

points of the gloomy picture presented to us. The sad condition of the industrious classes has been frequently stated in parliament, but without any hopes being held out of measures to substantially alleviate or improve it. The government "deeply sympathise" with the sufferers; "admire the heroic patience with which they endure" unparalleled misery; but there the matter ends. Such is the nature and extent of the sympathy of those in power, with the distress of those who have made Great Britain to overflow with wealth! Of a reduction in the hordes of placemen, pensioners, sinecurists, salaried officers of state; in the number of our immense standing army, or the expenses of an extravagant court, or the price of a church, which costs more than all the other ecclesiastical establishments of Christendom put together; of a reduction in the amount of these enormous burdens, imposing taxes of the nominal sum of £60,000,000 per annum (but in reality, by the alteration in the value of money made by Peel's bill, £120,000,000), we hear nothing. And hence it is no wonder that, borne to the earth by the pressure of this enormous taxation, fettered and obstructed at every turn by the laws and institutions necessary to prop up such an iniquitous system as that which is supported by it, the industry of the country should have resolved to escape from its incubus-like weight, to a region where such incumbrances and violations of equity are unknown.

Information of an authentic nature, and easily accessible, respecting the country to which, as an ark of refuge, so many of our countrymen are at this moment eagerly looking, is therefore a desideratum, which it is the intention of the present publication to supply, as far as its limited size and small price will permit. The reader may, however, depend upon the instruction and facts offered as having been selected and collated from the best authorities, in an extensive reading upon the subject. We shall first give an outline of the constitution of the transatlantic republic, in order that the emigrant may be aware of the privileges to which he will be entitled, and the duties which will be expected from him in return by the country of his adoption. Secondly, The most favourable fields for agricultural and manufacturing employment. Thirdly, Wages and their relative value, or what they will bring out of the market. Fourthly, Climate, and its effect upon the health. Fifthly, Information respecting shipping, provisions for the voyage, and general instructions. We hope thus to put within the power of the poorest of our fellow-countrymen a store of knowledge which they will find of great present and permanent value.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The constitution is essentially popular, and there is no office in the country to which a naturalized foreigner is ineligible.

The government is strictly republican. The administration of affairs is confided by federal constitution to three grand departments; namely, the legislative, executive, and the judiciary. The legislation branch of government is composed of delegates chosen from the body of the people, for the period of two years, who are required to assemble in general congress, annually, for the purpose of enacting such laws and deliberating upon such subjects as the exigencies of the country at large may require. This body is denominated the House of Representatives, who, in conjunction with the senate, composed of two members from each state, chosen by the several territorial legislatures, constitute the first department.

The executive branch of the government is constituted by the president, who is elected by the people for the period of four years; and the senate, without whose advice and consent the president is almost wholly devoid of power, not having authority even to appoint his own cabinet council.

The judiciary is composed of seven judges, nominated by the president, and confirmed by the senate, who are supreme in all their decisions upon legal and constitutional questions referred to them in the shape of appeals, not only from state sovereignties, but also from the grand consolidated union. These judges are appointed during good behaviour, and are amenable to the people for official misconduct only through the medium of the United States' senate.

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