

MANUFACTURES AND EXPORTS.—Mills and factories of various kinds abound, and the principal exports are cotton and cotton goods, rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, breadstuffs, meats, lumber, leather, resin, turpentine, and tar.

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, &c.—Owing to the comparative abundance of coloured labour the rate of wages paid for unskilled labour in the south is low. The monthly wages of farm labourers, with board in summer and winter, is from 30s. to 50s., and the monthly wages of female servants from 15s. to 25s. Mechanics are better paid. The average is as follows:—Blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, coopers, painters, plasterers, tanners, tailors, tinsmiths, and wheelwrights receive from 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day without board.

The necessaries of life can be purchased at reasonable rates, and board may generally be had cheaper than in the north, where the population is more dense.

THE WESTERN STATES.

DESCRIPTION.—Under this designation must be included the large extent of territory west of the Mississippi, bounded on its western limits by the Pacific Ocean. Much of this vast tract of country was, until recently, known as "territories," but is now divided into States, having local governments similar to the older States of the Union. A few thousand Indians still roam over the unsettled parts of the country, though most of them have been induced to settle down on the land set apart for them by the United States Government.

The principal cities in the Western States are—St. Louis, the commercial centre of the Mississippi Valley; San Francisco, on the Pacific; Galveston, and Little Rock.

LAND.—The different State Governments, in order to encourage colonization, grant lands to dual settlers who engage to cultivate it. There are also State lands for sale at prices varying from one dollar an acre upwards.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—In a large tract of country like this, the climate varies considerably, but taken as a whole it is pleasant and more healthy than that of the South. The soil over a great portion of the country is very fertile, though in certain parts it is sandy and barren, and in some of the States, as in Nevada, much of the land is mountainous, rocky, and unfit for agriculture. Besides the ordinary crops usually grown on farms in Great Britain, the west produces many of those belonging to semi-tropical climates, amongst which may be mentioned tobacco and cotton, besides the most delicate kinds of fruits. Stock raising, however, is probably the greatest industry in the Western States, and thousands of heads of cattle, many of which find their way into the English market, are raised and fed on the ranches.

MINERALS AND TIMBER.—The Western States probably possess in Nevada, New Mexico, and Colorado the richest deposits of silver in the world. Gold was first discovered in California in 1848, and is found also in New Mexico, and some other States. Coal, iron, copper, lead and marble are also amongst the minerals. Though a large extent of the country is composed of prairie lands, a considerable area is covered with timber, consisting principally of pine, spruce, cypress, cedar, cotton-wood, oak, maple, cherry, walnut, hickory, birch, and ironwood.

MANUFACTURES AND EXPORTS.—The manufactories of the west consist principally of flour, saw and planing mills, cloth factories, coopers' shops,

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