forty horse-power.

In Skillman Street, near Flushing Avenue, East Brooklyn, are two distilleries adjoining each other, one belonging to Charles Wilson, and the other to J. J. Wood & Co. Mr. Wilson's establishment has been in operation about 17 years, and, together with the stables attached, in which are stalls for 800 cows, occupies the whole block from Franklin to Skillman streets. It employs from sixteen to eighteen hands, and consumes 800 bushels of grain per day. A steam engine of 20 horse-power drives the machinery.

The distillery of Messrs. Wood & Co. is on the same scale as the preceding one; they consume about 100 bushels of grain per day. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, of brick. The whiskey they manufacture is principally used for burning fluid, after undergoing the necessary processes in the establishment.

At the corner of Jay and Pearl streets a new brewery has been recently established by Mr. Johnson, who for the last 31 years has been engaged in the business in this city. Eight men are employed, and a small steam engine is in use for washing the grain.

At present they consume at the rate of 20,000 bushels of grain per season in the manufacture of beer.

The distillery of Manley & Embury, at the corner of Tillary and Gold streets, covers an extensive area of ground. It has been established about seventeen years, and employs fifty men. The machinery is driven by a large steam engine of fifty horse-power, which is supplied by several boilers. About three thousand gallons of whiskey are made each day.

The principal public buildings of Boston are: —

The State House, which is situated on Beacon street, fronting the Common. Its length is one hundred and seventy-three feet, breadth sixty-one feet. It was commenced in 1795, and finished in 1798. It cost $133,333. In the month of May I paid a visit to the top of the State House, accompanied by my friend Emmett from Newfoundland, the view from which is exceedingly interesting and beautiful. It is a splendid panorama, embracing a circumference of sixty or seventy miles. Immediately beneath the spectator is the city, with its numerous spires and crooked streets. On the east appears the ocean, covered with ships in all directions; and in every other direction appears hill and dale, farms and villas, towns and cities, the whole presenting one of the grandest pictures of na-

ture and art that can well be imagined. The first time I visited the State House, I heard the Hon. Amasa Walker (to whom I had been introduced by my friend Elihu Burritt) deliver an eloquent and telling speech in the Senate, in condemnation of the Hon. Daniel Webster's speech delivered in Congress on the slavery question.

The Custom House is located on India street, between two of the principal wharves. It is in the form of a cross, built of granite, and cost upwards of a million dollars. It is one of the most beautiful and substantial buildings in the United States.

Faneuil Hall Market, or, as it is generally called, "Quincy Market," is one of the finest in the United States. It is built of hewn granite. It was commenced in 1824, and finished in 1827, while Hon. Josiah Quincy was at the head of the city government. It is nearly 600 feet in length, and 50 feet wide. The ground floor is divided into 129 stalls, each furnished with beautiful polished white marble slabs. The centre part of the building is 77 feet high, capped with a beautiful dome. In the second story is "Quincy Hall." The land upon which this building stands was reclaimed from the sea. The entire cost of the building was over one million dollars. The market yields over $30,000 per annum.

A short distance from the Market is Faneuil Hall. It was built in 1740, by Peter Faneuil, a citizen of Boston, and presented to the city. It is three stories high. The lower story is used as shops; the second story is the Hall, which is seventy-six feet square, twenty-eight feet high, and has deep galleries on three sides. It will hold upwards of 5,000 persons. Its walls are ornamented with paintings of patriots, warriors and statesmen. The third story contains the armories of the different military companies of the city. It is renowned in the history of Massachusetts as the place where the fathers of the Revolution used to meet. It is called the "Cradle of Liberty." During the past autumn a "Mechanics' Fair" was held in Faneuil and Quincy Halls, consisting of a rare exhibition of the mechanical genius of this country. A unique bridge was thrown across the street from one hall to the other. This bridge has received the unqualified praise of the Bostonians, for strength, novelty and elegance. The inventor of this novel bridge, Mr. Lanergan, is a native of Port-aux-Swax, on the western coast of Newfoundland; he was my fellow passenger from Halifax to Boston on his way from St. John's, Newfoundland, and is one of the most interesting and intelligent persons I ever

travelled with. Mr. Lanergan is a Pyrotechnist, and made the fireworks which were to have been exhibited on Boston common on the 4th of July, but were delayed in consequence of rain to a later period. The fireworks were quite a grand display for design, color and brilliancy.

The Boston Museum is situated on Tremont street. It is an immense granite building, in the Venetian style of Architecture. It was erected in 1846 at a cost of upwards of $200,000. The collection comprises nearly half a million objects of interest, embracing almost every variety of birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, insects, shells, minerals and fossils, an extensive gallery of costly paintings, engravings and statuary, together with a great variety of curious specimens of nature and art from all parts of the world. Its usefulness as a Museum is in a great measure destroyed, owing to the rear of the building being occupied as a theatre; a theatrical performance is considered part of the exhibition at the Museum. The charge for visiting the Museum is twenty-five cents, including the theatre.

The Athenæum is a large and beautiful sandstone building on Beacon street; it contains a library of

BOSTON MUSEUM.

nearly 40,000 volumes, beside pictures and statuary to the value of about $50,000.

The Merchants' Exchange, which was erected in 1841, is a magnificent structure, built of granite and brick, and laid with hydraulic cement. "Its front on State street is seventy-six feet; its height, seventy feet; its depth to Lindall street, two hundred and fifty feet; covering thirteen thousand feet of land. The front is entirely of Quincy granite, with four pilasters and two antes, being forty-five feet in height, weighing on the average fifty-five tons each. Upwards of one million six hundred thousand bricks have been used. The roof is constructed of wrought iron, and covered with galvanized sheet iron; and all the principal staircases are of iron and stone, and of course fire-proof. The front is occupied by banks, insurance offices, and places of business; the rear is an hotel; the basement is occupied by bath rooms, and the top as a telegraph station.

"The great centre hall is the Merchants' Exchange and reading room. Its dimensions, fifty-eight by eighty feet, having eighteen columns, twenty feet in length, in imitation of Sienna marble, with Corinthian capitals. The most finished and highly ornamented work in the structure, is the enamelled skylight of

colored glass, in the centre of the dome of the great hall; and a more splendid crown to the noble edifice cannot be imagined, for it seems to be composed of every brilliant that the richest fancy could conceive. The centre of the basement story is occupied by the Post Office, and is thirty-six by ninety-nine feet. It has entrances from State, Congress and Lindall streets, through a spacious lobby of twenty by eighty feet. This story has a vaulted ceiling, which supports the principal floor, and is entirely fire-proof, the windows being provided with wrought iron shutters of superior construction. The total cost of the building, exclusive of land, was $175,000."

Boston is well supplied with large and elegant hotels. Amongst the principal are the Revere House, Tremont House, Adams House, and United States Hotel, each containing from 150 to about 400 rooms. Frequently in front of these hotels are to be seen a line of boarders, sitting in the true Yankee fashion, with their legs thrown either across the arms of the chair upon which they sit, or the back of another chair, puffing a cigar. At the Marlboro' Hotel for the first time I saw the celebrated and world-renowned American philanthropist, Elihu Burritt, Esq., A. M., who from that hour became my most intimate and

REVERE HOUSE

best friend. I also saw Frederika Bremer, whose reputation is so well known as a distinguished writer.

In front of the State House is the Common, a delightful promenade, containing about seventy-five acres of land, beautifully laid out in walks intersecting each other in every direction, and shaded with upwards of one thousand trees, consisting of maple, ash, lime, horn-beam, button-wood, English and American elm, with a jingo, (a native of Java;) the whole of which is enclosed with an iron paling, one mile two hundred and seventeen yards in length. About the centre of the Common is a small pond which contains two fountains, capable of throwing the water into a variety of fantastic shapes to the height of about one hundred feet. Near this spot stands a majestic elm, which has withstood the storms of more than a hundred winters. Its branches spread more than eighty feet, (which are now supported by iron braces) it is sixty-five feet high, and its girth near the ground nearly twenty-two feet.

Charlestown is connected with Boston by a bridge six thousand one hundred and ninety feet in length, which cost upwards of $76,000. The first time I visited Charlestown, I spent the day going through the Navy Yard, and visiting the Bunker Hill Monu-

ment. The Navy Yard is about one mile long, and contains one hundred acres. On the side nearest the town, the Yard is enclosed by a stone wall sixteen feet high, and on the water side a wall extends the whole length of the Yard, embracing several wharves and a dry dock. This dock was commenced in 1827, and opened for the reception of vessels in 1833. It is constructed entirely of beautifully hewn granite, and will contain a ship of the largest class; it is three hundred and forty-one feet long, eighty feet wide, and thirty deep, and cost about 675,000 dollars. In this Yard is a rope-walk, built of granite, which is said to be the longest and most perfect in the world. It is one thousand three hundred and fifty feet in length. All the cordage used in the United States Navy is manufactured here by machinery. In this Yard are two line-of-battle ships, the Virginia and Vermont, on the stocks, the former of which was built during the last war. Within the yard are ship-houses, various machine shops, carpenters' shops, stores, dwelling-houses for the officers, and marine barracks. In the engine-house are the pumps for pumping out the dry dock; these pumps are so capacious that twelve hogsheads of water are said to be thrown off at one stroke, and the time occupied in pumping out the dock is about six hours.

The Bunker Hill Monument is two hundred and twenty-one feet high. The hill on which the monument stands is called Breed's Hill; the hill a little beyond is Bunker Hill. Orders were given to fortify Bunker Hill, but Breed's Hill was fortified, and the battle fought thereon the 17th of June, 1775. The redoubts and entrenchments which sheltered the men of that sanguinary conflict are now levelled with the dust. On that bloody day four hundred and forty-nine Americans, and one thousand and fifty-five British soldiers, were slain. The town was burnt by the British on the same day.

The monument is composed of granite, and has been erected to point out the spot where was fought the most memorable battle during the whole struggle for independence. The corner stone of this obelisk was laid on the 17th of June, 1825, by the illustrious Frenchman La Fayette; for want of funds, however, the building was not completed till 1842. On the 17th of June, 1843, a celebration in honor of its completion was held, upon which occasion the President of the United States (John Tyler) and all his Cabinet were present. The Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an address to the great assemblage. The following is the inscription upon the two guns in the

top of the monument — the "Hancock" and "Adams":—

Sacred to Liberty.
This is one of four cannons which constituted
The whole train of field Artillery
Possessed by the British Colonies of
North America,
At the commencement of the
War,
On the 19th of April, 1775.
This cannon
And its fellow,
Belonging to a number of Citizens of
Boston,
Were used in many engagements
During the War.
The other two, the property of the
Government of Massachusetts,
Were taken by the enemy.

By order of the United States,
In Congress assembled,
May 19th, 1788.

"Let that be," said Elihu Burritt, pointing to the monument, "the grave-stone of all American war."

The town of Charlestown and Charles river are so called in honor of Charles I., the reigning sovereign of England at the time of its settlement. According

to the census of 1850, it contains a population of fifteen thousand eight hundred. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures.

At Charlestown, a large business is done in the ice trade, which first commenced at this place in 1803. Cargoes of this export are sent to the Southern States, the West Indies, South America, and to England and the East Indies. In 1850, the exports amounted to 55,000 tons; the value of the ice exported from the United States in 1849 was $95,000. About 15,000 tons of ice are annually used in Boston and its vicinity. This ice is brought to Charlestown by railroad, from ponds at Cambridge, Watertown, and Lexington, towns in the vicinity of Boston. At Watertown, large brick buildings are erected near the pond for storing the ice. The ice is cut and taken from the pond by machinery; three hundred horses, and a greater number of men, are employed about it. A great quantity of ice is also exported from Salem, where it is brought from Wenham, a town which formerly formed part of Salem. The following is a short account of the manner of cutting and preserving the ice at this place for exportation: —

"The ice-house is built of wood, with double walls

all around, the space between which is filled with saw-dust, thus interposing a medium that is a non-conductor of heat between the ice and the external air; the consequence of which is, that the ice is entirely unaffected by any condition or temperature of the external atmosphere, and can be preserved without waste for any indefinite time.

"The machinery employed for cutting the ice is very curious, and is worked by men and horses, in the following manner: From the time when the ice first forms, it is carefully kept free from snow until it is thick enough to cut; that process commences when the ice is a foot thick. A surface of some two acres is then selected, which, at that thickness, will furnish about two thousand tons; and a straight line is drawn through its centre from side to side each way. A small hand-plough is pushed along one of those lines, until the groove is about three inches deep, and a quarter of an inch in width, when the 'marker' is introduced. This instrument is drawn by two horses, and makes two new grooves, parallel with the first, from twenty to forty inches apart, the gauge remaining in the original groove. The marker is then shifted to the outside groove, and makes two more. Having drawn these lines over the whole surface in

one direction, the same process is repeated in a transverse direction, marking all the ice out into squares. In the mean time, the 'plough,' drawn by a single horse, is following in these grooves, cutting the ice to a depth of six inches. One entire range of blocks is then sawn out, and the remainder are split off toward the opening thus made with an iron bar. The bar is shaped like a spade, and of a wedge-like form. When it is dropped into the groove the block splits off, a very slight blow being sufficient to produce that effect, especially in very cold weather. The labor of 'splitting' is light or otherwise, according to the temperature of the atmosphere. 'Platforms,' or low tables of frame-work, are placed near the opening made in the ice, with iron slides extending into the water, and a man stands on each side of this slide, armed with an ice-hook. With this hook the ice is caught, and by a sudden jerk thrown up the slide on to the platform. In a cold day every thing is speedily covered with ice, by the freezing of the water on the platforms, slides, &c.; and the enormous blocks of ice, weighing, some of them, more than three hundred pounds, are hurled along these slippery surfaces as if they were without weight. Forty men and twelve horses will cut and stow away four hundred tons

a day; in favorable weather, one hundred men are sometimes employed at once. When a thaw or a fall of rain occurs, it entirely unfits the ice for market, by rendering it opaque and porous; and occasionally snow is immediately followed by rain, and that again by frost, forming snow-ice, which is valueless, and must be removed by the 'plane.' The operation of planing is similar to that of cutting.

"In addition to filling their ice-houses at the lake and in the large towns, the company fill a large number of private ice-houses during the winter, all the ice for these purposes being transported by railway. It will easily be believed that the expense of providing tools, building houses, furnishing labor, and constructing and keeping up the railway is very great; but the traffic is so extensive, and the management of the trade so good, that the ice can be furnished at a very trifling expense."

At South Boston, for the first time, I saw my friend and talented countryman, the Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, A. M., Rector of St. Matthew's Church; he is one of the most eminent ministers belonging to the Episcopal Church in America. Mr. Clinch is at present engaged in writing on the origin of languages, a work involving immense labor and research. One of the

most interesting institutions I ever visited was the Institution for the Blind, at South Boston. On the elevation where this building stands, Gen. Washington stationed his troops immediately preceding the evacuation of Boston by the British; some of the fortifications are still seen near the asylum. I was quite delighted by what I saw and heard at this institution. It was truly astonishing to see and hear girls and boys, perfectly blind, reading, writing, cyphering, playing musical instruments, and accurately describing the most wonderful discoveries of science. In this institution I saw Laura Bridgman, who is *deaf*, *dumb* and *blind*. Her sensibilities were deeply moved when the account of the Irish famine in 1847 was communicated to her — she set to work immediately, and plied her fingers night and day, until she finished a piece of beautiful embroidery, which was sold for a barrel of flour, and that barrel of flour was shipped on board the "Jamestown," to assist the famishing Irish in 1847.

"She was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, Dec. 21st, 1829, and is described as having been a sprightly and pretty child; but during her infancy she was deprived by a violent stroke of disease at once of sight and hearing; nor was it until four years of age

that her bodily health seemed restored, so that she was able to enter upon her apprenticeship of life and the world. She grew up in the simple mountain home where she was born, until she was nearly eight years old, when her case reached the ears of Dr. Howe, the director of the institution for the blind, in Boston, who immediately hastened to Hanover to see her. He found her with a well-formed figure, a strongly marked nervous-sanguine temperament, a well shaped head, and with the whole system in healthy action. Her parents were easily induced to consent to her coming to Boston, because she was growing unmanageable, and because they could not make her understand their wishes or her duties; and in 1837 they brought her to the institution. It was ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt that she could not see a ray of light, could not hear the least sound, and never exercised her sense of smell, if she had any. No instruction had been given her, nor had anybody conceived the practicability of penetrating within the dark cell which enclosed her mind, for there was no case upon the records of history where the attempt had been successful; but on the contrary, the vain case of Julia Bruce, at the institution of the deaf and dumb, in Hartford, seemed to make it hope-

less. It is impossible, in our brief space, to describe the humane and persevering care, inspired by the highest genius, which has since presided over her education, and gradually opened to her mind, through her solitary sense of touch, the light of knowledge. She has been taught the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes, and now converses by these signs with wonderful rapidity. She receives the communications of others on the palm of her hand, while her own words seem to fly from the points of her fingers like electrical sparks. She now reads with fluency the books printed in the raised character for the blind, and writes with ease."

The following is an extract from the last report of Dr. Howe: —

PROGRESS OF LAURA BRIDGMAN.

"Her progress has been a curious and an interesting spectacle. She has come into human society with a sort of triumphal march; her course has been a perpetual ovation. Thousands have been watching her with eager eyes, and applauding each successful step, while she, all unconscious of their gaze, holding on to the slender thread, and feeling her way along, has advanced with faith and courage towards those

who awaited her with trembling hope. Nothing shows more than her case the importance which, despite their useless waste of human life and human capacity, men really attach to a human soul. They owe to her something for furnishing an opportunity of showing how much of goodness there is in them; for surely the way in which she has been regarded is creditable to humanity. Perhaps there are not three living women whose names are more widely known than her's; and there is not one who has excited so much sympathy and interest. There are thousands of women in the world who are striving to attract its notice and gain its admiration,—some by the natural magic of beauty and grace, some by the high nobility of talent, some by the lower nobility of rank and title, some by the vulgar show of wealth; but none of them has done it so effectually as this poor blind, deaf, and dumb girl, by the silent show of her misfortunes, and her successful efforts to surmount them.

"The treatment she has received shows something of human progress, too; for the time was when a child, bereaved of senses, as she is, would have been regarded as a monster, and treated as a burden and a curse, even among the most civilized people of the world; she would, perhaps, have been thrown into the river,

or exposed upon the mountain to wild beasts. But now there are millions of people by whom it is recognized as a duty and esteemed as a privilege to protect and cherish her, or any one in the like situation.

"There is something, perhaps, in the rarity of such cases of manifold bereavement — something in the fact that she is the first person who ever came out of such a dark and silent prison to tell us plainly of its condition — something of pride in the proof which she gives of the native power of the human soul; but still, bating all this, the amount of tender sympathy in her misfortunes, and of the real attempt to lighten them, which has been shown by thousands of sensitive hearts, is most gratifying to reflect upon.

"LAURA'S PRESENT STATE.

"At the period when the last mention was made of her in our Annual Report, she had gained a sufficient knowledge of language to converse freely by means of the finger alphabet, on all topics which would be understood by girls generally of twelve years old. She had begun to come into relation with a variety of persons; with the teachers and pupils in the school for the blind, all of whom could converse rapidly and easy with her. She had become intimate with several

instructed deaf mutes, and had formed quite an extensive circle of acquaintance, with ladies for the most part, who had taken pains to learn the manual alphabet, and with whom she was very fond of talking.

"These influences were found to be favorable to the development of her character, and she was left to them. I thought it better to pursue this course than keep her as strictly under the influence of her teacher's mind as she had been in the early period of her instruction. She needed, however, and has continued to have, special instruction. Miss Sarah White has continued to give all her time and attention to her education. She has been to her a constant companion, friend, teacher and exemplar. She has devoted herself to Laura for years, by day and by night, in health and in sickness, in joy and in sorrow, with zeal, patience, and discretion, and has had a wholesome influence upon her mind, heart and character.

"I can claim no other credit for the improvement which Laura has made in latter years than that of securing for her such a teacher. If she is shortcoming of any natural qualification for the task which she undertook at my urgent request, I can only say, on the other hand, it would be very hard to find any

one who possesses so many natural and acquired qualifications for so novel and arduous an undertaking. Her success has been great. She has done far better than I could have done. Her gentleness and equanimity of temper have tended to keep her pupil in that happy mean between excesses of feeling, to which persons of her temperament are constitutionally disposed.

"Laura loves her and respects her, and makes no severer criticism upon her than the playful one in the following extract from her little diary :—

"'I had a very pleasant day. I have been very hilarious. I could not help laughing incessantly. My mind is very full of drollery and mirthfulness. *I wish that my dear teacher would have a little share of my mirthfulness.* She does not like fun as well as I do —I love fun so much.

"'As I was very busily engaged at eleven o'clock, I was agreeably interrupted by some circumstances which occurred so unexpectedly. It was [the entrance of] one of my dear friends, Miss E. R., the sister of my old teacher. She took my dirty right hand, greeting me very warmly—who wore gloves.

"'I asked her how she liked our sunny home ; she said she admired it very much. She surveyed it

with much interest. She asked me whose the boquet of flowers were. I assuredly told her that they belonged to Miss W. She returned that they smelt very fragrantly and delicious. E. altered her mind at length, as she could not stay as long as she [had] hoped.'

"The words included between brackets are added; the rest is an exact copy, *punctuatim et literatim*, from her diary, which she writes in a legible hand."

I have visited Cambridge twice. Cambridge comprises, Cambridge Port, Old Cambridge, West Cambridge, and East Cambridge, which are connected with Boston by several bridges. When I was crossing the bridge to East Cambridge, in the month of August last, I observed the American flag flying at the top of a gigantic chimney, belonging to the Cambridge glass works, which had just been finished. It is 240 feet high, which is twenty feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument; its form is an octagon, and erected of brick, upon a massive granite foundation of thirty feet in diameter. It was two and a half months in process of erection; 800,000 bricks and 100 cubic yards of granite were used in its erection; it is said to be the tallest chimney in the United States.

Cambridge is a celebrated place in American History; it was called Newton in 1630, and in 1638 it was called Cambridge in honor of the principal inhabitants, most of whom were from Cambridge in England. In this town Washington became commander-in-chief. It was the head-quarters of the American army during the Revolution. On Cambridge common is the Washington elm, under which Washington is said to have stood while his commission was proclaimed to the army of twenty thousand men. The original external appearance of the "Craigie House" is still preserved, which Washington occupied. In this town the first printing press was established in America by Stephen Day, in 1639. A great variety of manufactures are carried on in the various parts of Cambridge.

Old Cambridge is the seat of Harvard University, which is the oldest in the United States. It was incorporated in 1638, and named Harvard College, in honor of the Rev. John Harvard, its principal founder. The principal College Buildings are: University Hall, built of granite, containing a chapel, lecture rooms, dining halls, &c.; Harvard Hall, a brick edifice, containing a library, philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet; six other large brick buildings, each four stories high, and the Library, an elegant granite

edifice. The library is the largest in the Union, and contains more than 57,000 volumes, besides pamphlets, newspapers, and maps. The Law Library contains 13,000 volumes; the Divinity School Library, 3000 volumes; the Medical Library, 1200. Different societies connected with the College have libraries amounting to about 10,000 volumes. The president, the Hon. Jared Sparks, LL. D., very kindly offered me the use of any volume which the library contained. In the library I saw several old works on Newfoundland, written by Whiteburn and others. Cambridge is about three miles from Boston, and contains a population of upwards of 14,000.

West Cambridge is a great market for cattle from the interior country. The following is the number for sale in the market on Wednesday, October 2d, 1850:

At market 3361 cattle — about 1361 beeves and 2000 stores — consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices: Market Beef — extra $6.12 1-2 per cwt. — first quality $5.37 — second ditto, $5.50 — third ditto $5 — ordinary, $3 to $4.50.

Hides, $5 per cwt. — Tallow, $5.50.

Stores — Working Oxen, $63, $70, $85 to $97.

Cows and Calves, $18, $27 to $35.

Yearlings, $7, $10 to $12.

Two years old, $10, $15 to $22.

Three years old, $16, $20, $28 to $30.

Sheep and lambs — 4630 at market, nearly all sold. Prices: extra, $3, $4 to $6. By lot, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 to $2.75.

Swine — retail, $5 to $6.

Seventy-six cars came over the Fitchburg railroad, and eighty-four over the Boston and Lowell railroad, loaded with cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and fowls. Number from each State: —

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Horses.
Maine,	1987	——	——	——
New Hampshire,	635	2300	——	——
Vermont,	644	1685	——	15
Massachusetts,	95	645	25	12
New York,	——	——	130	——
Canada,	——	——	——	30
Total,	3361	4630	155	57

There have been at this market during the year ending October 22d, 1850, 56,144 cattle, of which about 28,814 were beeves, and 27,330 were stores; consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, yearlings, two and three years old. There have also been at

market 168,204 sheep and lambs, 7,678 swine, 1,245 horses, and a large number of fowls and veal calves, not numerically calculated.

Since the first of last January (less than ten months) 2,843 cars have come over the Fitchburg railroad, and 1,447 over the Boston and Lowell railroad, loaded with cattle, sheep, horses, swine and fowls. Number from each State, during the year:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Horses.
Maine,	17,233	14,056		24
New Hampshire,	13,411	48,371	15	69
Vermont,	17,914	88,445	1381	418
Massachussetts,	5,749	14,657	431	237
New York,	511	1,043	5733	15
Canada,	1,326	1,635		482
Ohio,			118	
Total,	56,144	168,204	7578	1245

The Market is situated within four miles of Boston. Operations were commenced about one year ago; since which time it has increased in business and importance with unexampled rapidity. It contains one hundred and eighty-eight yards for the accommodation of cattle and sheep, one hundred and thirty-seven of which have been built the present

season, with convenient lanes leading to all of them; the whole covering an area of twelve or fourteen acres. The yards are all free, no charge ever having been made for the use of any of them. The Fitchburg Railroad, which connects with the Vermont and Massachusetts, the Cheshire, the Rutland and Burlington, the Sullivan, Central, Ogdensburg, and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroads, passes through these yards. By means of these roads, cattle, &c., are brought from Canada, New York, all parts of Vermont, from New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and landed from the cars direct into the yards. The Fitchburg Railroad Corporation have now nearly completed two side tracks for the accommodation of the cattle trains, where they will be able to run off the main track about ninety cars, which can remain there until wanted.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad, which connects with the Northern and several other railroads, leading through the different sections of New Hampshire, has a spacious cattle depot at Somerville, within two hundred rods of the market, with an extensive side track for running off the cattle trains from the main track; and all other requisite conveniences for landing and yarding the cattle, sheep, &c.

Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are cultivated at West Cambridge for the Boston market. George Pierce has nineteen acres of his farm devoted to the raising of vegetables expressly for the Boston market. Mr. Pierce's average weekly sales of vegetables for nine months in 1849, were as follows: —

March,	$49
April,	50
May,	80
June,	90
July,	140
August,	139
September,	140
October,	180
November,	39

The total cash receipts for the sale of fruits and vegetables for 1849, were as follows: —

Peaches,	$591
Porter Apples,	149
Pears,	23
Greening Apples,	12
Baldwin do. (windfalls,)	36
30 bbls. do. (picked,)	186
	$997
Total vegetables of all kinds,	2,629
	$3,626

The farmers of Massachusetts in general prefer cultivating Indian corn instead of wheat, as the corn gives a greater profit. Indian corn will yield from fifty to one hundred bushels to the acre, besides a large amount of fodder for cattle ; when cut green, as many as twelve tons to the acre of the best fodder for cattle has been obtained.

About one mile west of Cambridge University is Mount Auburn Cemetery — the magnificent monumental "city of the dead." The Cemetery comprises 110 acres, and was consecrated in 1831. It is enclosed with a massive iron fence about ten feet high. In the centre is a lofty entrance-gate constructed of granite, which cost upwards of $10,000. It is beautifully laid out in gravel walks, shaded with almost every variety of trees and flowers. Lots of ground are laid out as family burial places at equal distances, between which are beautiful pathways fringed with flowers. Numerous costly marble pillars and monuments burst upon the view in every direction amid the foliage, which add to the beauty and grandeur of the scene. The avenues and paths are named thus, "Willow Avenue," "Myrtle Path," &c.

In front of "Central Square" is a monument

bearing the simple inscription of Hannah Adams, "first tenant of Mount Auburn."

The Cemetery has a beautiful granite chapel in the Gothic style of architecture, measuring sixty-six feet by forty, and about eighty feet high. The exterior is surrounded with a row of octagonal buttresses and pinnacles. All the windows are of stained glass, with emblematic designs. The first and only time that I visited this Cemetery was a few days after the interment of the unfortunate Dr. Webster, who was executed in Boston on the 30th of August last, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman.

The following is the inscription upon the monument on the lot owned by Prof. John W. Webster, on the Narcissus Path, Mount Auburn: —

"Angel of death! did no presaging signs
Announce thy coming, and thy way prepare?
No warning voice, no harbinger was thine —
Danger and fear seemed past — but thou wer't there!
Prophetic sounds along the earthquake's path —
Foretell the hour of Nature's awful throes;
And the volcano, ere it bursts in wrath,
Sends forth some herald from its dread repose;
But *thou*, dark Spirit! swift and unforeseen,
Cam'st like the lightning's flash, when heaven was all serene."

A cold shiver came over me as I passed the jail-

yard while the people were assembling to witness the execution of Professor Webster. Who can contemplate it without a shudder, to think of a fellow-being sent into the eternal world, in the full possession of his physical and mental energies, for the awful crime of murder? Very able arguments have been adduced for and against Capital Punishments; my own views are decidedly against Capital Punishments. In the State of Michigan the abolition of the Death Penalty works well where it has been tried for several years; and in the convention which was held during the past year for revising the Constitution, there was nearly a unanimous opinion in favor of the law as it stands, which has abolished the gallows. The trial of Dr. Webster excited a deeper interest in the public mind than any trial which has taken place in the United States for many years. The following brief sketch of Professor Webster is taken from one of the Boston newspapers published on the morning of his execution.

"John W. Webster was the son of Dr. Redford Webster, at one time a member of our State Legislature; he was a man of considerable wealth and great respectability. John W. was born in this city, about the year 1788. He received a most liberal

education, and adopted the profession of medicine, but finally devoted his studies and time to subjects more congenial to his tastes — geology, mineralogy, philosophy and the arts. In 1823, or '24, he travelled in England and Scotland, in company with Professor Boue, of Paris; then visited the gay metropolis of France, and afterwards went to the Azores. At the latter place he resided for some considerable time, and on his return home published an interesting and valuable work on the geology of the Azore Islands. A valuable collection of minerals, which he had procured in his travels, he sold to Harvard College for eight thousand dollars. He edited, for a time, the Boston Journal of Philosophy and Arts.

"In 1837 he was elected Erving Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology, in the University at Cambridge. This honorable post he obtained, it is said, through some peculiar partiality shown him; and he was indebted much to the friendship and assistance of Dr. George Parkman. The same year he delivered his first course of lectures before the Medical Class of the University, at the institution in Mason street, in this city, at which time he succeeded the late celebrated Professor Gerham. Professor Webster's salary was

fixed at nineteen hundred dollars per annum. In this position he commenced that awful epoch in his life which has this day closed with his death.

"By the decease of his father, in 1834, Professor Webster inherited a fortune of about $40,000; but this has gradually been wasted, until his family are now left with but a comparatively small income. Extravagant in his habits — generous to his family — wishing to maintain a brilliant position in society — he threw his fortune heedlessly away into the vortex of fashionable life. Money went, and debts came; pecuniary troubles accumulated thick and fast; his was not the calculating economy that could avert impending ruin. Old friends became ruthless creditors — poverty and the jail stared him unpitying in the face — at first he practised fraud, and finally, when disgraceful exposure of some kind must come, he meditated the violent death of his most persecuting creditor. The world knows the rest."

The town of Lexington was formerly a part of Cambridge; here it was that the first blood was shed in the cause of the Revolution, and on the spot a monument is erected bearing the following inscription: —

Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind!
The freedom and independence of America,
Sealed and defended with the blood of her sons.
This monument is erected
By the inhabitants of Lexington,
Under the patronage and at the expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
To the memory of their fellow-citizens,
Ensign Robert Monroe, Messrs Jonas Parker,
Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jun.,
Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown,
Of Lexington, and Ashael Porter, of Woburn,
Who fell on this field, the first victims to the
Sword of British tyranny and oppression,
On the ever memorable
Nineteenth of April, An. Dom. 1775.
The die was cast!
The blood of these martyrs,
In the cause of God and their country,
Was the cement of the Union of these States, then
Colonies, and gave the spring to the spirit, firmness
And resolution of their fellow-citizens.
They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's
Blood, and at the point of the sword to assist and
Defend their native rights.
They nobly dared to be free!
The contest was long, bloody and affecting.
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal;
Victory crowned their arms;
And the peace, liberty, and independence of the
United States of America was their glorious reward.
Built the year 1799.

The last time I visited Boston, Jenny Lind, the "Swedish nightingale," was holding her nightly concerts. $600 was paid for a single ticket.

Jenny Lind gave in the Tremont Temple in Boston her first charity concert in this country, the proceeds of which were $7,255,09, and appropriated as follows: —

Boston Port Society,	$1,000
Association for Aged and Indigent Females,	1,000
Musical Fund Society,	1,000
Farm School for Indigent Boys,	500
Charitable Orthopedic Association,	500
Boston Female Asylum,	500
Howard Benevolent Society,	500
Young Men's Benevolent Society,	500
Society for Prevention of Pauperism,	500
Parent Washington Total Abstinence Society,	500
To Messrs. Charles & J. M. Spear, to be appropriated to the Reformation of the Prisoner,	255
To a poor Swedish woman, the mother of nine children,	100
To a poor woman of Boston,	100
Total,	$7,255

Jenny Lind also contributed large sums of money for benevolent objects in the other American cities which she visited.

It is said Jenny Lind pays £4,500 annually under the English Income Tax. She has invested in the British three per cents. about $750,000. Her

annual income, from that source alone, is about $22,000. She has given away in charity about £84,000; $400,000, as nearly as can be estimated. £27,000 of this was given in England; £5,000 in Edinburgh. The entire amount of her European wealth is estimated at $1,000,000. The Rev. George Scott, Methodist minister, who for several years was stationed at Stockholm, says: —

"Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that Jenny Lind has contributed not a little to increase the present religious excitement. We know that this celebrated cantatrice had not been received in the capital of her country with the enthusiasm which might have been expected; the reasons are before me, though I am not at liberty to make them all public; — thus much is, however, known, that the amiable songstress not only positively refused to appear on the stage as an actress, but on many occasions openly declared that the ungodliness of her fatherland filled her with alarm, and in her regular attendance on public worship selected those churches the pastors of which were known to be spiritually minded. The fire now broke loose; all the papers, with the exception of two, boiled over with the bitterest invectives against the pietists, who not only

started the Home Mission, but had, worst of all, taken captive the 'Swedish Nightingale.'"

The following account of Jenny Lind is from the pen of Hans Christian Anderson, one of the most distinguished literary men of Sweden, and of whom an interesting sketch has been written by Mary Howitt: —

"One day in my hotel at Copenhagen, in the year 1840, I saw the name of Jenny Lind among those of the Swedish strangers. That same year I had been in the neighboring country, and had been received with much honor and kindness. It would not, therefore, be an unbecoming thing on my part, were I to visit the young artist. At this time she was almost entirely unknown out of Sweden; even in Copenhagen her name was known to but few. She received me with great courtesy, but distantly and coldly. She was, as she said, on a journey with her father to South Sweden, and was merely come over to Copenhagen to see the city. We shortly after separated, and I had the impression left upon me of a very ordinary character. It soon, however, passed away, and I had forgotten Jenny Lind. In the Autumn of 1843, Jenny Lind again came to Copenhagen. Boumonville, the ballet master, one of my friends,

had married a Swedish lady, a friend of the fair singer. He informed me of her arrival, and told me that she remembered me very kindly, and had now read most of my writings. He entreated me to go with him and make a call upon her. I did so. I was no longer received as a stranger. She cordially extended her hand. She spoke of my writings, and of her friend, Miss Frederika Bremer. The conversation then turned upon her appearance in Copenhagen. 'I have never made my appearance out of Sweden,' she said. 'Every body in my own land is so affectionate and loving to me. If I made my appearance here, and should be hissed! I dare not venture on it.' I said that I, it was true, could not pass judgment upon her, having never heard her sing; but that, nevertheless, I felt convinced that such was then the disposition in Copenhagen, that she was certain to be successful. Boumonville's persuasion eventually gained for the Copenhageners the greatest enjoyment they ever had. Jenny made her first appearance in the part of *Alice*. It was a new revelation of the realms of art. The fresh young voice found its way into every heart. Here truth and nature reigned. Every thing was full of meaning and intelligence. At one concert she sung

her Swedish songs. They were so peculiar and so bewitching, that, uttered by such a purely feminine being, they exercised an omnipotent sway. The whole of Copenhagen was enraptured. The first artist to whom the Danish students gave a serenade was Jenny Lind. Torches blazed around the villa where the serenade was given. She came out and expressed her thanks by singing one of her Swedish songs. I saw her then hasten into the darkest corner of the room we were in, and weep from emotion. 'Yes, yes,' she said, 'I will exert myself. You shall see that I will be better qualified when I again visit Copenhagen.'

"In her public exhibitions she is the great artist who rises above all that are around her. In her own chamber she is a young and sensitive girl, possessed with all the humility and piety of a child. In Copenhagen her advent made an epoch in the history of our opera. She showed our art in all its sanctity. I had beheld one of its vestals. She returned to Stockholm. Thence Frederika Bremer wrote to me: 'We are both of us agreed as to Jenny Lind as a singer. She stands as high as any artist of our time well can stand. But as yet you do not know her in her real greatness. Speak to her of art, and you

will wonder at the expansion of her mind. Her countenance is lighted with inspiration. Converse with her upon God, and of the holiness of religion, tears will spring from those innocent eyes. She is a great artist, but she is still greater in the pure humanity of her existence.' Indeed, nothing can lessen the impression made by Jenny Lind's greatness on the stage, save her personal character in her own house. Her intelligent and child-like disposition here excites a singular power. She is happy, belonging no longer to the world. Yet she loves art with her whole soul. She feels her vocation. Her noble and pious disposition cannot be spoiled by homage. On one occasion only, in my hearing, did she express joy and self-consciousness in her talent. It was during her last stay at Copenhagen. Every evening she appeared either at the concerts or in the opera. She heard of a society, the object of which was to take unfortunate children out of the hands of their parents, by whom they were compelled to beg or steal, and place them in better circumstances. Benevolent people subscribed annually for their support, yet the means for this excellent purpose were but small. 'I have an evening disengaged,' said she; 'I will give a performance for these poor children, but we must

have double prices.' Such a performance was given, and returned large proceeds. When she heard the amount, her countenance lit up, and tears filled her eyes. 'It is *beautiful*,' said she, 'that I can sing so.'"

According to the Assessor's returns, for the State of Massachusetts, for 1850, we have the following results: —

"Since 1840 at least 800 miles of railway have been finished in the State, and many lines of stages displaced; but the horses in Massachusetts have increased from 60,000, in 1840, to 74,060, in 1850. In the same period cattle have increased from 278,737 to 299,600, while sheep have declined from 343,390 to 179,537. The product of wheat has declined from 101,178 bushels to 28,487, and Indian corn increased from 1,775,073 bushels to 2,295,856. While cotton and woollen spindles have doubled in number, distilleries have decreased from 78 to 43.

	1850.	1840.
Number of Houses in Mass.,	134,041	96,550
" Barns "	74,765	63,806
Superficial feet of Wharf,	14,834,350	8,402,886
Number of Cotton Spindles in Mass.,	1,220	624,540
" Woollen " "	208,848	113,457
" Bleacheries "	23	10
" Paper Mills "	114	98
" tons of Shipping "	628,770	498,057

"The Railways in the same period have increased nearly 600 per cent."

Massachusetts annually produces over 1,000,000 bushels of fruit, valued at $800,000; 600,000 pounds of Maple Sugar, 8,000,000 pounds of butter, and about 8,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Massachusetts is the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. There are about 480 Tanneries throughout the State, which manufacture annually about 2,000,000 hides of leather, and employ upwards of 2,000 hands. The number of boots and shoes made is over 22,000,000 pairs, which give employment to 27,000 males and 19,000 females; besides which almost every description of manufacture is carried on.

Immense quantities of Iron and Coal are raised in the United States. The quantity of anthracite and bituminous coal raised throughout the Union in 1847, is estimated at 5,000,000 tons, the average value of which, at the place of consumption, is estimated at $20,000,000, or $4 per ton. The greater part of this coal was from Pennsylvania. The number of furnaces in the United States is estimated to be 540, yielding 486,000 tons of Pig Iron; 954 bloomeries, forges, rolling mills, &c., yielding 291,600 tons of

bar, hoop, sheet, boiler, and other wrought iron, 30,000 tons of blooms, and 122,000 tons of castings; the whole valued at $42,000,000. Pennsylvania alone is said to produce 250,000 tons of iron annually.

Some idea of the extent of the iron trade inland may be formed from the quantities carried on the canals. In 1847, there came to the Hudson, on the New York canals, Pig Iron 21,608,000 pounds; bloom and bar, 26,348,000 pounds; Iron-ware 3,014,000 pounds; 340 tons Iron and Iron-ware cleared on the canals at Buffalo and Oswego; St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., shipped 515 tons of pig, a surplus made there; 7,716 tons of pig Iron reached Buffalo, via Lake Erie, and 1,256 kegs of nails; 15,103,565 pounds of Iron and nails arrived at Cleveland, via the Ohio Canal, and 4,085 tons of Iron and 12,537 kegs of nails were shipped from Cleveland coastwise. There cleared at Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Massillon, and Akron, in 1847, about 5,713 tons of Iron; 5,269,055 pounds of nails were shipped at Akron. The trade in Coal and Iron on the Western rivers and lakes is very large.

The Coal trade of Pennsylvania is now probably greater than the Iron; both employ the canals and

railroads, and require thousands of canal boats and railroad cars for transportation. A ton of pig Iron is made with two and a half tons each of ore and coal, and a ton of limestone ; also, say for labor and provisions while smelting the ore, and contingences, $6 — in all $20 ; other $40, chiefly for labor, coal and provisions, are required to convert pig into a ton of bar. Iron canal boats were in common use in Wales thirty years ago — they are beginning to be made here ; also war steamers. Fences, and even porches to houses, are often of iron. The pipes for the Croton water in New York required many thousand tons. The annual value of 150,000 tons of iron ore of Maryland is worth $600,000 at Baltimore. A single foundry in Tennessee sold, in 1844, of sugar-kettles, $50,000 worth.

In the month of April I made a tour through the States of New Hampshire and Maine. The first place which I visited was —

Lynn, which was first settled in 1629. It received its name from a town in England. Its Indian name was *Saugust*. It is about six miles in length, and is almost surrounded by water. The river Saugus flows on the West, the harbor on the South, the ocean on the Southeast, and a chain of Ponds, called the "Lynn Lakes," on the north. The town has broad

and pleasant streets. It is one of the most thriving towns of New England, containing a population, in 1850, of 13,613. In the northern part of Lynn is a Mineral Spring, which is a place of great resort. It is one of the most celebrated places in the country for the manufacture of shoes. It was noted for this manufacture before the Revolutionary war. There are about 3,000,000 pairs of women's and girls' (or, as the Yankee would say, misses') shoes annually made here, valued at $2,000,000, or £400,000 sterling. The manufacture of calico amounts to $70,000, and of Morocco, $34,000. There are various other manufactures, too numerous to detail, besides agricultural produce. The value of fresh fish taken amounts to $13,950. In 1849, Lynn employed sixteen vessels in the Cod and Mackerel fisheries, and two in the Whale fishery.

The following is the quantity and value of the Whale Oil produced in the United States in 1845:

Gallons of Sperm Oil,	6,704,716
Value of Sperm Oil,	$6,233,276
Gallons of Whale Oil,	9,572,990
Value of Whale Oil,	$2,961,619
Gallons of other Oil,	72,409
Value of other Oil,	$28,764
Pounds of Whalebone,	2,937,509
Value of Whalebone,	$1,147,518
Capital Invested,	$11,805,910

It will be seen that the value of the Whale Fishery alone, amounts to the enormous sum of £2,074,233 sterling; whereas the total quantity of Seal and Cod Oil of Newfoundland does not amount to more than £300,000 per annum.

The greatest quantity of Whale Oil exported from Newfoundland was in the years 1830 and 1834, which was about 200 tons; valued at £30 per ton, amounts to £5,000. There were also 117 hundred weight Whalebone; valued at £4 per hundred weight, amounts to £470. Previous to the last war between America and Great Britain, ten or twelve vessels belonging to Massachusetts frequented the Western Coast of Newfoundland in pursuit of Whales, and were very successful; but after the war broke out, the Whale Fishery on the Newfoundland Coast by the Americans was abandoned.

The following is the number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery in the United States during the years 1848 and 1849: —

Years.	Ships and Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Tonnage.
1848	581	21	12	196,110
1849	510	20	13	171,483

The falling off in the outfit for the Whale Fishery is attributed to the emigration to California. The ves-

sels employed in the Whale Fishery belong principally to New Bedford, Fairhaven, Westport, Nantucket, Warren, Stonington, Mystic, New London, Sag Harbor, and Greenport. They have generally a crew of twenty-five men each, which makes an aggregate of 12,750 men. Taking into the account those employed in carrying the oil, &c., to market, we find it takes about 860 vessels of various tonnage, navigated by 12,000 seamen — *about one tenth* of the whole mercantile marine of the United States. It is estimated that the expense of manufactories, wharfs, stores, and other expenses connected with it, amount to no less a sum than $70,000,000, or upwards of £14,000,000 sterling, and that more than 70,000 persons are employed in it. In the prosecution of this business, there are consumed 46,000 barrels of flour, 36,000 barrels of beef and pork, 900,000 pounds of copper and copper nails, 1,500,000 barrels, 2,500 tons of iron hoops, &c.

The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone, into the United States, for the week ending January 7th, 1850.

Ships.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
3	3,780	300	1,400

Most of the common Whale Oil is exported from the United States to Northern Europe. Most of the Whalebone is also exported. The product of the Spermaceti Whale is used as lamp oil, making candles, and various other purposes. The quantity of Spermaceti candles annually made is over 3,000,000 pounds. By a chemical process these candles can be tinged with any color. Candles from Nantucket are often sold for pure wax.

From Lynn I proceeded to Salem, which is fifteen miles east of Boston, and contains a population of nearly 19,000, and in point of wealth and commerce it has always ranked as the second town in New England. It was first settled in 1626, and the earlier inhabitants thought of making it the capital instead of Boston. Here the celebrated John Endicott resided for some time after his arrival from England, and who was the first Governor of Massachusetts under the First Charter. Here was born the great American Mathematician and Astronomer, Dr. Bowditch, one of the most remarkable men of his day. Salem took an important part in the struggle for independence. About sixty armed vessels were fitted out from this place during the Revolution. It has a commodious harbor and good anchorage, and is more extensively

known for its East India trade than any port in the United States; but it has greatly declined in commercial importance, most of the shipping having been removed to Boston, although continuing to be owned in Salem. The following are the number of vessels belonging to Salem in 1850: —

20 Ships,	9,953	Tons.
34 Barques,	8,500	"
42 Brigs,	6,782	"
8 Yachts,	185	"
Coasting and fishing vessels,	16,000	"
Total,	41,420	

Chestnut street is one of the principal streets of the city, has rows of trees on either side, and contains many beautiful buildings. The East India Marine Hall was erected in 1825, and cost $25,000. It is 100 feet by 45, built of granite. In this hall is a very fine Museum, consisting of upwards of 5,000 specimens of natural and artificial curiosities collected from all parts of the world, amongst which is a model of the first ship sent from Salem to the East Indies, in 1784. One of the most interesting specimens I have ever seen is in the possession of an old gentleman, consisting not only of animals, fossils, &c., but

also some of the most curious pieces of machinery, invented by himself.

The value of the manufactures of Salem amounts to upwards of $2,000,000, consisting of leather, boots and shoes, cordage, cabinet ware, tobacco, alum, vessels, &c., &c. The value of the cod, whale, and mackerel fisheries amounts to about $300,000. Here there is a large steam cotton factory, employing upwards of 500 hands.

Salem is celebrated in the history of America on account of its Witches; although the delusion appeared in other places before Salem. In 1692, nineteen persons were tried and hanged here as Witches. At this time laws were in force in England against Witchcraft, which received the sanction of the renowned Sir Matthew Hale. The Rev. George Burroughs was executed in 1692 on Gallows Hill, in Salem, for Witchcraft. The following is in the handwriting, on the church record, of the Rev. Samuel Parris, who was born in London, and settled at Danvers in 1689, a town adjoining Salem. In 1692 Witchcraft first made its appearance in America, in the family of Mr. Parris.

"27TH MARCH, SAB., 1692.
Sacrament Day.

"After the common auditory were dismissed, and before the church communion of the Lord's Table, the following Testimony against the Error of our sister Mary Sibley, who had given direction to my Indian man in an unwarrantable way to find out witches, was read by the Pastor. It is altogether undeniable that our great and blessed God hath suffered many persons, in several Families of this little village, to be grievously vexed and tortured in body, and to be deeply tempted, to the endangering of the destruction of their souls, and all these amazing facts (well known to many of us) to be done by Witchcraft and Diabolical operations. It is also well known that when these calamities first began, which was in my own family, the affliction was several weeks before such hellish operations as witchcraft was suspected. Nay, it never broke forth to any considerable light until diabolical means was used by the making of a cake by my Indian man, who had his directions from this our sister Mary Sibley, since which operations have been plenty, and exceeding much mischief hath followed. But by this means it seems the Devil hath

been raised amongst us, and his rage is vehement and terrible, and when he shall be silenced the Lord only knows."

From Salem I proceeded to Marblehead, the sterile appearance of which reminded me of my own native land. Marblehead is Newfoundland in miniature. On the barren rocks which for the most part surround the harbor, are erected fish-flakes, for the purpose of curing fish on. What would a Newfoundland fisherman think of seeing fish-flakes only three feet high, six or eight feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet long, built of narrow strips of board, and so frail as to be incapable of bearing a person to walk on them! I am sure he would laugh at such an affair. Such, however, are the fish-flakes of Marblehead. From the first settlement of the country to the present time, Marblehead has been celebrated for its enterprise in the fisheries. At the commencement of the war between Great Britian and America, this was the second important town in the colony of Massachusetts. It is distant from Boston sixteen miles, and contains a population of 8,000. The number of vessels belonging to this place is about 100, which are employed at the Banks, and in the Labrador Cod Fishery

and Mackerel Fishery. The annual value of the Cod and Mackerel Fishery is about $170,000, or £35,000. The various manufactures of the place are said to amount to $400,000 annually, or £80,000. A steam Cotton Mill was erected here five years ago, the statistics of which I have not been able to obtain. The land near the sea is very hilly and rocky. When the celebrated Whitefield first visited Marblehead, he asked where they used to bury their dead. Notwithstanding its rocky appearance, the land surrounding the town is very fertile, the Agricultural Society having awarded premiums for the largest quantity of hay, barley, and corn, obtained here from an acre. This town produced in one year 1,500 bushels of grain, 2,000 bushels of fruit, 17,525 bushels of vegetables, 550 tons of hay, and 1,295 pounds of butter. When I sat down to breakfast at the neat, homely hotel of Marblehead, I fancied myself sitting at the hospitable table of Newman & Co., at Harbor Briton, in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. The first dish which appeared on the table was a nice dish of fine fried halibut. The whole place has a Newfoundland-like appearance. The barren, naked rocks skirting the water, covered with fish-flakes, the fishermen moving about, the schooners preparing for the fishery, and

the ocean billows in all their wildness dashing without the harbor, wrapping the rocks in sheets of spray and foam, all strongly reminded me of my native home.

The Cod fishery in New England first commenced at Dorchester, about five miles distant from Boston, in the year 1633. The following will show the value of the Cod fishery for the State of Massachusetts in the year 1844.

Vessels employed,	967
Tonnage,	51,796
Barrels of Mackerel,	86,628
Value of Mackerel,	$637,052
Quintals of Cod fish,	334,901
Value of Cod fish,	$746,263
Value of other fish and Lobsters,	$100,822
Bushels of Salt consumed,	491,064
Capital invested,	$1,238,640
Hands employed,	7,866

ANNUAL RETURN of the amount of mackerel and other fish, estimated in barrels, inspected in Massachusetts in 1849. Those re-inspected are probably from the British Provinces.

MACKEREL.

	Bls. No.1	Bls. No.2	Bls. No.3	Total.
Boston, (re-inspected)	7,896	12,885	2,125	22,906
Boston, (inspected)	4,100	6,327	4,014	14,441
Salem, "	33	82		115
Marblehead, "	50	45	9	104
Beverly, "	60	97	30	187
Manchester "	27	178	82	287
Gloucester, "	14,636	19,822	11,121	45,579
Rockport, "	1,459	2,105	822	4,385
Newburyport, "	4,148	5,818	6,914	16,880
Hingham, "	4,147	4,681	4,566	13,424
Cohasset, "	3,229	5,207	6,859	15,293
Scituate, "	392	577	442	1,411
Plymouth, "	76	213	277	566
Yarmouth, "	1,487	1,821	2,524	5,832
Westport, "	24	48	73	145
Egertown, "	153	188	25	366
Dennis, "	2,629	4,181	4,275	11,085
Barnstable, "	2,035	2,066	2,111	6,212
Harwich, "	5,039	5,401	4,165	14,605
Chatham, "	1,627	1,351	869	3,845
Wellfleet, "	5,504	7,726	5,319	18,549
Truro, "	3,335	4,666	3,861	11,862
Provincetown "	7,080	9,256	7,010	23,347
Nantucket, "	106	106	218	430
	69,300	94,847	67,702	231,856

RECAPITULATION.

Mackerel	231,856	Sword Fish	474
Salmon	1,821	Tongues and Sounds .	413
Shad	415	Halibut Fins	62
Herring	872	Salmon Trout	76
Alewives	2,189	Blue Fish	142
Cod	97		
Menhaden	78	Barrels, total	238,495

JOHN P. OBER, Inspector General of Fish.

Fish Inspection Office, Boston, January 7th, 1850.

STATEMENT of the tonnage and men employed in the Bank or Cod Fishery of the United States, the product of the same, and the amount of allowances paid to the owners of vessels engaged in the Fisheries, during the year ending 30th June, 1848 :—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Boys.
Vessels . . .	1,597	86,069	8,495	484

	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish (cwt.)	558,640	$1,566,919
Fish Oil (gallons)	165,210	73,654
Tongues and Sounds (bbls.)	607	3,370
Halibut, Hake, and Pollock (cwt.) .	44,933	99,491
Total value		$1,743,434

Amount of allowances paid, $243,432.

Statement of the quantity of Pickled Fish exported from the United States, the bounty paid on exportation, and the amount of allowances paid to the owners of vessels employed in the Bank or Cod Fishery, from 1843 to 1848, inclusive :—

Years.	Pickled Fish exported			Allow. to Fishing Vessels.	Total Bounty & Allow.
	Barrels.	Rate per barrel.	Bounty.		
1843	17,575	20 cents	$3,515	$165,932	$173,247
1844	33,318	"	6,663	249,074	255,737
1845	20,871	"	4,174	289,840	294,014
1846	27,703	"	5,541	274,942	280,483
1847	32,441	"	6,488	276,429	282,917
1848	29,915	2½ cents.	748	243,432	244,180

EXHIBIT of the quantity and value of foreign caught Fish, imported into the United States, during the years 1829, 1832, 1838, 1843, and 1848, and the amount of duty which accrued on the same, at the rates levied at each period:—

No.	Years.	Dried Fish.		Salmon.		Mackerel.		All other Fish.		Total Duties.	Total Value.
		Cwt.	Duties.	Barrels.	Duties	Barrels.	Duties.	Barrels.	Duties.		
1	1829	462	$ 462	999	$1,998	95	$143	122	$122	$2,725	$15,896
2	1832	1,359	1,359	2,104	4,208	32	48	264	264	5,879	28,584
3	1838	2,015	2,015	3,790	7,580	182	273	3,521	3,521	13,389	93,272
4	1843	188	188	2,640	5,280	12,733	19,000	1,391	1,391	25,959	91,613
5	1848	51,826	25,560	7,630	16,189	122,594	107,026	23,344	14,355	163,130	815,645

No. 1, under the tariff of 1816, Dried Fish paid $1.00 per cwt.
" 2, " " " Salmon " 2.00 per barrel.
" 3, " " 1832, Mackerel " 1.50 "
" 4, " " 1842, all other " 1.00 "
" 5, " " 1846, all Fish " 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

ALLEN A. HALL.

Treasury Department, Washington, 30th October, 1849.

RETURN FROM THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT WASHINGTON.

A statement of the amount of Bounties on salted Fish exported, and of allowances to Vessels employed in the Bank and Cod Fisheries annually, for the years ending 30th June, 1844, '45, '46, '47, and '48:—

	Bounties on Pickled Fish exported.	Allow. to vessels employed in Bank & Cod Fisheries.
1844,	$6,663.60	$249,074.26
1845,	4,174.20	289,840.07
1846,	2,540.60	274,942.98
1847,	6,488.20	276,429.38
1848	747.80	243,432.23

Tonnage of Vessels enrolled and licensed for the Mackerel and Cod Fisheries from 1844 to 1848, inclusive.

	Mackerel Fishery. Tons.	Cod Fishery. Tons.
1844,	16,171	75,179
1845,	21,413	69,826
1846,	36,463	72,516
1847,	31,451	70,178
1848,	43,539	82,632

Rate of allowance to Vessels in the Cod Fishery:—

If 5 tons and not above 30 tons, per ton	$3.50
If above 30 tons, per ton,	4.00
If above 30 tons, and having a crew of 10 persons, and employed at sea for 3½ months at least, but less than 4 months,	4.00
Allowance to any vessel not to exceed	360.00

TOTAL VALUE OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES IN 1848.

	Quantity.	Value.	Pounds sterling
Codfish (quintals)	558,640	$1,566,919	
Fish Oil (gallons)	165,210	73,654	
Tongues and Sounds, (barrels)	607	3,370	
Halibut, Hake, and Pollock (quintals)	44,933	99,491	
Mackerel (barrels)	173,256	1,274,104	
Shad, Herring, Alewives, Bluefish, Lobsters, &c.		150,000	
			£633,507

Value of the Whale Oil in 1845:—

Sperm Oil,	$6,223,276	
Whale Oil,	2,961,619	
Other Oil,	28,754	
Whalebone,	1,147,518	
		£2,074,233
Total,		£2,707,740

The value of the Fresh Fish consumed in the United States must be enormous; probably much more than the above.

A great quantity of salt is manufactured in the United States, which is used in the Fisheries, as well as for other purposes. The first salt produced by solar evaporation in America was made in the town of Dennis, near Cape Cod, in the year 1776. In the

towns about Cape Cod, there were manufactured in 1837, 669,064 bushels of salt, valued at $219,870. Great quantities of salt, however, are manufactured in other parts of the States.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, IN 1847.

	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish, quintals	837,973	£596,990
Oil, Seal and Cod, tuns	8,670	243,646
Seal skins, number	436,831	46,280
Salmon, tierces	4,917	12,794
Herring, barrels	20,903	11,234
Total,		910,954

About the same quantity as the above is taken by the French and American fishermen on the Banks and along the shores of Newfoundland.

The exports from Newfoundland in the year 1814 were 1,200,000 quintals of codfish, valued at £2 per quintal; 20,000 quintals of pickled fish, in barrels; 6,000 tuns of cod oil, at £32 per tun; 156,000 seal skins, at 5*s.* each; 4,666 tuns seal oil, at £36 per tun; besides salmon, mackerel, furs and berries to the amount of £10,000; the whole amounting to no less a sum than £2,828,976.

Newburyport is considered as one of the most beautiful towns of New England. It is situated on gently rising ground, on the south bank of the mouth

of the Merrimac river. It is distant from Boston thirty-four miles, and contains a population of about 10,000. Many years ago it was a place of great commerce. As many as ninety ships have been in process of construction here at one time. In 1808 the tonnage of this place was 30,000 tons. It has several times been visited with severe commercial depressions, as well as a conflagration which destroyed the most valuable portion of the town. It is now, however, recovering its former prosperity. The number of vessels now belonging to this port is as follows: —24 ships, 17 brigs, 9 barques, 96 schooners and 1 steamer: total tonnage, 23,962 tons. There are several cotton mills in operation here, the annual produce of which is, one million five hundred thousand yards of printed cotton, and four million yards of the finest cotton manufactured in the country. They consume about one million four hundred thousand pounds of cotton, ten thousand gallons of oil, and three thousand tons of coal. These mills employ about one thousand operatives. In addition to cotton goods there are other manufactures of almost every description. Newbury is connected with Newburyport; it was once three miles distant, but the buildings now extend from one town to the other. Newbury was

first settled by persons from England in 1633. It was called by the Indians *Quassacumcow*. The quantity of fruit annually raised in the two places is 51,997 bushels, valued at $41,000, or £8,000. The number of vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, at Newburyport, is 57, and at Newbury 18. Having heard of a family residing here from Newfoundland, we sought out their residence. They emigrated a year ago from Carbonear in Newfoundland. True as the needle to the pole, my heart beat warm towards this family. They were all born within three rods of me. I thought of the beautiful lines of James Montgomery: —

> "There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
> A dear, a sweeter spot than all the rest;
> Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
> Art thou a man, a patriot, look around.
> Oh, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
> That land thy country, and that spot thy home!"

We spent a couple of hours very pleasantly wandering through the beautiful cemetery. It is interspersed with venerable oak and elm trees, and on all sides magnificent monuments are to be seen, the whole forming one of the most elegant cemeteries I have yet seen in the country. In High Street, near the Court

House, is a fine pond of about six acres, which is embellished with a mall and terraced promenade, a delightful place of resort in the summer. About half a mile from this, on the same street, are the remains of the residence of the celebrated Lord Timothy Dexter, so called. He was a rich, but most eccentric man. I have heard a great deal of his eccentricities from the good people of Newburyport; one or two incidents, however, will suffice. The whole front of his dwelling, which was a very large house, was ornamented with about a hundred figures of men, beasts, and birds, a couple of which were still standing when I visited it. He at one time bought a cargo of warming pans, and shipped them to the West Indies, where, quite unexpectedly, they were bought for either straining or dipping molasses. This strange speculation turned out a most profitable one. A few years previous to his death, he had a tomb erected in his garden, had a coffin made, and then had his funeral ceremonies performed on a certain day, while he himself stood at a distance as an observer.

Newbury and Newburyport have been the birthplaces of some of the most celebrated men America has produced. Among other distinguished men born here were Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., an eminent

jurist, Judge Bradbury, Judge Jackson, Hon. Wm. Bartlett, and Moses Brown, two of the merchant princes of America; the distinguished mechanician, Jacob Perkins, who pursued his inventions here till fifty years of age, and then went to England. Here John Quincy Adams, one of the Presidents of the United States, resided during his early days, pursuing his legal studies, under Mr. Parsons. It has also been the birth-place of many eminent ministers of various denominations. Here I saw the remains of the celebrated George Whitefield. They are deposited in the First Presbyterian Church. I descended to the vault with the sexton, who carried a lamp. I cannot describe my feelings when I laid my hand upon the naked skull of this eminent and devoted servant of God. The bones are very little decayed. The coffin is made of hard wood, and perfectly sound. It has a door at the head about seven or eight inches square, as have all the coffins of this country. There is a painted inscription on the coffin stating the time of his death and age. Immediately beneath the pulpit of the church is a marble tablet with the following inscription: —

Under this Pulpit
are deposited
The Remains
of
THE REV. GEO. WHITEFIELD,
and
THE REV. JONATHAN PARSONS,
The first Pastor of this Church,
who died July 19th, 1776;
also
OF THE REV. JOSEPH PRINCE,
Who died 1791.

On the right of the Pulpit is a beautiful marble cenotaph, with the following inscription : —

This Cenotaph
is erected with affectionate veneration
to the memory of
THE REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD,
born at Gloucester, Eng., Dec. 16th, 1714 ;
educated at Oxford University; ordained 1736.
In a ministry of 34 years
he crossed the Atlantic 13 times,
and preached more than 18,000 sermons.
As a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent, he put on the whole armor of God,
preferring the honor of Christ
to his own interest, repose, reputation or life.
As a Christian orator, his deep piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination, gave unexampled energy to his look, action and utter-

ance,—bold, fervent, pungent and popular in his eloquence; no other uninspired man ever preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the simple truths of the Gospel by motives so persuasive and awful, and with an influence so powerful on the hearts of his hearers.

He died of Asthma, Sept. 30th, 1770;
suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled labors
for his eternal rest.

There are two other coffins in the same vault with Mr. Whitefield's, one the Rev. Jonathan Parson's, and the other a poor blind man's, who had a strong desire to be buried with Mr. Whitefield. I have visited the house where Mr. Whitefield died; and while I trod the very floor of the room in which he breathed his last, I seemed to be walking on holy ground. The house has undergone some considerable repairs, but the old room is still preserved; the chair in which Mr. Whitefield died is in the Boston Library. One of the principal bones of Whitefield's right arm had been missing from among the remains for a number of years — until last summer, (1849) when the minister of the church, the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, received a letter from a gentleman in England, from which the following is an extract: —

"Some years ago, a brother clergyman was requested to obtain an original letter of the dear and honored Whitefield for me, which he thought he could easily do. He failed, however, in the attempt, but, to my great surprise and mortification, sent me what he called a precious relic of the holy man of God, one of his bones! and precious it is, but it was of too sacred a nature to expose to the public eye, and I have preserved it, hoping to restore it to its proper place with my own hands. This I must now entrust to you, and shall be happy to learn from you that it has been done."

Mr. Stearns had the memorable relic conveyed to the vault where its kindred remains lie, on the 27th of September, 1849, after having twice crossed the Atlantic, and performed a pilgrimage of at least a quarter of a century.

The Rev. George Whitefield was one of the earliest and latest friends of the Wesleys,— one of that little band of faithful men who were called Methodists at Oxford, more than a hundred years ago, whose names will live through all generations. Whitefield first arrived in this country in the year 1738. He landed in Savannah, Georgia, and laid the foundation of an orphan house a few miles from Savannah, and after-

wards finished it at a great expense. He returned to England the same year. While preaching in aid of the Orphan House Charity, one of his hearers had gone resolved that he would give nothing; but after hearing the preacher a little, he determined to give what copper money he had. Another stroke of the preacher's eloquence made him ashamed of that intention, and he determined to give his silver; but so completely was he won over by the admirable conclusion of the sermon, that when the collector's plate came round, he emptied his pockets of copper, silver, gold, and all. In 1739, Whitefield visited America again; he landed at Philadelphia, and began to preach in different churches. In this and his subsequent visits to America, he visited most of the principal places. Immense numbers flocked to hear him wherever he preached. Such was the eagerness of the multitude in Philadelphia to listen to spiritual instruction, that there was public worship regularly twice a day for a year, and on the Lord's day it was celebrated three or four times. During his visit to Philadelphia, he preached frequently after night from the gallery of the Court House. So loud was his voice at that time that it was distinctly heard on the Jersey shore, a mile distant. Whitefield was devoid of the

spirit of sectarianism; his only object being to "preach Christ and him crucified." The following striking description of Whitefield is given by Mrs. Childs, an American lady of great talent, now living at Brookline, in the vicinity of Boston: —

"There was nothing in the appearance of this extraordinary man which would lead you to suppose that a Felix would tremble before him. He was something above the middle stature, well proportioned, and remarkable for a native gracefulness of manner. His complexion was very fair, his features regular, and his dark blue eyes small and lively; in recovering from the measles, he had contracted a squint with one of them, but this peculiarity rather rendered the expression of his countenance more rememberable, than in any degree lessened the effect of its uncommon sweetness. His voice excelled, both in melody and compass; and its fine modulations were happily accompanied by that grace of action which he possessed in an eminent degree, and which is said to be the chief requisite of an orator. To have seen him when he first commenced, one would have thought him anything but enthusiastic and glowing; but as he proceeded, his heart warmed with his subject, and his manner became impetuous and animated, till, forget-

ful of every thing around him, he seemed to kneel at the throne of Jehovah, and to beseech in agony for his fellow-beings.

"After he had finished his prayer, he knelt for a long time in profound silence; and so powerfully had it affected the most heartless of his audience, that a stillness like that of the tomb pervaded the whole house.

"Before he commenced his sermon, long, darkening columns crowded the bright sunny sky of the morning, and swept their dull shadows over the building, in fearful augury of the storm.

"His text was: 'Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many, I say unto you, shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able.'

"'See that emblem of human life,' said he, as he pointed to a shadow that flitted across the floor. 'It passed for a moment and concealed the brightness of Heaven from our view—but it is gone. And where will ye be, my hearers, when your lives have passed away like that dark cloud? Oh, my dear friends, I see thousands sitting attentive, with their eyes fixed on the poor, unworthy preacher. In a few days, we shall all meet at the judgment-seat of Christ. We shall form a part of that vast assembly which will

gather before his throne; and every eye will behold the Judge. With a voice whose call you must abide and answer, he will inquire whether on earth ye strove to enter in at the strait gate — whether you were supremely devoted to God — whether your hearts were absorbed in Him. My blood runs cold when I think how many of you will then seek to enter in and shall not be able. Oh, what plea can you make before the Judge of the whole earth? Can you say it has been your whole endeavor to mortify the flesh, with its affections and lusts? That your life has been one long effort to do the will of God? No! you must answer, I made myself easy in the world, by flattering myself that all would end well; but I have deceived my own soul, and am lost.

"'You, oh, false and hollow Christian — of what avail will it be that you have done many things — read much in the sacred Word — that you have made long prayers — that you have attended religious duties, and appeared holy in the eyes of men? What will all this be, if, instead of loving Him supremely, you have been supposing you should exalt yourself to Heaven, by acts really polluted and unholy?

"'And you, rich man, wherefore do you hoard

your silver? Wherefore count the price you have received for him whom you every day crucify in your love of gain? Why, that when you are too poor to buy a drop of cold water, your beloved son may be rolled to hell in his chariot pillowed and cushioned about him.'

"His eye gradually lighted up as he proceeded, till towards the close, it seemed to sparkle with celestial fire.

"'Oh, sinners!' he exclaimed, 'by all your hopes of happiness, I beseech you to repent. Let not the wrath of God be awakened! Let not the fires of eternity be kindled against you! See there!' said he, pointing to the lightning which played on the corner of the pulpit. ''Tis a glance from the angry eye of Jehovah! Hark!' continued he, raising his finger in a listening attitude, as the distant thunder grew louder and louder, and broke in one tremendous crash over the building. 'It was the voice of the Almighty, as he passed by in his anger!'

"As the sound died away, he covered his face, and knelt beside the pulpit, apparently lost in inward and intense prayer. The storm passed rapidly by, and the sun, bursting forth in his might, threw across the heavens a magnificent arch of peace. Rising, and

pointing to the beautiful object, he exclaimed, 'Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it. Very beautiful it is, in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the heavens about with glory; and the hands of the Most High have bended it!'"

The effect was irresistible.

From Newburyport I proceeded to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which is the principal town in the State, although Concord is the seat of government. Portsmouth contains a population of about 15,000. Here there is one of the United States Navy Yards. The North America, the first line-of-battle ship launched in America, was built here during the revolution. From Portsmouth I proceeded to Portland, visiting all the intermediate towns as far as Augusta, which is the capital of the State of Maine. It is distant from Boston 165 miles, and situated at the head of navigation on the Kennebec river, forty-three miles from the sea. It lies on both sides of the river, connected by a bridge 520 feet long; a short distance above the town, a dam has been constructed across the river, at a cost of $300,000, forming a very extensive water power. The State House is a spacious and elegant structure, built of white

granite, located upon a beautiful eminence, and surrounded with trees. On the east bank of the river, stands one of the United States arsenals, a very fine building, a short distance from which is the State Insane Hospital; it is a splendid granite edifice, occupying a plat of 70 acres. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind I have seen in the country. Ship-building is carried on more extensively in this State than any other in the Union. The following is the number of ships built in the United States during the years 1849 and 1850 : —

	In 1849	In 1850.
Ships,	198	247
Brigs,	184	117
Schooners,	623	547
Sloops and Canal Boats,	547	290
Steamers,	175	159
Total,	1547	1360
Tonnage,	256,577.47	272,218.84

Of the 247 ships built in 1850, Maine constructed 127 ; of the 117 brigs, she built 75 ; and of the 547 schooners, 115.

The total amount of tonnage employed in the United States in 1849, was 3,334,015 tons.

A ship is now building at New York, said to be the

largest merchant ship in the world. She is 230 feet in length, 42 breadth of beam, 25 1-2 depth of hold, and clipper built; she will be 25 feet longer than any merchant vessel sailing from that port. All the principal pieces are to be of live oak, and, what is altogether novel in the construction of American merchantmen, a system of iron lattice-work, or diagonal iron bracing, is to be introduced, with a view to secure the greatest practicable degree of strength. She is to be finished in about six months, and will run from New York to Canton, *via* California, and thence home, completing the circuit of the globe with each trip. She will measure near 2,500 tons.

The number of light-houses in the United States is 288, and 32 floating-lights; 61 of which are on the northern lakes.

The Secretary of State has communicated to the two Houses a list of the number of seamen registered in the United States for the past fiscal year, of which the subjoined is a recapitulation: —

State.	Natives.	Naturalized.	Total.
Maine,	1058	16	1074
New Hampshire,	69	—	69
Massachusetts,	4062	120	4182
Rhode Island,	576	6	582
Connecticut,	38	1	39
New York,	2011	1	2012
New Jersey	4	—	4
Delaware,	6	1	7
Maryland,	711	23	734
District of Columbia,	4	—	4
Virginia,	431	—	431
North Carolina,	22	—	22
Georgia,	134	5	139
Louisiana,	664	56	720
Florida,	53	12	65
Aggregate totals,	9843	241	10,084

It is calculated that the division of the occupations of men in the United States is nearly in the following proportions : —

Number engaged	in internal navigation,	33,076
" "	on the ocean,	56,021
" "	in the learned professions,	65,255
" "	commerce,	119,607
" "	manufactures,	791,749
" "	agriculture,	3,719,951

Thus it will be seen that those who are engaged in agriculture are three and a half times greater in number than those in all the other divisions.

The inhabitants of the State of Maine I found a very hospitable and generous-hearted people. The manners of the American people generally are very cold and reserved, and there is a great want of that politeness which is exhibited among the English people. That open-hearted, unreserved social intercourse, to which the people of Newfoundland are accustomed, is almost unknown in this country.

The American people, generally, are a moral and highly intelligent people; in this respect, superior to the masses of Europe. Book pedlars, newspaper agents, tract distributors, and colporters, are to be found every where, going from house to house. In this way, a vast amount of useful information and general literature is scattered broadcast over the country, and brought within the reach of those who otherwise probably would have never become possessed of it.

The following are the rates of wages in the New England States: Day-laborers get one dollar per day; servant-girls from two to four dollars per week; tradesmen from one to two dollars per day; clerks

from $150 to $400 per annum; book-keepers from $400 to $1,200 per annum. Ministers of every denomination are paid by their respective congregations from $200 to $3000 per annum. Dry goods and provisions are at a lower price than in any of the British Colonies.

The first week in May I spent in the city of Worcester, attending the annual meeting of the "League of Universal Brotherhood," preparatory to Elihu Burritt's departure for London to attend the great Peace Bazaar. The bazaar was opened in the Hall of Commerce, London, on the 30th May, and continued three days. This demonstration far exceeded the expectations of its best friends. Stalls for the sale of the various articles were appropriated to different countries. Thus there were English stalls, Scottish stalls, American, French, German and Belgian stalls. Most of the articles contributed for the American stalls were given by the Ladies' "Olive Leaf Circles." Ladies' "Olive Leaf Circles" have been formed in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, and America. The object of these societies is to raise funds to circulate a little book called the "Olive Leaf," written by Elihu Burritt, containing information on peace, in the

French and German languages, as well as to open a correspondence with each other. These messengers of peace are now being circulated by thousands over the continent of Europe.

The "League of Universal Brotherhood" originated with Elihu Burritt. The following is the pledge of Universal Brotherhood, which was drawn up by Elihu Burritt during his visit to England in 1846:—

PLEDGE.

"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or navy, or to yield any VOLUNTARY support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any war, by whomsoever, or for whatsoever proposed, declared, or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or color, who have signed or shall hereafter sign this pledge, in a 'LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD,' whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, color, or condition of humanity."

Upwards of 30,000 persons have signed the pledge in the United States. Leagues have been formed in all the principal towns of Great Britain, France, Germany, and America, and addresses on the subject passed between each other. The first peace congress met in London, in 1846; the second peace congress met in Brussels, in 1847; and in the month of August, 1849, the third congress met in Paris. France, Germany, Belgium, England and the United States were there represented by large numbers of men, eminent in business, in politics, in literature, in religion, and in philanthropy; the Catholic archbishop of Paris, and the eloquent protestant preacher, M. Cocquerel; Michael Chevalier, Horace Say, and F. Basteat, distinguished political economists; Emile de Girardin, the most important political editor of France; Victor Hugo, illustrious in her literature; Richard Cobden, the well-known British statesman; Elihu Burritt, the renowned American linguist and philanthropist; and the celebrated Lamartine. The fourth and last peace congress met at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, on the 22d of August last, (1850.) M. Jaub, ex-minister of the State of Darmstadt was appointed president of the congress. Among other eminent men who were present from Great

Britain, were Richard Cobden, C. Hindley, and J. B. Smith, members of the British Parliament; Joseph Sturge, Rev. J. Burnet, E. Miall, editor of the Nonconformist, G. Dawson, &c., &c. From America there were Professor Hitchcock, the eminent geologist, Dr. Buller, Professor Cleveland, Rev. Mark Trafton, Methodist minister, the world-renowned Elihu Burrit, Rev. G. Garnett, a colored man, Rev. G. Copway, (Kah-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bowh) one of the red Indians of America, whose appearance in the congress, attired in his costume as a chief, excited great interest, and many others. From France there were M. Emile de Girardin, J. Garnier, M. Guillaumin, and others. From Brussels, M. Visschers. From Amsterdam, M. Suringar, and M. Druka. Professor Liebig, the celebrated chemist, was at the meeting. A very interesting letter was also read from the Catholic archbishop of Paris, giving his cordial approval of the object of the congress. The most unexpected visitor to the peace congress was General Haynau, the "Austrian butcher," who listened to several speeches. During the third sitting of the congress, a proposition was made by Schleswig-Holstein to appoint a committee to decide the merits of their present dispute with Denmark, and

offering to submit to the arbitration of the congress. The committee, however, decided that in consequence of the proposition coming from only one party, they could not interfere. But that if Denmark and Holstein were to unite in such a proposal, the congress would engage to find an arbitrator. After the termination of the peace congress, Elihu Burritt, Joseph Sturge, and Frederick Wheeler visited the two governments of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by whom they were received in the most courteous manner. Denmark could not exactly comply with the terms of arbitration proposed by Schleswig-Holstein, and so the matter rests. There is no doubt, however, but that the object of the visit of these benevolent men would have been accomplished but for the interference of the great powers of Europe.

At the peace congress at Frankfort, Mr. Cobden read a letter from Baron Von Reden, one of the most eminent statistical authorities in Europe, in which he estimates the armed force of the European States, including all persons who are paid out of the appropriations to the army and navy, in numbers about 4,000,000 men. Assuming the whole population of Europe to have been, in 1840, 257,000,000, then, according to elaborate investigation, he estimates the

males of this number at 128,120,000, of which 10,678,000 are between twenty and thirty-three. Reckoning one-third of these as incapable of service, 7,118,000 would remain, more than half of which number are actually enrolled. The labor of a man for a year is worth, on an average, 60 thalers. Thus the withdrawal of 400,000 young men from labor is an actual loss of 240,000,000 thalers per annum. The annual expenditure of the European States upon their land and sea forces and fortifications, he says, is, in ordinary times, something over 541,188,000 thalers; which, added to the loss of 240,000,000 in labor, amounts to 881,000,000, or a sum equal to the value of the annual product of all the mines in Europe. The whole of this expenditure, during thirty years of peace, has been 16,230,000,000 thalers. One third of this sum would have constructed 15,028 miles of railway, or from thirteen to fourteen times as many as are now completed in Germany.

A French paper publishes a statement of loss of life and the cost of wars of Europe in 1849, remarking that the calculation is below the cost, and that it does not include the Schleswig war, which was both bloody and expensive, but concerning which there is insufficient data to estimate correctly. The

loss of life is set down at 151,812, of which 62,000 was in the Hungarian war, 31,023 in the Italian, and 23,000 in Naples and Sicily.

The cost in money was $336,400,000, of which Austria incurred $125,400,000; France $85,800,000; and Russia $100,000,000.

It is estimated that all the agricultural labor done in England, in 1848, cost £18,200,000. Official letters show that the cost of her army establishment for the same year, was £18,500,000. That is, £300,000, or a million and a half of dollars, more are paid for preparations for consuming and impoverishing war, than for all her golden harvests, and to the 700,000 laborers who produce them.

Elihu Burrit says — "Look at the fortunes which nations have squandered away in the sanguinary litigation of the sword. Take Great Britain for instance. Her wars with the neighboring nations, from 1688 to 1815, cost her £3,383,022,500, including the interest she has paid on money borrowed for the work of human slaughter. How can we measure this vast amount thus wasted? Let us weigh it in pure gold, and we shall find it weighs 73,543,967 pounds troy. It would require 36,770 able-bodied men to carry it from the mint, each

having 200 pounds, or 9200 sovereigns in his sack. Placed in a line of sovereigns, each touching the other, and averaging three-fourths of an inch in diameter, they would reach 484,330 miles, or twenty times around the globe at the equator. It would require 313 men to count it in a year, each counting at sixty sovereigns a second, working ten hours a day, and 300 days in a year. The wages of laborers in Great Britain, including old and young, women and children, will not average over 10*s.* a week. Then, at this rate of wages, it would take 13,011,621 laborers ten years to earn what Great Britain expended in the litigation of the battle-field from 1688 to 1815. It would require 520 ships to convey that amount in silver, each freighted with 1000 tons of that precious metal. Surely, war is the consummation of all human follies, waste and profligacy.

"Here are a few of the reminiscences of war entirely shorn of poetry. They are bloody witnesses, and let them testify. In the periodical butcheries in the human family, the following hecatombs have been offered up to that god of battles which Christians and Pagans have worshipped with the same devotion: —

Loss of life in the Jewish Wars,	25,000,000
By wars in the time of Sesostris,	15,000,000
By those of Semiramis, Cyrus, & Alexander,	30,000,000
By Alexander's successors,	20,000,000
Grecian Wars,	15,000,000
Wars of the twelve Cæsars,	30,000,000
Roman wars before Julius Cæsar,	60,000,000
Wars of the Roman Empire, Turks and Saracens,	180,000,000
Wars of the Reformation,	30,000,000
Wars of the middle ages, and nine crusades,	80,000,000
Tartar and African Wars,	180,000,000
American Indians destroyed by the Spaniards,	12,000,000
Wars of Napoleon,	6,000,000
	683,000,000

"The above is a mere extract from the bloody statistics of glorious war; one chapter in the annals of the violence, crime, and misery that have followed in the foot-prints of the great destroyer. The loss of souls is entered where human eyes may not read the list. Dr. Dick estimates the number of those who have perished directly and indirectly by war at *fourteen thousand millions*, or about one-tenth of the human race. Edmund Burke placed the number at

thirty-five thousand millions. Taking the estimate of Dr. Dick, and assuming the average quantity of blood in a common-sized person, the veins of these 14,000,000,000 would fill a circular lake of more than seventeen miles in circumference, ten feet deep, in which all the navies of the world might float! Supposing these slaughtered millions to average each four feet in length, if placed in a row they would reach nearly 422 times around the earth, and four times around the sun. Supposing they average 130 pounds each, then they would form a globe of human flesh of nearly a mile in diameter, weighing 1,820,000,000,000 pounds — fourteen times more than all the human beings now living on the globe.

What a spectacle to the eyes of Him, with whom time and eternity, things present, past, and to come, are one omnipresent Now! with whom all the actions and conditions of his creatures are not matters of memory, or prescience, but of clear and consentaneous vision! Not a drop of that sea of blood has evaporated from the sight of that all-seeing eye. Its red, putrid, vapor is still going up into the nostrils of the God of peace. Before him that solid globe of human flesh revolves, in its crimson atmosphere, a horrid satellite around the green earth he made for man. Oh,

Christian! disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus, look at that blood-dripping planet! It is the flesh of the tenth part of your race. Shall its purple surface swell with more butcheries of God's human children? Look into that dead sea of blood; shall it be deepened and widened from the veins of more victims to the destroyer of mankind? If not, say so. Say it in the majesty of your Master's spirit. Let the Christians of Christendom say to the world, that all war is a vast and unmitigated violation of the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and the principalities and the powers of the earth would soon bow to the name of Jesus, and nations learn war no more.

"During the last century or two, there have been twenty-four wars between England and France, twelve between England and Scotland, eight between England and Spain, seven between England and other nations — in all 51. The ascertained amount, though doubtless far below the actual amount of British money expended during the last six great wars, was as follows: —

1. War ending 1697,	£21,500,000
2. War ending 1712,	48,000,000
3. War ending 1737,	46,000,000
4. War ending 1756,	111,000,000
5. American war of 1775,	139,000,000
6. War from 1793 to 1815,	850,000,000

These wars have also cost other nations much. The last one, besides burthening Britain to the amount of £850,000,000, cost France £690,000,000, Austria £220,000,000, the rest of Europe £1,012,000,000, the United States of America £27,000,000; total, £2,799,000,000; a sum which probably falls considerably below the actual cost of those wars; nor should we over-estimate their cost by putting it (reckoning one pound sterling five dollars, or a little less,) at $15,000,000,000, all wasted, worse than wasted, by men calling themselves Christians, for the purpose of plundering and destroying other Christians. Since the great religious Reformation Great Britain has spent sixty-five years in war, and sixty-two in peace. She borrowed in seven wars, which occupied the sixty-five years, £834,000,000. In the same time she raised by taxes £1,189,000,000, thus forming a total expenditure of $8,982,120,000. This enormous sum, extorted from the strained sinews of labor, would have constructed fifteen railways around the globe, allowing $25,000 per mile! To raise another such sum would require a tax of $10 on every human being on the globe. The interest of this sum for one month at 5 per cent. exceeds the amount contributed by the whole Christian world for preach-

ing the gospel of Jesus Christ to the heathen for the last thousand years." Macaulay says: In 1684, the whole non-effective charge, military and naval, of Great Britain, can scarcely have exceeded £10,000 a year. It now exceeds £10,000 a day; and Charles Sumner, the eloquent author of the "Grandeur of Nations," says: —

"By a table of the expenditures of the United States, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, it appears that, in the fifty-three years from the formation of our present Government, in 1789, down to 1843, there have been $246,620,055 spent for civil purposes, comprehending the expenses of the executive, the legislative, the judiciary, the post-office, light-houses, and intercourse with foreign governments. During this same period there have been $368,526,594 devoted to the military establishment, and $170,437,685 to the naval establishment; the two forming an aggregate of $538,964,278. Deducting from this sum the appropriations during three years of war, and we shall find that more than four hundred millions were absorbed by vain preparations in time of peace for war. Add to this amount a moderate sum for the expenses of the militia during the same period, which a candid and able writer

places at present at $50,000,000 a year; for the past years we may take an average of $25,000,000, and we shall have the enormous sum of $1,335,000,000 to be added to the $400,000,000; the whole amounting to seventeen hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, a sum beyond the conception of human faculties, sunk under the sanction of the Government of the United States in mere peaceful preparations for war; more than seven times as much as was dedicated by the Government during the same period to all other purposes whatsoever."

The number of militia in the United States in 1850, was 1,914,101; regular army, 12,326, including officers. Of these, 7,696 are under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, thus leaving but 4,530 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the navy of the United States now consists of: —

Ships-of-the-line,	7
Razee,	1
Frigates,	12
Sloops-of-war,	21
Brigs,	4
Schooners,	2
	12

Steam-frigates,	5
Steamers, of the first-class,	3
Steamers, less than first-class,	6
Store-ships,	6

Of these there are in commission : —

Razee,	1
Frigates,	7
Sloops-of-war,	15
Brigs,	4
Schooners, (coast survey)	2
Steam-frigates,	2
Steamer of the first-class,	1
Steamers, less than the first-class,	3
Ships-of-the-line, (as receiving ships)	3
Steamer, "	1
Sloop, "	1

There are also on the stocks four ships-of-the-line and two frigates.

There is also a contingent naval force of vessels, owned by individuals, but built by contracts with the Government, and employed in the transportation of the mail, and liable to be taken in any emergency at valuation, and converted into vessels of war. This force, comprising four steamers of the first class, is employed on the line between New York and Liverpool. A fifth is contracted for, but not constructed. One steamer of the first class between New York and

Panama. A second steamer on this line has been brought into use, but has not been finished so as to undergo inspection and be received. The contract on this line, as on that to Liverpool, provides for five steamships.

The Secretary recommends the appointment of two rear-admirals, in order that the officers of the American navy may rank with the naval officers of the other maritime powers.

The peace question is making great progress in America; some of the leading men of the country are advocating it. At the public meeting held in the month of May last, in Boston, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the State of Massachusetts, his excellency Governor Briggs presided, and delivered an effective and eloquent speech; and I attended a peace meeting in the city of Roxbury with Elihu Burritt, where General Dearborn took the chair, and made a noble speech, denouncing all war. Elihu Burritt is now in Hamburgh, still absorbed with his one idea, his big thought, Universal Peace and Brotherhood. The next peace congress is to be held in the city-world of London, during the great "Exhibition of all Nations." The American Government have decided to freight the "Pennsylvania,"

the largest ship in the American navy, with the products of American genius and manufacture, for the Exhibition of all Nations, in London. This great man-of-war was built some years ago at Philadelphia, and cost about $800,000. She has never yet made a voyage. Her first voyage, then, will not be to produce desolation and death, but to exhibit the arts of peaceful and happy industry of the country to which she belongs.

My home for the present is the city of Worcester, which is situated in the heart of the State of Massachusetts. It is called the "Heart of the Commonwealth," and contains a population of over 17,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of a great inland trade, and of an important railroad communication; which makes it one of the greatest thoroughfares in the country, and contributes much to its growth and prosperity. It has railroads diverging from it in almost every point of the compass.

STATEMENT exhibiting the receipts and expenses of twelve of the principal Railroads of Massachusetts, in 1849.

Name.	Length, inc. branches.	Cost.	Number Passeng. carried in cars.	Tons M'ndize carried in cars.	Receipts.			Expenses.				Net Income
					Passengers.	Freight & other sources	Total.	Road Bed.	Motive Power	Miscellaneous	Total.	
		DOLLARS.			DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
Worcester,	69	4,908,332	959,557	248,768	330,606	372,725	703,361	86,883	72,298	246,370	405,551	297,810
Western,	155	9,926,952	435,805	273,608	561,575	782,236	1,345 811	128,301	105,551	354,469	588,323	755,488
Providence,	53	3,370,270	573,360	96,642	225,640	128,692	354,332	41,876	22,202	99,604	163,682	190,650
Taunton,	12	306,930	100,287	36,546	33,783	27,009	60,792	6,182	8.056	23,135	37,373	23,419
New Bedford,	21	498,477	97,742	15,404	50,639	36,621	87,260	6,353	7,608	28,461	42,420	44,840
Lowell,	28	1,945.647	593,828	278,313	179,790	236,698	416,488	60,987	62,446	137.470	260,903	155,585
Nashua,	14	641,083	258,865	181,623	67,097	89.442	156,539	21,433	28,569	49,454	99,456	57,083
Boston and Maine,	74	3,930,057	1,205 007	102,485	332,214	190,121	522,535	55,635	44,101	158,758	258,494	263,841
Fitchburg,	51	3,445,792	875,410	287,032	204,668	269,691	474,359	27,852	35,373	173,234	236,459	237,900
Eastern,	75	3,612,348	1,049 114	70,348	404,072	113,857	517,929	41 392	25,111	117,477	183,980	333,900
Old Colony,	45	2,292,461	773,124	83,541	167,963	84,827	252,790	25,094	39,686	110,459	175 239	77,551
Fall River,	47	1,146,004	252,767	62,554	102,630	71,404	174,043	15,773	24,546	70,556	110,875	63,168

The following is the number of miles of railroad laid out in the United States: —

New England States.	
Massachusetts,	1049
New Hampshire,	416
Rhode Island,	64
Connecticut,	446
Vermont,	287
Maine,	202
	2464
Middle States.	
New York,	1306
Pennsylvania,	613
Delaware,	39
Maryland,	316
New Jersey,	236
	2510
Southern States.	
Georgia,	665
Virginia,	336
North Carolina,	264
South Carolina,	226
Alabama,	68
	1549

Western States.

Ohio,	390
Michigan,	342
Illinois,	105
Indiana,	102
Louisiana,	70
Mississippi,	70
Kentucky,	55
Tennessee,	10
	1144

Total number of miles of railroad in the United States, 7677

A writer in the Mobile Herald and Tribune makes use of the following statement, as showing the beneficial result of combining capital with labor :—

Georgia has 640 miles railroad, costing $11,500,000 — 138 miles of which were built by the State at a cost of $3,500,000 ; South Carolina has 244 miles, costing $65,000,000 ; Virginia has 473 miles, costing $7,000,000, and a general law authorizing the subscription on the part of the State of two-fifths of any railroad chartered and built within the State ; Maryland 571 miles, built and building, at a cost of $22,000,000, upwards of $5,000,000 of which the State has finished by the loan of State bonds ; Pennsylvania 1,050 miles, costing $35,000,000 — 82 miles of it were built by the State, at a cost of $4,225,000 ;

New Jersey, 206 miles, costing $6,800,000; New York, 1,009 miles, costing $35,637,000, of which the State has finished, by loans and gift, over $4,000,000; Massachusetts, 954 miles, costing $46,700,000, of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by the State, $1,000,000 in stock subscription, and $5,000,000 by a loan of the State bonds; New Hampshire, 212 miles, costing $7,700,000; Ohio, 429 miles, built and building, at a cost of $8,400,000; Michigan, 355 miles, at a cost of $8,100,000, about $6,000,000 of which were furnished by the State; — making together in eleven States, 6,042 miles of railroad, upon which there are daily at work 750 locomotive engines and about 24,000 men, doing an amount of work which, if it were possible to be done in twice the time by horses and men, would require 1,400,000 horses, and 350,000 men. The labor performed by these 750 engines and 24,000 men, in one year costs the United States $36,600,000, all of it being done *in time* totally impracticable by any other mode. But suppose the year's work was done in the old way by horses and men in five years, requiring 100,000 horses and 25,000 men constantly at work, then the cost would be $95,000,000, or $58,400,000 more than the existing railroads in four-fifths less time. This

$58,400,000 is all of it the indirect advantage to the public for which nothing is asked or paid. The capital employed in building the roads, assumed at an average of $30,000 per mile, and amounting in the aggregate, for 6,042 miles, to $181,260,000, is fully compensated, and all expenses of transportation, repairs, and wear and tear, paid in the sum of $36,600,000, actually charged and paid for the work done. Thus showing the annual public gain to be, through the labor-saving capacity of railroads, over thirty per cent. of the capital invested, or, in other terms, $9,664 per mile.

The city of Worcester is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills of slight acclivity. It is abundantly supplied with water, brought through an aqueduct from the neighboring hills. The most important street is called Main Street, one hundred feet wide, shaded on either side with chestnut, elm, maple, oak, and a variety of other trees; it is two miles long, lined with elegant brick and stone buildings. There is one Episcopal Church, two Methodist, one Roman Catholic, and four Congregationalist; besides which, there are a number of churches belonging to other denominations. The Catholic College of the Holy Cross was founded by the late

Bishop Fenwick, of Boston. It is under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and designed for the education of young men for an ecclesiastical or professional course of life. It is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, about a half mile from the city. A farm of ninety acres is attached to it. The Roman Catholic population of Massachusetts, according to the census of 1850, is 180,000. The Diocese of Boston comprises Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont. It was created in 1808.

Worcester is one of the most beautiful towns in New England. As many of my distant readers may not know what is meant by New England, I must inform them that New England comprises six States, viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. The State Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester, is one of the best institutions in the United States. It is built of brick, and consists of centre buildings, 76 feet long and 40 wide, and four stories high. At each end of the wings are two other buildings, 134 feet long and 34 feet wide, forming, with the main building, three sides of a spacious square. It will accommodate 450 patients. The present number of patients is 234 males and

229 females. The Medical College is situated on the outskirts of the city. It is a large and elegant structure of brick and granite. The fee for a full course of lectures is $60 in advance, with a matriculation fee of $3. There are several fine halls and other public buildings in Worcester. The American Antiquarian Society, at this place, was founded in 1812, by Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., who published the first newspaper in Worcester, in 1775, and, a few years after, the first English Bible in America. The hall of the society is a large and elegant building, 104 feet long and two stories high, in which is a library of 12,000 volumes, a valuable cabinet of antiquities, and many interesting specimens of early printing. Worcester is well supplied with schools, some of which are splendid buildings. The school at which three of my children attend, is built of brick, fifty by fifty-eight feet, three stories high, and crowned with a cupola. It cost $11,000. In the lower story is a sink-room, play-room, ward-room, and committee-room; on the second floor are two Infant school-rooms, each accommodating one hundred scholars, with spacious recitation rooms adjoining. The third floor is a Primary school-room, with two recitation rooms, and will seat one hundred and sixty scholars. The

visitor is forcibly struck with the order, beauty, and cleanliness which reigns throughout the whole. Each of the children sits in an arm chair fastened to an iron post, in front of which is a polished mahogany desk, about two feet long, for each. There are in Worcester nine Infant schools, six Primary, three Grammar, one for colored children, and the Classical and High school. The latter is open for the children of the whole city, as soon as they are qualified for admission. There is also, during the winter months, a school for apprentices, and three evening schools for all, whether children or adults, who wish to learn, and cannot attend school during the day. The above schools are all free. In addition to these schools, there are numerous private schools. The appropriations for support of schools for 1850, was $18,000, besides about $10,000 for building new school-houses. The Educational Institutions of Massachusetts are not surpassed by any country in the world. It is a hard thing to find an ignorant Yankee. The following are the appropriations voted by the City Council of Worcester, for 1850 :—

For Schools,	$18,000
" New School-Houses,	8,400
Additional for Sammit St. School-House,	1,100
Total for Schools and School-Houses	$27,500

For Interest on City Debt,	$3,350
" Repairs of Roads and Bridges,	6,500
" Paving Main and Front streets,	10,500
" Common Sewers in Main street,	1,500
" Salaries of City Officers,	4,125
" City Watch,	2,100
" Lighting streets,	1,500
" Fire Department,	3,600
" Ringing Bells, &c.,	150
" Funerals properly chargeable to the City,	350
" Book printing, &c.,	800
" Support of Poor, in addition to allowance from the State,	3,300
" Board of Health,	500
" Discount on Taxes,	5,000
" Contingent Expenses,	5,000
" Iron Lamps, posts and fixtures,	1,000
" New Engines, in addition to the amount to be received for the old,	1,600
	$78,375

The following statistics are taken from the abstract of school returns for the State of Massachusetts, for 1848-9 :

Number of towns in the Commonwealth which have made returns,	315
Valuation,	$299,878,329
Number of Public Schools,	3,749

Number of scholars, of all ages, in all the schools: —	
In Summer,	173,659
In Winter,	191,712
Number of Male Teachers,	2,426
Number of Female Teachers,	5,737
Average wages paid per month, including value of board, Males,	$34,02
Average value of board per month, Males,	$9,00
Average wages paid per month, including value of board, Females,	$14,19
Average value of board per month for Females,	$6,17
Amount of money raised by taxes for support of schools, including only the wages of Teachers, board and fuel,	$830,577
Amount of board and fuel, if any, contributed for Public schools,	$35,281
Number of Incorporated Academies,	64
Average number of scholars,	3,834
Aggregate paid for tuition,	$61,694
Number of unincorporated Academies, Private schools, and schools kept to prolong Common Schools,	1,047
Average number of scholars,	27,583
Aggregate paid for tuition,	$240,786
Amount of Local Funds,	$354,620
Income from same,	$21,584
Income of Surplus Revenue, appropriated to schools,	$5,483

There are three Normal Schools for training Teachers.

Among the School-masters employed at Worcester was John Adams, the second President of the United States. Here, also, the American philosopher, Ben-

jamin Franklin, worked in his early days as a journeyman printer. There are five Banks in Worcester, with an aggregate capital of $650,000. There is also a Savings Bank, with a deposit of $1,124,000. Besides these, there are five Insurance Companies, Life Assurance, and various other Associations. The valuation of the property of Worcester in 1850, was $11,082,501. Almost every kind of manufacture is carried on at Worcester. The following is the value of some of them in 1846 : —

Cotton goods, $45,184 ; Woollen goods, $194,040 ; Iron ware, $134,500 ; Machinery, $310,000 ; Card wire, $110,000 ; Ploughs, $48,000 ; Paper, $3,000 ; Hats and Caps, $24,752 ; Cards, $22,000 ; Cars and other carriages, $221,100 ; Chairs and Cabinet-ware, $27,500 ; Tin-ware, $38,500 ; Boots and Shoes, $288,550 ; Straw bonnets and hats, $10,000 ; Bricks, $28,000 ; Cotton Carpeting, $26,000 ; Building stone, $23,500 ; Mechanics' tools, $12,000 ; Presses, $25,500 ; Door and other Carpentry, $16,500. Fruit raised, 27,604 bushels — value $9,201 ; Butter made, 97,300 pounds — value, $16,217. The value of grain produced in the town was $24,897 ; of Vegetables, $25,980 ; and of Hay, (5,100 tons,) $51,000.

Worcester is distant from Boston forty-five miles; from Albany one hundred and fifty-six; from New York one hundred and ninety-four, via Norwich, and from Providence forty-five miles. The whistling steed is seen prancing about Worcester in all directions, and though a fiery fellow, yet he is not hostile, but carrying peace and prosperity in his train. Seven passenger trains pass over the road from Worcester to Boston each way daily, besides freight trains. Sometimes over two thousand passengers go in one train. Each passenger car is windowed throughout with venetian blinds. The cars are about forty feet long and seven feet high, and will seat about eighty persons. They cost from $2,000 to $2,500 each. The interior of a car is a spacious and elegant saloon, with an aisle down the middle. The seats are of polished mahogany, (as is also the whole interior, with looking glasses and gilding,) lined and cushioned with velvet. Each car has a stove in cold weather. The time occupied in going from Worcester to Boston is one hour and a half. The Worcester Common is a beautiful place; it is surrounded by a railing, outside of which are wide streets lined by handsome buildings. It is shaded with trees of various kinds, and gravelled walks extend in different directions through the whole.

The Norwich Railroad passes through the centre. Worcester is the residence of several celebrated men, among some of whom are two Ex-Governors of Massachusetts, Senators, Judges, Lawyers, &c., and the celebrated Elihu Burritt, who is the proprietor and Senior Editor of the "Christian Citizen." His associate Editors are Thomas Drew and James B. Syme, a Scotchman. Mr. Burritt is the author of several books; he understands fifty-three languages. One of the most interesting Memoirs which I have read of Mr. Burritt was written by Mary Howitt, and published in the "People's Journal" in London, in 1846.

"Among the many remarkable men," says Mary Howitt, "of this remarkable age, most of whom we hope to present to our readers, no one seems to us more worthy of notice than Elihu Burritt. Elihu Burritt is not merely remarkable for his knowledge of languages — a knowledge which is perfectly stupendous, and which, having been acquired under circumstances which at first sight would seem to present insuperable barriers to any thing beyond the most ordinary acquirements, may naturally excite our surprise and admiration — but he is remarkable in a high moral degree; and this it is, combined with his great

learning, which entitles him to our love and reverence. His many-languaged head is wedded to a large and benevolent heart, every throb of which is a sentiment of brotherhood to all mankind."

During the past winter, Mr. Burritt greatly interested himself for the Rev. Thomas Dick, LL. D., whose name and fame as a writer are so well known. A benevolent gentleman of Philadelphia published the whole of Dr. Dick's works for sale at a reduced price, and transmitted him nearly the whole of the proceeds of the sale.

The following letters, written by Dr. Dick to Mr. Burritt, will show the circumstances in which he is placed, after having contributed so much by his writings towards the moral and intellectual reformation of the world: —

I was favored with your kind note of February 5th, accompanied with a bill of exchange for twenty pounds nine shillings, which has come to hand without the least charge or expense.

I feel almost unable to express my sense of the obligations I feel for your disinterested kindness, and for all the trouble to which you have been subjected on my account, and to promote my interests. May

He who is the Original Source of all happiness recompense you a thousand fold, and enrich you with those blessings which shall endure for ever.

I wrote you a letter about the 18th January, enclosing one to Messrs. Thomas Campbell and J. Meston, Boston, and another to Mr. W. T. Stone. I also wrote you a pretty long letter on the 30th January, all of which I trust came duly to hand. I am happy to say that, with the exception of some slight colds, I have enjoyed tolerably good health during the bye-past part of this winter. Mrs. Dick, though sometimes a little delicate, has likewise, on the whole, enjoyed good health. Mr. Milne has been very feeble, though generally able to move about the house after mid-day; and all our young friends are well.

Lord John Russell has again been reminded of the memorial which was formerly presented to him, and has been frequently spoken to of late by several members of Parliament, but all the answer he has hitherto been pleased to give, is "that he will take the matter into consideration," which may, perhaps, be considered as amounting to little more than a polite denial. The extravagance, however, which has been displayed in pensions to the aristocracy, and in expenditure for

fleets and armies, palaces, royal yachts, &c., is beyond what is found in any other nation.

I am glad to see that the cause of Universal Peace is still continuing its progress, and acquiring new supporters.

I consider the tribute I have received from your friends in America as conferring a greater degree of honor and respect than if the British Government had conferred upon me a large pension similar to that which was given to Mrs. Dr. Chalmers, who stood in no need of it.

Hoping you will excuse this short epistle, and wishing all happiness, and much success in your editorial labors, I am, my dear friend,

Yours, most sincerely,

THOMAS DICK.

Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Feb. 25, 1850.

About three years ago, I was advised by certain respectable gentlemen in Dundee to apply by memorial to Lord John Russell for a pension from the fund allotted to authors, which was accompanied with recommendations from Lord Kinnaird, Lord Duncan, and about a dozen other official gentlemen; but no answer was ever returned to it. Some gentlemen

having lately got a copy of this memorial, inserted certain paragraphs into some of the London journals and newspapers, which tended to convey the idea, to which you allude, that I was approaching to a state of destitution. To such an idea I never gave the least sanction. The sentiments contained in the paragraphs alluded to, are the inferences my kind friends have deduced from the representations made in the memorial to Lord John Russell. Except in this instance, I never uttered a complaint to the British Public, except to a private friend.

And here, my dear friend, I may use the liberty of stating to you more particularly and unreservedly the *items* of my income. I have an annuity of £20 from an educational establishment I formerly occupied. I derive about £23 from rentals, subject to deductions for pew duty, poor's rates, duty on windows, &c. I have a few pounds in the bank, which are gradually melting down, and which serve to supply the deficiency of regular income. By dint of the *most rigid economy*, I and Mrs. Dick have been enabled to move onward—though without some of those comforts we could have wished—notwithstanding many difficulties and encumbrances. We now keep no servants, give no social dinners—we *walk* short journeys when we are able, or

take the lowest priced railway carriages; and in this way we have endeavored to keep ourselves from being involved in serious debts.

I have spent a good deal of money on books and instruments for the illustration of some parts of my writings, and erected an observatory for the same purpose; and if my writings be of any value, the public have partly derived the benefit of such expenditure. In consequence of repeated attacks of illness, I have written nothing for the press for two or three years past. About two months ago, I had to undergo a severe surgical operation on my breast, from which a large tumor was extracted; but the wound is now healed, and, thanks to God, I enjoy at present good health and spirits. You have somewhat mistaken my age. Though I am a few years beyond seventy, I am not yet on the verge of eighty.

With the most grateful acknowledgements for all your kind attentions, I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, most sincerely,

THOMAS DICK.

Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, a machinist, has succeeded in evolving oxygen and hydrogen gases from water, through the agency of electricity.

The electricity employed is generated by philosophical apparatus. The gases are to be used for light, heat, and motive power.

The light is extremely cheap. One cubic foot of water will yield 2,100 feet of gas. The apparatus is simple and convenient. Mr. Paine's gas is considered one of the most important discoveries of the age. Mr. Paine has just obtained patents for his discovery, both in this country and in Europe.

During the summer Worcester was visited by Female Delegates from all the principal States of the Union, who for several days held a "Woman's Rights Convention," the object of which was, that Women should be placed on a perfect equality with Men, in the exercise of the franchise, the pulpit, the bar, and the Senate. These ladies delivered eloquent addresses in behalf of their "Rights," and were listened to with profound attention by crowded audiences.

Massachusetts and other States have Female Medical Colleges, where Females are trained for the Medical Profession, &c.

I felt great pleasure in hearing Mrs. Brown preach at the City Hall in Worcester; she graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio.

The following is taken from a Meteorological Journal, kept by the Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, for five years. Worcester stands at an elevation of 483 feet above the level of the sea.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Fair days	255	242	246	230	248
Cloudy days	110	123	119	136	117
Days on which rain fell	92	107	89	93	93
" " snow fell	40	32	45	30	29
" " halos of moon seen	10	4	5	3	8
" " aurora borealis seen	19	12	7	2	8
" " north wind prevailed	28	27	26		
" " north-west "	107	83	90	113	120
" " west "	13	24	46	29	29
" " south-west "	82	134	79	102	107
" " south "	24	5	12	1	2
" " south-east "	17	11	17	23	15
" " east "	2		1	2	1
" " north-east "	56	41	43	61	57
Inches of rain	42.94	40.78	48.67	37.85	42.49
" snow	82	40	91	57	59

Apple trees flowered May 24, 1841, May 9, '42, May 14, '43, May 8, '44, May 2, '45. First frost averages from the 20th September to the 20th October.

In the early part of the month of May, at Worcester, I mounted the iron horse, who puffed, snorted, and rushed away at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The sun hid his burning brow behind a misty cloud, which for some time obstructed the view of the picturesque and beautiful country through which the

steam horse bore us. As we approached the Merrimac River, however, the mist cleared away, and piles of fleecy clouds were distinctly mirrored in the waters of the beautiful river, along the banks of which we now passed, through smiling towns and villages, until the bell and loud steam whistle announced that we were approaching the Lowell depot. Lowell is the Manchester of America, the manufacturing emporium of the Western world. Forty years ago it was an unsettled territory. It is now covered with mills, churches, hotels, stores; and the hum of business amid streets of beautiful houses, the prosperous homes of thirty-five thousand people. Lowell is twenty-five miles from Boston, and is the second city in population in the "Old Bay State."

Lowell derives its name in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell, who was the founder of the manufactories. It is situated at the confluence of the Merrimac and Concord rivers. The spot where Lowell now stands, about 200 years ago was the headquarters of one of the five great tribes of Indians which were found in New England, numbering 12,000. This place was highly valued by the Indians on account of the vast quantities of salmon, shad, alewives, and sturgeon with which the river abounded. The abundance of

the latter fish gave the name "Merrimac" to the river so called, the meaning of that word being "sturgeon" in the Indian tongue. Here, as early as 1653, John Eliot, the celebrated "Apostle to the Indians," came, spending many days, and preaching to the natives. Here courts were held annually, in the month of May, by an English Magistrate, assisted by some Indian chiefs. I have seen the spot where the log church stood which Eliot used to preach in. But Eliot and these sons of the forest have all passed away, and are now in the far off land of the Great Spirit.

The population of Lowell in 1828 was 3,532. It is now estimated at 35,000. There are fifty mills at work here, managed by twelve corporations, whose capital is $13,210,000, which keep in operation 319,946 spindles, and 9,885 looms. The number of yards made per week is as follows: 2,110,000 cotton; 20,477 woollen; 12,000 carpets; 40 rugs. In the manufacture of woollen, are consumed 69,000 pounds of wool per week; of the cotton, per week, 653,000 pounds. 345,000 yards are printed; 3,515,000 dyed. The kinds of goods manufactured are the following: Prints, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, flannels, broadcloth, cassimere, plain and fancy woollen goods,

carpets and rugs. Besides these are machinery, locomotives, steam engines, machinists' tools, and mill-work. 27,620 tons of anthracite coal are used per annum, and of charcoal, 35,903 bushels; 2,390 cords of wood; 82,917 gallons of oil; 35,000 pounds of lard; 1,380,000 pounds of starch; 1,365 barrels of flour. These buildings are built of brick, and warmed by steam. The mills employ 8,260 females, and 3,744 males. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is $2; and the average wages of males, clear of board, is $5 per week, which is paid in money every month. Price of board $1,37 1-2 per week at the boarding-houses. These boarding-houses are built by the owners of the mills, for the use of the operatives. The Middlesex Company make use annually of 6,000,000 teasels, 1,716,000 pounds fine wool, 80,000 pounds glue, $60,000 worth dye stuffs, and $17,000 worth of soap. They also own the Wamesit Carpet Mill, where are consumed, annually, 93,600 pounds coarse wool, and 36,400 pounds of worsted yarn, producing 91,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting.

The several manufacturing companies have established an Hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick,

which is under the superintendence of a physician. Other manufactures are produced in the city than those which I have specified, of the value of $1,500,000, employing a capital of $400,000, and about 1,500 persons.

There are also Powder Mills, Paper and Batting Mills, and Saw Mills belonging to private individuals. There are two institutions for Savings — the "Lowell" and the "City." The Lowell had on deposit in 1849, from 4,650 depositors, $792,291. The City, at the same time, had on deposit, from 615 depositors, $75,970. The operatives in the mills are the principal depositors in the above banks. There are several other banks beside these established in the city. There is a valuable Library of 7,000 volumes belonging to the city, to which any one can have access by paying fifty cents per annum. Railroads, gas works, magnetic telegraphs and water works intersect the city in every direction.

It is almost suffocating to a stranger to enter a cotton mill; it is intensely hot, and the windows are closed so as not to admit the slightest air; added to which is the smell of oil, and the atmosphere of the room filled with fibres of cotton and other small particles, which one would think would be highly

prejudicial to health, although very few of the operatives complained of their health. Several of the young ladies informed me that they would prefer working in the mills to any other employment. America is fast becoming a great manufacturing country, and bids fair to outrival old England.

In Lowell I saw Harriet Farley, who is the editor and publisher of the "New England Offering," a very popular magazine. Miss Farley informed me that the articles in the magazine were written by female operatives employed in the mills.

During the destitution in Ireland, in 1846, the factory girls of Lowell sent over 1,000 garments for the relief of the distressed.

The number of spindles at work throughout the United States (where cotton spinning was first commenced in 1821,) is 2,500,000.

The number of spindles throughout the world, in 1849, was as follows: —

Great Britain,	17,500,000
France,	4,300,000
United States,	2,500,000
Austria,	1,500,000
Zolle-Verein,	815,000

Russia,	706,000
Switzerland,	650,000
Belgium,	420,000
Spain,	300,000
Italy,	300,000
Total,	28,985,000

In 1790 America did not export a single pound of cotton. In 1846, out of 467,856,274 pounds imported into Great Britain, 401,949,393 came from the United States. The total amount exported from the United States in 1849, was 5,718,209 bales. The amount consumed in manufactures in the United States in 1849, was 628,039 bales.

Numerous towns and villages are situated upon the road between Boston and Worcester. The view from some points is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Brighton is distant from Boston five miles, and is celebrated as being the largest Cattle Market in New England. There are large paved yards, sheds, barns, and stables for the convenience and sale of live stock of every description. There are extensive slaughtering establishments, where large numbers are weekly slaughtered for the Boston market. The market day

is Thursday of each week, when throngs of persons meet to traffic. The following is the number of cattle at market Thursday, Oct. 3d, 1850 : —

1480 Beef Cattle, 2100 Stores, 22 pairs Working Oxen, 78 Cows and Calves, 600 Sheep and Lambs, and 1050 Swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle — Extra, $6 ; 1st quality, $5,75 ; 2d do., $5 ; 3d do., $4 to 4,50.

Stores — Yearlings, $7, $9 ; Two years old, $12 to 17 ; Three years old, $20, 27.

Working Oxen — $65, 66, 73, 85, 100.

Cows and Calves — $18, 20, 24, 27, 31, 38.

Sheep and Lambs — $1,50, 1,62, 1,75, 2, 3.

Swine — 4 to 5c. ; retail, 4 1-2 to 6c. Old Hogs, 4 1-16c.

Sales of cattle at Brighton Market in 1843 and 1844 : —

1843.

Beef Cattle,	22,915
Stores,	19,605
Sheep,	98,829
Swine,	43,060

Sales estimated at $2,126,644.

1844.

Beef Cattle,	37,610
Stores,	4,136
Sheep,	92,274
Swine,	52,740

Sales estimated at $1,689,374.

Average prices of live stock in 1846 : —

Neat Cattle,	$19,26
Horses,	52,94
Sheep,	1,57
Swine,	8,75

A short distance from Brighton, on the bank of the Charles river, stands one of the United States arsenals, where are every day seen flying the stars and stripes. The arsenal occupies forty acres of ground, and contains a large amount of the munitions of war.

At Newton Corner, I called to see Dr. W. F. Teulon, who formerly lived in Newfoundland. He is now a Universalist minister, and also practises as a physician. This place was called *Nonantum* by the Indians. Here the red men first heard of Christianity from the puritan apostle Eliot, in 1646, and here was erected their first house of prayer.

"A school was soon established among them, and the general court gave the neighboring Indians a tract of highland, and furnished them with various implements of husbandry. The Indians, many of them, professed Christianity, and the whole in the vicinity became settled, and conducted their affairs with prudence and industry. They erected a house of worship for themselves; they adopted the customs of their English neighbors; made laws, and had magistrates of their own. The increase of the Indian converts was such, that they found the place too strait for them, and there was a removal of the tribe to Natick, about ten miles southwest. The first organized church, purely Indian, was at Natick. The ardor and zeal of Eliot and others was crowned with such success, that in 1660 there were ten towns of Indians in Massachusetts who were converted to the Christian religion."

The Ojibwa, or Chippeway, nation, in Canada and the United States, numbers over 30,000, who inhabit all the northern part of Michigan, or the south shore of Lake Huron, for 800 miles, the upper part of the Mississippi river, &c. Numerous other tribes of Indians inhabit the Western and Southern States.

Mr. Eliot translated the whole Bible into the

Natick (or Nipmuc) dialect. This Bible was printed at Cambridge, in 1663, and was the first Bible printed in America. Owing to sickness, and other causes so fatal to the race, the red men have now become entirely extinct in Massachusetts. A monument is now being erected at Roxbury to mark the spot where rest the ashes of the Puritan, Pilgrim, and Apostolic Eliot, who tamed the ferocity of the red man by the proclamation of a plain, old-fashioned gospel. Thus, after the lapse of 160 years, a Corinthian column is to remind the traveller of the "Apostle to the Indians." The first name on the list of subscribers to the monument is Kah-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bowh, (George Copway) the Indian chief, who recently attended the peace congress in Germany; he subscribed $25. Mr. Eliot settled in Roxbury in 1632. He died in 1690, aged 86 years. There are many other places of great interest on the road between Boston and Worcester, but to speak of every place would swell this volume beyond the limits which I intend for it. On the Western Railroad are places of surpassing beauty and loveliness. The following is written by Miss Sedgwick, a native of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Speaking of Berkshire, she says: —

"This county, until recently, has, from its sequestered position, remained in obscurity. Its communication with its own capital, even, has been impeded by the high and rugged hills that enclose it. But now the hills are brought low, and the rough places are made smooth. Man has chained to his car a steed fleeter than the reindeer, and stronger than the elephant, and we glide through our mountain-passes with a velocity more like the swiftness of lovers' thoughts than any material thing to which we can liken it.

"That section of the western railroad which traverses the wild hills of Berkshire is a work of immense labor, and a wonderful achievement of art. The pleasure of our citizens in surveying it is not impaired by the galling consciousness that there is yet a foreign debt to pay for it, or doubtful credit involved in it.

"Berkshire lies midway between the Connecticut and the Hudson. After leaving the wide meadows of the Connecticut, basking in their rich inheritance of alluvial soil and unimpeded sunshine, you wind through the narrow valleys of the Westfield river, with masses of mountains before you, and woodland heights crowding in upon you, so that at every puff of

the engine, the passage visibly contracts. The Alpine character of the river strikes you. The huge stones in its wide channel, which have been torn up and rolled down by the sweeping torrents of spring and autumn, lie bared and whitening in the summer's sun. You cross and recross it, as in its deviations it leaves space on one side or the other, for a practicable road.

"At 'Chester Factories' you begin your ascent of eighty feet in a mile, for thirteen miles! The stream between you and the precipitous hill side, cramped into its rocky bed, is the Pontoosne, one of the tributaries of the Westfield river. As you trace this stream to its mountain-home, it dashes along beside you with the recklessness of childhood. It leaps down precipices, runs forth laughing in the dimpling sunshine, and then, shy as a mountain nymph, it dodges behind a knotty copse of evergreens. In approaching the 'summit level' you travel bridges built a hundred feet above other mountain streams, tearing along their deep-worn beds; and at the 'deep-cut' your passage is hewn through solid rocks, whose mighty walls frown over you.

"Mountain scenery changes with every changing season — we might almost say with every change

of atmosphere. In the spring, while the skirts of winter still hang over this high cold region, and the trees seem afraid to put on their buds, the Pontoosne breaks forth from its icy bars, and leaps and rushes on as if with conscious joy for its recovered liberty. It is the first sound that breaks upon the wearisome lingering of winter, and its music strikes upon the ear like the sweetest of human sounds, the morning song of a child waking one from a dreary dream.

"In summer, as there is little on these savage hills of what is peculiar to summer, flowers and fruitfulness, it is a happy chance to make this pass when piles of clouds hide the hot sun, and the rain is pouring down in sheets, when every little dropping rill that has dried away in the summer's heat is suddenly swelled into a waterfall, and over the banks and down the cliffs they come pouring and leaping, reminding one of that wild fable of German, imagining Undine and all her clan of water-spirits doing their whimsical feats.

"In autumn, the beeches and maples on the hillsides are glowing with a metallic brightness, softened and set off most exquisitely by the evergreen of the towering pines, the massive cones of the Norway firs,

and the graceful, plumy hemlocks that intersperse them.

"In winter, the art that sends you swiftly and securely through these stern solitudes is most gratefully felt. The trees bend creaking before the howling blast, the snow is driving and drifting, here it is piled on either side in solid walls above your car, and there the hideous roots of the upturned stumps are bare. Even the hardy mountain children have shrunk from the biting blast, and the whimpering dog has begged an inside berth. You see no little towhead, with its curious eyes peering at you through the icy window; you hear not even the salute of a bark. On you glide, by the aid of the most recent discoveries and ingenious contrivances of art, through a country whose face is still marked with the savage grandeur of its primeval condition. To give the transition to the smiling valleys below the full force of contrast, it should be made in summer. Then you slide down amid green pastures, meadows and orchards. You glance at Hinsdale and Dalton, and enter Pittsfield, famous for its lofty elm, the last veteran of the original forest, (now, alas! a dying veteran,) for its annual fairs, its thriving medical institution, and for its mineral wealth, possessing, as it does within the limits

of its township, perhaps more cultivable land than any other equal district in Massachusetts.

"We have entered Berkshire by a road far superior to the Appian way. On every side are rich valleys and smiling hill-sides, and, deep-set in their hollows, lovely lakes sparkle like gems. From one of these, a modest sheet of water in Lanesborough, flows out the Housatonic, the minister of God's bounty, bringing to the meadows along its course a yeasty renewal of fertility, and the ever changing, ever present beauty that marks God's choicest works. It is the most judicious of rivers; like a discreet rural beauty, it bears its burdens and does its work out of sight; its water privileges for mills, furnaces, and factories, are aside from the villages. When it comes near to them, as in Stockbridge, it lingers like a lover, turns and returns, and when fairly off, flies past rolling wheels and dinning factories, till, reaching the lovely meadows of Barrington, it again disports itself at leisure."

In June I visited Providence, which is the Capital of the State of Rhode Island. It is the second city in New England, being next to Boston in population and trade. It is forty-two miles from Boston, and contains a population of forty-two thousand. The

city is at the head of Narraganset Bay, where it receives the Mooshasuck River. It occupies both sides of the river, connected by two bridges, which have been thrown over the river near the head of the tide-waters, which is thirty-five miles from the ocean. On the east side are three principal streets running parallel with the river. On these streets are a number of public buildings, and many elegant private residences. On this side of the river the land rises abruptly, and the cross streets have a steep ascent. On the hill overlooking the city is Brown University, a Baptist Institution, established in 1770. From this place is an extensive view of the surrounding country. On the west side of the river is Westminster street. The finest shops in the city are in this street; here also is one of the fronts of the Arcade, one of the finest buildings of the kind in America. It is built of hewn granite and fronts two streets, eighty feet wide, presenting colonnades of the Doric style, of six columns each. These columns are twenty-five feet in height, the shafts being twenty-two feet in length. This building is two hundred and twenty-five feet long, eighty feet broad, and seventy-two feet high, divided into three stories, containing upwards of eighty shops;

the whole lighted by a glass roof. It was finished in 1828, at an expense of $130,000.

Among the public buildings are a State House, City Hall, Hospital, Jail, State Prison, Custom House, Athenæum, &c., and a number of Churches. There are several mills here; the manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, steam-engines, machinery, and copper, brass, and iron. There is probably more jewelry manufactured here than in any other place in the United States.

The State Legislature is held alternately at Providence and Newport. Providence is memorable as the place of retreat of Roger Williams. The first settlement of the town was made by Williams and five others in 1636. Roger Williams was persecuted in Massachusetts for his religious sentiments, and was eventually banished from the State by the Congregationalists in 1635, when he took up his residence in Providence. He is represented as an eccentric and self-opinionated man, but sincere and pious, — he was a minister of the Baptist persuasion. He in turn for a short time persecuted the Quakers who settled in Providence. In 1644 Williams visited England and obtained a charter. A new charter was granted to Rhode Island by Charles II. I have read this docu-

ment — it was full too centuries in advance of the policy of the British Government. So exceedingly liberal was this instrument, that the State Government of Rhode Island continued it as the basis of their government, till it was superseded by the adoption of a Constitution in 1843.

One of the most beautiful places which I have visited in America is the lovely village of Springfield, the "Queen Village" of New England. Springfield was first settled in 1635, and for forty years after lived at peace with the Indians. During the celebrated "King Philip's War," however, this village suffered with other settlements. The manufactures of Springfield consist of railroad cars, carriages, leather, boots and shoes, brooms, bricks, tobacco, cotton, paper, building stone, &c., &c. The valuation of Springfield, as ascertained by the Assessors in 1850, is,

Real Estate,	$4,230,973
Personal,	2,081,093
Total,	$6,312,030

It contains a population of upwards of 11,000, situated upon the east bank of the beautiful Connecti-

cut River. It is the centre of a large inland and river traffic, as well as of railroad communication. It is ninety-eight miles from Boston, and a hundred and forty-two from New York city. The principal street of the village is called Main Street, and extends about two miles, running parallel with the river, shaded on either side with trees of various kinds clothed with the richest foliage. The buildings are of wood, brick, and stone, some of which are elegant. There are several fine Halls, Churches and other public buildings. One of the United States Armories is kept here, and is the most extensive in the country. I have been all through this arsenal. It stands on an elevated plain. The buildings, which are nearly all of brick, are arranged around a square of about twenty acres, presenting a handsome appearance. A cupola on one of them affords a delightful view of the River and surrounding country. The Store House is an immense brick structure, having a dome and lantern on which is every day seen flying the national flag. There are about three hundred men employed in the arsenal. About 15,000 muskets are annually made here, and 150,000 are stored in the building connected with the establishment. When shall the time come when these

warlike instruments shall be converted into implements of husbandry, and men shall learn war no more?

The scenery around Springfield is extremely beautiful. A few minutes' walk, and you pass smiling fields decked with verdure, and beautiful gardens containing almost every variety of fruit grown in a tropical climate. You still walk on, admiring the lovely plumage and listening to the sweet notes of the warblers of the grove, until you find yourself on the brink of the Connecticut river, where you behold the finny tribes frisking and sporting on its sparkling waters. A walk in another direction brings you to what is called the Hill; this is the most beautiful part of the place. Here you enter a broad and elegant street lined with private residences, in front of some of which is a spacious lawn, in the centre of which is a fountain with its waters in full play. The lawn is laid out with gravel walks, shaded with trees of the most magnificent foliage, interspersed with rose trees, and other flowering plants.

Last night (July 5th,) was the most awful and terrific night I ever witnessed. At six o'clock it commenced thundering and lightning; the lightning was in the zig-zag form — a form in which it is never seen in Newfoundland. About nine o'clock it was

truly terrible ; the rain poured in perfect torrents ; it was preceded by a hurricane whirlwind, which tore up trees by the roots and did considerable damage to houses, &c. While the storm was at its height, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the lightning struck a barn and dwelling house, both of which were consumed, although the Firemen exerted themselves to put it out. The storm lasted till one o'clock. Steamboats on the river ran ashore and waited until the storm was over, afraid to proceed on their voyage. No one living at Springfield had ever seen the like before. The lightning was incessant, and circled the whole heavens. The whole concave of the firmament appeared one mass of fire, in one place appearing as " sheet lightning," and in another place assuming the zig-zag form — appearing in both forms at once. It was not a flash and then a pause, but a continuous unceasing fire over the entire heavens for three hours. It was like as if the world was on fire, and the end of all things at hand. The Rev. Mr. Conklin, Congregational minister, and myself, paced the room in the greatest anxiety. Every one was solemnly impressed with the awful grandeur of the scene. The lightning appeared blue, white, and red.

Thunder storms in America are terrible. Lightning conductors line the houses every where.

At Springfield I witnessed the annual celebration of the Fourth of July, — being the seventy-fifth year of the Independence of the United States. Upwards of twenty thousand persons assembled to see the fire-works.

At Springfield I went on board a Steamboat and proceeded down the Connecticut river as far as Hartford, distant twenty-seven miles. The Connecticut is a beautiful river. It was called the *Quonektacut* by the Indians, which is said to signify *Long River*, or the *River of Pines*. After forming the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont, it crosses the western part of Massachusetts, passes the State of Connecticut, nearly in its centre, and empties itself into Long Island Sound. Both sides of the Connecticut are lined with rich farms, dotted with beautiful white painted houses with green venetian blinds. The principal villages between Springfield and Hartford are Longmeadow, Thompsonville, and Windsor. Thompsonville is a place of importance in the manufacture of Carpetings. A short distance below this place the Connecticut river is divided by a large island. The river on both sides, at this place, during

the summer is very shallow, owing to Enfield Falls. Boats pass these falls through a canal eight miles long, with numerous locks. The steamer passes through Windsor Locks, where Paper Mills and other manufactories extend along the river for a considerable distance.

The manufactures of Connecticut are too numerous to mention. At Waterville, a capital of $125,000 is employed in making pocket cutlery; two hundred hands are employed in the establishment. At Waterbury, the American Pin Company employ 80 hands, who make one thousand packs of *pins* per day, of twelve papers per pack; also make two thousand gross of *hooks and eyes* daily. There are also at this place various button manufactories, some of which employ two hundred hands, and turn out $350,000 worth of goods annually, &c., &c.

Windsor, six miles distant, is one of the oldest towns in Connecticut, and rich in meadow land; the scenery is very beautiful. The Connecticut river passes through a valley of twelve thousand square miles, embellished with towns and villages in every direction, presenting to the eye a lovely landscape of nature and art. Salmon formerly were very plentiful in this

river, but have now entirely disappeared. Large quantities of shad, however, are still taken.

The city of Hartford is the principal city in the State of Connecticut; it is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, fifty miles from its mouth. It contains a population of 17,000. Its Indian name was *Suckiag*.

A company of Dutch traders settled at Hartford in 1633, who opposed the first English Settlement, but afterwards relinquished their claim. Hartford was first settled by the English in 1635, by John Steel and his associates, from Newtown (now Cambridge) Massachusetts. The main body of the first settlers, with the Rev. Mr. Hooker at their head, arrived at Hartford from Newtown the following year. The emigrants numbered about one hundred, men, women and children, who pushed their way over mountains, through forests, swamps, and rivers, with one hundred and sixty head of cattle. They subsisted chiefly by the way on the milk of their cows. Many of those persons were entire strangers to fatigue and danger, having lived in England in honor, affluence, and luxury.

Hartford was incorporated in 1784. It is one hun-

dred miles from Boston, and one hundred and fifty-three from New York, by which it is connected with lines of Steamboats and Railroads. By means of Canals and other improvements the Connecticut has been made navigable for boats nearly two hundred and fifty miles above Hartford. A covered bridge, one thousand feet long, and which cost $100,000, connects the City with East Hartford. The compact part of Hartford is more than a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile wide. The ground rises gradually from the river, which shows the City to advantage. Main street is the principal street of the City, and contains many fine shops and houses. Little River, which crosses the south part of the City, is crossed in this street by a stone bridge one hundred feet wide, of a single arch of one hundred and four feet span. Little River furnishes valuable water power for the manufactories of the City, which are numerous.

The aggregate School Fund of Connecticut for 1849, was $2,076,602. The number of children returned, 90,700.

Among the Public Buildings and Institutions is the State House, a large and handsome building surmounted by a cupola. It stands upon the public square

fronting Main street, and is enclosed with an iron railing, shaded with trees. In this building are the public offices of the State. The Legislature meet here and at New Haven alternately. The City Hall is a large and commodious building, of the Doric order of architecture. Trinity College is situated in the west part of the City. It was founded in 1824, and belongs to the Episcopalians. The President introduced me to the library and presented me with the last report of the College. The College consists of two edifices of free-stone, one a hundred and forty-eight feet long by forty-three feet wide, and four stories high, containing forty-eight rooms; the other eighty-seven feet by fifty-five, and three stories high, containing the Chapel, Library, Mineralogical Cabinet, Philosophical Chamber, Laboratory, and Recitation rooms. There are 6,000 volumes in the College library, and 2,500 in the libraries of the different Societies. A complete philosophical apparatus, cabinet of minerals, and botanical garden and green-house, belong to the Institution. The Faculty consists of a President, six Professors, and two Tutors. There are one hundred and thirty students in the Institution.

The American Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was the first establishment of the

kind in the United States. It was opened in 1817. It has spacious buildings, with a large tract of land attached. All instruction here is communicated by means of signs. I saw several pupils say their lessons, and work sums in arithmetic on the black board. The Retreat for the Insane is a beautiful stone building, opened in 1824.

One of the most interesting Institutions which I visited was Wadsworth Athenæum. The site of this building was a donation from Daniel Wadsworth, and the building was erected in 1844, by the voluntary contributions of the citizens; the entire cost of which was over $50,000. It is a granite structure of the castellated style of architecture, one hundred feet in length and eighty feet in depth. It is appropriated to four distinct Societies, viz:—Young Men's Institute, for a reading-room, quarterly and other meetings, and for their library of 10,000 volumes; the Connecticut Historical Society, for the use of their books and other collections; the Natural History Society, for the use of their collections; and a gallery of splendid Paintings, some of which are eighteen feet long. There are also some beautiful Statuary. Among the paintings is the Battle of Bunker Hill; Declaration of Independence; Assault of Quebec;

also a full length portrait of Benjamin West, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; a portrait by Raeburn; a St. John, by Spagnolletto; the Children of Reubens, and many other beautiful pictures. The Rev. Dr. Robbins, Congregational Minister, presented the Historical Society with a valuable library of books. This venerable old gentleman is a library in himself, and is greatly respected by all the citizens of Hartford. The finest and most beautiful Churches I have seen in America are at Hartford. The first Church established in this city was of the Congregational order. The first Episcopal Church was established in 1762; the first Baptist, in 1789; the first Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820; and the first Roman Catholic, in 1831. The city contains sixteen Churches, viz: — Four Congregational, and one African Congregational; two Episcopalian; two Baptist; one Advent; two Methodist, and one African Methodist; one Roman Catholic; one Universalist, and one Unitarian. While at Hartford I went to see the "Charter Oak," so celebrated in the History of Connecticut. It stands in a field near Charter street, at the south part of Main street. The trunk of this famous tree is twenty-one feet in circumference. The cavity which was the asylum of the Charter was near the roots, and

large enough to admit a child, which in the course of years closed up. There is now a large orifice near the roots, which is closed by a door. It was locked at the time of my visit. The history of the Charter Oak is as follows: — Sir Edmund Andros, being appointed the first Governor General of New England, arrived in Boston in December, 1686, from whence he wrote to the Colony of Connecticut to resign their Charter; they, however, did not comply with this request, but continued to meet in Legislative Session as heretofore. Sir Edmund, with his suite and a body of troops, visited Hartford while the Assembly were in session, and demanded the Charter, and declared the Government under it to be dissolved. The Assembly, however, were very slow to pass any resolution to give up the Charter. The tradition is, that Governor Treat strongly represented the great hardship and expense he and his fellow-colonists endured in defending the Colony, both against the Indians and foreigners. The matter was debated and kept in suspense until evening, when the Charter was brought and laid upon the table where the Assembly were sitting; the lights were instantly extinguished, when Captain Wadsworth, silently and secretly, carried off the Charter and hid it in a large hollow

tree. The people all appeared quiet and orderly. The candles were relighted, but the Charter was gone, and no discovery could be made of it, or the person who carried it away. Sir Edmund Andros, however, assumed the Government.

Connecticut is the State of which Jonathan Trumbull was Governor, from whom originated the epithet "Brother Jonathan," as applied to Americans. It is said that General Washington was accustomed to consult Governor Trumbull on all matters of importance, and would generally say, when things of importance were under consideration, "I must seek the advice of Brother Jonathan."

At Hartford I first saw the famous General Tom Thumb, together with his ponies and carriage, presented to him by Queen Victoria; and also other valuable gifts from the crowned heads of Europe. While I was at Hartford, the news of the death of General Taylor, President of the United States, reached that city. The President's death was announced by the firing of sixty-six minute guns — sixty-six years being the age of the President. The funeral at Washington is said to have cost over $100,000. Some time after the funeral obsequies in Washington, *mock funerals* took place at Boston, New

York, and all the principal cities of the Union, attended with great expense. I was surprised to see so intelligent a people as the Americans engage in so foolish and meaningless a display to

"Mimic sorrow, when the heart's not sad."

General Taylor was a slave-holder, and is said to have had upwards of three hundred slaves; he appeared, however, opposed to the extension of Slavery, to the compromise of Messrs. Clay, Foote, Webster, and others, and to the encroachment of Texas on New Mexico.

The following is a brief sketch of the principal events in the life of the deceased President, and also of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, now President of the United States: —

General Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1790. His father, Colonel Taylor, served in the war of the Revolution, and in 1790 emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, where he bore a conspicuous part in the labors and struggles of the early settlers.

In May, 1808, Zachary Taylor was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of U. S. Infantry. In 1812 he was made Captain, and placed in

command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash. When the war with Great Britain commenced, the Fort was attacked by four hundred Indians, and for his successful defence of it he was brevetted Major. After that war he received the rank of Colonel, and during the Black Hawk war, in 1832, distinguished himself at the battle of Bad-axe, which resulted in the capture of Black Hawk and the Prophet.

In 1836 he was ordered to Florida, in command of a separate column, and in December, 1837, fought at the battle of Okee-cho-bee, which resulted in the total defeat of a large body of the Indians. In May, 1845, Texas was annexed to the Union, and in August following, General Taylor, then in command of the first department of the army, proceeded with a portion of his troops to Corpus Christi. On the 11th of March, 1846, he took up his line of march for the Rio Grande, where he arrived on the 28th. On the 12th of April he was summoned by the Mexican General to evacuate his posts on the river, which he refused to do. On the 1st of May he left his intrenchments opposite Matamoras to open the communication with Point Isabel. On the 8th of May, on his return to relieve Fort Brown, which was bombarded by the Mexicans, he was encountered by 6000

of the enemy at Palo Alto, whom he defeated. His own force consisted of 2100 men. The next day, the 9th, he again met them at Resaca de la Palma, and after a hard fought battle routed them with great slaughter, and took possession of Matamoras. These two signal victories, obtained with such disparity of force, produced an enthusiastic admiration of General Taylor, and of his gallant companions in arms. On the 21st and 22d of September he assaulted Monterey, a fortified city in Mexico, which, after a desperate resistance, capitulated. On the 22d February, 1847, with a force consisting of five thousand men, (General Wool being second in command,) he encountered the Mexicans at Buena Vista, under Santa Anna, twenty thousand strong, and totally defeated them. On the 14th February, 1849, on an examination of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, he was declared duly elected President of the United States, and was inaugurated the 4th of March following.

Hon. Millard Fillmore was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is a farmer, still living in Erie county, New York. Mr. Fillmore spent four years, in early life, in working at the clothier's trade, and during that time devoted all his leisure hours to

reading and study. At the age of nineteen he attracted the notice of Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, who took him into his office. In 1821 he removed to Buffalo, and entered a law office, teaching for his maintenance until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1827 he was admitted an Attorney in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie county, and was twice re-elected. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832, and after the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession. In 1836 he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this Session he was placed at the head of the Committee of ways and means. In 1844 he was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for Governor. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State. In 1848 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the fourth of March, 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.

It is a singular fact, remarks the Philadelphia Bulletin, that within a space of a little over nine years there have been six Presidents of the United States: Van Buren, March 3d, 1841; Harrison, from March

4th to April 4th, 1841 ; Tyler, from April 4th, 1841, to March 4th, 1845 ; Polk, from March 4th, 1845, to March 4th, 1849 ; Taylor, from March 4th, 1849, to July 9th, 1850, and on the 10th of July, 1850, Millard Fillmore succeeded to the office. Previous to that time there had been but eight occupants of the office during a period of fifty-two years. The periods of service, age, &c., of the various Presidents, from Washington to Taylor, inclusive, are given below : —

	Service.	Retir'd.	Died.	Age at Retire't.	Age at Death.
Washington,	8 years	1797	1799	66	68
John Adams,	4 years	1801	1826	66	90
Jefferson,	8 years	1809	1826	66	84
Madison,	8 years	1817	1836	66	86
Monroe,	8 years	1825	1831	66	72
J. Q. Adams,	4 years	1829	1848	62	81
Jackson,	8 years	1838	1845	70	78
Van Buren,	4 years	1841		59	
Harrison,	1 month		1841		69
Tyler,	3 yrs. 11 mo.	1845		55	
Polk,	4 years	1849	1849	54	54
Taylor,	1 year 11 mo.		1850		66

James K. Polk was the youngest of the Presidents at the time of his inauguration, being but forty-nine years and four months old. Mr. Fillmore is the next

youngest, being at the present time fifty years old. Jackson was the oldest of the Presidents at the time of his retirement, and John Adams was the oldest at the time of his death. The youngest of the Presidents, at the time of his retirement and his death, was James K. Polk.

Great excitement at present prevails in all the Northern States against the "Fugitive Slave Law," which the Government recently passed. This law disregards all the ordinary securities of personal liberty; tramples on the Constitution by its denial of the rights of trial by jury, *Habeas Corpus*, and appeal; and which enacts, that any person who shall harbor or conceal a fugitive slave shall be subject to a fine of *one thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months*. Public meetings are being held throughout the Free States, in condemnation of this iniquitous law. In Worcester a Committee of Vigilance has been appointed, numbering forty persons, who are to look out for the appearance of slave-catchers, and to request them, as soon as known, to leave the city. One of the resolutions passed at the public meeting held at the City Hall, is as follows: —

"That as God is our helper, we will not suffer any person, charged with being a fugitive from labor, to be

taken from among us; and to this resolve we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The Constitution of the United States, (Art. 4, Sec. 2) provides that "No person, held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This is the only clause which provides for the return of persons held to service or labor. Some contend that it refers to apprentices and servants generally, and not particularly to slaves. The Constitution of the United States, however, provides for a fair and impartial trial by jury, which right is denied by the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

One could hardly believe that in America, "the home of the brave, and the land of the free," he would read in the New Orleans papers advertisements of Sheriffs' sales of property, among which are four lots of slaves: —one lot containing one hundred and seventy-eight slaves, men, women and children, ranging from two years old to mature age; to be sold with the estates on which they work, without reserve, to the highest bidder in the New Orleans market.

During the summer, Box Brown was exhibiting at Worcester a Panorama of Southern Slavery. At the exhibition I heard him give the following account of himself. A few months ago a gentleman in Kentucky managed to open a correspondence with a gentleman in Philadelphia, with a view to effect his escape from bondage. Having arranged every thing, the gentleman paid a person $40 to box him up, and mark him "This side up, with care," and take him to the express office, consigned to his friend at Philadelphia. On the passage, being on board of a steamboat, he was accidentally turned head downwards, and almost died with the flow of blood to his head. At the next change of transportation, however, he was turned right side up again; and after a passage of twenty-six hours arrived safely at his destination. On receiving the box, the gentleman at Philadelphia began to doubt whether he should find him alive. He tapped lightly on the box, inquiring, "All right?" and was answered, "All right, sir." Poor Brown was instantly liberated from his "living death."

The number of slaves in the United States is about three millions. The following is taken from the "Albany Evening Journal:" —

"The progress of the Free and Slave States is in-

dicative of the merits of their respective political and social systems. In this view the following comparison is of great value :

	Free States.	Slave States.	Maj.
By the 2d section, article 1, of the Constitution, the representation in the House stood,	35	30	5
By the 1st census,	57	43	9
By the 2d census,	76	63	13
By the 3d census,	103	78	25
By the 4th census,	123	89	34
By the 5th census,	141	99	42
By the 6th census, (1840,)	135	88	47

"It must be remarked that since the last census, Wisconsin, with three members, Iowa, with two, Florida, with one, and Texas, with two, have been admitted, thus making the majority of the Free States 49. The present census will no doubt largely increase the disparity. The admission of California will of itself increase the majority to fifty-one."

The following is an extract from a speech of Hon. C. E. Clarke, of New York, in the house of Representatives, during the session of 1850 : —

"The area of Virginia is 61,352 square miles.

The area of New York is 46,000. If the states of Vermont and Massachusetts were added to New York, their joint area would be 72 square miles *less* than that of Virginia alone. The soil of Virginia is naturally as fertile as that of New York, her resources of the forest as great, her mineral resources at least equal, her fisheries vastly more valuable, her hydraulic power as great, her position for commerce and her natural channels for commerce better, her climate is immeasurably superior.

"In 1790, the population of Virginia was 748,308, of which 203,427 were slaves. The population of New York, 340,120, of which 21,324 were slaves. Virginia had 226,085 more white inhabitants than New York, and 182,103 more slaves. In short, Virginia, in 1790, had 408,188 more inhabitants than New York.

"In New York the number of slaves gradually diminished till 1820, when slavery became extinct.

"In Virginia, slaves rapidly increased, till in 1840 they numbered 448,987, and her white population numbered 790,510. In all, bond and free, 1,239,-797; while the free white population of New York had increased to 2,428,921 — a difference in the increase of the whole number of 1,597,312, and a dif-

ference in the increase of the free white inhabitants of 1,864,191 in fifty years.

"In that period Virginia has made 381 miles of railroad; New York about 1,000. Virginia has made about 182 miles of canal; New York about 850 miles.

The School Fund in New York is	$6,491,803
That of Virginia	1,488,261
The productive Public Property of New York, is	39,136,992
The productive Public Property of Virginia, is	6,107,364
The Domestic Produce exported by New York in 1848, amounted to	38,771,209
Exported by Virginia the same year, amounted to	3,679,948
New York exported of Foreign Produce	14,579,948
Virginia exported of Foreign Produce	1,554

"Virginia, the mother of the Presidents, the Old Dominion, larger and of greater natural capacity than New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts, combined, exported, in the year of grace, 1848, to the amazing amount of $1,554 — about the ratio of 100 to 1,000,000.

"The registered and enrolled tonnage of Virginia in 1848 was 128,364 tons; that of New York 845,742 tons — 717,378 tons difference. The State of New York paid to this Government for postage, in the year ending June 30th, 1849, $694,532.81. The State

of Virginia paid in the same year for postage $109,-301.93. The transportation of the mail in New York cost the Government, in the same year, $238,-630; in Virginia, 166,130. New York pays in postage $456,002 *more* than it costs to transport the mail in that State. Virginia pays in postage $56,-833 *less* than it costs to transport the mail in Virginia — a difference between these two States of $512,-835 in one year. Virginia does not pay for the transportation of the mail within $56,833. There are but three Slave States — Delaware, Missouri, and Louisiana — that do pay their own postage. It costs this Government to transport the mail in the Slave States $519,438.15 more than those States pay in postage. There are twelve States in the Union from which bounty lands have been distributed for service in the Mexican war — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Florida. Six of these are free, six slaveholding. The area of the six slaveholding States is 323,146, that of the six free States is 290,259 square miles — 32,887 square miles more in the six slave than in the six free States. These six slave States have a better climate, and are better

located, are as fertile, and have greater natural advantages than the six free States.

"There have been located in those States for military services in the Mexican war, up to March 28th, 1850, 41,780 land warrants, of which 34,434 have been located in the six free States, and only 7,346 in the slave States — about six to one. The soldier who locates his land with the view of being a freeholder, and having a farm and a home, the speculator who buys to sell again, rush, full gallop, to the free State — they flee from the slave State as they would from the Cholera."

At the time of the declaration of Independence in 1776, the whole number of slaves in the colonies was estimated at 500,000, and they were divided among them as follows: —

Massachusetts,	3,500
Rhode Island,	4,370
Connecticut,	5,000
New Hampshire,	639
New York,	15,000
New Jersey,	7,600
Pennsylvania,	10,000
Delaware,	9,000
Maryland,	80,000

Virginia,	165,000
North Carolina,	75,000
South Carolina,	110,000
Georgia,	16,000
Total,	502,144

In August, 1620, the first slaves ever brought to this country were landed on James river, in the colony of Virginia, from a Dutch ship-of-war.

From 1776 to 1790 the slave population in the United States increased about 39 per cent. The census of 1800 exhibited a slave population of 893,041; that of 1810, 1,104,364; of 1820, 1,638,964; of 1830, 2,009,031; of 1840, 2,486,355; and of 1850, 2,959,137.

I very recently had the pleasure of hearing George Thompson, M. P. for the Tower Hamlets of London, the largest constituency in England, deliver an eloquent and powerful speech in the City Hall of Worcester. Speaking of the political institutions of England, Mr. Thompson said:

"Our system is a fetid dunghill, out of which springs, with frightful luxuriance, under the warm sun of every general election, all kinds of rank weeds and poisonous plants. It is a stagnant reservoir of

putrid water, breeding from year to year every pernicious exhalation, and all sorts of noxious reptiles, to find their way at every election into the regions of pollution and iniquity, and which are always to be traced by the filthy slime they leave behind them."

He referred to Massachusetts, and his advocacy of slavery emancipation, as follows:—

"Massachusetts has not forgotten the God that guided the Mayflower to Plymouth rock — and though the peerless intellect of Massachusetts may suffer from the stroke of a Southern sun, the heart of the old Bay State is sound, and still beats responsive to the instincts of nature, the dictates of humanity, and the claims of the trembling outcast who asks a shelter on her soil.

"If it be imputed to me that I have identified myself with those who are held in slavery on this soil, and have sought to promulgate the doctrines of emancipation, I acknowledge the justice of the impeachment, and plead guilty. My offence reaches far beyond the limits of the United States. My aspirations for freedom are as wide as the soil polluted by the footprints of a tyrant. In advocating the rights of humanity I know of no geographical boundaries. I walk upon God's earth, among God's children, and

wherever I see one of them smitten down, I will denounce the aggressor, and demand the deliverance of the captive."

I endeavored to give Mr. Thompson some information regarding the miserable blundering of the Colonial Office, in regard to ruling the Colony of Newfoundland. Lord Boughing has announced his intention to visit America during the year.

A very important reduction has been made in the rates of postage by the United States Government. Previous to the law of 1845, under the old postage rate, the letters decreased in number from 29,360,992 to 24,267,552, and remained nearly stationary, at 24,000,000, for several years. The Post Office revenue, also, decreased about $700,000. In July, 1845, the law reducing the rates of postage to five cents and ten cents (more than 50 per cent.) went into operation. The result of this reduction has been the increase of letters during the year 1850 to 62,000,000, with a corresponding revenue. The gross revenue of the department, according to the Report of the Postmaster General, for 1850, was $5,552,971, of which $4,775,663 accrued from letters. The expenses were $5,212,053, leaving an excess in favor of the Department of $340,018, and making all of

its available funds $1,132,026. Sixteen Mail Steamers are employed in communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. The whole number of Post Offices is 18,647. Different mail routes, 167,703 miles. It is estimated that letters and packages to the amount of $800,000 are sent and received free through the mail. This is owing to the *franking privilege;* members of the Legislature being allowed free postage.

The new postage law comes into operation on the first of July, 1851, when letters are to be carried throughout the length and breadth of the United States at a uniform, pre-paid rate, of three cents, and newspapers circulated free of postage within a circuit of 30 miles from the place where they are printed; half a cent within 100 miles, and one cent for all distances beyond. In order to make the postal system complete, the ocean postage should be reduced to one penny. We hope this great desideratum will soon be conceded.

In Great Britain, under the penny postage system, the letters increased from seventy-six millions, under the old system, to 359,000,000, being nearly a million letters a day; besides this, there were issued within the year no less than 4,203,727 money orders,

or receipts for money paid at one office and to be repaid at another, to the amount of $40,756,475. The gross receipts of the British Post Office for 1849 were $10,962,390; expenditures, $6,934,265; net revenue, $3,702,145.

America is the largest country in the world, possessing a greater extent of territory than any nation either in ancient or modern times.

The commerce of the Valley of the Mississippi alone is estimated at the value of $439,000,000; being double the amount of the whole foreign commerce of the United States. The number of steamboats on the "Father of waters," the Mississippi, in 1848, was 572; tonnage, 118,655; valued at $5,189,979.

Previous to the year 1800, some eight or ten keel boats performed all the carrying trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. In 1802, the first Government vessel appeared on Lake Erie. In 1811, the first steamboat, the Orleans, was launched at Pittsburg. Previous to 1817, about twenty barges, averaging one hundred tons burden, comprised all the facilities for commercial transportation between New Orleans and the country on the Ohio river as high up as Louisville and Cincinnati. Each of these boats made one trip down and back, between those two

places and New Orleans, each year. On the upper Ohio, from the falls to Pittsburg, some one hundred and fifty keel boats were employed about 1815 – '17. The average size of these was about thirty tons; and they occupied from six to seven weeks in making the voyage both ways.

In the year 1818 the first steamboat, the Walk-in-the-water, was built on Lake Erie. In 1819 this boat appeared in two or three trips on Lake Huron. It was not, however, until the year 1826 that the waters of the Michigan were first plowed by the keel of a steamboat; a pleasure trip from Buffalo to Green Bay having been planned and executed in the summer of this year. In 1832 the first steamboat appeared in Chicago. In 1833 nearly the entire trade of the Upper Lakes — Erie, Huron, and Michigan — was carried on by eleven small steamboats. So much for a beginning.

In the year 1845, there were upon the Upper Lakes sixty vessels, including propellers, moved by steam, and three hundred and twenty sailing vessels; the former measured twenty thousand tons in the aggregate; and some of the latter carrying one thousand to twelve hundred tons each. In 1846, according to the official statements exhibiting "the consoli-

dating returns of both exports and imports," the moneyed value of the commerce of the harbors of Erie was $49,142,750. The average annual increase, for the five years previous, is shown by the same official documents to have been eighteen per cent. Supposing it to have been ten per cent. per annum for the four years since, it will give $68,799,850 as the present net money value to the commerce of Erie and Michigan.

In the year 1834 the number of steamboats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries, was ascertained to be two hundred and thirty, with an aggregate carrying capacity equal to thirty-nine thousand tons. At the present time the entire number of steamboats running on the Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, is probably over rather than under six hundred; the aggregate tonnage of which is not short of one hundred and forty thousand tons. In 1846, Col. Abert, from reliable data, estimated the net value of the trade of the Western rivers at $183,609,735 per year. In 1848, Judge Hall stated it at $220,000,000, in his statistics; while the United States have since ordered a document to be printed which estimates it at $256,133,820, for the year 1849! The same document puts

the aggregate value of the vessels employed in this commerce at $18,661,500.

A monster steamer, four hundred feet in length, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten-day packet between Louisville and New Orleans. She will cost $240,000, and will be the most splendid craft afloat at the West.

The following interesting account of the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic is taken from the "New York Journal of Commerce."

"To the American steamship Savannah, built by Crocker & Fickitt, at Corlear's Hook, in this city, is universally conceded the honor of being the first steam propelled vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. From the memory of one of those who formed her crew, (Mr. A. Thomas, then fireman,) and believed to be, with one exception, the only survivor, we are enabled to give a succinct narrative of her voyage. According to his understanding of the facts, she was built by a company of gentlemen with a view of selling her to the Emperor of Russia. This company was organized through the agency of Capt. Moses Rogers, afterwards her commander. The Savannah was a vessel of 380 tons, ship rigged, and was

furnished with a horizontal engine. This was placed between decks — boilers in the lower hold.

"The Savannah sailed from New York, 'in the second year of the presidency of James Munroe,' to use the words of our informant, or in the year 1819. She first went to Savannah. The passage occupied seven days, four of which she was under steam. There she was chartered by the corporation, as an act of courtesy, to proceed to Charleston for the purpose of affording President Munroe, who was then on a travelling tour through the States, with a pleasure excursion. For some reason he failed to go, and the steamer returned to Savannah. While there, forming an object of much attraction, she took out a pleasure party to Tybee Light. From Savannah she proceeded direct to Liverpool, where she arrived after a passage of eighteen days, during seven of which she was under steam.

"When about entering St. George's Channel, off the city of Cork, she was descried by the commander of the British fleet then lying at that city. Seeing a huge mass of smoke ascending from the vessel, enveloping her rigging, and overshadowing the sky, he naturally inferred that a vessel was on fire and in distress, and with commendable promptitude des-

patched two cutters to her relief. After passing near her a few times, taking a full survey, and firing a few guns across her stern, the steamer was boarded. Finally, being satisfied that all was right, the cutters bore away. The news of her approach having been telegraphed to Liverpool, as she drew near the city, with her sails furled, and the American colors flying, the pier-heads were thronged by many thousand persons who greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers.

"Before she came to anchor, the decks were so crowded that it was with difficulty that the men could move from one part to another in the performance of their duty. She was afterwards visited by many persons of distinction, and departed for Elsinore, on her way to St. Petersburg. She next touched at Copenhagen, where she remained two weeks. During her stay, Mr. Hughes, the American consul, went out in her on a pleasure excursion, about fourteen miles, accompanied by the king and other noted personages. From Copenhagen she went to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Not being able to get over the bar, at the latter place, she lay opposite the city, six miles distant. Here, too, she was visited by the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, and by the

Emperor. Here, as at other places, she was an object of much wonderment. She, however, was not sold, as had been expected, and sailed for home, putting into Errington, on the coast of Norway, on the passage. From the latter place she was twenty-two days in reaching Savannah. On account of the high price of fuel, she carried no steam on the return passage, and the wheels were taken off. A similar course was adopted during a portion of the time occupied by the passage out from the United States. As it was nearly or quite impossible to carry sufficient fuel for the voyage, during pleasant weather the wheels were removed, and canvas substituted. On nearing Liverpool, the more effectually to 'astonish the natives,' the wheels were restored. At the completion of this voyage, the Savannah was purchased by Captain Nat. Holdredge, divested of the steam apparatus, and used as a packet between Savannah and New York. She subsequently went on shore on Long Island, and broke up.

"Although Captain Rodgers was offered $100,000 for her, by the King of Sweden, to be paid in hemp and iron, delivered at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the offer was not accepted — the cash being wanted. It is said that $50,000 or $60,000 were sunk in this transaction.

"Captain Rodgers, the commander of the Savannah, died a few years ago on the Pee Dee river, North Carolina. He is believed to be the first man that ran a steamboat either to Philadelphia or Baltimore. The mate was named Stephen Rodgers, and now resides at New London, Connecticut."

It is but about half a century since Robert Fulton first applied the wonderful agency of steam to the propelling of boats. Now it is stated that the entire European capital in steamboats is $140,000,000. Of the English 1,300 boats, not fewer than 700 are sea boats. It is less than thirty years since the first steamer navigated a German river. The steam navigation of the Rhine did not begin till 1827, nor that of the Upper Elbe till 1837. How significantly does the progress of society in the arts, and the means of intercommunication, foreshadow the coming of the day when "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Ours are times full of the seeds of future wonders. How thoughtfully should the influence which we may exert after we are dead be put forth at such a time.

The "Old Thirteen" United States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles. The thirty States, now in the Union, include a territory of

1,449,124 square miles. The following is the total extent of territory over which the stars and stripes wave, *larger than the whole of Europe.*

	Sq. miles.
Total surface of old territory, east of the Rocky Mountains,	994,435
Total of new territory, west of the Rocky Mountains,	867,741
Texas, in square miles,	325,520
Total north of 36′ 30″,	1,644,784
Total south of 36′ 30″,	545,012
Total,	4,377,492

Length of the United States sea-coast: —

	Miles.
Atlantic coast,	1,900
Gulf coast,	1,600
Pacific coast,	1,620
"Shore line," including bays, lakes, &c.,	33,063

The value of the American lake commerce, in 1847, was as follows: —

	Imports.	Exports.
Lake Ontario,	$9,668,445	$11,627,770
Lake Erie,	51,450,975	58,147,058
Upper Lakes,	5,087,158	5,309,105
Total,	$66,226,618	$75,683,933

Extent of the great lakes : —

	Length in miles.	Greatest width.	Average width.	Square miles.	Greatest depth
Champlain,	105	12	8	840	282
St. Clair,	18	25	12	216	44
Ontario,	180	52	40	7,200	591
Erie,	240	57	38	9,210	270
Huron,	270	105	70	18,900	2,800
Michigan,	340	83	58	19,720	1,013
Superior,	420	135	100	42,000	940
Total	1,573	469	326	97,5	

It is estimated that there are 22,000 miles of magnetic telegraph throughout the United States.

The following is the number of emigrants who went overland to California, in 1850, according to the register kept at Fort Lawrence : —

Men,	39,500
Women,	2,500
Children,	600
Total,	42,600

It is supposed that at least one-fifth did not enter their names. The Mormon emigration is set down at 5000. The animals recorded are 23,000 horses, 8,000 mules, 36,000 oxen, 7,000 cows. There was great suffering from scarcity, and it is supposed there must be at least a thousand deaths between Missouri and Sacramento.

The whole number of vessels cleared from the different ports of the United States for California, in 1850, was 698.

It is estimated that California has sent into the world, during the past two years, full one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of gold dust, which is said to have been distributed as follows: —

Shipped to the United States,	$20,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners,	10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners,	20,000,000
Taken to England, through Mexico,	15,000,000
Taken to England, via Panama,	20,000,000
Shipped to South America,	25,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands,	5,000,000
Shipped direct to England, via Cape Horn,	10,000,000
Shipped to other parts of the world,	15,000,000
Total,	$150,000,000

Deposits of gold at the United States mint and branches in 1849: —

From California,	$5,481,439
" Virginia,	129,382
" North Carolina,	102,688
" Georgia,	10,525
" New Mexico,	32,889
" Other sources,	10,169
Total,	$5,767,092

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Value of Exports of Domestic Produce, for the Year ending June 30, 1849.

PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.	
Dried fish,	$419,092
Pickled fish, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)	93,085
Whale and other fish oil,	965.597
Spermaceti,	572,763
Whalebone,	337.714
Sperm candles,	159,403
	$2,547,654
THE FOREST.	
Skins and furs,	656.228
Ginseng,	182,966
Staves, hewn timber, boards, shingles,	1,776.749
Other lumber,	60.344
Masts and spars,	87,720
Oak bark and other dye,	95.392
All manufac. of wood,	1,697,828
Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine,	845,164
Ashes, pot and pearl,	515,603
	$5,917,994
AGRICULTURE.	
Products of Animals: —	
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	2,058.958
Butter and cheese,	1,654,157
Pork.(pick.) bacon, lard, live hogs,	9,245,885
Horses and mules,	96,982
Sheep,	16.305
Wool,	81.015
	$13,153,302
Vegetable Food.	
Wheat,	1.756,848
Flour,	11.280.582
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	364,218
Indian corn,	7,966,99
Indian meal,	$1,169,625
Rye meal,	218,824
Rye, oats, pulse. &c.,	139.733
Potatoes,	83.313
Apples,	93,904
Rice,	2,569,362
	$25,642,362
Other Agricultural Produce.	
Tobacco,	5.804.207
Cotton,	66,396,967
Hops,	29,123
Brown Sugar,	24,906
Hemp, &c.,	8,511
	$72,263,714
MANUFACTURES.	
Soap and candles,	627.280
Leather, boots, and shoes,	151,774
Household furniture,	237,342
Coaches and other carriages,	95,923
Hats,	64.967
Saddlery,	37,276
Wax,	121,720
Spirits from grain,	67,129
" " molasses,	288,452
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	51.320
Snuff and tobacco,	613,044
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,	148,056
Cordage,	41,636
Iron, pig, bar and nails,	149.358
" castings,	60,175
" manufactures of,	886,639
Sugar, refined,	129,001
Chocolate,	1,941
Gunpowder,	131,297
Copper and brass,	66,203
Medicinal drugs,	220,894
	$4,191,427

Foreign Commerce of the United States.—Continued.

Cotton Piece Goods.	
Printed and colored,	$466,574
White,	3,955,117
Nankeen,	3,203
Twist, yarn and thread,	92,555
Other cotton manufactures,	415,680
	$4,933,129
Flax and hemp manufactures,	5,558
Wearing apparel,	75,945
Combs and buttons,	38,136
Brushes,	2,924
Umbrellas and parasols,	5,800
Leather and morocco skins,	9,427
Printing presses and type,	28,031
Musical instruments,	23,713
Books and maps,	94,427
Paper and stationery,	86,827
Paints and Varnish,	55,145
Vinegar,	14,036
Earthen and Stone ware,	10,632
Manufacture of Glass,	101,419
" Tin,	13,143
Manufacture of Pewter and lead,	$13,196
" Marble and stone,	20,282
" Gold and silver,	4,502
Gold and silver coin,	956,874
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	8,557
Molasses,	7,442
Trunks,	5,099
Bricks and lime,	8,671
Salt,	82,972
	$6,607,046
Coal,	40,396
Lead,	30,198
Ice,	95,027
Articles not enumerated:	
Manufactured,	1,409,439
Other articles,	769,557
	$2,177,835
Grand Total,	$132,666,955

Of this amount $88,574,063, or nearly two-thirds, were sent to Great Britain and its Colonies.

VALUE OF IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

The gross amount of imports was $147,857,439, of which $13,088,865 was exported, making the net imports $134,768,574. The amount from each country was as follows:

Great Britain,	$61,154,538	Prussia,	$17,687
British E. Indies,	2,036,254	Italy,	1,550,896
British W. Indies,	997,865	Sicily,	530,244
Canada,	1,481,082	Sardinia,	42,538
Other British Colonies,	1,728,244	Austrian ports,	409,178
France,	24,363,783	Turkey,	376,064
French Colonies,	94,886	China,	5,518,785
Spain,	1,319,177	Other parts of Asia,	209,669
Cuba,	10,659,956	Africa,	495,742
Other Spanish Colonies,	3,130,894	Hayti,	901,724
Portugal,	322,220	Mexico,	2,216,719
Portuguese Colonies,	92,665	Venezuela,	1,413,096
Holland,	1,501,643	New Grenada,	158,960
Dutch Colonies,	865,908	Central Republic,	50,017
Germany,	7,742,864	Brazil,	8,494,368
Belgium,	1,844,293	Chili,	1,817,723
Russia,	840,238	Argentine Republic,	1,709,827
Sweden and Norway,	731,846	Peru,	446,953
Swedish W. Indies,	15,892	Other parts of S. America,	96,083
Denmark,	19,206	Sandwich Islands,	43,875
Danish W. Indies,	339,141	South Sea Islands,	85,318

STATEMENT of the total imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1844 to 1849; showing also the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed, during the same period.

Years.	Total Imports.	Imports consumed in United States exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exp. exclusive of specie.	Foreign Merch'dize exported exclusive of specie.
1844 — From July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844,	$108,435,035	$96,390.548	$99,531,774	$6,214,058
1845 — To June 30,	117,254,564	105.599.541	98,455,330	7 584.781
1846 — "	121.691,797	110,018,859	101,718,042	7.865.206
1847 — "	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	6,166.754
1848 — "	154,998,928	140,651,898	130,203,709	7,986,806
1849 — "	147,857,439	132,565,108	131,710,081	8,641,091

Years.	Total Exports.	Tonnage.
1844, from July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844,	$111,200.046	$2.174.862
1845, to June 30,	99,299,776	2,417,002
1846, "	102,141,893	2.562.085
1847, "	150.637,464	2,839,096
1848, "	132.904,121	3,150,502
1849, "	132,666,955	3,334,015

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December, 1849.

Aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions, exported each year, from 1846 to 1849, inclusive : —

	Value.
In the year 1846,	$27,701,121
" 1847,	68,701,921
" 1848,	37,472,751
" 1849,	38,155,507
Total,	$172,031,360

Annual products of United States industry, with the export to England and the rest of the world : —

	Annual Product.	Exports :— Total from U. States.	Of which to England.
Agriculture,	$654,387,597	$111,059,378	$73,495,849
Manufactures,	239,836,224	11,809,501	541,540
Mining,	42,388,761	375,154	194
Forest,	16,835,060	5,917,94	1,649,869
Fisheries,	11,996,008	2,547,654	843,053
Total,	$965,413,650	$131,710,081	$76,530,205

More than one-half of the whole export of American industry is to England, and of the remainder, $12,043,858 is to her dependencies, leaving but $48,136,000 as the value of exports to all the rest of the world. Nearly the whole of these exports to England, it will be observed, are raw products, which go to the direct consumption, as food, which

amounted to $14,732,927, and raw material for manufactures, that is to say, articles indispensable to feed and employ the operatives of Great Britain. The British returns give the annual production at £247,000,000, and the exports to the United States £9,564,902.

The Government of the United States.— Congress sits at Washington. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected by the Legislature for the term of six years. Their terms are so arranged that one-third expires every two years. There being thirty-one States, the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The Vice-President is President of the Senate. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, has been elected President of the Senate, in consequence of Mr. Fillmore being exalted to the Presidency by the death of General Taylor. The House of Representatives consists of 231 members, chosen from the several States, in the ratio of 1 to 70,680 persons. Their compensation is $8 per day, and that of the Speaker $16 per day, during the session, and $8 for every twenty miles travel in going and returning. The pay of the Senators is the same as that of the members of the House of Repre-

sentatives. The salary of the President is $25,000 per annum; of the Vice-President, $5,000; of the Secretaries and Postmaster General, $6,000 each; and of the Attorney-General, $4,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
From Customs,	$28,346,738	Cash,	$46,798,667
Public Lands,	1,688,959	Treasury Notes funded,	10,898,342
Miscellaneous sources,	1,038,649		
Treasury Notes & Loans,	28,588,750		
In Treasury, July 1, 1848,	153,534		
Total Receipts,	$59,816,630	Total,	$57,697,009

Estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1850, $37,823,464; expenditures, $43,651,585. Public debt, December 1, 1849, $64,704,693.

The population of the United States at the time of the Declaration of Independence was about 2,500,000. In 1850, the population is estimated at 22,000,000, 3,000,000 of which are slaves.

The principal denominations of Christians, according to the latest returns, are as follows: —

	Communicants.	Not Com'ts.
Methodist Episcopal Church,	663,310	
" " " South,	504,530	
" Protestant and Wesleyan,	81,000	
Total of Methodists,	1,248,830	5,000,000

	Communicants.	Not Com'ts.
Baptists, regular,	686,807	
" Anti-mission,	67,845	
" Free-will,	56,452	
" Campbellite,	118,618	
" minor sects,	27,700	
Total of Baptists,	937,422	4,000,000
Presbyterian, Old School,	192,033	
" New School,	155,000	
" Associate,	18,800	
" " Reformed,	26,340	
" Reformed,	5,300	
" Cumberland,	50,000	
" others,	44,000	
Total of Presbyterians,	491,473	2,000,000
Congregationalists,	197,196	500,000
Reformed Dutch,	33,980	100,000
German Reformed,	69,750	250,000
Protestant Episcopal,	67,550	2,000,000
Lutheran,	163,000	400,000
United Brethren,	67,000	
Evangelical Association, (German)	17,000	
Unitarian,	30,000	
Roman Catholic,		1,233,350
Christian Connection,	325,000	
Church of God,	10,000	
Mennonites,	60,000	
Friends or Quakers, Evangelical,	100,000	
" " Hicksites,	50,000	
Universalists,	60,000	
Advents,		
Jews,	30,000	
Mormons.		

There are said to be, in the United States, forty-two theological schools. They are designated as follows : —

Baptist,	10
Congregational,	5
Dutch Reformed,	2
Lutheran,	3
Methodist,	1
Episcopalian,	8
Presbyterian,	11
Unitarian,	2
	42

Of the 120 colleges, there were, in 1849, under the

Direction of the		Methodists,	12
"	"	Baptists,	12
"	"	Episcopalians,	10
"	"	Roman Catholics,	13

The remainder are divided between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, &c.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches employ 8 bishops, 5642 travelling preachers, and 8000 local preachers ; the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England, have 30 bishops and 1467 ministers ; the Roman Catholics have 6 archbishops, 28 bishops, 2 vicariates, 1109 priests, and 1073 churches. The Roman Catholics are probably the poorest denomination, and the Protestant Episcopalians the richest denomination,

in the United States. The bishops, ministers, priests, and clergy of the above churches exceed in number 30,000. The religion, the blood, the laws, and institutions of Old England live in America. Thus that wonderful Anglo-Saxon race that is diffusing itself over the globe is rapidly absorbing all other races in America.

I now close this volume with the following interesting article from the pen of an educated and scientific physician of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Witch Hazel Pointers. — Singular Electrical Phenomena. — It has been a common belief among a large class in the community for many years, that springs of water beneath the earth's surface were pointed out by the mysterious movements of witch hazel rods, held in the hands of persons capable of exercising this wizard power.

Statements made, time and again, by men of much probity and intelligence, of the wonderful accuracy of these witch hazel pointers in directing to the proper locality for success in boring for water, have attracted but very little attention from men of science. They have probably regarded them as savoring too strongly of that vulgar necromancy,

which a portion of mankind manifest a strong affinity for, to entitle them to serious consideration.

My attention has recently been called to this matter by witnessing experiments of a character analagous to those alluded to above, and I am free to confess that they have interested me much, and shaken somewhat my previous incredulity in this matter.

It has been ascertained that several kinds of wood, of dense, compact fibre, answers the purpose equally as well as hazel, and that rods of whalebone are still better than vegetable substances.

A few weeks since a highly intelligent and scientific friend remarked that he had been very much surprised and interested in observing the movements of the whalebone in the hands of a guest of his, a minister of high standing, from a distant town in our State. His knowledge of the phenomenon was altogether accidental, and when we consider his undoubted integrity of character, the suspicion of trick or deception on his part is dispelled entirely.

He first observed the attraction of the rods downwards while workmen were engaged in excavating for a well upon his premises, and directed the excavation in accordance with the direction of the rods. Com-

plete success crowned the labor; a fine, gushing spring was reached, and a copious supply of water obtained. It is worthy of remark, that repeated attempts had been made before this, to find water in this locality, but without success. He has since tried the experiment upon the premises of his neighbors and friends, and in every instance the rods have proved unerring guides.

The instrument is very simple, consisting of two pieces of whalebone about 16 inches long, of a size that will bend with tolerable facility. These are pointed at one end, and then tied firmly together with a bit of twine. In experimenting, the two extremes of the rod are grasped, one in each hand, and held apart a few inches with the point vertical, describing a figure like the letter V inverted. It is a singular fact, and one that can be accounted for upon no known principles of electrical science, that the experiments fail, and the instrument remains quiet, unless the thumb and fingers are turned *outward* in grasping the rods. This has proved true in the case of all experimenters who have come under my observation, and should be remembered by those who may hereafter be desirous of testing the truthfulness of the experiments described in this communication.

The following is given as the results of some experiments made at the suggestion of the writer of this article, and which are deemed worthy of especial notice. There being a small stream of water beneath the cellar of his place of business, formed by the waste from a fountain, he requested the clergyman alluded to above to find its locality with rods. This was done with surprising accuracy; not only was the commencement of the rill pointed out, but its somewhat serpentine course towards the river accurately traced. When the operator stood over the stream, the rods with a sudden impulse turned over and pointed directly downward. So strong was the attraction that the resistance was sensibly felt when its movements were opposed by the finger. In tracing the course of the stream, any deviation from the true one was marked by the quick uprising of the points. So delicate and accurate was this attraction, that the deviation of an inch was indicated by the instrument. These motions were as marked and decisive when two floors interposed between the stream and the operator. As corroborative of these experiments, I must not forget to say that this stream has since been detected by others entirely unacquainted with its locality. Neither must I forget to mention

the fact that when passing the bridge over the Merrimac the rods turn downwards as soon as the edge of the stream is reached, and remain in this position until the opposite shore is gained, when the point resumes a vertical position once more.

Before alluding to some experiments to determine the nature of this attraction, I will say that experiments similar to and equally as unequivocal and decisive as those described have been tried upon grounds belonging to the writer. Upon these grounds is a well, recently excavated, and from careful observations made during the excavation, he was satisfied that no spring or gush of water was reached by the workmen. But as the side infiltrations were copious, it was decided to depend upon them for a supply of water, and suspend further boring. The rods held over, and within a radius of five feet on either side the well, remained unaffected. Beyond that number of feet westward the attraction is powerfully felt, and the course of a stream across the garden pointed out. Other streams, within a few feet of each other, have been found, one of which was traced directly to the well of a neighbor, who has an abundant supply of pure, soft, water.

There may be considered nothing very remarkable

or reliable in these experiments when shown only by one person. But when others, knowing nothing of previous experiments, are taken upon the ground, and precisely the same attracting influences are found in precisely the same places, the experiments then assume an importance which imperatively demands investigation. Such has been the case in this instance, and each trial has been productive of precisely the same results.

Admitting, then, that the phenomenon described be as stated, and that imposition on the part of the experimenters is impossible, are there any principles of natural science which will explain it. It is obvious to my own mind that it is owing to electrical influences, and that it may be found to act in obedience to known laws in electrical science.

To prove this, let the conducting medium be cut off by interposing a silk handkerchief between the point of the rod bent downwards and the stream or attracting influence below, and the rods instantly fly back again. Remove the handkerchief, and the rods point down as before. Insulate the operator, by placing him upon wax, or the insulating stool, and the attraction instantly ceases. Connect him with the earth again by passing a chain from one foot to the

ground, and the attracting influence is instantly felt. Let the point when bent down be connected with a delicate galvanometer in such a way that the current will pass across the needle, and it will be deflected several degrees. Place in each hand a piece of oiled silk, so that the hands may be insulated while in contact with the instrument, and it will remain entirely passive, though it may be directly over the attracting influences.

These experiments of themselves abundantly show that the phenomenon is due to electrical excitation, and to this department of natural science are we to look for an explanation of this interesting matter. In a future communication I will mention some other experiments, and perhaps venture upon an hypothesis in explanation of this singular and unexplained phenomenon.

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