REFLECTIONS
ON THE SUBJECT OF
EMISSION FROM EUROPE,
WITH
A VIEW TO SETTLEMENT
IN THE
UNITED STATES:
CONTAINING
BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE MORAL AND POLITICAL CHARACTER
OF THOSE STATES.

"Where liberty dwells—there is my country."
"The only encouragements America holds out to strangers, are—a good climate,
"fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions, good pay for labour, kind
"neighbours, good laws, a free government, and a hearty welcome. The rest depends
"on a man's industry and virtues."

Homo sum—humani à me nil alienum pule.

BY M. CAREY,
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL, AND OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AND AUTHOR OF THE OLIVE BRANCH, VINDICINE HIBERNICAE, ESSAYS ON BANKING,
ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

ORIGINALLY PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO WHICH ARE NOW ADDED
THE ENGLISH EDITOR'S COMMENTS ON THE SUBJECT;
TOGETHER WITH
IMPORTANT ADVICE TO EMMIGRANTS, AND CAUTIONS AGAINST IMPOSITIONS
PRACTISED IN THE OUTPORTS.

LIVERPOOL:
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1824
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TO THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

The writer of this publication has consulted three or four small works, written on the same subject, particularly a valuable one, "Hints to Emigrants," written, he believes, by Dr. Mac Neven; and has availed himself of such matter as they contained, likely to answer the important purpose he had in view. He has likewise consulted several intelligent friends, who have enabled him to correct some mistakes, into which he had inadvertently fallen. But all his care and attention may have been insufficient to secure him from error; and as errors in this case might lead estimable men into irretrievable losses and difficulties, he has determined to print but one hundred copies of this edition, and to distribute them gratuitously among citizens whose experience and knowledge may enable them to decide accurately on the subject, and whom he hereby respectfully solicits to communicate such errors as they may discover, or such additional information as they may judge necessary to complete his plan of developing the inducements to immigration into this country.

To all such communications he pledges himself to pay due attention, and to decide on them according to his most mature judgment, but by no means to copy them servilely, contrary to that judgment.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1836.

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TO THE SECOND AMERICAN EDITION.

The communications of a few friends, and a further and more elaborate consideration of the subject, have enabled the writer to make various important additions to, and corrections in, this pamphlet. He hopes he may say, without vanity, that whatever may be its defects, it carries with it evidence of fairness of intention.

June 10, 1836.
ADDRESS
OF THE
PUBLISHERS OF THIS (THE ENGLISH) EDITION.

WE have singular pleasure in laying this pamphlet before the British public. We have frequently felt reluctant to offer any advice of our own respecting Emigration; and many of the works we have read on the subject have evidently been dictated by very partial feelings, or have been put forth by ignorant bookmakers, as Peter Fingar's pedlar hankered about his razors, which were not intended for use, but for sale. Advise on such a subject, unless it flow from the best sources, may lead to most ruinous consequences: like the frolic of the boys with the frogs, in the fable, it may be sport for one party, but death to the other. The American publication, however, which we have here reprinted, appears to us to be a fair, and, indeed, interesting statement of both sides of the important question of Emigration; the best motives appear to have actuated its author; and we feel conscious of endeavouring to discharge a public duty, in extending its circulation into our native country.

Admiring, as we do, the candour with which the able and experienced author has given his opinions to the public, and appreciating most highly the value of the information he has afforded, we do not feel any necessity to detain the reader long from the perusal of the work; but we cannot refrain from noticing one or two points on which a difference of opinion may exist, without at all affecting the general question; and offering some advice on matters of a local nature, which may be useful to the emigrant before he quits these shores.

It will be observed, that the author ascribes the distresses of our industrious and skillful countrymen, principally, to the increase of machinery, and brings, in aid of his opinion, a statement of the gradual increase of the poor-rates during the period of the gradual increase of mechanical power. We are not convinced of the applicability of the illustration. We should rather ascribe the privations of the British people to the increase of taxation; and, in contemplating the growth of the national debt and the enormous extension of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments of the country, we should refer not only to the gradual increase of the poor-rates, but to a correspondent increase of crime, as the proofs of our position: such lamentable increase having taken place, notwithstanding the exertion of the immense mechanical, in addition to the natural, power of the people; for we hold, that in the absence of taxation, or of any similar means by which property is taken from the producer, without giving him an equivalent, all productive power would alike contribute to increase the wealth of the community at large; so that the addition of mechanical to muscular power would, instead of being an evil, be an auxiliary source of good. All revenue is derived from labour, and the actual producer of value, however humbly employed, pays the greater portion of the revenue, either in direct or indirect taxes, or in the price of his bread. If then we imagine, even in the present state of the country, that the labourer shall henceforth have the necessities of life free from the effects of taxation; in other words, if we suppose that from this time that portion of the revenue which he pays shall remain at his own disposal, it is not difficult to see that such a change would afford instant employment to all who sought it, for it would enable millions, who are now not half fed, nor half clothed, to become the best customers to farmers and manufacturers. The people, in fact, would be customers to each other, for they would live well and dress well. At present the Debt, the State, and the Church deprive them of the means.

It is the opinion of the author, that, when a population becomes excessive, those who emigrate confer a benefit on those who remain; and in this doctrine, taken in the abstract, we perfectly agree; but when it is urged as an argument for emigration from any particular country, we must be careful that the premises exist before we act upon the conclusion. In Great Britain, for instance, it may be said, that an excess of population renders emigration desirable; but we suspect the fact to be, that an excess of unproductive consumers, living on the labour of the productive, (who are thereby deprived of many of the comforts of life,) occasions the appearance of a superfluous, because distressed, population. To us it is evident, that if emigra
ADDRESS.

It is, indeed, to be regretted that the innumerable idle and expen- sive persons who, in this country, give no value for the abundance of good things which they derive from an industrious but abused people, and for which, in any other country under heaven, they would be obliged to work. If these would only depart, leaving the produce to the producers, we should hear no more of excessive population. As it is, those who have emigrated during some years past, and those who are likely to emigrate in years to come, are precisely the persons who can produce, and have produced, more values than they have consumed; who have contributed to the common stock; who have borne a share of those state burdens which have pressed, and still press heavily, on every industrious shoulder; and whose departure, therefore, from under the load, will leave fewer such shoulders to bear its comparatively sever pressure. Emigration, we contend, of such people, from such a country, cannot be an advantage, but directly the contrary, to those who remain. The honest and hard-working man, however, who finds the labour of his hands and the skill of his head insufficiently requited, and who is anxious, out of the natural fruits of his industry, to keep for himself and his family something more than a bare subsistence, cannot be expected to be bound by this consideration for those who remain. Love of country, attachment to neighbours and friends, will induce him to try, for a sufficient length of time, every means of securing his own prosperity in his native land; but he feels that his duty to himself and his family is paramount to all other obligations, and he looks around him, not for a land of better promise, (that would be difficult to find,) but for a government which would make less demand upon him.

With the exception of the two points upon which we have offered the foregoing observations to the consideration of the reader, we consider the opinions of the author of the pamphlet extremely sound, and calculated to render much benefit to those who are ever so remotely contemplating the subject of emigration; and we commit the work to the perusal of our countrymen, as a guide upon which we believe they may rely.

We cannot conclude, without giving a caution to all those who decide upon going abroad, to beware of the numerous impositions practised upon unsuspecting strangers, on their arrival, for the purpose of embarkation, in the outports of this country. In Liverpool there are gangs of unprincipled fellows, who attend the coaches, proud about the docks and piers, introduce themselves to country-looking people, pretend to have some knowledge of the places whence they come and whether they are going, name some vessel in which they have an interest, and, in fact, offer their kindly services in managing their outfit, securing them a passage, &c. &c. and such is their plausibility, that, generally, by drawing them in to drinking and gambling, but always by some sort of knavery, they succeed in plundering their victims of every penny they possess. Innumerable instances of such frauds have been exposed in the Liverpool Mercury during the last twelve years, and many convictions of the actors in them have taken place; still, however, such frauds continue to be practised, and we have no reason to suppose that they are confined to one port.

Some time ago, the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool established a Passengers' Office, under the management of a respectable agent, for the purpose of affording information to emigrants, and of preventing impositions upon them. We, therefore, advise all persons going by way of this town to America, to apply to Mr. FITZHUGH, at the Office, No. 11, BROOKS's-square, near the Custom-house, where they may not only engage a passage on the best terms, and by the best vessels, but may obtain the most correct information as to laying in their sea stores and obtaining decent lodgings while in port. From this line of proceeding, no pretences ought to induce them to swerve; and in purchasing their outfit, they ought to apply to the most respectable tradesmen, whose names they can only learn with certainty from persons of known reputation. In other outports, as well as here, the rule to be uniformly observed is—trust not to appearances, nor to the pretences of strangers, but seek information at the best and publicly known sources.

Liverpool, April 6th, 1827.
PREFACE.

The following pages are respectfully submitted to the consideration of such of the inhabitants of Europe as find themselves crowded by exuberant population, and contemplate trying their fortunes in foreign countries. They contain a naked, unvarnished tale of the situation of a country blest with every variety of soil, climate, and agricultural and mineral productions—intersected by most magnificent rivers—and with a sea-coast 5,000 miles in extent—a country which, two hundred years ago, was a mere desert—which, fifty years ago, contained only about 2,500,000 of souls, and was in a state of colonial dependence on the most powerful nation in Europe—but which now contains twenty-four distinct sovereignties, and 12,000,000 souls—is the second maritime and commercial power in the world, and enjoys the freest government that ever existed—a country, in fine, which only requires a sound policy to elevate it gradually to the highest rank among the nations of the earth.

I have been induced to undertake this publication in the hope of rendering essential service on both sides of the Atlantic. This hope has been sufficient incentive. Should it be realized, the result will be abundant reward. But sanguine temperaments are liable to frequent disappointments. I may, therefore, be wholly deceived in my expectations, as this essay may fall still-born from the press. The intention, in that case, will, it is presumable, plead an apology for the unnecessary intrusion on the public eye.

My object is two-fold; it is not merely to point out the description of persons to whom emigration to this country would be advantageous, but also to hold out a beacon to those to whom it would be unadvisable to remove hither. Many a man in comfortable circumstances in Europe, allured by golden dreams, has shipwrecked his fortunes by change of hemisphere.

While the United States have the capacity* of maintaining hun-

* It is a remarkable circumstance, that, notwithstanding this capacity, such is the effect of our wayward policy, that almost every avocation or pursuit in this country is crowded. We have too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many farmers, too many cotton and tobacco planters, and too many manufacturers of most descriptions. The classes for which we want supplies are, principally mechanics and labourers. If any thing could open the eyes of our statesmen to the necessity of a change of system, this state of things ought to produce that effect.
dreds of millions of inhabitants beyond their present numbers, that is to say, I repeat, under a sound policy, Great Britain and Ireland, and many other parts of Europe, are groaning under a super-
abundant population, whose condition, in various countries, is gradually deteriorating, by the increasing competition for employment. It is not a very overstrained figure to say, that they are literally devouring each other. Is it not, therefore, highly desirable that such an understanding should prevail on the subject, as will enable one country to part with what it can so advantageously spare, and another to receive that of which it is in want, and which it can, of course, so advantageously receive? Not only would the condition of those emigrating, but of those who remained behind, be improved. Every hundred or thousand persons who emigrate from an overstocked country, increase the value of the labour, and improve the prospect of happiness of those who remain. To produce this happy result is the object of this publication.

Great Britain incurs great expense in promoting emigration from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope and to Canada, in order to lessen the population of that ill-fated country. It would be a national benefit, therefore, to the British Government to make an opening for distressed Irish in this country, and thus save it from the expense of their removal.

The superabundance of the unemployed population of Ireland arises from the ruinous policy of the Government, and the extravagant drains of the national wealth, by the absentee, being no less than 13,500,000 dollars per annum. The same effect is produced in Great Britain by the wonderful improvement of machinery, which supersedes the labour of the working classes, reduces their wages, in many cases, to the minimum of the support of a mere existence; and in some even below that wretched modicum, thus sinking a large proportion of them into the degraded state of paupers.

Some of our political economists are loud and unqualified in their praise of mechanical improvements, as tending to increase national wealth and resources. To a certain extent, and under certain limitations, this doctrine is perfectly correct. That they have that tendency cannot be denied. But, alas! how dear the purchase, under particular circumstances! What masses of misery have they not produced in Great Britain! They have sunk into abasement an important part of the population, and quadrupled the paupers of that country, whose numbers have regularly increased in proportion to the improvement of machinery. The friends of humanity will have no difficulty in deciding the question between the advantages and disadvantages of a system producing such deleterious effects.* Can any increase of national wealth

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* I should deeply regret were it supposed, from the passage in the text, that I entertain the heterodoxical opinion, that improvements in labour-saving machinery are, on the whole, pernicious. Far from it. They are, generally, indeed almost universally salutary. In fact, were consumption to keep pace with the power of production, they would be universally so. But, as the best things in the world may become pernicious by abuse or ex-
and resources compensate for the degradation and misery of probably ten to fifteen per cent. of the entire population of a nation? If the true art of government, and the duty of governors, be to produce the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the governed, then the extraordinary extent of the so-much-lauded improvements in machinery, is anything but a blessing to a country with a crowded population, especially when there is a difficulty of egress. If, however, that portion of the population, who, by machinery, are deprived of work—their only means of procuring subsistence, be enabled to find other employment or to withdraw to other countries, then the improvement produces nothing but unmixed good. Under a wise policy for the protection of national industry, such as is pursued by all the prosperous nations of Europe, securing a steady home market as far as possible to the agricultural citizens, countries like the United States, with a population small in proportion to their extent, with vast bodies of uncultivated lands, labour dear, and land cheap, would derive immense advantages from improvements in machinery. Why? The reason is obvious. Because the manufacturers, deprived of employment, could readily devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and thus preserve a proper proportion between supply and demand.

It cannot fail to be useful to display the effects of the improvements in question, by facts of the most conclusive character.
Arkwright’s celebrated machinery was patented in 1768, but was not brought to perfection till 1775. Let us see its effect on the poor rates, and on the working part of the population.

<table>
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<th>Expended for the Poor</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>3,150,000</td>
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<td>1770</td>
<td>1,306,000</td>
<td>5,877,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1,521,750</td>
<td>6,847,894</td>
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<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>1,402,901</td>
<td>6,693,086</td>
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<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>4,077,891</td>
<td>18,340,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>6,195,844</td>
<td>27,643,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819-20</td>
<td>7,229,959</td>
<td>32,963,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822-23</td>
<td>5,772,988</td>
<td>23,978,446</td>
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The reduction in 1822-23 probably arose from the great reduction of the prices of provisions.

That this frightful increase of pauperism and misery, and of poor rates, is the result of the increase and improvement of machinery, cannot, I think, for a moment, be questioned. It is asserted that the machinery at present in use in Great Britain, produces as much manufactures as would require above 200,000,000 of people to execute. The obvious effects of this astonishing productiveness are, I repeat, to diminish the demand for manual labour—increase the competition among the labouring classes—force them to underbid each other—reduce the rate of their wages—and thus entail on them distress and misery.

In order to show the effect of the increase of machinery on the wages of those employed in the departments of industry in which it is most extensively used, I annex the following extracts from Tooke’s “Thoughts on High and Low Prices.” I regret that his tables extend no further back than to 1810, as there is every reason to suppose that the previous reductions were still greater than those subsequent to that period. His tables close with the year 1820.

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>1810</th>
<th>1815</th>
<th>1820</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine spinners, per week</td>
<td>42s. 6d.</td>
<td>32s. 6d.</td>
<td>32s. 6d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickers</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td>9 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weaving Nankeen</td>
<td>16 3</td>
<td>13 2</td>
<td>9 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Best Calicoes</td>
<td>14 0</td>
<td>10 10</td>
<td>8 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester 90 reed, 6-4ths</td>
<td>10 3</td>
<td>6 9</td>
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</table>

It is worthy of remark, that the wages of journeymen and porters employed in other branches than those interfered with by machinery, have undergone no material alteration, and that some of them have even been enhanced. The wages of blockmakers 14s. per week; dyers and dressers, 15s.; tailors, 18s. 6d.; shoemakers, 16s.; porters, 18s.; packers, 20s.; whitesmiths, 25s.; stonemasons, 23s.; bricklayers, 22s. 6d.; painters, 22s.; slaters, 21s.; plasterers, 19s.; bricklayers’ and plasterers’ labourers, 15s. 2d.; apothecaries, 15s.; were exactly the same in 1820 as in 1810. What
they are at present I have no means of ascertaining. Carpenters, whose wages in 1810 were 20s., received 30s. in 1820.

I have, in a great degree, confined my views to the state of Pennsylvania, but by no means wish it understood that this state ought to attract the attention of emigrants exclusively. New York has great advantages, and, of course, holds out corresponding encouragement. The difference, however, is not very material between the two states; and most of the observations made with respect to the one, apply with little variation to the other. The greatness of the capital of New York must rest chiefly on the basis of commerce; while Philadelphia, although advantageously situated for commerce, and owning vessels in the foreign trade to the amount of 62,610 tons, and in the coasting trade to the amount of 27,556 tons, is more devoted to manufactures than to commerce, and must rest her hopes of a high degree of prosperity mainly on the former.

Dr. Franklin truly stated that "this was a country of labour." And it has undergone no alteration since the days of that illustrious philosopher. Let no man, therefore, whether farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, or labourer, delude himself into the opinion that by immigration into the United States he can dispense with labour. Nothing can be more erroneous.

Let it, however, be observed, as a source of consolation to those descriptions of persons who are more particularly wanted in the United States, that there is probably no country where the same degree of comfort and enjoyment can be procured by the working classes, with the same degree of exertion. For two days' labour, at twelve hours per day, a journeyman at most of the trades carried on in Philadelphia or New York, can procure wholesome, substantial food in sufficient abundance, flesh meat of good quality included, for one week. Is there any other country under the canopy of heaven, of which the same statement can be made to the same extent, and with equal truth? However, let me repeat in the most forcible language, and I hope it will have its due weight in those quarters for which it is intended, that no man ought, on any account whatever, to cross the Atlantic to settle in the United States, unless he be seriously disposed to industry and economy, and determined not to be discouraged by those difficulties, which, even under favourable auspices, rarely fail to attend a change of country—nor is it advisable for any man in Europe, who is happily or comfortably situated, to emigrate to this or any other country. Let all such men remember the old admonitory epitaph, too often and most destructively neglected—"I was well—I would be better—Here I am."

REFLECTIONS, &c.

When a man is deliberating about emigrating from his native country, and abandoning his friends and relatives, with all those objects endeared to him by associations from his infancy, it behoves him well to consider the character, habits, and manners of the people among whom he intends to domiciliate himself—the situation of the country—the state of society—the prospects of success in the peculiar occupation which he proposes to follow; to weigh well the various disadvantages to which emigrants are more or less liable in strange countries, against those under which he labours at home—as well as the advantages he hopes to enjoy, against those his native country affords—and then, according to the preponderance on either side, to form his decision. This is the course which prudence dictates, and, when pursued with the care, attention, and scrutiny which the importance of the subject demands, can scarcely fail to lead to satisfactory results.

To enable persons in Europe, inclined to emigrate, to decide this serious question, so far as regards this country, I shall present, as briefly as possible, such views of those points most necessary to be considered, in the character of the people, and in the situation of the United States, as cannot fail to aid in forming a correct judgment. These views are the result of a residence here, of above forty years: and, having arrived at mature age before I emigrated from Ireland, I hope I may assume to be in some degree qualified to make a comparison between the two portions of the globe.

MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE.

Cobbett, in four words, drew as accurate a portrait of the national character of the people of the United States, as probably ever was drawn of any nation, on one point, of vital importance to emigrants. He said, they are—"civil, but not servile." This, I repeat, is strictly accurate, and is highly honourable. A man may travel from the most northern boundary of the country to the Gulf of Florida—and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains; and, provided he conduct himself decorously, he will be uniformly treated with civility. There are few countries in the world, of which the same declaration can be so unqualifiedly made. But let the traveller or settler, how high or exalted soever he be, by descent, standing, official station, personal or intellectual endow—
ments, or fortune, as he values his peace and comfort, beware of indulging in impertinence, petulance, or insolence. Whenever he places himself in that repulsive attitude, he may rest assured of being humbled and mortified, not merely by those who are his equals in point of fortune or talents, but even by the lowest members of society, who, accustomed to civility from the most exalted of their own countrymen, will not, for a moment, submit to insolence or impertinence from strangers. Those Europeans, therefore, who have been accustomed to domineer over, and even occasionally to strike, servants and other persons in humble stations, must wholly change their manners here, or else they will pay a heavy forfeit. I am persuaded there is scarcely a single servant, black or white, of the lowest order, in Philadelphia, who would submit, without return, to a stroke from a Croesus, or from a Lord or a Duke, "hung round with stars and garters," nor even to be outraged with those gross and scurrilous epithets, which wealth and pride in certain parts of Europe so freely lavish on persons in subordinate situations.

To the mass of persons disposed to emigrate from Europe, who are generally in the middle and humble walks of life, principally in the latter, this is a most important consideration. They will not be obliged to crouch to fellow mortals, nor to submit to insolence or stripes from them, because those lordlings have more worldly wealth or higher rank than they. The poorest members of society may stand erect and unawed in the presence of their fellow man, whatever may be his grade, his station, or his wealth.

This estimable feature in the American character is derived chiefly from the freedom of the governments, which, from the earliest period to the present time, have never recognised any of those arbitrary distinctions that prevail in Europe, dividing the people into castes, elevating the smaller number into something like "superior beings," and in the same degree degrading the majority. The beneficent operation of this state of things may be readily conceived. But another cause has, from the first settlement of America, co-operated to produce this effect. The facility of acquiring landed property in this country, has been uniformly so great, and the inducement to take an independent grade in society, is so powerful an incentive to the purchase of that species of property, that labourers and hired people of all descriptions, (who have universally had such liberal wages, that, by economy, they might, in a few years, save enough to buy farms,) have been, at all times, with hardly an exception, scarce and in demand. Employers, therefore, have held their hired people by a very precarious tenure. The latter knew their own value, and would not submit to harsh treatment. The former, aware of the consequence of oppression or ill usage, found the necessity of courteous behaviour. The steady operation of both the causes above recited, has produced that delightful state of society, as regards the wealthy and those in humble life, in which the one would not dare to oppress, and the other would not submit to oppression.

The endearing relation between parents and children partakes
largely of the same mild character. The austerity, the harshness, and the severity which characterize this relation in some parts of Europe, are here unknown, except among some foreigners, who have brought hither the manners of their own countries. Children are scarcely ever banished into nurseries, or entrusted wholly to the care of hired servants, as is too frequently the case there. From an early period they are made companions by their parents, which affords an opportunity of expanding their ideas long before they would reach maturity, in the seclusion to which children in Europe are often subjected. They are likewise much earlier introduced into company than in that quarter. This inspires a confidence in themselves, extremely advantageous in their progress through life. In many cases, however, indulgence is here carried to a censurable extreme, and parental authority not sufficiently exercised. But, in general, the happy medium is preserved between over indulgence and degrading severity. I have known some foreigners who used a whip or other instrument of correction to their children at 18, 19, 20, and even beyond the period when minority had expired. No such case is to be found among natives of this country. A man who struck his child at that age, would be regarded with disgust.

The pernicious and unnatural system of primogeniture, whereby the rights, the happiness, and the fortunes of the junior branches of a family are sacrificed for the aggrandizement of the oldest son, is abhorred in this country, and unknown to its laws and constitutions.

The marriage connexion, on the proper regulation of which so large a portion of public virtue and happiness depends, takes place here rationally, and very differently from the custom in some parts of Europe. Control or coercion is altogether unknown. The parties are, in almost every case, as, with some slight limitation, they ought to be in all,—perfectly free agents. Matches are scarcely ever definitely made by parents. Stipulations for fortune on the part of the male are extremely rare; and, therefore, daughters are incomparably easier settled here than in other countries, in many of which the sex, without fortune or great personal beauty, undergoes a withering neglect. This consideration, to parents influenced by proper regard for the welfare and happiness of their children, is all-important. A parent who has a fortune to bestow with his daughter, frequently settles it on her and her issue, thus guarding her and them against the contingencies to which human affairs are so liable.

When men enter into society, besides various minor advantages proposed, there are three great objects in view—security of person—security of property—and the glorious privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences. Now it is easy to prove that there is no country superior to the United States in these respects.

SECURITY OF PERSON.

With respect to this species of security, a very brief view will be sufficient for our purpose.
Trial by jury is secured to every person accused of crime. Unreasonable bail is expressly forbidden by our constitutions. — The *habeas corpus*, that sacred bulwark of liberty, is in full force; and, amidst all the difficulties and dangers that the country has had to struggle with, in a period of infancy and comparative feebleness, was never suspended. It is true that, in the extraordinary emergency and danger of New Orleans, when it was believed that some timid or disaffected citizens contemplated a surrender of the place to the British, General Jackson proclaimed martial law, to save that all-important city, which, but for that bold measure, would very probably have been captured.

**TAXATION AND SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.**

The taxes in the United States are comparatively insignificant. There is no excise, nor direct tax imposed by the general government, the support of which is derived wholly from impost on imported goods, tonnage duties, and the sale of public lands. The support of the government of Pennsylvania is derived from auction duties, arrears of the payment of public lands, tavern licenses, and licenses for the sale of foreign merchandise.* The county taxes are generally very moderate, and the funds obtained from them are employed for the payment of the expenses attendant on the administration of justice, the preservation and improvement of public roads, and the education of the poor. The expenditure and application of the money raised by those taxes are committed to persons annually elected by those who pay them.

The poor tax, so excessively burdensome in England, is insignificant in the United States, and probably does not exceed, throughout the state of Pennsylvania, cities and towns excepted, one shilling sterling per head. In the cities it is higher. In Philadelphia, with a population of 130,000 souls, the poor tax of 1823 was only 114,468 dollars, and this is greatly beyond the proper proportion of the city, as the chief part of the paupers of the state centre in the metropolis. The whole of the taxes of this population last year, for all the purposes of pitching, paving, lighting, watching, &c. was only 261,607 dollars, or £58,194.

It cannot fail to be satisfactory to state the expenses for the support of the government of Pennsylvania, in 1824, with a population of about 1,300,000 souls,—one-eleventh of the population of Great Britain, (14,379,677.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>23,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>59,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Department</td>
<td>10,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>62,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>4,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>3,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Office</td>
<td>5,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor-General's Office</td>
<td>4,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Expenses</td>
<td>5,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>179,363</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equal to about 14 cents, or 7¼d. sterling, per head.

* This observation does not extend to the owners of large bodies of uncultivated lands, upon whom the payment of road and county taxes for unproductive property falls very heavily.
A view of the expenditure of the government of the United States for one year, showing how cheaply a great nation may be governed, cannot be uninteresting to those who contemplate a removal to, or feel an interest in, this country.

### Expenses of the Government of the United States, for the Year 1824:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>602,738</td>
<td>134,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Department, including the Mint, Surveying Department, Public Buildings, &amp;c.</td>
<td>496,452</td>
<td>110,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>209,442</td>
<td>46,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of the Territories of the United States</td>
<td>26,632</td>
<td>5,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>818,775</td>
<td>181,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic Department</td>
<td>108,898</td>
<td>24,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Department, including Fortifications, Arming the Militia, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4,009,554</td>
<td>869,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Department</td>
<td>2,904,581</td>
<td>644,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest of Public Debt</td>
<td>5,250,104</td>
<td>1,178,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of Do.</td>
<td>11,207,389</td>
<td>2,503,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary Pensions</td>
<td>1,207,000</td>
<td>261,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims of our citizens on Spain, paid by Government in Exchange for Florida, worth 40,000,000 dollars</td>
<td>4,891,368</td>
<td>1,066,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,896,533</td>
<td>7,088,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, Military, and Naval Establishments, &amp;c.</td>
<td>9,171,152</td>
<td>2,080,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption and Interest of Public Debt</td>
<td>16,568,393</td>
<td>3,681,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary Pensions and Spanish Claims</td>
<td>6,158,068</td>
<td>1,356,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,896,533</td>
<td>7,088,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It thus appears, that deducting the revolutionary pensions, the purchase of Florida, the interest of the public debt, and the payment of part of it, the government of the United States is carried on at an expense of 7½ cents, or about 3s. 4½d. sterling per head, being little more than one-third of the amount of the poor rates in England.

**Religion.**

There is, I believe, no part of Europe in which religious liberty is to be found as it prevails here. In this point the United States stand proudly pre-eminent over most of the nations of the eastern hemisphere, from the period when Christianity was there taken under the protection of Government to the present time. Almost everywhere in Europe there is a national religion, which is supported by the Government, and domineers over all others—from the followers of which it levies contributions for the support of its clergy. In some countries, the professors of religions different from the established one, are excluded from important offices, however great their talents or merits.
Our citizens are free as air to worship God in whatever form or mode they please. Religion interposes no bar or disqualification, as regards civil rights. The Jew, the Roman Catholic, the most rigid Calvinist, the Protestant Episcopalian, the Pædo Baptist, the Anti-pædo Baptist, the Socinian, the Swedenborgian, all, all stand on the same ground, in the public eye;—and the charities and enjoyments of social life are never interrupted by differences of religion, how great soever they may be.

That this state of religious liberty has a benign effect, cannot be doubted, as there is no country in Europe which contains more truly religious persons than the United States, in proportion to the population.

So far as regards religion, there is no such word in the American language as "toleration." This disgraceful word, in the English, French, and other European languages, means, that a miserable worm, who worships God in one particular form, permits his fellow worm to do the same—and does not subject him to fines and forfeitures—impale him on a stake—suspend him on a gibbet—or light faggots to burn him to death, as the forefathers of almost all Christian denominations, Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians, did in days past!

Connected with this subject, is the support of the clergy; and here how transcendant American superiority! Our happy citizens are not obliged to devote to a pampered establishment a tenth part of the produce of the soil, besides supporting the clergy of their own particular denomination. The man, therefore, who raises five thousand bushels of wheat, is not compelled, as in Great Britain and Ireland, to give five hundred to a clergyman over whose appointment he has had no control, and whose religion he perhaps abhors.

In nearly all the states the support of the clergy is wholly voluntary. In cities and towns, and sometimes in villages, the rents of pews generally afford a sufficient income for the purpose. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, the citizens are subjected to a small annual tax for the maintenance of Christian worship—but they have the right to select the clergymen to whom it shall be paid. There is not the shadow, from Maine to Florida, of a religious establishment connected with the Government.

**POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.**

This is an important feature in the character of the country. In the states of Pennsylvania and New York, every citizen paying tax of any kind, is entitled to the right of suffrage as fully and as completely as the owner of a million of acres—or the possessor of the wealth of Cræsus—and all offices of honour and emolument, except the presidency of the United States, (which is the only
one that requires that the occupant be a native citizen, or have been a citizen at the time of the adoption of the existing form of government, 1787, are as fully open to a naturalized as to a native citizen. Many highly important offices in different states, and under the general government, are filled by the former. The following are the terms on which citizenship may be acquired by foreigners: five years uninterrupted residence in the United States, and one year in the state where it is applied for—an application on oath or affirmation, three years before the application, of a bona fide intention to become a citizen, and of a determination to support the constitution of the United States, with a renunciation of allegiance to all foreign powers.

The number of votes presented in the city of Philadelphia for members of the legislature is about 8,000. The whole number of votes given for governor of the state at the last election in 1823, was 154,147, or more than one-ninth of the whole population.

CRIMINAL CODE.

Human life has its proper value in the United States—not so in Europe. In Pennsylvania there is but one capital crime—murder in the first degree. The severity of the criminal code has been gradually mitigating from year to year in most of the states. In some the mitigation has been slow; in others, rapid and important. But the progress of public opinion affords a sure pledge that at no distant day the criminal code of all the states will be purified from the wanton waste of human life engrained on our systems by an imitation of the codes of Europe.

FIRE-ARMS AND GAME-LAWS.

While in parts of Europe the qualifications for the free use of fire-arms are so rigorous, and the expense of a license to keep them so great, that nineteen-twentieths of the population are wholly debarred from the possession of those weapons, lest they should use them to rescue themselves from oppression; every man in this country, in however low or humble a rank in society, may purchase and keep as many as he may judge proper and can pay for. And so far as regards game, the possessor of millions has no privilege beyond that which is enjoyed by one of our humblest citizens.

Having pointed out a few of the prominent features in the moral and political character of the United States, I proceed to consider the descriptions of persons to whom it holds out advantages and inducements to emigrate from their native countries, and also those to whom emigration for the purpose of settlement here, would be disadvantageous.

AGRICULTURISTS.

The greatest evil in the United States is the excess of the agri-
cultural population, which is at least 50 per cent. more than is necessary to furnish the foreign and domestic markets, limited as the former are by the wise policy of the European nations, which protect their own agriculturists; and never admit our bread stuffs, but when in danger of famine, or of such a scarcity as will so far enhance the price of those necessaries of life, as to oppress and distress the poorer classes of society.

The mischievous effects of this unwise distribution of our population were not felt during the wars of the French Revolution, nor for a year or two afterwards, while the European markets were open to our bread stuffs, which commanded extravagant prices. But since those markets were closed in the fall of 1817, the operation of this undue proportion of agriculturists has been highly pernicious. The export of flour in 1817, was 1,488,198 barrels, amounting to 17,751,375 dollars. Whereas in 1822, 1823, and 1824, the export was only 2,581,359 barrels amounting to 15,724,829 dollars; or an average of 860,453 barrels, and 5,241,609 dollars. The export of 1825, was 813,906 barrels, amounting to only 4,212,127 dollars.

From this view, it is evident that the policy of our Government has a withering influence on the agriculture of the United States. All the markets of the world, wherein the produce of our soil is received, are almost constantly glutted with our great staples, bread stuffs, cotton, and tobacco, the prices of which are therefore greatly depressed, to the injury of our farmers, and

* The population of the United States in the year 1820, when the last census was taken, was arranged as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of Families</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engaged in agriculture</td>
<td>2,979,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in manufactures and mechanic arts</td>
<td>349,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in commerce, including shopkeepers</td>
<td>78,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2,501,564 100

The whole of the population at that period was 9,614,415, and was thus distributed:—

| Engaged in agriculture | 5,022,319 | 63 |
| in manufactures and mechanic arts | 1,331,382 | 14 |
| in commerce and shopkeeping | 280,474 | 3 |

9,634,415 100

The total number of families in Great Britain in 1821, was

| Of which were engaged in agriculture | 2,631,063 |
| in manufactures | 976,656 |
| in trade and commerce | 15,507 |
| all other descriptions | 615,488 |

Thus, while in Great Britain one-third of the population suffices for agriculture, and feeds the whole, there are, in this country, 83 per cent. engaged in that pursuit, the whole amount of whose exports in the year 1824, was only 49,884,844 dollars, produced by about 10,000,000 people; and, excluding tobacco, cotton, and rice, (produced by about 1,600,000 persons,) the whole of the exports of the remaining 8,600,000 agriculturists, was only 15,196,865 dollars! Whereas the export from Great Britain in 1825, of the mere article of cotton yarn, produced probably by 150,000 persons, was £25,135,498, equal to 14,180,762 dollars! What stupendous facts!

† The British ports were opened for the reception of our flour in November, 1818, and continued open until February, 1819.
the too frequent ruin of our merchants. * Against this destructive
policy, Alexander Hamilton, † one of the greatest practical political
economists that ever lived, Dr. Franklin, ‡ and Thomas Jeff-
erson, § two of our greatest statesmen, have borne the most decided
testimony, but in vain. Every attempt to introduce a sounder policy is resisted with as much zeal and ardour as if the change
were fraught with destruction—and, strange to tell, by those who
are the greatest sufferers by the present system!

It may seem extraordinary that I believe, nevertheless, that certain descriptions of farmers might advantageously immigrate

* The consequence of this pernicious state of things, is, that in three cases out of four, the greater the number of our leading staples we export, the less in proportion they produce. This general result of glutted markets, occasionally, it is true, controlled and counteracted by circumstances, was two hundred years since discerned, and as far as practicable, guarded against by the sagacious policy of the Dutch, in the ease of spices. They limited the cultivation within bounds calculated to guard against a ruinous diminution of price; and, when the crops were too abundant, went the extraordinary length of destroying the surplus quantity. Whereas the unvarying tendency of our policy has been, by converting the domestic customers of our farmers into rivals, to increase production, even while our foreign markets, as in the ease of grain, were diminishing. A view of the quantity and amount of cotton and flour exported in different years, will shed strong light on this doctrine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COTTON.</th>
<th>FLOUR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>玩具.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Exported 87,997,045</td>
<td>Proceeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>127,860,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>121,893,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>144,675,095</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>173,728,270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>142,390,683</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The early settlers in Maryland and Virginia, finding the foreign markets ruinously glutted with their great staple, tobacco, adopted the Dutch policy, and passed acts suspending the culture for a limited time.

† "No remedy had been found for the low price of the staple (of Virginia) which had been so long and so feelingly deplored." — "To enhance, if possible, the price of a commodity, on which the existence of the colony depended, the Assembly prohibited the growth of tobacco for a limited time." — "The same inconvenience being at length probably felt in Maryland, a law was passed in 1665, to enforce a similar project." — Chalmers's Annals, p. 314.

‡ "If Europe will not take from us the products of our soil, upon terms consistent with our interest, the natural remedy is to contract, as fast as possible, our wants of her." — Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures, p. 40.

† "Foreign luxuries, and needless manufactures, imported and used in a nation, increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and diminish the people of the nation that uses them." — Franklin's Works, vol. 4, p. 389.

‡ "Where a nation imposes high duties on its productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same with theirs—first burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind: selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the least furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties light at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open." — Jefferson's Report on the Privileges and Restrictions of the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries.
into the United States. It is, however, the fact, as I shall endeavour to make appear.

A few skilful farmers, without any capital, but possessed of good characters, and bringing with them such recommendations as would insure confidence, might derive great advantage from immigration into the United States. Such men in Great Britain and Ireland can scarcely hope to emerge beyond the situation of day labourers, at the rate of 8s. 6d. 9s. or 10s.* per week, and have no prospect for sickness, or old age, but the poor-house:† whereas in the neighbourhood of our cities, persons of this description can readily procure contracts for the cultivation of farms from 40 to 80 or 100 acres on the shares, on the following plan. The owner of the land furnishes half the seed, the implements, and oxen; the farmer half the seed and labour. The proceeds are equally divided between them; and though the farmer's share is moderate, still the situation of the emigrant would be greatly improved, and by steady industry and economy he might make handsome savings, and finally become an independent landholder.

Another class of farmers would find immigration into the United States highly advantageous. I mean those possessed of small capitals, say from 300 to 750 pounds sterling. What with rent, excise, tithes, and taxes, (poor rates are added in England,) such men can barely subsist in Great Britain and Ireland. Let me state their prospects in the United States.

Good farms with valuable improvements, a dwelling-house, barn, and spring house on each, may be purchased at 20 or 30 miles from Philadelphia, for 30 or 40 dollars per acre.‡

At a greater distance from Philadelphia, say 40 or 50 miles, lands, with extensive improvements, may be purchased for 20 dollars per acre. In the interior of Pennsylvania and New York,

* It appears by a recent publication, "A History and Review of the late Session of the British Parliament," that the wages of country labourers in Dorsetshire are only 7s. per week, equal to one dollar and fifty-six cents.

† From a late Morning Herald the following statement is taken of the wages and expenditure of an English labouring agriculturist:

Earnings of a labourer in agriculture, at 9s. per week, per annum...£28 8 0

Expenditure of ditto.

House rent ..................................................£4 9 0
Clothes for self and family .................................................4 0 0
Fuel ..........................................................................2 10 0
Candles, soap, salt, &c. ..................................................2 10 0
Bread for a family of six persons, at 6s. per week, per annum 16 12 0

£28 12 0

The balance is made up by the contributions of the overseers of the poor.

‡ From the books of a Philadelphia agent for the sale of real estate, the following extracts are taken:—144 acres, in Bucks’ County, 32 miles from Philadelphia, with a large dwelling-house, stables, wagon house, &c. at 32 dollars per acre—100 acres, 35 miles from Philadelphia, with a stone dwelling-house, stone kitchen, barn, &c. for 4000 dollars—108 acres, 30 miles from Philadelphia, with a stone dwelling-house, barn, &c. &c. 4000 dollars.

These, it is to be observed, are the prices asked—from which probably a considerable abatement would be made.
uncleared lands, contiguous to navigable streams, may be purchased for two, three, and four dollars. The expense of clearing is about ten or eleven dollars per acre—and I am assured, on respectable authority, that the first crop of wheat after clearing, will generally pay that expense. These lands hold out powerful encouragement to industrious and enterprising emigrants. The great progress of the woollen manufacture renders the raising of sheep a lucrative business for farmers. The internal improvements in canals and roads, effected and contemplated in both those states, will secure extraordinary advantages to settlers contiguous to these means of communication. To farmers with large and industrious families, these sections of the country hold out every temptation—as they may carry on cultivation extensively with little hired labour.*

New lands, belonging to the United States, may be had in the western states and territories for 125 cents, or 5s. 7¾d. sterling per acre, in perpetuity. Thus, for a fourth part of the rent on each acre, paid in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, lands may be purchased in fee-simple. This appears to offer strong temptation; as complete independence may be secured at so very easy a rate. But I am much inclined to believe that few English, Irish, Scotch, or German farmers are well calculated to struggle with the difficulties in those remote quarters, where the population is so thinly scattered, and where the settlers are in some degree debarred from markets for their produce.

The following are the prices of stock in and near Philadelphia. Good working horses from 50 to 90 dollars. Cows from 15 to 20 dollars. Fresh cows, with their calves, from 25 to 30 dollars. Oxen in a lean state, sell for three and a half to four dollars per cwt.—fattened, four and a half to five dollars.

In order to enable farmers to form an idea of what they have a right to expect by settling in this country, I will state the prices, in the Philadelphia markets, of various articles, some of which they will have to sell, and others to purchase, as extracted from the latest prices current.†

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* Desirous to avoid giving countenance to errors, or exciting undue expectations, likely to eventuate in disappointment, I judge it proper to state distinctly, that in the present depressed prices of farming produce, and the high rates of wages, it is scarcely possible, in the middle and eastern states, to farm profitably with hired labourers, wholly or chiefly, unless under particular advantages of soil and location.

† To facilitate the conversion of those prices into sterling money, I annex an exchange table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1d sterling is equal to</th>
<th>1d sterling is equal to about</th>
<th>1d sterling is equal to about</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>12d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3d | 5.55 | 13d | 24.5
| 4d | 7.40 | 14d | 25
| 5d | 9.25 | 15d | 25.92
| 6d | 11.11 | 16d | 27.75
| 7d | 12.96 | 17d | 30
| 8d | 14.80 | 18d | 40.9d
| 9d | 16.65 | 19d | 75
| 10d | 18.50 | 20d | 100
Pork, per barrel .................................. dollars, 11 00 a 11 50
Mess Beef, ditto .................................. 10 00 a 11 00
Dry codfish per 100 lb. ......................... 2 25 a 2 50
Flour, per barrel of 196 lb .......................... 3 75 a 4 25
Butter, including kegs, per lb. ................. 9 a 10
Cheese, ditto ..................................... 8 a 10
Coffee, ditto ...................................... 15 a 164
Brown shirting 3/4 wide, per yard .......... 8 a 11
Ditto, ditto 3/4 do. do. ..................... 10 a 12
Ditto, ditto bleached do. .................. 12 a 16
Chamberlins. ...................................... 11 a 17
Satinets. ........................................... 40 a 100
Molasses, West India, per gallon .......... 30 a 35
Rye Whiskey, per gallon ....................... 28 a 39
Apple Whiskey, do. ......................... 35 a 37
Peach Brandy, 1st proof ....................... 50 a 60
Muscovado Sugar, 2d and 3d quality ...... 8 a 11
Country Tallow per lb ...................... 8 1/4 a 10
Cider Vinegar, per gallon .................. 8 a 10
Wool, Merino, clean .......................... 45 a 60
Ditto, Common ................................. 30 a 32

ENGINEERS.

For a few perfectly competent engineers, this country affords very great encouragement. There is hardly a state in the Union in which canals and railroads are not either commenced or contemplated.

MINERS AND MINERALOGISTS.

For scientific persons of these descriptions, there is great scope in the United States. There is probably no country richer in every species of mines and minerals; and a very small proportion of these boundless treasures has been explored.

LABOURERS.

There is scarcely any limit to the number of labourers, who are now, and probably will be for twenty years to come, wanted in this country. The spirit of internal improvement, in canals, railroads, and turnpikes, is wide awake in every part of the Union; and creates a great demand for that class, of which the number of native citizens bears no proportion to the demand. The Irish labourers are found uncommonly hardy and active, and for years have done a large portion of the work on canals and turnpikes. Their wages are about seventy-five cents per day, or four dollars and a half per week. Their board, which includes meat every day, and often twice a day, costs about two dollars, leaving a balance of about two dollars and a half, or 11s. 3d. sterling, which is far more than the whole of their earnings in their own country.

A statement of the price of provisions will show the comfort which this class of our citizens may enjoy. In the Philadelphia market at this time, beef costs ten cents per pound—mutton five cents—veal six to eight cents—a pair of large fowls thirty-seven to fifty cents—a turkey from fifty to seventy-five cents—bread, per lb. 3 cents.

The wages of country labourers are high—from 75 to 100 dollars per annum, exclusive of comfortable board and lodging.
CLERKS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

To these classes the United States hold out no temptation. There is at all times a superabundance of them, far more than can find employment.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The ridiculous pride of too many of our citizens, which revolts at the idea of apprenticing their sons to trades, crowds the legal and medical professions with numbers far beyond the demands of the country. It therefore results that there is no temptation for lawyers or doctors to migrate to the United States. The same observation will apply to the clerical profession, except as regards the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, who are, in many of the states, slenderly provided with pastors.

TEACHERS.

For persons of this class, of the highest order, duly qualified, there is a demand—but it is a demand easily satisfied, and the market is soon overstocked.

GENTLEMEN OF FORTUNE.

To mere men of pleasure, the frugis consumere nati of society, America holds out no attractions for a permanent residence. The great capitals of Europe are the proper elements for this class. There amusements in every shape and form court them. As travellers, however, the country is well worth their careful scrutiny in order to see views of society in some important points different from those to which they have been accustomed.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.

Although our government has not extended to manufactures the protection which has been found necessary to bring them to the flourishing state in which they appear in England, Scotland, France, many parts of Germany, and other countries in Europe, and that therefore a lamentable destruction took place among manufacturers in 1817, 18, 19, and 20, whereby probably three hundred millions of dollars* were sacrificed by the destruction of the establishments, and the consequent depreciation of real estate generally throughout the Union, to say nothing of the annual loss from that period; yet the native energies of our citizens have overcome the difficulties interposed in their way—and many of our manufactures, particularly the cotton and woollen, are daily striking deeper root. But unfortunately, in consequence of the great numbers crowding into them, for want of adequate avenues for

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* This sum will excite surprise and incredulity; but it is far below the amount of the real loss to the nation. The cotton and woollen establishments, erected at enormous expense, depreciated in value from 75 to 80 per cent. on the average throughout the Union; and real estate generally at least 50 per cent. The estimate of that species of property in Pennsylvania in 1815, made by assessors sworn to the faithful performance of their duty, was 316,833,880 dollars, whereas in 1819 it was estimated by the assessors at a depreciation of one-third, or about 210,000,000 dollars. The depreciation in other states was generally in the same proportion.
the employment of time, talents, capital, and industry, they bid fair to be overdone, and at no distant day. On a full view of the subject, and the most deliberate reflection, I feel satisfied, therefore, that while the present policy of our government continues, there is little temptation for manufacturers generally to remove to this country.* They are created fast enough here.

However, there is a considerable opening for mechanics of almost every description, carpenters, masons, smiths, plasterers, &c. And should the government ever adequately consult the interests of agriculture, and take decisive measures to make a domestic market for the raw materials and provisions of our farmers, by proper encouragement to manufactures, there will be abundant room in the United States for all the manufacturers and farmers that Europe can spare. The policy of this course is so plain and clear, that it can scarcely be doubted that it will be adopted at no distant day.

Journeymen’s wages in Philadelphia vary from one dollar to a dollar and a half per day. Probably one dollar and an eighth, or 5s. sterling, is about the average.

It may be laid down as a general rule, with few exceptions, that frugal, industrious journeymen, unencumbered with families, may save so much of their wages, as, in a few years, to be enable to commence business on their own account on a moderate scale. The exceptions to this rule are exclusively confined to trades or occupations that require large establishments; and even in these the object is generally attainable ultimately—only requiring a longer period of industry and economy. I believe I am perfectly warranted in saying that one-half, or certainly one-third at least of all the master mechanics and manufacturers in the United States, many of whom are now worth 20, 30, 40, or 50,000 dollars, were originally journeymen. This is among the most auspicious features in the character of American society. Let me add, that there is probably not a single person in Philadelphia or New York, beyond the condition of a mere pauper, who cannot afford to eat flesh meat at least once a day—and that a wood sawyer or common porter, steadily employed, might, by frugality, save from fifty to one hundred dollars per annum.

* Last year, there were 4000 hand looms employed in Philadelphia and the neighbourhood. But in consequence of glutted markets, the weavers were obliged to dispose of their manufactures at ruinous sacrifices. The consequence is, that one-half, some say three-fourths of them, have abandoned the business in despair and distress. Numbers of them have returned to Europe—and others devoted themselves to labouring work.