# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

We have intelligence from Europe to the 4th inst. brought by the arrival of the steamer Britannia at Boston on Monday night, in twelve days and a half from Liverpool, with 98 passengers.

The writ of error has at last been decided—and, as was expected, against O'Connell and the other Irish Traversers.

The Times states positively that Louis Phillippe will not visit England this year.

There was to be an immense sale of American produce in London, the 4th of September.

The increase to the trade of the port of Liverpool during the past year has been 188,000 tons of shipping.

Two extensive failures have taken place in Manchester. The old esiablished firm of Bunges and Townsend calico printers whose liabilities exceed £5 0,000, and Edward Blair an Jackson & Co., fustian manufactures, whose liabilities, it is said, are about £2 ,000.

*Commercial.*—The weather has again become exceedingly fine and warm improving the prospects of the harvest, for which some fears were previously entertained. The wheat crop is for the most part gathered in good condition, and as money will not be in requistion for the importation of foreign grain, speculators will probably be induced to turn their attention to other produce. Cotton appears to be little in favor with them at present. The accounts from Manchester report that there is less business doing than for some weeks past, though the transactions generally are still on an extensive scale. From other parts of the manufacturing districts the intelligence is cheering. Money is more wanted, and first class bills are at 5 to 2½ cents, 2½ to six per cent. Last week the demand was better and was freely met, but on Friday the market gave way, in consequence of the advices which came to hand by the Halifax steamer, coming in, as they did, a belief in a large cotton crop. The sales on Saturday were 4,000 bales, on Monday 5000, and yesterday they did not exceed 2,000—almost entirely to the trade. From the highest point of last week prices have receded an eighth, and at present holders are willing sellers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WRIT OF ERROR.—The English Judges, in the case of Mr. O'Conaell and the State prisoners, have confirmed the judgment given by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. The Lord Chief Justice, who read an elaborate paper, stated in substance that *all* the English Judges agreed in pronouncing two of the accounts in the "monster indictment" *bad*, and four of them *unsupportable in law*, nevertheless, with two exceptions, the Judges were of opinion that the punishment, founded upon the bad as well as the good counts, was valid in law and ought to stand. The two dissentients from this doctrine, which seems at variance with common sense, where Mr. Baron Park and Mr. Justice Coltman. Not the least strange feature in their proceeding is, that the counts which the Irish Court held unanimously to be good, and the very counts which the English Judges all decide to be bad! The bad counts are the 6th and 7th; and these formed, during the trial, the especial theme of the Irish Judges eulogy.

The result of the writ of error has surprised no one, for it has been known for some time past that the issue would be unfavorable to the traversers; but the grounds of the decision have excited much amazement and are unsparingly canvassed.

The ministers, now that the judgment is ratified, are sadly puzzled what to do with O'Connell. They would gladly come to terms with him, but the difficulty is, how. The House of Lords adjourned until this day (Wednesday) and a cabinet council was held yesterday, but the result will not be known until the next packet.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The prince de Joinville has followed the bombardment of Tangiers by the bombardment and occupation of Mogadore on the 15th. After the destruction of the towns and forts, he took possession of the island and port. On this occasion the Moors do not appear to have awaited the attack of the French, but to have fired upon them before they could bring their guns to bear, and the consequence, according to the French accounts is, that seventy-eight men, of whom seven were officers, have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, the military arm of France has not been inactive. On the 14th, Marshall Bugeaud achieved a complete victory, at Islay, over the Moors, 800 of whom where left dead upon the field. He took from a theusand to twelve hundred tents eleven pieces of artillery, sixteen stand of colors, a quantity of warlike stores, the personal baggage of the Emperor's son, and an "immense booty.'

FRANCE AND TIHITI.—The Morning Herald of Saturday has the following, which it heads "Settlement, by Anticipation, of the Tahitian Question:"

"Our private letters from Paris state that the embarrassment created between the two governments, by the Tahitian affair has been favorably disposed of in a most unexpected manner. Capt. Bruat, to whom Admiral Dupetic Thouars had delegated his authority, not approving of the arrest of Mr. Prichard, and particularly of the informal manner in which it was executed, thought proper to reprimand M. D'Aubigny, and to suspend him until the pleasure of the French government was taken in his regard.

"This timely interposition of Capt. Bruat, it is hoped, will settle the question between the two cabinets, and relieve the Earl of Aberdeen from pressing M. Guizot, on a point where the sensibility of the French nation is, though erroneously, much excited.'

GREECE—*Resignation of the Ministry.* A telegraphic despatch, dated Athens, Aug. 30, says: "Mavrocordato & his colleagues have resigned, and their resignation has been accepted. The King has commissioned Coletti to form a new administration. The Athens elections have been suspended. The city is perfectly quiet."

TOBACCO.—Sales last month have rather exced unexpectedly those of the preceding, and may be computed at 2,054 hhds. 600 of which were Virginia, principally of the import of 1842, at rather lower rates. For Kentucky leaf and strips the demand has been very steady, and prices remain the same.

*Liverpool Corn Market, Aug.* 2.—We note a tolerable supply of Wheat from abroad, with a few parcels of Corn, and a still further increased influx of Flour from Canada and the U. States, amounting to 25,013. Flour is rather dull without change in value. There is a fair demand for wheat.

PROVISIONS—AMERICAN.—There has been a want of animation in our market for American Provisions; fine Beef and Pork have, however, met a fair inquiry, owing to their scarcity. Middles of Pork are selling at 34s; smoked Hams, 44s to 48s; in Pickle, 32s; Beef, 30s; to 40s; Pork, 32s to 34s; India Beef, for ships, use, is worth 7s; Prime Mess di to 50 to 70s & Prime Mess Pork, 50 to 52s 6d. per tierce. At auction, last week, 70 tierces of American Beef sold at 58s to 70s, but there were taken 50 tierces of inferior quality at 50s; 69 tierces Navy, 45s to 56s; 135 tierces Mess, without price, and 50 barrels of Pork at 37s 6d. Lard brings late rates. Cheese, good and fine, 48s to 50s, and middling, 40s to 44s. Ox tongues 20s per keg, duty paid.

AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Theodore Parker, of West Rockbury, Mass., preached, for the first time since his return from Europe, last Sunday, at his own church. A "hearer" reports the following as one of the passages of his discourse: "On arriving in Europe, the first sensation an American traveller felt was the *strangeness* which prevaded the face of every thing—all bore the marks of stability, of age, and of the past, when here all was the reverse. He spoke of the brutality and degredation of the poor and laboring classes in England as compared with the same classes here, and of the contempt with which the British aristocracy regard man as man. There, *things* were held in higher estimation than *man*, while here, with all our lust for gain, the divine nature of man was respected far above things.

"England was, for the rich and noble, a paradise; for the good and wise; a purgatory; and, for the laboring poor, a hell. Although, from the very depths of his heart, he detested slavery in all its forms, yet he should think the condition of the mass of the laboring classes there, was sufficiently wretched and miserable to induce them to fall on their knees and beg to be admitted to the worst condition of our Southern slavery.

"The richest nation in the world, yet a million and a half were supported by public charity, while another million were forced to live by crime, and not one in five hundred owned a foot of the soil. This state of things would exist, probably, as long as the present form of government stood; how long that would be, was known only to the Supreme Ruler of events. The eternal laws of nature and justice had been violated, and England was reaping the due reward of her transgressions."

REMARKABLE.—The Boston Transcript states that Dr. Smith, who has recently visited the Forks of the Mississippi, in an editorial article on Medicine in Iowa, and other matters, gives some curious facts, by stating from good authority, that no person officially associated with the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, ever saw or heard of a deaf Indian; or one whose eye-sight was impaired by age, or whose teeth were essentially decayed. No Indian of the Sioux tribe ever required spectacles or discovered any advantages from trying those of travellers. Mr. Reed and Mr. Doe, the practical farmers employed by government to teach them agriculture, both concur in declaring this to be true, after a residence of six years in their midst. Ophthalmia, however, is a common complaint, from which they suffer very considerably.

*From the Maryland Republican.*

☞ Below we give the vote cast in the several counties of this State in 1840, and '41, for the information of our readers.—It will be observed that Gen. Harrison received 5,208 more votes than the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, and that Gov. Thomas received only 207 more than Van Buren. Now, it is well known that the stunning effect of the base apostacy of John Tyler caused this falling off in the Whig vote. That the Whigs CAN and WILL elect THOMAS G. PRATT we have not the least doubt. It is only necessary for every Whig to cast his vote on the day of the election, and a triumphant victory will be the result. May we not say, "shame on him who falters now?"

FOR PRESIDENT.

1840.

| | Harrison. | Van Buren |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany | 127 | 1093 |
| Anne Arundel & Annapolis city | 1604 | 1384 |
| Baltimore city | 7296 | 7326 |
| Baltimore county | 1941 | 2620 |
| Calvert | 494 | 325 |
| Caroline | 687 | 535 |
| Carroll | 1554 | 1610 |
| Cecil | 1148 | 1314 |
| Charles | 841 | 592 |
| Dorchester | 1381 | 839 |
| Frederick | 2958 | 2623 |
| Harford | 1542 | 1248 |
| Kent | 679 | 476 |
| Montgomery | 1099 | 665 |
| Prince George's | 1017 | 609 |
| Queen Ann's | 778 | 661 |
| Somerset | 1516 | 844 |
| St. Mary's | 895 | 415 |
| Talbot | 749 | 682 |
| Washington | 2484 | 2290 |
| Worcester | 1494 | 691 |
| Total | 33,528 | 28,752 |
| Harrison majority | 4,776 | |

FOR GOVERNOR.

1841.

| Counties. | Johnson (W.) | Thomas (Opp.) |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany | 1035 | 1089 |
| Anne Arundel | 1106 | 1364 |
| Annapolis | 181 | 112 |
| Baltimore city | 6386 | 7435 |
| Baltimore county | 1404 | 2318 |
| Calvert | 436 | 353 |
| Caroline | 645 | 551 |
| Carroll | 1444 | 1618 |
| Cecil | 1188 | 1295 |
| Charles | 613 | 430 |
| Dorchester | 1142 | 816 |
| Frederick | 2583 | 2789 |
| Harford | 1114 | 1163 |
| Kent | 597 | 486 |
| Montgomery | 909 | 730 |
| Prince George's | 835 | 625 |
| Queen Anne's | 702 | 716 |
| Somerset | 1134 | 892 |
| St. Mary's | 743 | 450 |
| Talbot | 683 | 776 |
| Washington | 2196 | 2346 |
| Worcester | 1284 | 698 |
| | 28,320 | 28,959 |
| | | 28,320 |
| Thomas' majority | | 639 |

We find the following important opinion given by *Reverdy Johnson*, Esq. in the last number of the Frederick Citizen:

My opinion has been requested on this question: "Are the children of parents naturalized under any existing law of the U.S. who were under twenty one years of age at the period of the parents's naturalization, entitled, themselves, to the privileges of citizenship?" I have no doubt, not the most remote, that they are. The question turns altogether upon what is to be considered the true construction of the naturalization act of Congress of the 14th of April 1802, and especially, of the 4th section of that act.

I am sure that it admits of but one interpretation, & that is that no matter under what law or at what period, if the parents are naturalized, their children, if then under age, are at once, and by virtue of that section, made citizens.—This seems to me to be perfectly clear as well from the obvious motive of the provision, as from the terms used. The parent is considered as the head of the family, and as representing all of them who, when he becomes naturalized, are infants. At his death intestate, the law designed that his children should be his heirs, and they could only be so, by making them, by favor of the citizenship of the parent, themselves citizens.

The children over twenty one, and of course capable of determining and acting for themselves, are excluded from the benefit of the section, but minors, who have no legal or supposed capacity, were intended to be made capable of inheriting their fathers estate by reason of his citizenship. I repeat then, as my decided opinion that the construction I give the law is the correct one, and *I know* that such has been and is the interpretation given to it by all the Courts in Baltimore, *Federal as well as State*. So well settled indeed is the question considered by them, that I am sure, except as a matter of courtesy, they would not hear an argument against it.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

*Baltimore, 10th Sept.* 1844.

From the examination of the act of Congress referred to in the above opinion, I do not hesitate to say that I fully and entirely concur therein—and shall be governed in my action by the views therein expressed in all cases brought before me.

Sept. 12, 1842. R. H. MARSHALL.

*From the Baltimore Clipper.*

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

Every body knows that it is the interest of England to induce other nations to adopt free trade principles, whilst she rigidly adheres to her restrictive policy.—She desires to become the manufacturer of the world; and to attain that position she will not hesitate to make immense sacrifices of money. The United States have been her largest and best customer; and it is here that her greatest influence may be expected to be exerted to impress the public mind with the advantages of the free trade system. Every effort is to be made to induce the American people to abandon the protective policy, and to rely on Great Britain for manufactured articles—we are, therefore, not surprised to learn, that large sums of money have been subscribed by the manufacturers & others of England, to circulate free trade tracts in this country. British gold is freely employed to procure the repeal of the tariff of 1842; but we are persuaded that the ascertainment of this fact will have an effect the reverse of that contemplated, and more firmly unite the American people in favor of the protection of domestic labor. In fact we cannot abandon the protective policy, and preserve our national independence and prosperity. We should become the dependents of England, and as much subject to her control as when we were in a colonial condition. If we are really incompetent to regulate our own affairs, and to sustain our free and independent system of government, it may be deemed expedient to place ourselves under the superintending control of the British parliament: but so long as we possess the spirit and the arms of freemen, we shall pursue an *American* policy, unintimidated by the threats, and unswerved by the free trade tracts of Great Britain.

To those who doubt the interference of England with the local concerns of this country, it may be satisfactory to read the following facts, furnished by the London Times. These facts remove all doubt on the subject. That paper says:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York* FOR CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES."

Here is good English authority for the fact, that British influence and British gold are to be employed to produce a change in the policy of this country. And here follows a list of subscribers to the free trade tract fund which shews, that in Manchester alone, nearly half a million of dollars were raised for this object.

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received—the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon. the Lord Prevost | £100 |
| A. & J. Denison, George Spuare | 200 |
| Charles Tenant & Co. | 200 |
| William Dixon | 200 |
| Samuel Higginbotham | 200 |
| Dunlop, Wilhams & Co. | 200 |
| Buchanan, Hamilton & Co. | 100 |
| A Friend | 60 |
| Neale Thompson | 50 |
| James Scott | 50 |
| Alexander Graham | 50 |
| D. McPhail & Co. | 50 |
| Wm. Sterling & Sons | 50 |
| S. D. & Thos. Brown | 50 |
| I. & A. Anderson | 50 |
| William Gemmel | 40 |
| Robert Dalgish | 40 |
| John Whitehead | 30 |
| George Smith | 30 |
| John Kerr | 25 |
| James Oswald | 25 |
| W. G. Mitchell | 21 |
| A. & D. J. Banatyne | 21 |
| John Young | 21 |
| Robert Stewart | 20 |
| Andrew Mitchell | 20 |
| Alexander Macgregor | 20 |

&c. amounting £100,000."

With these evidences of English interference before his eyes, what American will consent to abandon the protective policy? The national spirit will be roused by this daring attempt by foreign people, to control our legislation; and we are convinced, that even the few free trade men to be found in this country, will spurn this English effort to corrupt our people. British gold will be freely spent to destroy our manufacturing establishments, for it would be worth millions of pounds to England to accomplish that object. Not only free trade tracts, but bribes will be freely employed, if traitors can be found. But all will be in vain. Americans will remain true to themselves and to the interests of their country.

THE BRITISH GOLD IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune notices the recent startling announcement, that half a million of dollars had been subscribed in Manchester, England, for the purpose of sustaining free trade doctrines, and as the London Times says, to pay "for tracts to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States." The Tribune commenting on this statement says:

We have not a doubt that this money is now largely and actively employed in this City to circulate Loco Foco documents, especially Silas Wright's insidious and tricky Watertown Speech on the Tariff. 'The Campaign,' filled with such matter, is profusely distributed at less than cost; and the land is covered with the deadliest assaults on the present Tariff.

That the English manufacturers and their allies will pour out their money like water to break down the Tariff, is inevitable. We do not blame them for it.—It is *our* People who will be in fault if they succeed. *They* are looking out for themselves; let *us* be equally faithful to our own. Happily, we have the decision of the question in our own hands; and it will be OUR fault if their money, their sophistry, or their falsehoods shall succeed in breaking down the Protection of our Industry.

That British money *is* profusely poured out in this contest, to open a market for British fabrics, is not a matter of inference merely, though that would be irresistible.

[The Tribune then copies a positive proof, the account of the subscription in Manchester of half a million, and adds:]

At this moment, the number of Locofoco papers in New York city is largely in excess of that at any former time; their issues are also immensely increased. We know that thousands of dollars have been raised by contribution for one among them, while another, hitherto professing neutrality, has been bought up for the season, and placed under the direction of a Polk anti-Tariff Committee to put forth articles under the garb of neutrality which shall poison and pervert the public mind. Never was money poured out so profusely in New York city by the Locofocos as in this contest; the beggerly $10 $20 $30 contributions they levy upon the Custom House and State office-holders cannot furnish a tithe of it. It comes from the men who have had hundreds of thousands of dollars taken out of the Public Treasury and most unrighteously put in their pockets by Secretary Bibb's extraordinary subversions of particular portions of the Tariff, and of those who expect to destroy what Bibb has left of the Tariff by electing Polk and an anti-Tariff Congress.

At this moment the Locofoco journals of New York city would almost seem to be printed in England, so eagerly do they catch at every thing calculated to disparage American and exalt British fabrics. Thus the *News* published Messrs. Edwin Hunt & Co.'s commendation of their British Shirtings to the disparagement of the New York Sheetings, but never even alluded to the counter-statement of the agent of the N. York Mills; *we* gave place to both. All around us, the British importer's statement is received and exalted over by the Locofoco press as worthy of implicit credence; the American counter-statement is passed over in silence as unworthy of regard.

BENEFITS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, one of the ablest and most practical men of the country, thus powerfully (in a recent address to his constituents) sums up the benefits of protection to Home Industry:

"1st. By putting the country on its own exhaustless resources—sustaining and diversifying American labor—protecting our mechanics—encouraging and multiplying manufactures—increasing the home markets for agriculture, and developing our vast resources, agricultural, manufacturing and mineral.

2d. By increasing exports and diminishing imports—selling more and buying less—restoring a sound and uniform currency by the importation of millions of specie—destroying monopoly by stimulating competition—increasing the price by increasing the demand for the farmer's produce—and diminishing the price by increasing the quantity of manufactured goods, thus enhancing the price of every thing the farmer has to sell, and reducing the price of the goods he has to purchase, so that the farmer, instead of being oppressed, is of all others the most benefited by the "protective policy."

3d. The national wealth is further increased by the protective policy in the encouragement and extension it gives to labor saving machinery, making one hand equal to forty—in bringing wealth, capital & skill from abroad—in countervailing the prohibitory and injurious commercial regulations of foreign governments—and above all in sustaining the free and prosperous laborers of the United States against an unrestrained and ruinous competition with the degraded and inpoverished labor of Europe, to whose level, without "protection," our labor must inevitably come in its moral as well as political condition."

The Richmond Whig, in republishing the above, appends these remarks: Let us imagine that British Gold and Polkery prevail, and the Tariff is repealed and the 800,000 manufacturers, with millions additional who constitute their families, are thrown for a livelihood upon Agriculture, already producing more than can be advantageously disposed of? What would the Farmer do, his Home market gone? Virginia sends annually to Massachusetts alone, 100,000 barrels of Flour & 500,000 bushels of Corn—probably a great deal more—where will she send her surplus breadstuffs when the manufacturers are broken up and a one sided free trade proclaimed? —(that is, we are to give *England* free trade, but we suppose no man is fool enough to imagine that she either can or will repeal her Corn Laws or dispense with the enormous and indispensable Revenue which she derives from our Tobacco—taxed 1000 or 1500 per cent upon prime cost.) We ask these moon-struck advocates of Free Trade—these men who live in the clouds and feed upon theories, disdaining to survey the actual, practical world as it is, what is Virginia, what are the Farmers of the United States to do, deprived of their home market?—what are they to do, when, besides being deprived of their only safe, constant, steady; sure and permanent market, three millions of people more are added at once to the tillers of the soil?

That such incomprehensible folly should be found is passing strange.

OPERATION OF THE TARIFF UPON LABOR.

We find the following in the Wheeling (Va.) *Times*. We are glad to see the misstatements and falsehoods of the Southern Locofoco press so plainly and promptly refuted, as Mr. Winthrop has done in this case.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—On the 21st June last, the *Argus*, the Polk and Texas organ in Northwestern Virginia, Published the following paragraph, purporting to be from another paper:

"*Protecting Home Industry.*—Several of the manufacturing companies in the North have reduced the pay of the persons in their employ, notwithstanding they had just before distributed fat dividends among their owners. That is just the way the Tariff was intended to work."

On seeing the above I was persuaded it could not be true, but in order to ascertain how the fact was, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, a distinguished Member of Congress from Massachusetts. I subjoin Mr. Winthrop's reply, which shows what credit is due to the above statement and to other similar statements put forth by the Polk & Texas party.

*Americanus.*

BOSTON, Aug. 8th, 1844.

Dear Sir: Your favor of June 24th reached me just as I was leaving home on a journey, from which I have but recently returned. You will pardon me, on this account, for not having answered it sooner.

You state that "in some of the counties in your section of the country, the opponents of the Tariff of 1842 are striving for the ascendency—that, among the arguments, or rather untruths to which they resort to prejudice and mislead the people, is the following—that this (the tariff) is a scheme of the wealthy capitalists, calculated to aggrandize themselves, to the detriment, impoverishment and oppression of other classes, and especially of the laboring classes of the community,—and that, in support of this general charge, a statement has lately been published, and is now being extensively circulated, to the effect that at a time when the manufacturing business of the country is looking up and thriving, many of the larger manufactures at the East *have recently reduced the wages of their operatives.*"

You have already characterized this statement as an "*untruth*," but agreeably to your request I proceed to furnish you with a few facts and figures, which will enable you to prove it untrue to your friends and neighbors.

For this purpose I submit, first, a table of the average wages paid in two of the Merrimack Mills in the month of June, of five successive years, as follows:

| Year | Per week | Per day. | Per month. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840, Females. | $1 92 | | | Besides Board. |
| Males | | 80 cts. | $20,80 | |
| 1841, Females | 2 27 | | | |
| Males | | 77 " | 20,02 | |
| 1842, Females, | 2 30 | | | |
| Males. | | 84 " | 21,84 | |
| 1843, Females, | 2,16 | | | |
| Males, | | 70 " | 20 54 | |
| 1844. Females, | 2 84 | | | |
| Males, | | 87½ " | 22 66 | |

The above is an authentic statement in reference to two of the mills of one of our largest and most prosperous Lowell manufactories. These mills were selected because there had been no change, either in the cloth or the speed, during the whole term, and the comparison could, therefore, be instituted the more exactly; but they furnish a fair sample of the whole establishment. You will observe that the wages of both male and female operatives are higher, at this moment, than they have been at any time for five years. There was a reduction of wages during the extreme depression of 1842, which exhibits itself in the average of June, 1843. But since the tariff of 1842 was fairly in operation, wages have been steadily rising, and have already more than recovered all that they had lost during the disastrous experiment of Free Trade.

It will afford you a good commentary on the idea that these manufacturing establishments are carried on "by wealthy capitalists, at the expense of the other, and more especially," of the labouring classes," to examine the following table, exhibiting by whom these very Merrimack Mills are owned. There are, in all, 390 proprietors of whom there are

46 Merchants and Traders,
68 Females,
52 Individuals retired from business,
80 Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Trustees,
23 Lawyers,
18 Physicians,
3 Literary Institutions,
15 Farmers,
40 Secretaries, Clerks, Students, &c.
45 Manufacturers, Mechanics, Mechanists, &c.

Among these latter 45, are include *individuals in the actual employment of the company*, by whom stock to the amount of $60,000 is owned. So much for the Lowell manufactories.

I submit, now a statement, equally authentic, exhibiting the comparative rates of wages in four of the principal manufacturing establishments in New Hampshire, du-

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