
"William," he cried, "much do. I wish t o learn so many trades." gh his head and raising his "Tell it
Father. Kennedy,"
TMill 1 "uo so", said "the blind maiu, after moments reffection; " perhaps it may be
to some one here."
The circle assembled around William
 selres' on either side ; for, in standing thus befor out, you present my
We auitors arranged themselres in order to
William the free possession of the breeze ad of the eveming sun, whereupon the blind man connmenced in a roice,
fass lab bitually with bing.
When I was born, in 1716, my eyes were
pen to the light as well as yours, and it vas no
putil I was fire jears old that I lost my sight. uytil I was fire years old that I lost my sight which siddenly, cane upon me. Until then, In
bad luyed with others who resembied me, and; in he midst. of a thousand objects in which, I inter
esited ins self, I found myself suidenly alone and while, the world, which liad sudulensy became to me a desert, became re-peopled. Before that
time I. had learned the nature of objects by sight, but I was luen forced to accuston mysel
to julge by touch and hearing. As I grew up ineans of secing ; I accustonned myself to judge
of distance by sound and to guess the rature of objects by touching, them; but these efforts
were, for ine, rather a necessity than an amuseineut. Perhaps you have sometimes passed
hight without sleep. You know how long the imme then seems to you, and what
felh in the darkness that surrounds
peture to yourseives such a night, but one with-
out end. Such was my life. I lhad some sports
with which I could divert mpself at tunes, but linis dirersion was without aim, and soon left me.
Besides, I heard ererybody around me beraing ung fate, and pitying my parents for the burden
which God had moposed upon them. This pity irritated me. I could not accustom nysself to
the idea of being perpetually a cause of a fliction and of anxiety to those who had given me life.-
To bring it upon those we love is the deepest true that I could be useful for nothing? Was
it not ungrateful and cowardly to accept this position of helplessness which should cause my
parents to suffer? My mind was filled with these ideas, for one thinks mach when one
not see $;$ and $I$ resolved to use every effort and to make them as usetul as possible. There fore, I sat about studging the toys that had been
given to me. I took then to pieces, part by
part, and soon learned enough about them to part, and soon learned enough about them to
manufacture others like thenc. This was my
frist attenpt at being industrous, but I did not will, aided by a sense of duty, can accomplish
any iluing: I wished to adopt a profession which sthould render me independent, and I studied
music. My parents, who saw my efforts and music. My parents, who saw my elforts and
iny progress, sent me to Armagh, where I learru-
ed the violin. Howerer, I did not bind moself must hare recourse to several modes of existence, and that I, above all others, ought to take der to learn, during my moments of leisure, hor-
to make furn:ture of different kinds. On returning to my rillage, I added this trade to my pro-
fession of fiddler, and gained more money than I fession ol fiddler, and gained more money than I
needed to support lifie. But my father and my inother had sustaned losses, and had become
aged. In a while they could not support them-
selves, and they had recourse to me. was one of the happiest of my lif
blind child, who must always be a burden upor
my fanily-I had been enabled by force of my family-I had been enabled by force of
courage to become its support. I kne w then courage to become its support. I kne w then
bow much strength and happuness the accomplishing, taking my father and mother, arm 10 They led me; I sustaned them. Passers-by
stopped to see us; and raniging themselre biofere us, saluted my two companions partly. on my account. Judge of my joy to have my paTher my efforts nor my experiments. I continued Irish bagpipes that were out of use; with the in tention of tuning them and putting them in or
der. After much difficulty, I was able to under I had manufactured ond of my.own invention which succeeeded perfectly.

There was in the village in which. T hred, a waichimaker who was very fond of musse, an
had always wished to learn it. "He"proposed Hiat I slould insiruct him upon the bagine. exchange of our acquirements; and he should leacline his trade:- Thus I tound myself capabie of sustaining my family by se veral little land as I foud the most adrantageous. It wa at
this time that I lost my ather. My mother
scon followed him. Wisling to renain no longer


 ration a large amiount of that tlocat informstion which
is nacessary for your guidance, Whin circumstances
of choice or necessity may lead or force you to theso shores.
In first place, then, the citt of New York is
buitt on the island of New York; the island being


 240 miles in lenfth, and varying in width, on the
average, from 40 to 00 miles.
Again on the river side of New Yorls, and also


 tervened be tween them.
Three cities are built in Three cities are built in the places just referred to,
namely, the ecity of New York, , on the island of Now
York, the city of New Jersen, in the state of New
Jersey ; and the city of Brooklyn, on that end of




 Sn; and ndded to tbis remarkable iucrease, I ghall
present to on the extrondinary augmentation of the
mercantile mairin of this port -
Progressive increase of Poputution of Neelc York and
 Brocklin-In $1800,3,298$; in 1880 ; 7,175 ; in 1830,
18,662 in $1840,41,93 ;$ in $850,127,618 ;$ in 1855,
205,250 . year at 800,0000
Ditto of Brookls, 250,000 .
Comprative Progress of the Shipping Interest.
In 1830, sbipping owned-25.,558 tons : in 1840, 234.
It is a a clear case that this almost incredible pro
 churches, $x$ c., And ns a matter of course, hhat num-
berless tructsuce of all clusses must be employed to prodnce in such a short time suct an nunexampled
extenion of two cities. If it be a fret (and I have extracten the tables. From Government reporte, that
New York increased its
yeapur, from 200,000 to 800,000



 the labourers, und the hodmen necessary, to build up
Imyy gaf from the rery foundation, two large, po
pulous, weilthy cities










 Hatatux
 jouth whom'your story has made wiser: George
wishes to be usful; ; and he: comes to beg you to
take lim as an REV. DR. CAHLILSSECOND LETTER
 nind chasges of masian


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|  | r Montb. |
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| Whiters in hotelg, with support | 15 dollars |
| Carpenters, do. |  |
| Gnsfitters, do. | 30 to |
| Masons do. |  |
| - No work in minter from |  |
| the frost |  |
| Stonecuters, with support | 20 |
| -Small worl in winter |  |
| Bricklagers, with support | 20 |
|  |  |
| Gris in hotelg, with support In some places | 5 |
|  | 5 |
| Sempstresses, with support (and much respected) | 10 |
| Dressmakers, with support | 10 |
| Washerwomen do. |  |
| Painters do. | 201025 |
| Tuilore, without sapport | 40 to 50 |
| Smiths, with support | 30 |
| Servintmen (in the countrg suptd.) | 15 |
| Servant girls, supporteç | 7 |
| Provisions |  |
|  | Money. |
| Beef \& lb from | ci. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Mutton (which is liere lean and | 12 to 20 |
| ${ }_{\text {stringes) }}$ | 102013 |
| Potatocs $\Psi$ ' stone, | 121024 |
| Bread, $\ddagger 11 \mathrm{l}$ | 2 to $2 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bacon, \% $^{\text {l }} \mathrm{lb}$ | 6 to 7 |
| Porl, $\mathrm{m}^{\text {c }}$ - 1 lb | 4 to 5 |
| Batter \& $^{\text {d }} \mathrm{lb}$ | 13 to 14 |
| Milk \& quart | 2 to 24 |

## 

 milat scale of size and picice.
When artisans and laborers are bired by the da
witbout support, the tradesmen receive generall without support, the tradesmen receive generally,
per day, from tro and a-half to three and and
dollars and the laborers and hodmen from two per
dolla
Lwo Boarded freman chree to themea ind ably a-hand per wespectably : and
io reborer from two and a -half to turee dollars per
week week..
It is therefore a clear case that a single tridesman
cnn, in this city, eat, and driak, and lodge, and


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Yon must remember well



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| By night, per do, 40 c .By night and day, per do., 35 c .By this arrangement an able Printer can earn fromto 22 dollars per week. |  |
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| 1.4 to 22 dollars per week. Book-printere are paid according to their ability and experience. |  |
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| he tenant fall compensation for his labor and capi-tal, without, on the other hand, interfering with thejust rigts of propert"Fifth- That the Catholic soldiers and sailors |  |
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