

THE  
AMERICAN  
ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA  
AND  
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS  
OF THE YEAR  
1869.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

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1870.

school fund, \$1,165,407.82; total debt, \$6,290,-402.96.

The following are among the leading questions which will be agitated in the convention: special legislation; pay of officials; veto-power of Governor; the general railroad system; the Illinois Central Road; universal suffrage, including women; the compulsory observance of the Sabbath; ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; majority and minority representation; corporations only to be created by general acts; judicial system of the State; amalgamation of races; "watering" stocks; educational system; death penalty; State militia; pledging the State credit; taxation; canal and river improvements; apportionment of Legislature; law of divorce; homestead law; the two-mill tax; State rights and Federal relations.

**IMMIGRATION.** The immigration to the United States from foreign countries, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was greatly in ex-

cess of that of any previous year since 1854, having reached the number of 352,569. The magnitude of the immigration for this year, as well as its rapid increase since the war, is shown by the following comparative statement of the total arrivals at the different ports of the country since and including the year 1856:

1856.....	300,436	1863.....	176,282
1857.....	251,306	1864.....	198,418
1858.....	123,126	1865.....	248,190
1859.....	131,388	1866.....	318,554
1860.....	158,640	1867.....	296,358
1861.....	91,930	1868.....	297,215
1862.....	91,937	1869.....	352,569

Total in fourteen years..... 3,915,313

Total from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869, five years, 1,514,816.

The nationalities and occupations of the foreigners arriving in the United States during the year which ended June 30, 1869, as well as the proportion landed at the different ports, are given in the following exhibit:

Number of immigrants arrived in each customs district.		Number of immigrants arrived from each country.		Number of immigrants arrived belonging to each occupation.	
New York, N. Y.	253,754	Germany.....	128,537	Laborers.....	68,649
Huron, Mich.	25,536	Great Britain.....	80,285	Farmers.....	28,096
Boston, Mass.	22,224	Ireland.....	64,322	Mechanics.....	16,538
San Francisco, Cal.	13,480	Sweden.....	24,224	Servants.....	10,265
Baltimore, Md.	11,302	Brit. North Am. Provinces..	20,918	Merchants.....	8,839
Portland, Me.	4,086	Norway.....	16,063	Miners.....	6,005
New Orleans, La.	3,494	China.....	12,874	Clerks.....	1,648
Detroit, Mich.	3,386	France.....	3,879	Masons.....	1,358
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,061	Switzerland.....	3,650	Mariners.....	1,219
Oregon, Oregon.	978	Denmark.....	3,649	Tailors.....	1,134
Texas, Texas.	709	West Indies.....	3,354	Shoemakers.....	1,106
Key West, Fla.	476	Belgium.....	1,923	Bakers.....	570
Charleston, S. C.	381	Italy.....	1,458	Weavers.....	771
Cuyahoga, Ohio.	315	Holland.....	1,184	Butchers.....	645
Chicago, Ill.	306	Spain.....	1,138	Physicians.....	397
Gloucester, Mass.	170	Azores Islands.....	420	Artists.....	375
Marblehead, Mass.	76	Russia.....	343	Painters.....	369
New Bedford, Mass.	76	Mexico.....	330	Clergymen.....	298
Puget Sound, W. T.	28	Poland.....	184	Engineers.....	235
St. Augustine, Fla.	23	South America.....	87	Seamstresses.....	223
Genesee, N. Y.	21	Portugal.....	77	Brewers.....	247
Providence, R. I.	12	Africa.....	72	Fishermen.....	211
New Haven, Conn.	6	Japan.....	63	Teachers.....	181
Portsmouth, N. H.	6	Turkey.....	18	Jewellers.....	171
Savannah, Ga.	4	Greece.....	8	All other occupations.....	1,436
Newport, R. I.	2	All other countries.....	35	Occupation not stated.....	725
Bristol and Warren, R. I.	1	Not stated.....	15	Without occupation.....	190,449
Total immigrants.....	352,569	Total immigrants.....	352,569	Total immigrants.....	352,569

The State of New York has the most extensive and the best-organized system in the country for the reception and care of immigrants. The "Board of Commissioners of Emigration of the State" has been in successful operation since the 15th of May, 1847; and its labors have been most beneficial to the interests of the immigrants, and to those of the country. The commissioners, who contribute their services gratuitously, make it their duty to anticipate the wants of immigrants on their arrival; to protect them from fraud and imposition, to care for the sick and helpless, render aid to those seeking employment, and, in general, to superintend their welfare. For the purpose of creating a fund to enable the commissioners to carry on this work, a *per capita* tax of two dollars and fifty cents is assessed upon each alien entering the port of

New York, which is paid by the owner of the vessel carrying the immigrant. This commutation fund is the consideration of a contract between the immigrant and the State of New York, by which the latter binds herself "to protect him on his arrival, and for the period of five years thereafter provide him with shelter if destitute, and with medical and other aid if sick." The amount of this fund for the year 1868 was \$538,480.50, and for the year 1869 exceeded the sum of \$650,000; and the good which it has enabled the commissioners to accomplish is shown by the fact that in the year 1868 they paid to the hospitals and cities and counties of the State, for the nursing and support of immigrants, upward of \$100,000, and also \$230,000, the cost of maintaining 11,513 inmates of the immigrant hospitals and asylums on Ward's Island, in the bay of New

York. The Board now holds in trust a property on Ward's Island, valued at not less than two million dollars, and is constantly enlarging and improving the facilities for the effectual care and support of unfortunate immigrants. One of the most useful features of the system adopted by the commissioners is the "Labor Exchange," recently established for the purpose of procuring, free of charge, speedy employment for immigrants, and of supplying the demand for all kinds of labor in any of the States. The results of the labors of this Bureau, for the years 1868 and 1869, are here given. They indicate the points to which immigrants were sent in response to applications for their labor through the Labor Exchange; and it will be seen that the demands for labor from the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, were greater than from all the other States:

DESTINATION.	1868.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New York (Met. Dis.)	5,579	6,984	7,047	7,988
New York (outside do.)	5,728	2,979	6,969	1,177
New Jersey	3,830	2,868	5,668	1,896
Connecticut	884	328	1,408	297
Pennsylvania	588	147	1,268	28
Virginia	91	46	8	...
Illinois	222	44	2	2
South Carolina	188	61	88	30
Massachusetts	177	86	112	30
Vermont	86	80	8	1
Wisconsin	23	2	2	...
Tennessee	14	11	2	...
Rhode Island	84	11	56	9
Georgia	17	3	3	...
Michigan	8	9	5	...
New Hampshire	6	3	3	6
Maryland	2	2	...	3
Ohio	15	8	1	2
Maine	66	1	1	5
Kentucky	2	...	28	3
Alabama	1	...	16	2
Missouri	...	...	1	...
Mississippi	...	...	21	11
Louisiana	...	...	5	...

There is also an immigration on the Pacific coast which it may not be out of place here to mention. This consists of the Chinese who have arrived at San Francisco from Asia. The large mass of them are located chiefly in California; but many have found their way to the mining regions of Nevada and of some of the Territories. In California they are occupied chiefly in mining pursuits, and have generally been extremely successful. They cannot, perhaps, be strictly regarded as permanent inhabitants, as the intention to return to China with their accumulations is almost universal. They are males mostly, and come for the purpose of gain. In 1856 the number arrived at San Francisco was 4,733; in 1860 it was 5,467; in 1865 it was 2,942, and in 1869 it was 12,874. The total number of arrivals of Chinese since 1855 has been 78,817.

New York is the principal port of entry for the vast numbers of immigrants to this country, where more than five-sevenths of all those

arriving are landed. Of the total number of arrivals during the year ending December 31, 1869, 254,887 entered at the port of New York. The nationalities and destinations of these, compared with the same statistics of last year, are given in the following statements, which also show the States receiving the largest number of immigrants:

NATIONALITY.	1868.	1869.
Germany	101,969	96,841
Ireland	47,571	68,632
England	29,693	41,597
Sweden	14,530	24,093
Scotland	7,380	10,411
Switzerland	3,802	3,153
France	2,811	1,684
Holland	1,265	1,942
Denmark	1,087	2,673
Norway	1,008	2,587
Italy	998	1,540
Wales	699	1,063
Newfoundland	...	1
Australia	...	1
Brazil	...	1
Chile	...	1
China	...	5
Japan	...	1
Lima	...	5
DESTINATION.		
	1868.	1869.
Alabama	114	104
Arizona	...	104
Arkansas	78	18
British Columbia	66	18
California	3,969	3,584
Canada	2,722	2,564
Central America	21	2
Colorado	36	91
Connecticut	2,458	2,222
Cuba	14	6
Dakota	36	9
Delaware	409	142
District of Columbia	873	265
Florida	24	20
Georgia	127	117
Idaho	15	7
Illinois	24,685	27,212
Indiana	3,822	3,025
Iowa	7,040	8,026
Kansas	1,065	1,622
Kentucky	1,222	842
Louisiana	567	277
Maine	228	222
Maryland	1,604	1,534
Massachusetts	7,604	8,158
Mexico	14	7
Michigan	7,324	6,969
Minnesota	5,891	6,725
Mississippi	84	98
Missouri	6,517	4,722
Montana	14	18
Nebraska	1,410	1,641
Nevada	18	40
New Brunswick	112	59
New Hampshire	411	192
New Jersey	5,916	7,743
New Mexico	5	5
New York	65,714	62,972
North Carolina	114	117
Nova Scotia	150	49
Ohio	11,123	11,736
Oregon	20	28
Pennsylvania	16,926	20,746
Rhode Island	2,379	2,227
South America	185	61
South Carolina	148	146
Tennessee	549	495
Texas	266	265
Utah	3,155	2,285
Vermont	523	426
Virginia	731	777
West Indies	14	25
West Virginia	22	140
Wisconsin	16,527	16,622
Wyoming	...	5

Since the year 1847 not less than 4,038,991

immigrants have been landed at the port of New York alone. Valuable statistics, showing the country from which they emigrate, and the favorite localities for settlement, have been prepared with great care, and are given in the following exhibits:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FROM MAY 5, 1847, TO JANUARY, 1898.

NATIONALITY.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Ireland.....	52,946	98,061	112,591	117,038	163,906	118,131	113,164	82,302	43,043	44,276	57,119	25,075
Germany.....	53,180	51,973	55,705	45,535	69,919	118,611	119,644	176,986	52,892	56,113	80,974	31,874
England.....	8,864	23,062	28,321	28,163	28,553	31,551	27,126	30,578	22,938	23,787	28,622	12,324
Scotland.....	2,354	6,415	8,840	6,772	7,302	7,694	6,456	4,909	4,240	4,723	5,170	2,718
France.....	8,390	2,734	2,683	3,462	5,964	8,868	7,470	7,986	4,174	2,984	3,069	1,786
Switzerland.....	1,947	1,622	1,405	2,380	4,499	6,471	4,604	8,883	3,273	2,559	2,454	1,315
Holland.....	3,611	1,560	2,447	1,174	1,798	1,223	1,085	1,466	822	1,666	1,734	348
Wales.....	472	1,054	1,782	1,590	2,189	2,531	1,182	1,288	1,118	1,376	887	566
Norway.....	882	1,307	8,300	3,150	2,112	1,889	377	81	203	498	62	3
Sweden.....	139	165	1,007	1,110	872	2,008	1,630	1,859	304	918	619	237
Italy.....	197	321	602	476	618	359	553	785	667	690	596	669
Belgium.....	551	.....	118	230	475	82	34	398	1,201	850	444	253
Spain.....	101	253	214	257	278	471	659	646	457	330	263	146
West Indies.....	299	392	449	554	575	265	.....	11	19	225	330	344
Denmark.....	95	52	159	90	229	157	94	102	174	469	453	284
Poland.....	26	79	133	188	422	188	186	169	346	142	245	88
Sardinia.....	.....	.....	172	165	98	69	72	148	67	426	405	324
South America.....	.....	31	33	104	121	120	175	111	112	163	66	92
Portugal.....	84	57	287	65	26	37	237	205	24	30	98	27
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	151	164	81	73	6	123	9	30	40	18
Russia.....	10	28	38	18	23	33	39	55	20	56	42	19
Canada.....	.....	.....	59	61	50	48	.....	2	64	57	30	17
Mexico.....	.....	12	23	41	42	23	51	34	20	19	11	13
Sicily.....	.....	.....	21	28	12	42	37	58	18	10	26	19
China.....	.....	2	9	11	22	14	53	20	18	8	11	15
East Indies.....	23	.....	34	32	10	18	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7
Greece.....	.....	1	6	4	1	11	1	7	3	8	8	2
Turkey.....	1	.....	6	4	4	5	10	6	2	4	.....	6
Arabia.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual Total.....	129,092	189,176	220,603	212,796	289,601	300,992	284,945	319,223	136,233	142,342	183,773	78,589

NATIONALITY.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.
Ireland.....	22,653	47,530	25,784	23,317	91,157	89,399	70,463	68,047	65,184	47,571	1,597,805
Germany.....	26,370	37,899	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	58,451	106,716	117,591	101,989	1,586,649
England.....	10,375	11,361	5,633	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,293	36,186	33,713	29,695	498,578
Scotland.....	2,335	1,617	659	693	1,937	1,136	2,963	4,979	6,815	7,890	100,595
France.....	1,533	1,549	1,300	1,187	1,808	1,804	2,059	2,346	2,304	2,811	74,405
Switzerland.....	791	1,423	1,398	1,354	1,194	1,858	2,513	3,685	3,985	3,803	62,608
Holland.....	261	440	331	450	407	615	799	1,506	2,156	1,265	27,100
Wales.....	500	811	697	1,063	1,143	659	505	540	142	699	23,723
Norway.....	36	53	98	23	238	88	158	583	809	1,008	16,292
Sweden.....	318	261	393	663	1,570	1,516	2,337	2,907	4,843	14,530	41,085
Italy.....	399	542	750	487	444	475	591	918	1,033	933	12,164
Belgium.....	57	76	165	195	456	186	97	157	1,628	149	7,797
Spain.....	234	238	190	134	202	196	294	315	208	210	6,201
West Indies.....	416	523	165	156	266	226	263	246	214	171	6,129
Denmark.....	493	495	612	1,689	1,590	565	727	1,536	1,873	1,087	12,504
Poland.....	114	80	43	50	137	198	423	231	268	268	4,034
Sardinia.....	164	89	67	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,306
South America.....	138	110	88	93	60	134	109	155	97	184	2,325
Portugal.....	45	19	14	13	8	34	43	96	79	13	1,470
Nova Scotia.....	51	23	11	67	77	40	77	40	22	52	1,190
Russia.....	69	61	36	46	47	37	98	154	185	145	1,254
Canada.....	25	25	19	33	17	35	42	28	43	33	688
Mexico.....	13	22	45	18	33	92	70	56	23	34	700
Sicily.....	1	4	1	9	1	3	3	1	.....	3	297
China.....	4	13	10	15	5	41	36	26	17	49	399
East Indies.....	.....	4	2	1	3	1	7	15	4	2	168
Greece.....	6	2	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	105
Turkey.....	3	3	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	23	110
Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	37	15	2	10	70
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	26	100
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	87	3	3	97
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	21	40	107
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Annual Total.....	79,333	105,162	65,539	76,306	156,844	182,296	196,332	233,413	242,781	213,696	4,098,991

AVOWED DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN, FROM AUGUST 1, 1854,  
TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

DESTINATION.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	TOTAL.
New York.....	19,499	55,085	78,585	34,396	40,923	50,131	27,728	28,319	84,105	92,409	99,489	91,807	91,610	65,714	886,457
Pennsylvania.....	4,469	11,749	16,000	6,708	7,270	9,512	5,114	6,116	15,295	18,319	22,976	24,274	27,424	16,976	192,745
Illinois.....	2,444	11,064	15,750	6,890	2,940	4,077	4,010	5,009	8,436	11,531	17,171	22,896	26,964	24,098	175,102
Wisconsin.....	4,467	13,277	19,704	4,953	2,441	2,589	2,717	4,074	5,075	4,866	6,197	5,180	14,221	16,327	104,627
Ohio.....	2,350	7,084	10,054	6,176	4,668	5,195	2,663	2,948	5,574	9,257	10,516	12,922	15,619	11,132	106,495
Massachusetts.....	9,037	6,494	6,504	2,319	5,111	6,271	2,433	4,453	11,724	14,139	9,827	11,274	10,494	7,904	109,748
Canada.....	2,346	6,596	9,673	4,218	2,913	1,877	1,454	2,830	2,089	2,644	1,367	1,741	2,222	2,722	48,133
New Jersey.....	1,119	2,242	2,806	1,922	2,621	2,414	1,592	1,453	2,744	4,306	5,896	7,377	7,571	5,016	55,008
Unknown.....	1,444	6,800	6,469	1,967	2,089	2,543	2,457	.....	.....	.....	11	96	10	.....	22,026
Michigan.....	1,460	8,596	4,108	1,697	1,205	1,478	1,439	1,900	3,069	2,167	2,178	4,135	7,119	7,294	44,997
Connecticut.....	929	2,222	2,974	1,227	1,929	2,579	1,416	2,329	2,808	2,252	2,711	4,909	2,468	2,527	35,127
Iowa.....	796	2,260	2,775	1,734	664	776	1,269	1,082	1,094	1,349	2,409	4,498	5,679	7,640	36,070
Missouri.....	424	1,064	2,386	1,680	1,593	1,614	900	550	2,188	2,379	5,016	4,918	1,361	6,511	39,595
Indiana.....	881	1,288	2,474	1,271	1,122	1,306	906	928	1,257	1,836	2,720	2,301	2,360	2,253	26,222
Rhode Island.....	481	1,254	1,289	510	1,001	1,381	480	461	1,096	1,268	2,222	2,479	2,779	2,779	19,145
Maryland.....	468	1,164	1,335	907	902	1,014	434	401	1,012	1,480	1,863	1,918	1,704	1,604	16,448
California.....	447	778	877	1,064	1,108	1,141	1,028	1,422	1,149	1,459	877	1,272	1,919	2,369	19,517
Minnesota.....	127	427	1,253	898	612	466	780	942	1,433	1,109	1,514	2,449	2,783	5,891	22,534
Utah.....	290	1,579	14	2	760	906	1,441	2,418	2,561	1,894	1,092	2,022	514	2,115	21,408
Virginia.....	592	667	702	848	876	452	461	102	187	354	840	1,006	812	721	7,450
Kentucky.....	153	460	646	830	656	801	216	822	1,062	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436	11,436
District of Columbia.....	903	407	539	326	208	201	185	284	1,054	1,026	1,229	890	617	872	8,728
Vermont.....	168	260	297	172	199	270	125	163	297	292	363	326	449	623	2,855
Louisiana.....	80	171	206	940	255	221	180	50	240	227	968	550	669	597	4,104
South Carolina.....	80	178	151	168	185	296	45	2	.....	6	77	171	129	148	1,705
Maine.....	148	148	186	210	122	143	174	191	340	608	618	320	550	253	2,728
Tennessee.....	73	179	127	156	147	208	69	84	190	200	383	544	600	640	2,661
Georgia.....	70	147	167	163	193	173	26	2	.....	22	225	264	197	1,426	1,426
New Hampshire.....	71	177	179	86	121	122	89	63	110	469	302	189	311	411	2,537
Delaware.....	40	81	113	65	117	42	16	45	110	143	149	238	381	409	1,469
New Brunswick.....	2	.....	97	75	82	63	95	43	99	89	50	90	118	949	949
Texas.....	8	76	48	43	49	29	3	2	.....	2	41	194	437	361	1,222
Kansas.....	1	11	25	58	77	43	28	3	192	261	288	468	706	1,063	2,023
North Carolina.....	11	66	41	52	48	16	52	.....	7	27	140	63	114	666	666
Mississippi.....	6	14	62	91	60	44	12	.....	1	52	63	72	84	435	435
Alabama.....	7	30	91	24	29	21	11	.....	7	27	96	76	114	472	472
Nova Scotia.....	30	9	42	53	14	14	169	65	43	45	50	64	180	767	767
Nebraska.....	.....	9	27	41	21	18	2	.....	89	12	119	640	1,410	2,510	2,510
South America.....	25	30	18	14	26	29	12	7	96	15	34	27	32	185	422
Cuba.....	.....	.....	26	23	46	21	20	17	29	29	50	11	21	14	325
Arkansas.....	8	30	9	10	18	17	3	6	.....	4	22	11	73	294	294
Florida.....	18	19	8	11	22	9	6	6	.....	5	10	28	34	177	177
Mexico.....	.....	1	1	1	1	12	4	8	18	10	7	19	36	14	164
Oregon.....	1	.....	7	6	6	9	6	.....	9	28	18	23	19	20	115
West Indies.....	2	11	.....	6	5	1	4	7	.....	17	15	15	18	14	64
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	5	.....	28	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	22	10	5	.....	.....	.....	7	13	26	86
Prince Edward's Isle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Vancouver's Isle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Washington Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Australia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	9
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sandwich Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	8	22	7	11	20	66	443
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	18	20
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22	38	90
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	20
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Total.....	51,114	141,626	186,076	84,226	98,602	106,689	66,211	81,468	161,648	184,700	200,021	222,551	241,964	216,222	2,029,621

From the above statistics it will be seen that the emigration from Ireland, during the seven years immediately following 1847, was unusually large, and that the tide of German emigration, greater in 1851 than it had been during any previous year, rapidly increased in each of the three succeeding years. The years 1858 and 1859 as well as 1861 and 1862 show a great decrease in the number of arrivals. The causes of these results are explained by Mr. Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, who has made the subject of immigration a special study, in the following language:

"The emigration from Ireland, which from 1844 rose much beyond its former proportions, reached its culminating point after the great famine of 1846. During the decade of 1845 to 1854 inclusive, in which period the highest figures ever known in the history of emigration to the United States were reached, 1,512,100 Irish left the United Kingdom. In the first half of that decade, viz., from January

1, 1845, to December 31, 1849, 607,241 went to the United States, and in the last half, viz., from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1854, as many as 904,859 arrived in this country. With this unprecedentedly large emigration Ireland has exhausted herself. Since 1855 her quota has fallen off to less than one-half of the average of the preceding ten years.

"Almost coincident, in point of time, with this mighty exodus from Ireland was the colossal emigration from Germany which followed the failure of the political revolutions attempted in 1848 and 1849. Already in 1845 and the following years the German contingent of emigrants to the United States showed an average twice as large as in the same space of time previous to the year named. But a voluntary expatriation on a much larger scale resulted from the final triumph of political reaction. The *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon closed for all Europe the revolutionary era opened in 1848. In the three years preceding that event the issue of the struggle of the

people against political oppression had remained doubtful. But the 2d of December, 1851, having decided the success of the oppressors for a long time to come, the majority of those who felt dissatisfied with the reactionary régime left their homes. The fact, that the largest number of Germans ever landed in one year in the United States came in 1854, showed the complete darkening of the political horizon at that time. The apprehension of a new continental war, which actually broke out a year later in the Crimea, also hastened the steps of those who sought refuge in this country. People of the well-to-do classes, who had months and years to wait before they could sell their property, helped to swell the tide to its extraordinary proportions. From January 1, 1845, till December 31, 1854, there arrived 1,226,392 Germans in the United States, 452,943 of whom came in the first five years of this period, and 773,449 in the last five.

"But the numerical strength of emigration to this country is not governed by material and moral disturbances in Europe only. While bad crops, commercial and industrial crises, and unfavorable turns in political affairs in the Old World tend to increase emigration, the appearance of the same phenomena in the United States as certainly tends to decrease it. Thus, in 1838, the total of emigration decreased to 38,914, while in the previous year it had amounted to 79,340, and in 1839 and 1840 it increased again to 68,069 and 84,066 respectively. The reason of this extraordinary

decrease was the great financial crisis of 1837, which shook the foundation of the whole industrial and agricultural life of the United States. Again, the influx of aliens into New York was smaller in 1858 and 1859 than in any previous year since 1842, for the only reason that the commercial crisis of 1857 had frightened those who wanted to make a living by the labor of their hands. In 1858 and 1859 only 78,589 and 79,322 immigrants respectively arrived in New York, while in 1856 their number amounted to 142,342, and in 1857 to 186,733. In 1860 it rose to 105,162, but, in consequence of the breaking out of the civil war, it fell again in 1861 to 65,539, and in 1862 to 76,306. In 1867 the German immigration in New York increased over that of 1866 by more than 10,000, in which last-mentioned year it had already reached the large number of 106,716 souls. Its ranks were swollen in 1867 in consequence of the emigration of men liable to military service from the new provinces annexed to Prussia in 1866, and of families dissatisfied with the new order of things. Hanover contributed the largest share to this kind of emigration. In 1868 the tide subsided again, as people began to become reconciled to the sudden change. In short, bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America invariably diminish, immigration."

The occupations of the passengers that arrived in the United States, during the thirteen years from 1856 to 1868 inclusive, are shown in the following statement:

OCCUPATIONS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.
Laborers.....	37,019	48,340	22,317	21,696	31,968	19,413	17,752	46,198	48,041	45,245	58,639	55,443	68,947	515,217
Farmers.....	24,722	34,702	20,506	16,323	21,742	11,668	9,265	12,349	13,837	20,012	30,302	29,717	19,804	264,949
Mechanics.....	9,805	18,074	11,995	13,092	13,033	7,575	6,994	14,418	14,156	20,218	23,939	25,966	17,298	196,503
Merchants.....	11,101	12,114	10,217	12,495	11,207	7,522	7,763	7,582	9,468	12,676	15,834	11,841	8,393	138,214
Miners.....	6,136	5,660	4,254	9,510	3,834	2,837	1,732	4,314	6,098	7,631	8,010	7,305	4,698	71,414
Servants.....	1,748	1,323	1,142	1,281	1,415	770	3,704	9,088	15,639	9,236	8,905	6,367	8,021	68,628
Mariners.....	906	990	1,109	826	1,007	734	1,624	2,088	2,106	2,518	2,687	2,501	1,892	20,988
Clerks.....	135	271	259	194	200	122	658	1,277	1,574	2,775	2,731	2,317	1,351	13,864
Bakers.....	19	51	74	46	104	28	183	530	647	1,003	966	988	751	5,380
Butchers.....	54	22	33	38	63	27	194	403	545	842	840	974	623	4,658
Seamstr's, & Milliners.....	215	258	261	250	273	49	182	347	640	304	373	336	282	3,770
Physicians.....	163	147	178	253	221	216	236	284	315	399	521	498	365	3,736
Artists.....	37	69	45	97	80	31	88	377	340	606	662	661	468	3,561
Clergymen.....	113	173	132	157	183	213	274	231	258	374	453	454	302	3,322
Weavers, etc.,	1,255	189	80	114	141	43	57	347	130	143	135	156	76	2,866
Tailors.....	25	108	156	137	204	41	69	75	147	366	322	299	205	2,151
Shoemakers.....	22	86	117	141	156	393	85	73	148	209	272	250	186	2,128
Lawyers.....	90	78	113	166	116	106	108	156	132	249	359	252	17	1,942
Manufact'rs.....	22	157	74	62	50	218	94	66	107	181	254	198	183	1,696
Engineers.....	105	72	165	118	132	93	97	95	86	109	142	111	24	1,345
Teachers.....	35	29	46	86	57	22	19	16	29	59	142	33	237	809
Masons.....	10	16	68	40	50	22	21	31	37	77	132	134	102	799
Millers.....	73	26	39	37	43	29	21	5	24	40	54	65	36	497
Musicians.....	15	31	115	45	103	26	14	7	12	10	21	32	14	450
Actors.....	4	44	33	54	27	5	17	13	20	18	47	94	.....	378
Painters.....	1	31	31	15	29	11	8	27	29	43	65	60	18	363
Printers.....	12	21	19	8	14	12	22	15	19	20	44	22	19	247
Hatters.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	12	4	1	36
Miscellaneous	602	216	451	609	835	218	339	300	308	455	648	437	426	5,984
Occ'n not specified.	130,045	153,717	70,869	77,619	93,090	60,761	62,860	99,047	106,657	161,589	203,432	192,222	191,493	1,602,411
Aggregate	224,496	271,952	144,906	155,509	179,691	112,702	114,462	190,511	221,535	257,360	359,943	339,627	326,232	2,908,296

The above figures include the arrivals of citizens of the United States, returning to this country, the proportion of which will be found by comparing the aggregates for the different

years with the total number of alien arrivals for the same period given above.

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the population gained by the United States



since 1790 is of foreign extraction. This estimate is based upon the calculation that the average increase of the population of this country, by the excess of births over deaths, is at the rate of 1.88 per cent. Applying this rule to the increase of the population of this country since 1790, in which year it was, exclusive of slaves, 8,281,930, the results show the magnitude of the foreign element.

The following figures represent what the population, exclusive of slaves, would have been at intervals of ten years, if increased only by the excess of births over deaths, and what it actually was under the influence of constant immigration:

	By natural increase.	Actual population.
In 1800 .....	3,706,674	4,412,898
" 1810 .....	4,251,143	6,048,450
" 1820 .....	4,875,600	8,100,058
" 1830 .....	5,591,775	10,796,077
" 1840 .....	6,418,161	14,582,008
" 1850 .....	7,355,428	19,987,568
" 1860 .....	8,435,882	27,489,662
" 1865 .....	9,034,245	about 30,000,000

From this, it will be seen that, of the total population in 1865, 20,965,755 were of foreign extraction.

In 1856, the Commissioners of Emigration in New York prepared statistics for that year, showing the average amount of money brought into the country by immigrants, and this was found to be \$68.08 for each person. The commissioners subsequently discontinued this examination, because they were not able to obtain correct information, the immigrants being suspicious of their motives. It has since been estimated that the average amount of personal property brought by each immigrant to this country is \$150.

The subject of immigration has recently received a new interest and an increased importance, on account of the needs of the Southern and Southwestern States, and the efforts made by them to increase the flow of immigration into their section of the country. In all of the commercial conventions held during the year, this was one of the leading topics of discussion, and there was a marked unanimity of opinion as to the necessity of encouraging immigration as the best means of developing the material and industrial resources of the South. A plan was recommended by the Commercial Convention assembled at Louisville in October, for the establishment of a General Agency, or Bureau of Immigration, for the purpose of preparing reports showing the physical geography of these States, their industrial resources, and the advantages and inducements offered to immigrants; such reports to be translated and published in the various languages, and gratuitously distributed among the nations of Europe. The active efforts made by the South to induce immigrants to settle there will undoubtedly have an important influence upon the future history of emigration to the United States.

INDIA, BARRISN, a dependency of Great Britain, in Asia. According to the "Statistical

Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions," etc., 1852-1866 (London, 1868), British India had, in 1866, an area of 988,091 square miles, and 150,767,861 inhabitants. The revenue was £48,985,000; the expenditures, £47,832,000; the debt, £98,384. The imports were valued at £56,160,000; the exports, at £67,660,000.

Out of 150,000,000 of people under British dominion, it is estimated that there are 110,000,000 Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mohammedans, 12,000,000 of the aboriginal tribes, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Buddhists, Jews, and Parsees.

In no part of India is the progress so remarkable as in the Punjab. Of its area, 96,000 square miles are under the direct government of Great Britain, while no less than 197,000 square miles are owned and administered by native chiefs. Of these 96,000 square miles, 33,000 are cultivated. The crops are raised from 9,752,165 acres in spring, and 9,250,245 acres in autumn, judging from the approximate returns of last year. Upward of 50 per cent. of the spring crops was wheat, and 30 per cent. other food grains; 4 per cent. consisted of oil seeds, and 2 per cent. of vegetables; tobacco covered 76,866 acres; the poppy for opium 16,872; and tea 5,187. About 8 per cent. of the autumn crops was rice, and 7 per cent. other food grains; 4 per cent. was sugar-cane, and between 8 and 9 per cent. cotton; 188,671 acres were under oil-seeds, and 67,546 acres were covered with indigo. The wages of a common laborer varied from 3d. to 7½d. a day, and of skilled labor from 6d. to 1s. 6d., the last being the rate given to masons and carpenters. Wherever the railway and public works are found, prices rise in even a higher ratio than wages; but the only class which suffers is the unskilled laborer, who is always the victim of famine. Every war, whether in Hindostan, China, or Abyssinia, benefits the Punjabee above all classes, and soon leads him to turn his sword into a ploughshare, so that it is now impossible to get good Sikh and even Punjabee Mussulman recruits for the army. Of the whole population of about 17,500,000, 9,408,819 are agriculturists, and 8,190,127 non-agriculturists.

The revenue in 1867-'68 was £3,283,107 from all non-military sources, and the civil disbursements £1,230,655, leaving a surplus, for the army, public works, and other imperial demands, of £2,052,452. Of these £3,250,000, exclusive of all local funds, £2,170,636 is derived from the state assessment on the land, which falls so lightly as at the rate of 2s. 1d. on each acre of cultivated area, or 1s. 8½d. on each acre of cultivated land, or 8½d. on each acre of the total area assessed, which is upward of 61,000,000 acres. As a rule, the natives of India are very lightly taxed. They pay per head of population from 9s. a year, as in British Burmah, where alone there is a capitation tax, to 5s. in other provinces.