

are all decidedly good trades. The wages in those first enumerated vary from 10 to 16, 17, and even in some of them as high as 20 dollars per week; the general average, however, may be taken at about 10 or 12 dollars, or from £2 2s. to £2 10s. sterling.

The trades connected with the letter-press printing and ornamental work are, with few exceptions, scarcely so good as those just enumerated; still, they present an average not materially different. Copper-plate printing is paid for exceedingly well, and in general there is plenty of work; wages from 12 to 15 dollars, superior hands may earn from 18 to 20 per week. Die-sinking is a good business, and well remunerated. Goldsmiths and jewellers, or manufacturing jewellers, as they are called in the States, is, perhaps, in all its branches the trade most favourably situated, both in respect to wages and certainty of work. In New York, 12, 15, and 18 dollars are customary wages. Brush making is a fair trade in nearly all the states. Glass cutting, blowing, and casting are pretty brisk trades, and fairly remunerated. Gardeners meet with good encouragement, especially in the neighbourhood of the principal cities of the eastern states. Shopmen, clerks, piano-forte makers, gun makers, watch makers, lithographers, cutlers, and upholsterers are rather inferior businesses in the prospect they offer of permanent or extensive employment or large remuneration. The shopmen and clerks are, indeed, paid at a less rate than common labourers. For these latter, the United States offer a tempting field. According to a valuable work entitled the "Mechanic's and Labourer's Guide," issued by C. Knight—to which we are indebted for the information we have condensed in the preceding paragraphs—it appears that:

"In all parts of America there are fair prospects of employment for the foreign labourer. The Atlantic or larger cities are, to be sure, the best places; but go where he will, he is certain almost of meeting with it. In these cities he will get also the highest rate of wages, being upon the average about one dollar a day; but as his expenses are increased in proportion, this sum is no greater benefit to him than a smaller amount would be in most places in the interior. The wages of the labourer in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are much about the same, perhaps a trifle higher in the first of these cities. In other parts of the states, however, they differ very much in rate of pay; but as they differ materially also in the rate of general expenses, it will be found, in the end, perhaps, as before stated, that the advantages are about equal.

"In the southern states and cities, the labour of this class of persons is decidedly at a premium; but there are in those parts a multitude of drawbacks to it. Perhaps there is no employ so good, all the year round, as that of the public works, which are constantly proceeding in some parts or other of the various states. Here the labourer gets the fullest amount of wages, can live cheap, meets with few temptations to spend his money, being mostly away from towns and cities, and is enabled in everything to keep down his expenses. There are few who are employed on these works who, moderately temperate and commonly careful, do not, at the expiration of their engagements, leave with considerable sums of money in their possession.

"In the eastern Atlantic cities, ship and wharf labourers, for whom there is a great demand, get the highest rate of pay. They formerly had but one dollar and a quarter per day; but at the time of the great strike they obtained an advance of twenty-five cents a day, making nine dollars a week. As well as being an abundance, there is also a great variety of employ in the United States for the labourer. Building, quarrying, stone work, excavation, levelling, and laying out of streets, making docks, quays, jetties, piers, or slips, filling in of waters, making out of land, digging drains, wells, sewers, canals and railroads, and common roads, paving, &c., are operations constantly carrying on in all American cities, either by contractors, corporations, the several states, or the general government. These are the works on which the Irish labourer is generally engaged; Scotch and English are mostly assistants in agricultural pursuits, for which from 8 to 12 dollars a month, and board, are given. The latter

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