

LOWELL AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.

From a work recently published under the above title, by the Rev. Henry A. Miles, we make the following extracts, which may prove interesting to those connected with manufactures in this city. Philadelphia is soon destined to become the Manchester and Birmingham of the Union.

Statistics of Lowell—Taken in 1845. Population 30,000. Employed in and about mills, or connected with mechanical employment— Females, 6,320. Males, 2,915—9,235.

By arrangements now making and made which will probably be soon completed the business of Lowell will be extended to the amount of 20 per cent.

A great amount and variety of other business is done in Lowell, besides that of the incorporated companies. Mechanical skill and ingenuity here naturally concentrate, and the best of artisans and of workmanship, in almost all branches of mechanical industry, may be here found.

The extensive powder works of Oliver M. Whipple, are still in successful operation, making 885,000 lbs. of powder per annum. The Lowell bleachery, with a capital of \$50,000, carries on a large business for an establishment of that kind.

A LOWELL WOOLLEN MILL.

But one establishment in this city is appropriated to the manufacture of woollen cloth. This is the Middlesex Company. Their wool comes from the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and some, recently, from the Territory of Wisconsin.

The large mill of this company is seven stories high, one hundred and fifty-eight long, and forty-six feet wide. Another, of nearly the same size, is soon to be erected. The quantity of broadcloth and cassimeres annually made, is about one hundred and fourteen thousand yards of the former, and six hundred and twenty thousand yards of the latter.

European Steam Navigation.

The New York Mirror translates from a German paper, an interesting summary of German steam navigation and of European steam navigation generally. 2400 steam boats ply the seas and rivers of Europe, with a power of 222,000 horses.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 29, 1845.

J. R. P. H. H. H. Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

Congress will meet on Monday next. We shall lay before our readers the proceedings next week.

THE WEATHER in the beginning of the week was very cold. A few more such nights as we had on Monday and Tuesday last, would have closed the canals. The weather has since moderated, and we trust the large number of boats now on the canals, will be enabled to return in safety.

THE JACKSON DEMOCRAT—The Money Olive Branch has been removed to Williamsport, and is now published under the title of the Jackson Democrat.

The Lancaster Farmer is a handsome Agricultural paper, just started at Lancaster, edited by Mr. Bowen.

ANTHRACITE FURNACES—There are now four anthracite furnaces in operation between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Last spring there were but two, and by next spring, there will be eleven in operation.

THE RISE OF WHEAT AND ITS EFFECTS.—Our Canals, even at this late date, are crowded with boats loaded with wheat on their way to market.

THE PENNSYLVANIA and some few others of the Philadelphia papers, are urging the propriety of allowing the New York and Erie Rail Road Company, the right of way through Pike county, in this State.

BANKS—There will be applications to the next session of the Legislature for a number of new banks, and renewal of bank charters. The increase of banking capital, if these institutions are all chartered, will be over six millions of dollars.

MEXICO—The news from Mexico is of a pacific character. The government and the people, are disposed to negotiate with the United States.

CURING MEAT—In addition to the recipe we published last week for curing meat, we add the following from the Reading Eagle, a German paper, which we have translated for the benefit of our readers.

To 100 lbs. of pork, take 7 lbs. of ground Liverpool salt, (for beef, 6 lbs. are sufficient,) 1 oz. salt-petre, 3 oz. pearl-sh, 1 pt. best sugar house molasses, 4 gallons rain or soft water.

TARIFF CONVENTION AT HOLLIDAYSBURG.

As some of the whig papers have represented the proceedings of this convention, as opposed to the present tariff, we think it proper to lay before our readers, the principal resolutions adopted on this subject. The convention was attended by some of the most prominent men of the State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a horizontal or twenty per cent. ad valorem tariff, inasmuch as it neither affords fair, just, or adequate protection to many of the state of Pennsylvania, nor can it afford revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1812 has yielded sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, and has afforded fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to repeal, or in any way alter or modify the Tariff of 1812, so long as the same yields sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

Resolved, That this convention therefore respectfully demand of the Congress of the United States, the general protection which is their inheritance. That the existing system of revenue having fulfilled its great object, it is highly important that the laws on such subjects as the Tariff should be permanent in their character, which would be a guarantee to the enterprise of the country and the investment of capital.

Resolved, That the President is requested to transmit the proceedings and resolutions of this Convention to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, earnestly urging their influence and co-operation in carrying out the principles and views contained therein.

THE PROPOSITION to call a Convention to revise the Constitution of New York, has been adopted by a large vote of the people—the Tribune thinks by 150,000 majority.

THE LOSSES by the fire of July 10th, in New York, have been so far investigated as to show that they amount to an aggregate of over seven millions of dollars.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL says that the Hon. CALVE CRUSHING is preparing for the Press a History of the American Embassy to China. It will be an attractive, interesting and we doubt not, a widely popular book.

PRESIDENT POLK rises at daylight, and takes an early walk and an early breakfast—works till 12—gives audience till two—dines early—and works afterwards till late at night, often till near morning.

SPLENDID YIELD OF CORN—The committee on premiums of the Chester county Agricultural Society have awarded a premium to Mr. Feschall Morris, of East Bradford, who raised a field of Indian Corn of ten acres which averaged 102 bushels to the acre—Part of the field averaged 110 bushels to the acre!

ROCK CO., ILLINOIS WHEAT—There has been raised in Rock Co. Illinois, the present year, 700,000 bushels of wheat. The population of the county is only 7000.

A WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of the "Bottleboro" Infirmary, with a capital of \$50,000, was incorporated at the recent session of the Vermont Legislature. The charter, which passed both branches by a very large vote, was obtained on most favorable terms.

LOCKS AND CLOCKS—New Haven is becoming quite a manufacturing place for certain articles. Nine different styles of door locks, with numerous new latches, knobs and trimmings are now made to a great extent in that city; 120,000 mineral knobs are made there annually.

TO E—B— There's not a look, a word of thine, My soul hath e'er forgot; Thou ne'er hast bade a ringlet shine, Nor giv'n thy locks one graceful twine, Which I remember not!

There never yet a murmur fell From that beloved tongue, Which did not, with a lingering spell Upon my charmed senses dwell, Like something heaven had sung! Ah! that I could, at once, forget All, all that haunts me so— And yet, thou witching girl!—and yet, To die were sweeter, than to let Such lov'd remembrance go!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

Thirteen Days later from Europe. The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, with thirteen days later news. We are indebted to Adams & Co. for papers. The news we received in New York, by an express exclusively for the Herald.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and we have papers from that city to that date, from London to the 3d, and Paris to the 1st, inclusive.

Our accounts in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revolution has commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revolution has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations.

All stocks, and every staple is going down—except the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. The terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck—and in Ireland, the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union.

The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revolution is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can tell—perhaps it is the "beginning of the end" of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVOLUTION.—The railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands.

The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the parlours and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account!

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.—Hitherto, the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled his exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made his nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind.

In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn, duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire.

The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone for ever. A third of the potato crop in Ireland is destroyed. The government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food—the excellent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use.

What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked-for emergency? "Open the ports!" is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened.

O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money, to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provision of distilleries consuming grain.

Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question; and in the mean time speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity. The sliding scale—that cunning scheme to make food artificially dear—is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its re-impediment, with the views which the public entertain, and which conservative and even agricultural members have tardily adopted, will be found impossible. It is gone forever.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the quiver to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain.

The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the government must speedily be known because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails among our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the selfsame object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens than are the continental rulers for theirs?" The great fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act till he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners, whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potato disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel yesterday afternoon.

at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the government must speedily be known because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails among our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected.

The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the selfsame object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens than are the continental rulers for theirs?"

The great fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act till he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners, whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potato disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency.

A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets.

As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel yesterday afternoon.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

THE LATE OXBRIDGE GREENE.—We noticed a day or two ago the arrest and confinement in jail at Binghamton, N. Y., of John Johnson, of Greene, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Burdick, the particulars of which we have published. Johnson is nearly 70 years of age, and estimated to be worth \$50,000. It appears by the evidence already adduced that Johnson had outraged the person of Mrs. B., and that to hide his guilt she was murdered or abducted. Mrs. Burdick being supposed to have knowledge of Johnson's guilt, an attempt was made, as our readers already know, to get rid of her. We find in the Oxford Times the following singular account.—Lodge.

Last Sunday evening, John Johnson, of Greene, was arrested by the Sheriff of Broome county, upon a warrant charging him with the murder of the wife of James Foul, formerly of Triangle, in Broome county, in May, 1844, or of being accessory to her murder. He was taken to Binghamton, and his examination was commenced before Judge Seymour and Justice Kattel at that place, on Tuesday.

Johnson is one of the most wealthy men in Greene. He is over 60 years of age, and is estimated to be worth \$70,000. He has employed as his counsel Hon. John A. Collier and Hon. D. S. Dickinson, who are defending him on the examination. We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Binghamton, for the facts which follow, and who heard the testimony here given.

The first witness sworn was James Boulton, of Greene. He testified that he moved upon Johnson's farm in Triangle, in April, 1844; that Johnson carried his wife from Greene to Triangle when he moved, and had left the house into which he moved before he got there; that he soon after discovered a change in the appearance and conduct of his wife—that she appeared dejected and unwell, and for that reason he called Dr. Purple to see her; that about three weeks after he moved, a man told him Johnson desired to see him at Greene; that he went and saw him at that place one Saturday in the fore-part of May; that he told Johnson his wife said he had outraged her person on the day he carried her to Triangle, and that she said he put a part of a Buffalo skin in her mouth to prevent her cries, and that she said he (Johnson) told her that if ever she told it would be the death of her, or would destroy her in some way, and that she promised him she would never tell of it if he would let her go.

The witness stated that Johnson first replied he had done wrong, but as for stuffing the Buffalo skin in her mouth, he had done no such thing; that he said several times, "I have done wrong," that he was willing to settle it with him, and said that he had land and dollars and cents, and wanted him to name what he would take to settle it; that he refused to settle with him, and that Johnson then said that he had got property, and if he went to law about it, he would carry it to the farthest extent, and that he (Boulton) stood no chance if he went to law; that he had this conversation with Johnson on Saturday, and that the next Monday morning before daylight his wife went out of his house, and had never been seen or heard of since; that the most thorough search had been made for her, and no trace of her could be found; that it was about the middle of May, 1844, she disappeared.

A great many facts and circumstances were sworn to by this witness, which we have no room to mention. We have endeavored to give the substance of his testimony. His cross-examination had not been finished when our informant left.

We are informed that Boulton's daughter, who is about 15 years of age, overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother a few days after their arrival at Triangle, in which Johnson said to her if she ever told her husband of what he had done, he (Johnson) would kill her or be the death of her.

Mrs. Burdick, who was taken from the house where she lived in Greene, in September last, blindfolded, gagged, and carried to a swamp, and there thrown into a ditch, (the particulars of which have heretofore been published,) was so much injured that she became deranged—but she has now regained her reason, and upon her testimony the prosecution is mainly founded. She has not as yet (we suppose) been sworn on the examination, but she made an affidavit before the warrant was issued, in which we are informed, she states that in August last she overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother, (the widow Baxter of Greene,) in which Johnson said to Mrs. Baxter, if he could get rid of Mrs. Johnson, he would marry her—that if he could dispose of her as easy as he did of Mrs. Boulton, he would do it—that he knew a couple of fellows below Binghamton, he thought he could get to do it—that they disposed of Mrs. Boulton. That she (Mrs. Burdick) heard this conversation while standing on the door-steps to the house in Greene, where her mother lived; that the curtains were drawn over the windows to the house at the time; that both outside doors were fastened; that she reached her hand inside and unlatched one door and went into the house; that Johnson then asked her if she had heard what he had said; that she answered yes; that Johnson told her if she ever told of it he would kill her or be the means of her death; and that she then promised him she would not tell of it—(It is supposed that Mrs. Baxter will positively contradict this story on oath.) We are told that Mrs. Burdick says about three weeks after this conversation, Johnson came to her mother's house when she was alone, and inquired for her mother; that she told him her mother had not got home from Norwich; that he said what shall I do? that she asked him if he had any work for her to do—any sewing; that he said no, but business of more importance, and said she (Mrs. Burdick) must do it for him; that she then attempted to escape; that Johnson then seized an axe, and said he would kill her if she left the room; and before he (Johnson) left he led her into the kitchen, tied her hands behind her with a clothes-line, and tied her to a bed-post, tied a bonnet over her face, and then went out doors, and came back with a flour bag partly filled; that he then took the bonnet from her face, untied her hands, tied the cord round her waist long enough so she could go to the fire while tied to the bed-post; that he then took a quantity of human bones out of the bag, among which was the head bones and others; that he told her they were Mrs. Boulton's bones, and said she must burn them; that she fainting; that Johnson then burnt the bones; that he held an axe over her head, made her get on her knees, and said he was afraid she would tell of it, and that he was a mind to kill her on the spot; that she begged for her life; that he said he would destroy her as he had Mrs. Boulton, and burn her up as she had seen her bones burn, if she told of it; that if he was hung, he had friends that would kill her; and that she knew it, as she had just seen with her own eyes; that he then untied her and went away. Mrs. Burdick further says she told her mother on the Saturday, and also on the Sunday before her abduction, that she would expose her and Mr. Johnson, and that she did not tell what she knew before she was carried away. There are a great many rumors afloat, which we shall not publish; and whether Mrs. Burdick will swear on the examination as substantially as in her affidavit, and whether she can be sustained, we do not know, except from hearsay. We shall not endorse the forgoing statement decidedly, but shall leave our readers to form their own judgment upon its truth or falsity. If the investigation develops a different state of facts, we shall embrace the first opportunity to correct errors and wrong impressions. The matter, in its best aspect now, looks horrid enough, in all conscience.—Oxford (N. Y.) Times.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 24. GRAIN—Sales of Wheat were made to day at 132 a 135 cts. for good to prime reds, and 128 a 132 for ordinary to good. Sales of white, not suitable for family flour, at 135 cts. Corn has advanced considerably. To day there were sales of new white at 72 a 75 cts. and of new yellow at 74 a 75 cts. No Rye at market. We quote Oats at 39 a 40 cts.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day of blbls. at 27 cts. and of blbls. at 28 cts. The stock is light and there is a better feeling in market. The above rates would not probably be now taken.

THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM REMITTING or intermitting Bilious Complaints, should read the following, and be guided thereby: Cause of Pain.—Pain is the consequence of the exertion of the organ or part where it is present to throw off morbid or corrupt humors, for no pain can exist but from the presence of those matters which are of an unhealthy character. When we have pain in the head, in the bowels, or in any part of the body, it only proves the presence of matters which the blood is trying to remove, and it is this struggle which is the occasion of pain. To be bled only relieves the anguish in proportion as the amount of life is reduced, and the same may be said of all lulling or soothing remedies. Not so with Brandreth's Pills; they at once go to the assistance of the blood in aiding it to discharge bad humors, to conquer the Death Principle. To relieve pain in this way does not leave any bad effects. The Life Principle is not reduced, nor are the teeth destroyed; but all the organs are cleansed and their health insured.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agent, published in another part of this paper.