

homes, and persuade the younger ones to return with them."

I found some of the iron mines near Frostburg in a bankrupt state, and met a long train of luggage waggons conveying the families of the work-people to new settlements in the West. The disappointed speculators are clamouring for a tariff to protect their trade against English competition. When I urged the usual arguments in favour of free trade, I was amused to perceive how the class interests of my new companions had overcome the usual love of equality, which displays itself in the citizens of the United States. One of the superintendents of the mines expressed surprise that I should have gone through so many States, and not grown tired of the dull mediocrity of income which mere land under the custom of equal division among children produced! "Why limit our civilisation and refinement to small farmers, who expend their surplus gains in tobacco and lawsuits, and can never make ample fortunes, such as spring from manufacturing and commercial industry?"

The iron and coal mines near Frostburg are well worthy of examination. The principal coal seam is ten feet thick, besides six feet of incumbent and less pure carbonaceous matter, the coal bituminous, though containing less volatile matter (oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen), than farther west on the Ohio. According to the analysis of my friend Dr. Percy, the quantity of gaseous matter, as compared to the carbon and ash, is only in the proportion of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the specimens of coal which I obtained here from the best seam, whereas the proportion was exactly twice