skill. In Pennsylvania, which holds the first rank as an agricultural state, in New York, Massachusetts, Connecti­cut, and Jersey, agricultural societies exist, and much at­tention is paid to the cultivation of the indigenous grasses and to the use of manures. Grazing is well understood in New England, where it is considered the most profitable species of farming. Much care has been bestowed on the breeding of sheep, and Merinos are now spread over all the northern, middle, and western states.

Hutchins reckoned that 13/16ths of the land east of the Mis­sissippi were covered with a strong fertile soil, and that the remaining 3/16ths were occupied by lakes and rivers, or con­sisted of land too poor or too steep for cultivation. In 1811, Mr Blodget estimated the land under “ actual improve­ment” to be 40,950,000 acres, or 53/4th acres for each inha­bitant, a proportion which is found to be near the truth. In 1798, when a census was taken for the imposition of a tax, the quantity of land valued and taxed in sixteen states was one hundred and sixty-three millions of acres out of three hundred and eight millions, the estimated value of which was four hundred and seventy-nine millions of dol­lars. The value per acre varied widely. In Connecticut it was fifteen dollars per acre, in Pennsylvania six, in Georgia three fourths ; but the average for the whole was about three dollars. The value of the houses was esti­mated at a hundred and forty millions of dollars, or two sevenths of that of the land. When new returns were pro­cured in 1814, the value of lands and houses conjointly had risen from six hundred and twenty to one thousand six hun­dred and thirty millions of dollars. From these two docu­ments, which afford a curious view of the state and growth of property in the republic, we find that, in the sixteen states organized in 1798, rather more than one half of the surface was the property of individuals. In the old states, such as Massachusetts and Connecticut, the appropriated land embraced nearly the whole surface ; in New York it embraced about four sevenths, in Georgia one third. The number of acres appropriated for each individual of the po­pulation was about thirty, of which five and one half or six acres were cleared or “ improved.” The estimated value of the houses and lands was at the rate of 125 dol­lars for each individual of the contemporaneous population in 1798, but had risen to 200 dollars in 1814. Supposing every other species of property to have grown as rapidly, the rate of increase would be about 6¼th per cent. per an­num, and the capital of the country must double itself in 11¼th years, or it increases twice as rapidly as the popula­tion. With a stationary population, the rate of increase would be 5∙4 per cent., and the period of doubling 18¼th years. We have no similar data for other countries to found a comparison on, but we are certain that such a ve­locity of accumulation is unknown anywhere else.

The value of houses, lands, *and slaves,* in 1814, was, ac­cording to the returns, 1902 millions of dollars. If we add one eighth for omissions and under estimates, and for Loui­siana, which was not included, with fifty millions for state lands, and two thirds additional for all other species of pro­perty (this being nearly the proportion in Colquhoun’s esti­mate for Britain), namely, agricultural stock, manufactured goods on hand or in progress, ships, harbours, canals, roads, public buildings, &c., the whole will be 3550 millions of dollars, equal to 780 millions sterling, or about L.95 for each individual of the contemporaneous population. Col­quhoun’s estimate for Britain was 2700 millions sterling, or L. 150 for each inhabitant. This gross amount, increasing at the rate of 6 per cent., would become 1400 millions sterling in 1824; and the annual increment, or the value added to the national capital, every year, should be about eighty millions sterling. The whole annual produce of the national in­dustry, which affords a saving of eighty millions, cannot be less than four times as much, or 320 millions, that is, L.S2 per head on the population. Colquhoun’s estimate for the British Isles in 1812 was 430 millions, or L.24 per head on the population. (Colquhoun, p. 55, 65.) These calcula­tions are founded on the returns taken as they stand. It is probable, however, that the second census would be more accurately taken than the first, and that the growth of the national capital is not quite so great as it appears.

The large profits which farming yields, the high price of labour, and the comparative scarcity of capital, are discourage­ments to manufacturing industry in the United States; and hence they naturally rely for a supply of manufactures on countries that have been longer settled, and where industry has made greater progress. Great Britain is a vast storehouse of ready-made goods ; and it is more for the interest of an ad­vancing and imperfectly cultivated country, such as America, to purchase with its rude produce the manufactures of Britain, than to divert her scanty capital (scanty, when compared with the boundless outlet which lies before it in the improve­ment of the interior wilderness) from the important busi­ness of cultivation. By this exchange, America is supplied on the easiest terms with manufactures, while Great Britain, rich in capital, and still more in art and industry, finds a vent in the increasing demands of the American people for her surplus produce, and receives in return cotton and the other raw materials of her industry. Domestic manufac­tures will no doubt be gradually improved in America with the progress of wealth and population. But at present they have not made nearly the same progress as in Great Britain. Yet there is no art or trade necessary for comfort or con­venience which is not pursued in America; only the great manufactures of cotton, linen, woollen, iron, glass, &c., are not on the same great scale, or in such perfection, as in Britain ; they are however all established, and are rapidly advancing. There are manufactures of soap, candles; of leather in all its branches ; of household furniture, coaches, and other carriages ; of snuff and tobacco ; of paper and sta­tionery ; of printing presses and types ; and printing and en­graving are carried on in all their branches. There are also manufactures in all the metals ; of combs and brushes, umbrellas, &c. Pianofortes are respectably made. The saw gin for cleaning cotton from the husks, and the nail ■ making machine, are American inventions. The woollen ma­nufacture is almost entirely domestic, being carried on in the houses of the farmers ; but the cotton manufacture is partly conducted in large works. This last, as well as several other manufactures, received a great stimulus during the last war with Britain ; but they have declined since the peace, though a few of the works then established are still carried on with advantage. It was computed by a committee of Congress, that the cotton manufactures, which consumed only 10,000 bales of the raw material in 1810, consumed 90,000 in 1815, employed 100,000 hands (10,000 men, 66,000 women and girls, 24,000 boys), and produced 81,000,000 yards of cloth, valued at 24 millions of dollars. In 1835 the number of looms was estimated at 48,000, from eighty-five to ninety millions of pounds were consumed, and the value of the manufactures was computed at 50,000,000 dollars. The value of the woollen manufacture was estimated at nineteen millions of dollars, and was supposed to employ 50,000 hands constantly, and as many more occasionally. (Reports of l3th February and 6th March 1816.) The total value of the woollen manufactures has since been computed at be­tween sixty-five and seventy millions of dollars. Broad cloths are manufactured ; as are also cassimeres, satinets, flannels, blankets, carpeting, &c. Hemp and flax are manufactured in considerable quantities, but chiefly in families. Very inge­nious machinery has however been applied to the spinning of cables and cordage, which are manufactured to the value of five millions of dollars. Some sailcloth is also made.

Iron being abundantly distributed throughout the coun­try, is manufactured to a considerable extent. The quantity