

dred inhabitants, and where now stands its principal manufacturing establishments, and where is done the business of the surrounding country, was then but one dwelling.

The population of Manchester is about 12,000 souls—it is situated on the East side of the Merrimack river, about mid-way between Concord and Nashua. There are three incorporated companies, or corporations, viz:—the Stark, Amoskeag, and Manchester.

The Stark (which was commenced in 1838,) has one mill 500 feet by 50, and five stories high, with 23,000 spindles, 600 looms, and gives employment to 750 females, and 200 males, and a new mill now receiving her machinery, that will contain 20,000 spindles, 550 looms, and require about 300 huirs.

The Amoskeag Corporation has three mills in operation, called the Amoskeag new mills. No. 3 mill is 440 feet by 60, 4 stories, besides attic and basement—has 120 cards, 30 speeders, 160 spinning frames, of 128 spindles each, (making 20,480 spindles,) and 590 looms, 500 of which are in one room, with one girl to every three looms—a rich spectacle, I assure you. The 90 looms are for weaving cotton flannel. This company now employ 1400 males and females, and use in the three mills over 12,000 bales of cotton, and make from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 yards, No. 14 goods, per year. This company is now laying the foundation for a new mill 350 feet by 62, and 6 stories high, to contain 20,000 spindles. The ground is surveyed for two more of equal size, but will be delayed until the effect of the new tariff is ascertained.

Upon this corporation, and belonging, as I understand, to the land and water power company, is a machine shop and Foundry, that gives employment to some 300 men, and boys in the manufacture of most kinds of cotton and woollen machinery.

Next below is the Manchester Corporation, with one mill for the manufacture of Mouslin de Laines—of sufficient size for 20,000 spindles for cotton and 19,000 for worsted—(10,000 for cotton and 13,000 for worsted are all that is yet in—and the company have countermanded the order for the balance of their machinery for the present, fearing they might not be able to manufacture Mouslin de Laines to compete with importations under the new law)—and 1000 looms. The Scotch improved mule is used in this mill for

spinning wool. Twenty-four of them are tended by girls, and 25 by boys—it is said the girls keep their room in the best order, do the best work, and quite as much. This mill, in full operation, would use 300,000 fleeces of wool and 2000 bales best selected New Orleans cotton, (worth about 10 cents in New Orleans,) per year. You must be aware that only about two-thirds or three-quarters of each fleece is fit for Mouslin de Laines.

The printing establishment of this Company is 276 by 50 feet, and 5 stories high, and will print 1030 pieces per day.

This Company also intend to erect a new mill for making fine print goods, which would require 5,000 bales best cotton per year to supply it, but will delay for the present.

As a sample of what these large corporations are obliged to expend in advance to any profit, I will say that this company paid out in money for American labor and machinery, \$800,000, and for foreign machinery, such as was not made in this country, (Mouslin de Laine printing machinery,) about \$50,000.

Besides the foregoing, there is much of interest that might be said of this city of the Granite State, but I have spun my yarn quite too long already, and will only remind you that there is two steam saw and planing mills, one mill for the manufacture of flour, and one for lumber of any variety, and one or two for sash and blinds, &c.

P. S. Below the Mouslin de Laine mill the canal is being extended, 1200 feet, which affords a splendid site for a few more (mills) of the same sort."

At Amoskeag, is the old Amoskeag Ticking Mill, with 4000 spindles, 132 looms, and employing 200 hands, in the manufacture of a very superior ticking, well known to the mercantile community.

At this place, in the shop of W. P. Newell, & Co, I saw the splendid cracker cutting machine, mentioned in my last, which does much credit to the foreman of the shop, Mr. Baldwin, to whom it is indebted for several valuable improvements.

W. Manchester, N. H., August 20th, 1846.

To Cure Corns.—Scrape the corn so as to nearly cruse it to bleed; apply a salve composed of calomel and lard; renew the application three or four times a week; keep the feet clean, and wear loose shoes.