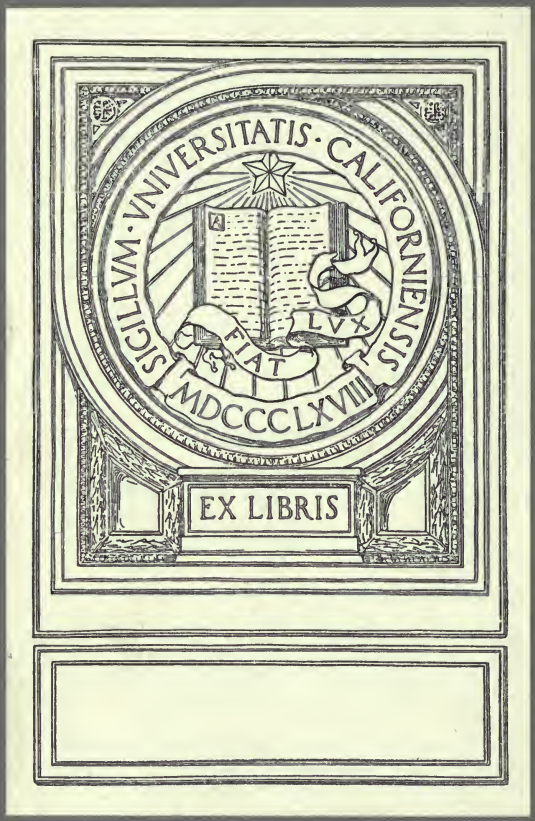
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IMMIGRATION

INTO THE

UNITED STATES.

BY JESSE CHICKERING.

BOSTON:
CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN.
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FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The subject of the Immigration of Foreigners into the United States has of late particularly engaged the attention of a large portion of the community. In fact, for a long time, its importance has not been overlooked nor regarded with indifference.

This country was settled by European immigrants, in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and from time to time additions have been made, for over two centuries. It would be difficult to trace the steps of these adventurers, and to show distinctly and specifically the localities of their abiding influence during most of this period. It is obvious, however, that it is owing to them and their descendants, united with the riches of the soil, that this country has become what it is.

It was natural that few restraints should be put upon the coming of those, whose circumstances induced them to seek a dwelling for themselves and their children in a country different from that of their birth. Those who had arrived welcomed others to join them in the wilderness; and local causes in Europe have always at times operated to induce its inhabitants to emigrate; and particularly has this last been the case since the establishment of the American government in 1789. From that date, liberal encouragement has been constantly given, in various ways, to those of other countries, to settle within our widely extended territory. After a few years residence here, they have it in their power to become citizens and owners of real estate, and thus to be entitled to nearly all the priv-

ileges of those whose fathers achieved our national independence.

It was proper to have shown a liberal policy towards foreigners, to have sympathised with them in their wants and sufferings, and to a certain extent to have encouraged their settlement on our soil. It is proper that those who possess this abundance of soil and of natural resources, should be disposed to share it with others who are less favored by nature. But while such encouragement has been properly given, the question has presented itself to some, whether we have not given too great encouragement? These foreigners have been educated under influences very different from those in our country; and when mixed with our citizens, and forming an integral part of our population, are likely essentially to modify the social and political character of the mass of our people, and the character of our institutions and laws. In this essay, we propose to inquire into the number of foreigners who have settled in the United States, especially since 1820, and to make some suggestions in relation to the effects of such immigration upon our country.

An act passed Congress, March 2, 1819, "regulating passenger ships and vessels," by which the collectors of the several custom-houses were required to make quarterly returns, to the secretary of state, of the number of passengers from foreign countries arriving in the collection districts. Pursuant to that act, the returns have been annually reported to Congress by the secretary of state, and published in the executive documents. These returns are imperfect. There are omissions in the printed reports for whole quarters, during which it is reasonable to suppose some passengers have arrived. For example, for the 4th quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1832, in the printed report of the secretary of state, there is no return of a single passenger arriving in any district of the country; in 1830 there was

no return from New York; in 1823 none from Philadelphia; and in 1831 and 1832, none from Charleston; besides these, there are omissions of returns for quarters for the districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans. The omissions for Boston and New York have been mostly supplied by information from the custom-houses there.

In these returns, the number of passengers arriving in each collection district, the sex, the age, the occupation, and the country where they were born, are required by law to be specified. The only particulars, however, which can be depended upon for much accuracy, are the number, the sex and the country; but the specification of these particulars is imperfect. We propose here to speak of the *number* and *country*, merely remarking that the number of the males has been considerably larger than that of the females, apparently in the proportion of about three to two. Of the whole number of passengers arriving at the several ports, a portion are specified as "born in the United States;" the rest are *presumed* to be foreigners, and to come here with a view to live and die here. A small portion, it is true, return to foreign countries, having come here for business or for travel, or having been disappointed in their expectations of bettering their condition in this country. The omissions in these returns are confidently believed to amount to many more than the number of those who leave our shores and go to other countries.

It appears that the number of foreign passengers arriving at New York, during the nine months, commencing Oct. 1, 1845 and Oct. 1, 1846, as shown by the books of the health officer, and for whom bonds were given,* was greater by nearly 11 *per cent.* in the last period, than the number registered at the custom-house.

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* See *Hunt's* Merchants' Magazine, Vol. XVII., p. 311.

HEALTH OFFICE.....	4th quarter	in 1845—	12,567....	In 1846—22,663
	1st "	" 1846—	5,360....	" 1847— 9,882
	2d "	" 1846—	41,624....	" 1847—74,310
			59,551	106,855
CUSTOM-HOUSE.....	4th quarter	in 1845—	12,407....	In 1846—22,005
	1st "	" 1846—	5,027....	" 1847— 8,707
	2d "	" 1846—	41,407....	" 1847—66,095
			58,841	96,807
		Difference,	710	10,048

Besides the foreign passengers who arrive in the collection districts, and are reported at the custom-houses, many are landed elsewhere, or pass into the states directly from Canada and Nova Scotia, without being so reported. What the number of these last is, it is impossible to tell. Various opinions are entertained upon the subject, making it range from 25 to 50 *per cent.* of the number registered at the custom-houses. In ordinary years, we may suppose that 50 *per cent.* is to be added to the number returned by the collectors, in order to obtain the probable number of foreign emigrants who have settled in the United States. In extraordinary years, as in 1846 and 1847, when unusually large numbers of emigrants came over from Europe on account of the scarcity of bread-stuffs and for other causes, this proportion to be added to those registered, may not have been so great as 50 *per cent.*

In Table I. are exhibited the number of foreign passengers who arrived at the several ports of the United States, and are registered at the custom-houses, for each year, beginning July 1, and ending June 30, for a period of 26 years, from Oct. 1, 1820 to Sept. 30, 1846, distinguishing those arriving in the free states from those arriving in the slave states.

The whole number for these 26 years, registered at the custom-houses, and reported in the congressional docu-

ments, with a few additions explained in the next paragraph, has been 1,354,305, of whom 1,085,477, or 80·15 *per cent.*, arrived in the free states, and only 268,828, or 19·85 *per cent.*, arrived in the slave states; that is, in the proportion of four to one nearly.

In this table, the number for the 4th quarter of 1832 and 1834, for Boston, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1829, for the 1st and 2d of 1830, for the 3d of 1831, and for the 2d, 3d and 4th of 1832, for New York, have been respectively obtained at those custom-houses. The registry of New York does not discriminate the place of birth of the passengers for the above eight quarters; and in this and the following tables, the whole number is adopted as that of foreigners. The 8,353 for the 3d quarter of 1830, are added, in order to make up 30,224 foreigners who landed in New York during the year ending Sept. 30, 1830,* the record for that quarter, and also for the 4th quarter of 1830, being lost.

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* See *Hunt's* Merchants' Magazine, Vol. VIII., p. 159.

TABLE I.—*Exhibiting the Number of Foreign Passengers that arrived in the United States, and are Registered at the Custom-Houses, for each year, begin-*

YEARS.	MAINE.							N. H.	MASSACHUSETTS.						
	Passamaquoddy.	French'ans Bay.	Portland & Falmouth.	Kennebunk	Belfast.	Waldoboro'	Bath.	Portsm'th.	Boston and Charlestown.	Salem, &c.	Marbleh'd.	Gloucester.	Newburyport.	Plymouth.	Barnstable.
1820–21	-	37	209	-	5	45	-	1	521	-	-	-	-	3	-
1821–22	-	-	20	-	54	37	-	36	703	-	13	-	18	29	66
1822–23	54	21	25	2	9	-	-	-	573	33	7	-	27	4	229
1823–24	373	-	42	-	-	-	-	2	420	-	-	-	14	-	67
1824–25	57	-	28	3	-	-	-	18	530	-	-	-	17	-	27
1825–26	5	5	13	-	-	-	-	2	515	-	5	-	2	-	41
1826–27	28	66	31	-	-	-	-	19	1,086	-	-	-	7	-	19
1827–28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,197	-	-	-	-	-	-
1828–29	760	-	44	-	7	-	-	-	1,775	-	-	-	1	-	-
1829–30	728	-	13	-	-	-	-	14	1,143	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830–31	55	-	109	-	-	-	-	1	1,217	-	-	-	1	26	-
1831–32	1,512	-	11	-	-	-	54	-	1,241	-	4	-	-	3	-
1832–33	1,662	-	2	-	-	16	-	2	2,269	-	-	-	4	5	-
1833–34	1,038	-	28	-	-	-	-	1	2,951	-	18	-	1	-	-
1834–35	4 081	-	46	-	-	-	-	3	2,162	-	6	5	-	-	-
1835–36	1,653	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	2,815	-	3	-	28	-	-
1836–37	2,833	-	1,342	-	-	-	-	2	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837–38	2,370	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838–39	1,770	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	1,769	-	-	-	6	-	-
1839–40	2,070	-	67	-	-	-	-	37	2,906	-	-	-	3	-	-
1840–41	1,859	-	21	-	-	-	-	19	5,070	-	-	-	4	6	-
1841–42	3,795	-	676	-	-	-	-	49	7,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
1842–43	2,305	-	88	1	-	-	-	209	4,786	-	-	5	-	-	-
1843–44	3,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	4,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
1844–45	2,763	-	121	-	-	-	-	6	8,298	-	3	-	-	-	-
1845–46	4,912	-	40	-	-	-	-	27	10,567	-	-	-	-	-	-
1846 3d q.	2,259	-	109	-	-	-	-	4	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 years,	42,282	129	3,543	6	75	98	54	714	75,204	33	59	10	133	76	449
RECAPITULATION.															
1820–25	484	58	324	5	68	82	-	57	2,747	33	20	-	76	36	389
1825–30	1,521	71	101	-	7	-	-	35	5,716	-	5	-	10	-	60
1830–35	8,348	-	196	-	-	16	54	7	9,840	-	28	5	6	34	-
1835–40	10,696	-	1,867	-	-	-	-	39	12,738	-	3	-	37	-	-
1840–45	14,062	-	906	1	-	-	-	545	29,621	-	3	5	4	6	-
24 3-4 yrs.,	35,111	129	3,394	6	75	98	54	683	60,662	33	59	10	133	76	449
1820–30	2,005	129	425	5	75	82	-	92	8,463	33	25	-	86	36	449
1830–40	19,044	-	2,063	-	-	16	54	46	22,578	-	31	5	43	34	-
1820–40	21,049	129	2,488	5	75	98	54	138	31,041	33	56	5	129	70	449
1835–45	24,758	-	2,773	1	-	-	-	584	42,359	-	6	5	41	6	-
Deduct 5 q.	2,506	-	1,478	-	-	-	-	2	3,924	-	3	-	28	-	-
23 1-2 yrs.	22,252	-	1,295	1	-	-	-	582	38,435	-	3	5	13	6	-
Add 5 qrs.	7,171	-	149	-	-	-	-	31	14,542	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct. 1, 1836–46.	29,423	-	1,444	1	-	-	-	613	52,977	-	3	5	13	6	-

ning July 1, *and ending June* 30, *for* 26 *years from October* 1, 1820 *to September* 30, 1846, *distingnishing the Free from the Slave States.*

MASSACHUSETTS.					R. ISLAND.			CONNECTICUT.			NEW YORK.			
Fall River.	N. Bedford.	Nantucket	Dighton.	Edgartown.	Provid'nce.	Newport.	Bristol.	N. Haven.	N. London.	Fairfield.	New York.	Sag Harb'r.	Newburgh.	Oswegatchie.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	7	31	.	.	2,304	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	4	18	5	22	12	134	3,143	.	13	368
.	1	.	.	45	6	11	4	26	9	.	3,144	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	5	28	.	64	56	.	4,080	.	.	29
.	2	1	.	7	8	10	1	34	5	.	5,103	.	.	.
.	79	.	.	17	122	13	6	64	.	.	5,688	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	6	4	11	2	59	8	.	6,563	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,592	.	.	.
.	.	2	7	.	9	.	.	11	2	.	14,338	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	18,400	.	.	.
.	5	.	.	111	.	.	.	19	93	.	12,412	.	.	.
.	15	.	.	12	3	5	.	44	.	.	28,189	68	.	.
.	70	.	.	19	8	.	.	76	62	.	38,490	.	.	.
15	22	.	36	103	17	8	.	82	80	.	44,085	112	.	.
42	2	.	23	12	33	1	.	43	3	.	35,520	.	.	.
.	20	.	127	1	13	26	.	49	13	.	46,859	.	.	.
4	37	.	35	2	94	3	.	38	15	.	52,169	.	.	.
24	.	.	.	27	23	5	.	22	1	.	32,387	.	.	.
46	7	5	.	.	28	2	.	24	1	.	32,317	.	.	.
39	8	.	.	.	29	35	.	30	3	.	55,365	.	.	.
.	14	.	.	.	12	8	.	24	3	.	54,741	.	.	.
67	14	1	.	.	19	.	.	26	4	.	68,438	.	.	.
25	10	1	.	.	22	5	.	23	.	.	48,371	.	.	.
8	19	.	.	.	43	3	4	28	.	.	52,969	.	.	.
12	2	.	.	.	119	.	1	26	.	.	67,460	.	.	.
36	27	4	.	.	120	.	2	.	.	.	91,118	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	39,098	.	.	.
345	355	14	228	376	779	192	32	878	370	134	880,343	180	13	397

RECAPITULATION.

.	3	1	.	66	24	67	17	171	82	134	17,774	.	13	397
.	80	2	7	23	135	24	8	153	10	.	62,581	.	.	.
57	114	.	59	257	61	14	.	264	238	.	158,696	180	.	.
113	72	5	162	30	187	71	.	163	33	.	219,097	.	.	.
112	59	2	.	.	215	16	5	127	7	.	291,979	.	.	.
282	328	10	228	376	622	192	30	878	370	134	750,127	180	13	397
.	83	3	7	89	159	91	25	324	92	134	80,355	.	13	397
170	186	5	221	287	248	85	.	427	271	.	377,793	180	.	.
170	269	8	228	376	407	176	25	751	363	134	458,148	180	13	397
225	131	7	162	30	402	87	5	290	40	.	511,076	.	.	.
.	35	.	159	1	28	29	.	78	27	.	66,255	.	.	.
225	96	7	3	29	374	58	5	212	13	.	444,821	.	.	.
63	27	4	.	.	157	.	2	.	.	.	130,216	.	.	.
288	123	11	3	29	531	58	7	217	13	.	575,037	.	.	.

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

YEARS.	N. JERS'Y.		PENN.	FREE STATES.	DEL.	MARYL'D	VIRGINIA.				N. C.	
	Perth Amboy.	Newark.	Philadelph.	Total.	Wilmington.	Baltimore.	Norfolk & Portsmth.	Richmond.	Petersburg.	Hampton.	Newbern.	Washing'n
1820–21	88	.	833	4,088	.	646	44	.	.	.	1	.
1821–22	.	.	1,060	5,761	.	499	166	38	3	46	.	.
1822–23	.	.	752	4,982	.	707	36	3	1	.	5	.
1823–24	.	.	468	5,650	.	378	108	17	.	.	2	.
1824–25	.	.	957	6,805	.	852	73	.	.	.	.	.
1825–26	.	.	1,658	8,235	.	1,068	95	.	.	.	16	.
1826–27	.	.	2,204	18,114	.	1,163	96	.	.	.	4	.
1827–28	.	.	3,457	22,246	.	1,772	55	.	.	.	4	.
1828–29	105	.	2,602	19,663	.	1,507	56	.	.	.	2	.
1829–30	.	.	1,045	21,362	65	1,960	680	.	.	.	.	.
1830–31	74	.	1,500	15,623	.	4,531	198	9	.	.	.	.
1831–32	528	.	4,071	35,760	.	5,092	535	5	.	.	.	.
1832–33	53	.	3,492	46,230	.	6,558	100	.	.	.	.	.
1833–34	.	.	4,773	53,370	439	6,959	110	.	.	.	.	.
1834–35	.	.	2,176	44,158	.	5,065	118	.	.	.	.	.
1835–36	494	1	1,646	54,088	.	4,255	146	146	.	.	4	5
1836–37	2,832	.	2,309	64,691	.	5,254	145	.	.	.	1	6
1837–38	2,174	.	3,619	43,003	203	7,087	36	147	.	.	1	.
1838–39	.	.	1,780	37,794	188	4,896	15	.	.	.	.	.
1839–40	.	.	4,721	65,313	471	6,627	90	.	.	.	.	.
1840–41	.	.	3,117	64,898	787	5,818	161	.	.	.	.	.
1841–42	.	.	3,266	83,892	1,404	4,194	29	.	.	.	.	.
1842–43	.	.	2,421	58,272	286	4,662	3	.	.	.	.	.
1843–44	.	.	3,562	64,258	18	3,601	6	.	.	.	5	.
1844–45	.	.	5,299	84,110	24	6,000	.	187	.	.	.	.
1845–46	.	.	5,942	112,795	5	8,662	14	.	.	.	3	.
1846 3d q.	.	.	2,897	48,406	.	4,986	9	.	.	.	.	.
26 years,	6,348	1	71,627	1,085,477	3,890	105,799	3124	552	4	46	48	11
RECAPITULATION.												
1820–25	88	.	4,070	27,286	.	3,082	427	59	4	46	7	.
1825–30	105	.	10,966	81,620	65	7,470	982	.	.	.	26	.
1830–35	655	.	16,012	195,141	439	28,205	1061	14	.	.	.	.
1835–40	5,500	1	14.075	264,889	862	28,119	432	293	.	.	6	11
1840–45	.	.	17,665	355,340	2,519	25,275	199	187	.	.	5	.
24 3-4 yrs.,	6,348	1	62,788	924,276	3,885	92,151	3101	553	4	46	44	11
1820–30	193	.	15,036	108,906	65	10,552	1409	59	4	46	33	.
1830–40	6,155	1	30,087	460,030	1,301	56,324	1493	307	.	.	6	11
1820–40	6,348	1	45,123	568,936	1,366	66,876	2902	366	4	46	39	11
1835–45	5,500	1	31,740	620,229	3,381	53,394	631	480	.	.	11	11
Deduct 5 q.	494	1	2,924	77,972	.	6,274	146	146	.	.	4	5
23 1-2 yrs.	5,006	.	28,816	542,257	3,381	47,120	485	334	.	.	7	6
Add 5 qrs.	.	.	8,839	161,201	5	13,648	23	.	.	.	3	.
Oct. 1, 1836–46.	5,006	.	37,655	703,458	3,386	60,768	508	334	.	.	10	6

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

S. C.	GA.	LOUIS'A.	ALA.	FLORIDA.		TEX.	D. C.		SLAVE STATES.	UNITED STATES.
Charleston.	Savannah.	N. Orleans.	Mobile.	Augustine.	Key West.	Galveston.	Alexandria.	George-town.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
685	116	281	-	-	-	-	132	-	1,905	5,993
415	63	269	-	23	-	-	34	12	1,568	7,329
345	15	607	-	13	-	-	35	-	1,767	6,749
78	15	772	-	6	-	-	62	-	1,438	7,088
301	11	224	-	121	-	-	145	-	1,727	8,532
171	-	555	-	-	-	-	11	-	1,916	10,151
192	8	827	-	-	-	-	14	-	2,304	12,418
344	-	1,607	-	-	-	-	86	-	3,868	26,114
155	-	3,047	-	-	-	-	29	-	4,796	24,459
168	-	2,378	-	-	-	-	540	-	5,791	27,153
107	-	2,541	-	-	-	-	65	-	7,451	23,074
-	-	3,590	216	-	-	-	89	-	9,527	45,287
124	-	3,489	-	-	-	-	46	-	10,317	56,547
169	-	4,169	-	-	-	-	119	-	11,965	65,335
76	-	3,427	-	-	-	-	55	-	8,741	52,899
448	-	3,356	-	-	-	-	25	-	8,385	62,473
280	-	7,512	-	-	184	-	10	-	13,392	78,083
404	-	8,339	-	-	131	-	12	-	16,360	59,363
497	-	8,691	-	-	67	-	15	-	14,369	52,163
447	-	11,175	-	-	1	-	22	-	18,833	84,146
231	-	10,415	-	-	15	-	179	-	18,606	83,504
213	-	11,353	-	-	14	-	98	-	17,305	101,107
38	-	11,864	-	-	23	-	11	-	16,887	75,159
304	-	6,331	-	-	71	-	13	-	10,349	74,607
319	-	11,681	-	-	81	-	13	-	18,305	102,415
314	-	24,870	-	-	29	354	5	-	34,256	147,051
110	-	1,568	-	-	12	-	15	-	6,700	55,106
6,935	228	144,938	216	163	628	354	1,880	12	268,828	1,354,305

RECAPITULATION.

1,824	220	2,153	-	163	-	-	408	12	8,405	35,691
1,030	8	8,414	-	-	-	-	680	-	18,675	100,295
476	-	17,216	216	-	-	-	374	-	48,001	243,142
2,076	-	39,073	-	-	383	-	84	-	71,339	336,228
1,105	-	61,644	-	-	204	-	314	-	81,452	436,792
6,511	228	118,500	216	163	587	-	1,860	12	227,872	1,152,148
2,854	228	10,567	-	163	-	-	1,088	12	27,080	135,986
2,552	-	56,289	216	-	383	-	458	-	119,340	579,370
5,406	228	66,856	216	163	383	-	1,546	12	146,420	715,356
3,181	-	90,717	-	-	587	-	398	-	152,791	773,020
494	-	4,178	-	-	-	-	31	-	11,278	89,250
2,687	-	86,539	-	-	587	-	367	-	141,513	683,770
424	-	26,438	-	-	41	354	20	-	40,956	202,157
3,111	-	112,977	-	-	628	354	387	-	182,469	885,927

The whole number of foreigners registered at the custom-houses, and reported to Congress, during these 26 years, is 1,354,305, of whom 880,343, or 65·00 *per cent.* of the whole arrived at New York; 144,938, or 10·70 *per cent.*, at New Orleans; 105,799, or 7·81 *per cent.*, at Baltimore; 75,204, or 5·55 *per cent.*, at Boston; 71,627, or 5·28 *per cent.*, at Philadelphia. Total in these five places, 1,277,911, or 94·35 *per cent.*

The number of passengers from foreign countries, arriving at the different ports of the United States, may be regarded as very fully representing the comparative amount of the commercial intercourse of these places with foreign countries.

It is obvious that the number of foreign immigrants registered has very much increased during the 26 years. In the five quiquennial periods, it has successively averaged per annum 7,138, 20,209, 48,628, 67,245 and 87,358. In the first 10 years from Oct. 1, 1820 to Sept. 30, 1830, it was 148,356; and in the last 10 years from Oct. 1, 1836 to Sept. 30, 1846, 885,927, or nearly six times as great.

Considering the large number who have arrived in 1846 and 1847, the number will amount to very near 1,000,000 registered during the 10 years, ending June 30, 1847, as will appear by the following:

The whole number registered in the 10 years from Oct. 1, 1836 to Sept. 30, 1846, was - - - - - -		885,927
From which deduct for the 3 quarters from Oct. 1, 1836 to June 30, 1837, - - - - - - -		51,306
And we have for 9 1-4 years, - - - - -		834,621
To which add the number for the 3 quarters from Oct. 1, 1846 to June 30, 1847,—registered at Boston, - -	12,527	
" at New York, -	96,807	
	109,334	
Add also the number registered at the other custom-houses,		

during the 3 quarters, estimated according to their proportion for 26 previous years, (as 955,547 : 398,958 :— : 109,334 :) - - - - - -	45,626	
		154,960
And we have for the 10 years from July 1, 1837 to June 30, 1847, or 10,419 less than 1,000,000. But if we take the period of 10 years from Oct. 1, 1837 to Sept. 30, 1847, the number will considerably exceed a million, the number having been much increased in the last few years, and especially in 1847.		989,581
If to the whole number of foreigners registered for 26 years,		1,354,305
we add the estimated number for 3 quarters, - - -		154,960
We have for 26 3-4 years, - - - - - -		1,509,265
From which deduct for 3 quarters from Oct. 1, 1820 to June 30, 1821, - - - - - - - - -		5,993
And we have for 26 years, prior to July 1, 1847, - -		1,503,272
From which deduct 1821—22, - - - - -		7,329
And we have for the 25 years, prior to July 1, 1847, -		1,495,943

The number for the 25 years prior to Oct. 1, 1847, would be considerably more than a million and a half.

In the next table (II.) it will be seen that there has been a great difference in the number of those that arrived in the several quarters, that in the 2d quarter, ending June 30, being the greatest, and that in the 1st quarter, ending March 31, being the least. It will also be seen, that a little less than half (45·08 *per cent.*) of the whole number, arrived in the first half of the year.

TABLE II.—*Exhibiting the Number of Foreign Passengers arriving in the United States, and registered at the Custom-Houses, for each Quarter, for* 26 *years from Oct.* 1, 1820 *to Sept.* 30, 1846.

YEARS.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	TOTAL.
1820–21	-	2,612	1,717	1,664	5,993
1821–22	3,236	1,906	408	1,779	7,329
1822–23	2,792	1,630	827	1,500	6,749
1823–24	2,352	1,794	738	2,204	7,088
1824–25	2,929	1,611	615	3,377	8,532
1825–26	4,100	1,852	795	3,422	10,151
1826–27	4,407	2,314	1,230	4,467	12,418
1827–28	10,772	4,209	2,107	9,026	26,114
1828–29	11,877	3,876	1,620	7,086	24,459
1829–30	9,297	5,181	1,996	10,679	27,153
1830–31	12,368	2,176	1,773	6,757	23,074
1831–32	11,390	5,579	5,818	22,500	45,287
1832–33	25,877	7,174	2,935	20,561	56,547
1833–34	25,411	9,413	2,738	27,773	65,335
1834–35	26,013	9,163	2,107	15,617	52,899
1835–36	19,523	8,227	3,365	31,358	62,473
1836–37	26,777	15,420	6,447	29,439	78,083
1837–38	32,021	10,138	3,706	13,498	59,363
1838–39	13,618	10,475	4,589	23,481	52,163
1839–40	26,457	15,982	6,317	35,390	84,146
1840–41	31,728	12,971	5,809	32,996	83,504
1841–42	25,449	17,581	6,503	51,574	101,107
1842–43	32,280	15,649	4,212	23,018	75,159
1843–44	25,868	8,699	4,921	35,119	74,607
1844–45	33,516	17,401	8,588	42,910	102,415
1845–46	47,237	28,339	10,770	60,705	147,051
1846 (1 qr.)	55,106	- -	- -	- -	55,106
RECAPITULATION.					
1820–25	11,309	9,553	4,305	10,524	35,691
1825–30	40,453	17,432	7,730	34,680	100,295
1830–35	101,059	33,504	15,371	93,208	243,142
1835–40	118,396	60,242	24,424	133,166	336,228
1840–45	148,841	72,301	30,033	185,617	436,792
1845–46	102,343	28,339	10,770	60,705	202,157
1820–30	51,762	26,985	12,035	45,204	135,986
1830–40	219,455	93,746	39,795	226,374	579,370
1840–46	251,184	100,640	40,803	246,322	638,949
1820–46	522,401	221,371	92,633	517,900	1,354,305
Proportion,	38·57	16·35	6·84	38·24	100·

In the next table (III.) we propose to show the *proportion which foreigners constitute of the increase of the population of the United States.* The *first* column shows the years; the *second*, the number of persons in the United States for 1820, 1830 and 1840, according to the censuses of those years, the number for the intermediate years, on the supposition of a uniform rate of increase during each year of a decade of years, and the number after 1840, on the supposition of the rate continuing as it averaged the 10 preceding years; the *third*, the average amount per annum of the increase of population; the *fourth*, the number of foreign passengers registered at the custom-houses, that is, passengers, exclusive of those born in the United States; the *fifth*, half the number of foreign passengers, which half are presumed to have arrived "elsewhere;" the *sixth*, the "total" of those in the fourth and fifth columns; and the *seventh* and *eighth*, the proportion of the "total" foreigners to the whole increase of the population from 1820 to 1846. The years comprehending the number of foreigners in the *fourth*, *fifth* and *sixth* columns, begin July 1 and end June 30, a point of time one month *before* August 1, when the census of 1820 was taken, and one month *later* than June 1, when those of 1830 and 1840 were taken. July 1, for the commencement of the year, seemed to be a point of time best adapted to the purposes of the comparison.

TABLE III.—*Exhibiting the Proportion of Foreign Immigrants to the Increase of the Population of the United States.*

YEARS.	Population.	Average Annual Increase.	FOREIGN PASSENGERS. Custom-house.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Per ct.	Proportion.
1820–21	9,638,191	282,465	5,993	2,996½	8,989½	3·18	1 to 31·43
1821–22	9,920,656	290,743	7,329	3,664½	10,993½	7·78	26·45
1822–23	10,211,399	299,264	6,749	3,374½	10,123½	3·38	29·57
1823–24	10,510,663	308,035	7,088	3,544	10,632	3·45	28·98
1824–25	10,818,698	317,062	8,532	4,266	12,798	4·03	24·78
1825–26	11,135,760	326,354	10,151	5,075½	15,226½	4·66	21·46
1826–27	11,462,114	335,919	12,418	6,209	18,627	5·54	18·04
1827–28	11,798,033	345,763	26,114	13,057	39,171	11·32	8·83
1828–29	12,143,796	355,897	24,459	12,229½	36,688½	10·30	9·71
1829–30	12,499,693	366,327	27,153	13,576½	40,729½	11·11	9 00
1830–31	12,866,020	368,914	23,074	11,537	34,611	9 38	10·66
1831–32	13,234,934	379,491	45,287	22,643½	67,830½	17·90	5·59
1832–33	13,614,425	390,373	56,547	28,273½	84,820½	21·72	4·61
1833–34	14,004,798	401,565	65,335	32,667½	98,002½	24·40	4·10
1834–35	14,406,363	413,082	52,899	26,489½	79,388½	19·21	5·21
1835–36	14,819,445	424,925	62,473	31,236½	93,709½	22·05	4·54
1836–37	15,244,370	437,109	78,083	39,041½	117,124½	26·79	3·74
1837–38	15,681,479	449,642	59,363	29,681½	89,044½	19·80	5·05
1838–39	16,131,121	462,535	52,163	26,081½	78,244½	16·91	5·92
1839–40	16,593,656	475,798	84,146	42,073	126,219	26·52	3·77
1840–41	17,069,454	489,441	83,504	41,752	125,256	25·59	3·91
1841–42	17,558,895	503,474	101,107	50,553½	151,660½	30·12	3·32
1842–43	18,062,369	517,911	75,159	37,579½	112,738½	21·76	4·60
1843–44	18,580,280	532,761	74,607	37,303½	111,910½	21·05	4·77
1844–15	19,113,041	548,037	102,415	51,207½	153,622½	28·03	3·57
1845–46	19,661,078	563,752	147,051	73,525½	220,576½	39·12	2·56
1846 3d qr.	- -	- -	55,106	27,553	82,659	-	- -
Total 26 ys.	- -	- -	1,354,305	677,152½	2,031,457½	-	- -

RCAPITULATION.

1820–25	51,099,607	1,497,569	35,691	17,845½	53,536½	3·57	1 to 27·98
1825–30	59,039,396	1,730,260	100,295	50,147½	150,442½	8·69	11·51
1830–35	68,126,540	1,953,425	243,142	121,571	364,753	18·67	5·36
1835–40	78,470,071	2,250,009	336,228	168,114	504,342	22·41	4·47
1840–45	90,384,039	2,591,624	436,792	218,396	655,188	25·28	3·96
1845–46	19,661,078	563,752	147,051	73,525½	220,576½	39·12	2·56
1820–30	110,139,003	3,227,829	135,986	67,993	203,979	6·31	1 to 15·83
1830–40	146,596,611	4,203,434	579,370	289,685	869,055	20·67	4·84
1840–46	110,045,117	3,155,376	583,843	291,921½	875,764½	27·75	3·63
Total 25 3-4 years,	366,780,731	10,586,639	1,299,199	649,599½	1,948,798½	18·40	5·44

It will be seen by inspecting this table, that the number of foreign immigrants annually registered at the custom-houses, has been very unequal, but in general it has been steadily increasing from year to year since 1820. Their proportion per annum to the whole increase of the population of the country, has, according to the table, increased over twelve fold during the 26 years of the series, or from 3·18 to 39·12 *per cent.* The first year, however, embraced only three quarters, and the proportion since 1840 is based on the supposition that the average rate of the increase of the population has continued the same as it was during the 10 years before.

We apprehend that the registry of the custom-houses during the 10 years from 1820 to 1830, was very imperfect, and of course little to be depended upon, for, besides the liability of very imperfect registration in the first few years, in a matter of this kind, there is much reason to believe, as will hereafter be shown, that the number of foreigners, as collected by individuals interested in the subject,* amounted to over 30,000 in 1817 and in 1818, while that number was not officially registered till 1832.

Neither can we depend upon the *proportion* of immigrants to the whole increase since 1840, for we have no means of determining the average amount of increase per annum from 1840 to 1846, there having been no census of the population of the United States taken since 1840. We know, however, that the number of immigrants has very much increased during the last few years. There is much reason for believing that the number will amount to 300,000 for the year from Oct. 1, 1846 to Sept. 30, 1847, which is not embraced in the table. The conclusion we come to is, that *the second decade of years from* 1830 *to* 1840, *presents the safest ground for a just comparison.* We have,

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* See *Appendix.*

however, carried out the proportion to 1846, in order to exhibit the influence which immigration has been exerting of late years in swelling the numbers of our population.

As the official registry is undoubtedly very imperfect, and as it is well known that large numbers come into the states by Canada, Nova Scotia and elsewhere, without being reported and registered at the custom-houses. we have added 50 *per cent.* to the number registered, on account of omissions in the registry, in order to obtain the whole number. If the reader thinks this addition too large, it will be easy for him to assume a less addition, or to follow the official account itself.

The whole increase of the population of the United States in the first decade, embracing 9 years and 10 months only, from Aug. 1, 1820 to June 1, 1830, was 3,227,829, of whom the estimated number of foreigners immigrating during the period was 203,979, including 135,986 registered at the custom-houses, and 50 *per cent.*, or 67,993 more coming into the states elsewhere. These being deducted from the whole increase, we have 3,023,850 as the increase *by birth*, to be distributed among the people in the country in 1820, and the foreigners immigrating during the period, both parties being presumed to be equally prolific. These two classes of population are very nearly equivalent to (110,139,003 + 203,979) 110,342,982 *for one year.* We make this proportion: as the whole population, 110,342,982, is to the whole increase *by birth*, 3,023,850, so is the aggregate of foreign immigrants, 203,979, to *their* increase by birth, 5,590, which, deducted from 3,023,850, leave 3,018,260 *as the increase by birth in* 10 *years from* 1820, *of those who were in the country in* 1820. These 5,590, added to 203,979, make 209,569 as *the amount of increase in consequence of the immigration of foreigners in these* 10 *years,—which is* 6·49 *per cent. of the whole increase, or* 1 *to* 15·64 *of it.*

The whole increase in 10 years, from 1820, was 3,227,829, or 33·48 *per cent.*, but the *natural* increase in 10 years of the 9,638,191 in the country in 1820, was, according to the above view, 3,018,260, or 31·31 *per cent.* of 9,638,191, and the increase in consequence of foreign immigration 209,569, or 2·17 *per cent.* of that number. These two sums amount to 33·48 *per cent.* By comparing this result with what we shall find in relation to the increase in the next 10 years, we are led to the belief that *the official registration of foreign immigrants was very much too small for the period from* 1820 *to* 1830, and are confirmed in the opinion that *the registration from* 1830 *to* 1840 *is much more to be depended upon.*

In the 10 years from 1830 to 1840, the *number* of foreign immigrants was more than four times, and the *proportion* of their whole increase more than three times what it was in the preceding 10 years. The number in the table was 869,055, after deducting which from 4,203,434, the whole increase, there remain 3,334,379 as the increase *by birth*, to be distributed among the people in the country in 1830, and the foreign immigrants. We make an approximation to this distribution by means of the following proportion: as (146,596,611 + 869,055 =) 147,465,666 : 3,334,379 : : 869,055 : 19,650, the estimated natural increase of the foreign immigrants after their arrival and before 1840. This number being deducted from 3,334,379, there remain 3,314,729 as the increase by birth, or the *natural* increase during this decade of those in the country in 1830. If we add 19,650 to 869,055, we have 888,705 as this decennial increase arising from foreign immigration, which is *more than a fifth part of the whole increase, and more than a quarter of that of those in the country in* 1830. The increase of 3,314,729 in 10 years, among a population of 12,866,020, is 25·763431, &c. *per cent.*

The whole increase from 1830 to 1840, was 4,203,434,

or 32·67 *per cent.;* but the *natural* increase in the 10 years, of the 12,866,020 in the country in 1830, was 3,314,729, or 25·76 *per cent.*, to which if we add the increase of 888,705, in consequence of foreign immigration, or 6·90 *per cent.*, we have 32·67 *per cent.* Here is a difference of (31·31—25·75=) 5·56 *per cent.* in the natural increase of the population of the country, in two successive periods of 10 years each,—which seems very extraordinary, and for which there does not appear any adequate cause without ascribing it to a foreign source. If we deduct from the increase of 6·90 *per cent.*, arising from foreign immigration in the second decade, 2·17 *per cent.*, the amount in the first decade, we have 4·73 *per cent.* of 9,638,191, or 456,178, which being added to 209,569, amount to 665,747 for the first decade, and this last sum bears the same proportion to 9,638,191, the whole population in 1820, that 888,705, the increase from foreign immigration in the second decade, does to 12,866,020, the whole population in 1830.

But properly the comparison should be made with the *white* population of the United States only, as the immigrants of whom we are speaking are of this class, there having been, it is presumed, very few if any colored persons introduced into the country during the last 10 years. The increase of the whites from 1830 to 1840, was from 10,537,378 to 14,195,866, or 3,658,428, from which deduct 888,705, and we have 2,769,723 for the amount in the 10 years, or 26·284745, &c. *per cent.*

At the rate of increase of 25·76, &c. *per cent.* in 10 years, the population would be doubled in a little *more* than 30 years, and at the rate of 26·28, &c. *per cent.*, in a little *less* time, while for the 50 years from 1790 to 1840, the average time of the *actual* duplication of the whole population of the United States, has been a little more than 23 years and 7 months, or more exactly, 23·5938, &c. years, which is about 7 years less time than it would have been without the aid of foreign immigration.

The actual increase of the *white* population of the United States, from 1830 to 1840, was, as just stated, 3,658,428, or 34·71 *per cent.;* of the free states 2,686,546, or 39·06 *per cent.*, and of the slave states 971,882, or 26·54 *per cent.*, being greater than the *natural* increase, averaging through the United States, by 8·43, 12·78 and ·26 *per cent.* respectively, and showing a great difference between the two sections of the country. This difference has arisen partly from the *greater foreign immigration into the free states*, as will appear on reference to Table I., the amount there being as 4 to 1, and the proportion as 2 to 1 nearly in favor of the free states.

The whole number of foreign immigrants registered at the custom-houses of the United States, in 10 years from July 1, 1830 to June 30, 1840, was - - - - - -	579,370
Add 50 *per cent.* on account of omissions, - - - -	289,685
Natural increase of foreign immigrants, - - - -	19,650
Total, - - - - -	888,705

Of whom the number of immigrants that entered the	FREE STATES	SLAVE STATES
was - - - -	460,030	119,340
Add 50 *per cent.* - - -	230,015	59,670
Proportion of their natural increase,	15,602	4,048
Total, -	705,647	183,058

After deducting 705,647 from 2,686,546, the whole increase of the whites in the free states, we have remaining 1,980,899, which is 28·806303, &c. *per cent.* of 6,876,620, the number of the whites in 1830. This is a rate of increase of 2·52 *per cent. more* than the average of the whole country.

After deducting 183,058 from 971,882, the whole increase of the whites in the slave states, we have 788,824 for the amount of their natural increase, which is 21·548105, &c. *per cent.* of 3,660,758, their number in 1830, or 4·74 *per cent. less* than the average in the whole country, and 7·26

per cent. less than that in the free states. Besides, it is confidently believed that more white persons emigrate from the free to the slave states, than from the slave to the free states.

Assuming 26·28 *per cent.* as the average rate of increase in each 10 years from 1790, of the white population in the United States, 28·80 *per cent.* that of the the free states, and 21.54 *per cent.* that in the slave states, we will now consider their numbers, including the natural increase, at the dates of the censuses at the end of the 50 years. The result, of course, is to be regarded only as an approximation; but we are confident that these rates must be entitled to important consideration in the inquiry into the component parts and progress of the population of the United States. According to these rates, the amount of the *white* population, including their natural increase, and exclusive of foreign immigration, will be in the several years as follows:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Free States, - - -	1,901,046	2,448,667	3,154,038	4,062,600	5,232,825	6,740,209
Slave States, - - -	1,271,488	1,545,470	1,878,490	2,283,269	2,775,270	3,373,288
Aggregate, - - -	3,172,534	3,994,137	5,032,528	6,345,869	8,008,095	10,113,497
Differences, - -	- -	2,290	26,978	43,515	60,722	76,188
Original States and Ter'y,	3,172,534	3,996,427	5,059,506	6,389,384	8,068,817	10,189,685
Add Louisiana, - -	- -	- -	34,311	41,704	50,691	61,622
Add Florida, - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,385	22,347
Total, - - - -	3,172,534	3,996,427	5,093,817	6,431,088	8,137,893	10,273,654
Foreign Immigration, .	- -	307,678	768,187	1,430,906	2,399,485	3,922,152
Total White Popula. U. S.	3,172,534	4,304,105	5,862,004	7,861,994	10,537,378	14,195,806

The *differences* arising from the different rates of increase of the parts, are to be distributed among the two divisions, in the proportion of 50,776 to the free states, making their number, in 1840, 6,790,985, and of 25,412 to the slave states, and also the 83,969 of the states of Louisiana and Florida, added to the Union since 1790, making the white population of the slave states 3,482,669. The aggregate

of these two divisions of the states and territories within the present limits of the union, comprehending the white population in 1790 and their natural increase, together with those in the annexed territory, make the total, in 1840, 10,273,654, or *less* than the number in the sixth census by 3,922,152. These 3,922,152 are presumed to be composed of foreigners and the descendants of foreigners, who immigrated into the country from 1790 to 1840. We have deduced these amounts of foreigners coming into the country in each 10 years, according to the number 888,705 who came from 1830 to 1840, and added 26·28, &c. *per cent.* for each following term. Thus: as 10,537,378 : 888,705 : : 3,172,534 : 267,567 for the foreign immigration from 1790 to 1800, &c. These 267,567, multiplied by 26·28, &c., give for their amount, including their natural increase in 10 years, 337,996 in 1810, &c.

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Foreign Immigra'n from 1790 to 1800,	267,567	237,996	426,838	539,031	680,714
" " 1800 to 1810,	- -	363,001	458,415	578,908	731,073
" " 1810 to 1820,	- -	- -	494,392	624,342	788,449
" " 1820 to 1830,	- -	- -	- -	665,647	840,611
" " 1830 to 1840,	- -	- -	- -	- -	888,705
	267,567	700,997	1,379,645	2,407,928	3,929,552
Differences, - - - - - -	—40,111	—67,190	—51,261	+8,443	+7,400
Total Foreign Population in U. S. -	307,678	768,187	1,430,906	2,399,485	3,922,152

There is a remarkable agreement between these results and the censuses of the United States. The rate of 26·28, &c. *per cent.* is a very little *too large* for the result in 1830 and 1840. At the preceding dates, the numbers from foreign immigration are *less* than the estimated numbers from this source, as appears in the line of differences; from which it seems that the proportional increase of the whole white population of the United States was greater in the first two decennial periods than in the last two. It should, however, be observed, that some have supposed that the census of 1790 was more defective than the subsequent

ones, on account of the reluctance with which the people furnished the facts to the agents of the government. But when we consider the rate of increase, according to the censuses, from 1790 to 1800, was *less* than from 1800 to 1810, we may dismiss this idea of there having been comparatively great defects as to the number of persons in the first census.

The whole increase of the white population of the United States from 1830 to 1840, was 3,658,428, of whom 888,705, as above estimated, consisted of immigrant foreigners during the decade and their children, or 24·29 *per cent.* of the whole number. From what has been said, we are inclined to the following as a nearer approximation to the numbers and proportions since 1790, than has just been given:

		Proportion *per cent.* of the Foreigners to the	
		Increase of the whites.	Total wht. popul.
Foreign immigration from 1790 to 1800, including the immigrants and their children, from their arrival to the next census, - - -	307,678	27·18	7·14
Their natural increase at the rate of 26·28, &c. *per cent.* in 10 years, - - - - - -	80,872		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1800 to 1810, - - - - - - - - - -	379,637	24·36	
Foreign population in 1810, - - - -	768,187	- -	13·10
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	201,916		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1810 to 1820, - - - - - - - - - -	460,803	23·04	
Foreign population in 1820, - - -	1,430,906	- -	18·20
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	376,110		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1820 to 1830, - - - - - - - - - -	592,469	22·04	
Foreign population in 1830, - - -	2,399,485	- -	22·77
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	630,699		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1830 to 1840, - - - - - - - - - -	891,968	24·32	
Foreign population in 1840, - - -	3,922,152	- -	27·62

This result for the foreign immigration from 1830 to 1840, including the immigrants and their children after their arrival to June 1, 1840, *considerably exceeds the aggregate of those registered at the custom-houses, and the addition of* 50 *per cent.* We feel sure from this result, that the number of persons arriving here and becoming residents in this country, during these 10 years, *cannot much fall short of being* 50 *per cent. greater than that registered at the custom-houses; neither can it be much less than the above aggregate.* We do not pretend to numerical exactness, but we think the result is sufficiently so for all practical or scientific purposes.

Of the whole increase of the white population of the United States, from 1790 to 1840, in consequence of foreign immigration, was		3,922,152
Their *natural* increase during the respective decades was:		
From 1800 to 1810, ...	80,872	
" 1810 to 1820, ...	201,916	
" 1820 to 1830, ...	376,110	
" 1830 to 1840, ...	630,699	
Amounting to		1,289,597
which being deducted from the whole number, there remain consisting of the foreign immigrants of their increase *before the next census*, viz.:		2,632,555
From 1790 to 1800, . .	307,678	
" 1800 to 1810, . .	379,637	
" 1810 to 1820, . .	460,803	
" 1820 to 1830, . .	592,469	
" 1830 to 1840, . .	891,968	
By taking the same proportion as we did page 17, we find that the increase, or the number of those born *before the next census*, besides making good the number of immigrants, amounted to nearly		*54,354

* The aggregate of the population of the United States from 1790 to 1800, is estimated as equivalent to 443,781,935 *for one year*, to which add 2,632,555, and we have 446,414,490. The total increase was 13,139,557, from which deduct 3,922,152, and we have 9,217,405. We make the proportion: as 446,414,490 : 9,217,405 : : 2,632,555 : 54,354.

To which add the above, ...	1,289,597
And we have for the *increase* of the foreign population, besides keeping good the number of immigrants, . .	1,343,951
If we deduct 54,354 from 2,632,555, we have *for the number of immigrants arriving during the* 50 *years, and who have been enumerated in the last five censuses,*	2,578,201
And we have, as before, ...	3,922,152

for the increase of the white population from 1790 *to* 1840, *in consequence of foreign immigration.*

It will be perceived that there was the greatest *proportion* of the number arising from foreign immigration from 1790 to 1800. This period constituted the first 10 years after the organization of the American government, and also after the breaking out of the French Revolution, the first event being calculated to attract people to this country, and the other calculated to drive many to it as a place of safety.

In the next 10 years, from 1800 to 1810, the proportion was less, but yet it was larger than in any of the subsequent decades, the above causes still operating.

In the third decade, from 1810 to 1820, the immigration was suspended during the war of 1812, but revived in 1816, from which time till 1820, owing to the distresses in Europe, and the encouragements held out by the people and institutions of this country, large numbers, particularly of mechanics and farmers, immigrated, though the proportion was less than in the preceding decades.

From 1820 to 1830, the proportion was 22·04 *per cent.* of the whole increase of the whites; and in the last decade, from 1830 to 1840, it was 24·32 *per cent.;* and from present appearances, the proportion from 1840 to 1850 will considerably exceed that of any decade from 1790 to 1840.

It will be perceived by the last column of the last table, that the proportion of the aggregate of the foreign immigrants from 1790, and of their descendants, to the whole

white population in 1790, and of their descendants to 1800, was 7·14 *per cent.*, and in 1840 it had arisen to 27·62 *per cent. This is over one quarter part of the whole number;* and considering the large number of immigrants since 1840, we presume that the proportion is now (1847) over one third part.

It is obvious, that, should the number of immigrants continue to average annually about the same it has done for the last few years, and the present facilities to the ballot-box also continue, a few months only will be required for the introduction of foreigners enough to decide any presidential election we have had for many years, and in general to decide any state election also, parties having been so nearly equal in the number of persons supporting them.

The rate of 26·28, &c. *per cent.* for the decennial increase of the white population above (p. 18) obtained, in order to conform to the last results, must be altered to 26·253779, &c. *per cent.*, as will appear by deducting from 3,658,428, the whole white increase, 891,968, the whole increase arising from foreign immigration from 1830 to 1840, and there will remain 2,766,460 as the natural increase of those in the country in 1830. This last number amounts to 26·253779, &c. *per cent.* of 10,537,378, the white population in 1830. The difference between these two rates of increase is less than one thirtieth part of one *per cent.*

The following will show the nearest approximation we can make to the number of foreigners and of other white persons in the United States at the dates of the censuses, according to the censuses, and according to the natural increase of 26·25, &c. *per cent.* for the whole country, and 21·529748, &c. *per cent.* (p. 27) for Louisiana and Florida, together with the estimated foreign population:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Censuses, - - -	3,172,534	4,304,105	5,862,004	7,861,994	10,537,378	14,195,806
Population and natural increase, - - -	3,172,534	4,005,444	5,057,025	6,384,685	8,060,906	10,177,199
	- -	298,661	804,979	1,477,309	2,476,472	4,018,607
Louisiana, - - -	- -	- -	34,311	41,698	50,676	61,591
	- -	- -	770,668	1,435,611	2,425,796	3,957,016
Florida, - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,385	22,343
Foreign population, -	- -	298,661	770.668	1,435,611	2.407,411	3,934,673

The following will show nearly the number of foreign immigrants, and of their natural increase since 1790, in decennial periods:

		Proportion *per cent.* of the Foreigners to the	
		Increase of the whites.	Total wht. popul.
Foreign immigration from 1790 to 1800, including the immigrants and their children, from their arrival to the next census, - - -	298,661	26·39	6·93
Their natural increase at the rate of 26·25, &c. *per cent.* in 10 years, - - - - - -	78,410		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1800 to 1810, - - - - - - - - - -	393,597	25·26	
Foreign population in 1810, - - - - -	770,668	- -	13·14
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	202,330		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1810 to 1820, - - - - - - - - - -	462,613	23·13	
Foreign population in 1820, - - -	1,435,611	- -	18·51
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	376,902		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1820 to 1830, - - - - - - - - - -	594,898	22·23	
Foreign population in 1830, - - -	2,407,411	- -	22·84
Their natural increase at the above rate, in 10 years, - - - - - - - - - -	632,037		
Foreign immigration as above, from 1830 to 1840, - - - - - - - - - -	891,968	24·38	
	3,931,416	- -	27·69
Difference, - - - - - - - - - -	3,257	- -	·02
Foreign population in 1840, - - -	3,934,673	- -	27·71

The whole increase of the white population of the United States from 1830 to 1840, was 3,658,428, of which we

deduced above, for the natural increase of those in the country in 1830, 2,766,460, or 26·25, &c. *per cent.*, and for the increase arising from foreign immigration, 891,968. If this last number be distributed to the two divisions of the states respectively, in proportion to the number of immigrants registered in them during the time, 708,238 will belong to the free states and 183,730 to the slave states. After deducting 708,238 from 2,686,546, the whole increase of the whites in the free states, we have 1,978,308, or 28·768611, &c. *per cent. of* 6,876,620 *for their natural decennial increase;* and after deducting 183,730 from 971,882, the whole increase of the whites in the slave states, we have 788,152, or 21·529748, &c. *per cent. of* 3,660,758, *for their natural increase in* 10 *years. The difference between these two rates of increase is* 7·238863, &c. *per cent.* The operation of these rates in the two divisions will be seen in the next table:

TABLE IV.—*Exhibiting the White Population of the United States, according to the Six Censuses, with their Decennial Increase, at the rate of* 28·76, *&c. per cent. in the Free States, and of* 21·52, *&c. per cent. in the Slave States, together with the estimated Number arising from Foreign Immigration.*

1.—FREE STATES.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Census, ...	1,901,046	2,601,125	3,653,219	5,030,499	6,876,620	9,563,166
Population with Increase,	1,901,046	2,447,951	3,152,193	4,059,035	5,226,763	6,730,430
Foreign Population, .	. .	153,174	501,026	971,464	1,649,857	2,832,736

2.—SLAVE STATES.

Census, ...	1,271,488	1,702,980	2,208,785	2,831,495	3,660,758	4,632,640
Population with Increase,	1,271,488	1,545,236	1,877,922	2,282,234	2,773,593	3,370,741
	- -	157,774	330,863	549,261	887,165	1,261,899
Louisiana, ...	- -	- -	34,311	41,698	50,676	61,591
	- -	157,744	396,552	507,563	836,489	1,200,308
Florida, ...	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,385	22,343
Foreign Population in the Slave States, . .	- -	157,744	296,552	507,563	818,104	1,177,965
Do. in the Free States, .	- -	153,174	501,026	971,464	1,649,857	2,832,736
Do. in the United States,	- -	310,918	797,578	1,479,027	2,467,961	4,010,701
Differences, ...	- -	12,757	26,910	43,416	60,550	76,028
Amount, at the Rate of 26·25, &c. *per cent.* .	- -	298,661	770,668	1,435,611	2,407,411	3,934,673

It will be seen by this table that the foreign immigration into the slave states, which at the other dates was much less, was greater than that into the free states, during the first 10 years. This has arisen probably from large numbers having gone from the free states to the slave states. However that may be, the white population of Georgia, Tennesse and Kentucky was increased nearly 150 *per cent.* during this term.

It will be perceived that, according to this table, there are *differences* between the aggregate of the estimated foreign population in the two divisions, and the estimated amount in the whole country, arising from the *different rates* of increase for the two portions of the population. In consequence of the different mode in which the process is conducted, contrary to what was done with the differences on page 20, where they were *added*, they are here to be *deducted* from the two divisions, according to the respective numbers in those divisions at the several dates, as follows:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Free States, - - - -	153,174	501,026	971,464	1,649,857	2,832,736
Proportion of the Differences, deduct	6,038	16,904	28,517	40,478	53,698
Total in the Free States, - - -	147,136	484,123	942,947	1,609,379	2,779,038
Slave States, - - - - -	157,744	296,552	507,563	818,104	1,177,965
Proportion of the Differences, deduct	6,219	10,006	14,899	20,072	22,330
Total in the Slave States, - - -	151,525	286,546	492,664	798,032	1,155,635
Total in the Free States, - - -	147,136	484,122	942,947	1,609,379	2,779,038
Total in the United States, - -	298,661	770,668	1,435,611	2,407,411	3,934,673

According to this last table, the free states received from foreign immigration during the 50 years, an accession of 2,777,038 persons, or 146·18, &c. *per cent.* of 1,901,046 out of 403·04 *per cent.*; the slave states 1,155,635, or 90·88, &c. *per cent.* of 1,271,488 out of 264·34 *per cent.*; and the United States 3,934,673, or 124·02, &c. *per cent.* of 3,172,534 out of 347·45 *per cent.*, the whole white increase, there

remaining for the native white increase in them respectively, 256·86, 173·46 and 223·43 *per cent.* during the period.

This 26·25, &c. *per cent.* for the average rate of *natural* increase of the white population of the United States in 10 years,—being about 7 *per cent.* less than the actual rate, as appears in the censuses,—may appear to some to be too small; but its justness is rather confirmed by considering the actual increase of the population of England, composed as it is very much of the same stock as a large majority of our countrymen. The increase of the population of England for the four decennial periods beginning in 1801, was successively 14½, 17½, 16 and 14½ *per cent.*, and there is reason for believing the number to have been diminished by emigration* at least 1½ *per cent.* in the last decennial period, so that we may consider 16 *per cent.* in 10 years as a fair rate for the natural increase of the population in England. This is 10 *per cent.* less than it is in the United States. There are causes which make an important difference between the two countries, as the very limited extent of territory, the great poverty of very large numbers, the calls for the army and navy, and to unhealthy climates, which must materially check the increase of population in England. If the people of the United States and of England were placed in the same circumstances, or in circumstances equally favorable to increase, we may presume that the increase would be substantially the same.

If 26·25, &c. *per cent.* be the average rate of the natural increase in 10 years of the white population, we do not perceive how the conclusion is to be avoided that the natural increase, in consequence of foreign immigration, from 1790 to 1840, was nearly four millions, and to the present time (1847) nearly five millions. There is doubtless a very small variation in the rate of increase in the several

* See *Enumeration Abstract*, Part I., p. 11, London, 1843.

decennial periods; but it is probably too small to be of any important value, and may be neglected. The greater density of the population in the later periods is likely rather to diminish the rate, but social causes we may presume have counteracted that tendency, and may perhaps be sufficient even to increase the rate, so that we may without material error consider the rate uniform through the five periods. The greater *density* of the population in such countries as England or France, compared with the United States, would have an important influence on the increase of population.

The whole number from foreign immigration from 1790 to 1840, according to our estimate, has been 3,934,673, or 124·02, &c. *per cent.* of 3,172,534, the whole number of the whites in 1790. It amounts to 27·71 *per cent.* of the whites in 1840. If to this foreign population we add the increase of the colored population in the 50 years, 2,116,285, consisting of 326,827 free colored, and 1,789,458 slaves, we have an aggregate of 6,050,958 of increase in the half century, two thirds of whom are an increase of white persons from a foreign source, and who may be considered as most determinately opposed to slavery, and the remaining third are either born slaves or born to a degraded condition through life among the whites, and whenever they come to a knowledge of their degradation, will set their whole force against it, and be sure of the hearty cooperation of the first two thirds.

Assuming the above rates for the average decennial increase of the white population of the United States, and of the two divisions of the states, *we may easily make an approximation to the number of persons there would be by natural increase in any portion of the states, for one or more of the periods since* 1790, *and estimate the probable number of immigrants into, or emigrants from the states.* We here propose to do this in respct to the six New England

states, and to Massachusetts and New York separately. The result will appear in the next table:

TABLE V.—*Exhibiting the Increase of the White Population, according to the Censuses, and by Natural Increase, at the rate of* 28·76, *&c. per cent. in* 10 *years, in New England, in Massachusetts and in New York.*

	New England.		Massachusetts.		New York.	
	Census.	Nat. Incr.	Census.	Nat. Incr.	Census.	Nat. Incr.
1790, ...	992,851	992,851	373,324	373,324	314,142	314,142
Increase in 10 years, .	221,407	285,630	43,069	107,400	241,897	90,374
1800, ...	1,214,258	1,278,481	416,393	480,724	556,039	404,516
Increase in 10 years, .	237,727	367,801	48,910	138,298	362,660	116,374
1810, ...	1,451,985	1,646,282	465,303	619,022	918,699	520,890
Increase in 10 years, .	186,558	473,613	51,244	178,084	414,045	149,853
1820, ...	1,638,543	2,119,895	516,547	797,106	1,332,744	670,743
Increase in 10 years, .	294,795	609,865	86,812	229,316	540,919	192,963
1830, ...	1,933,338	2,729,760	603,359	1,026,422	1,873,663	863,706
Increase in 10 years, .	278,828	785,314	125,672	295,287	505,227	248,477
1840, ...	2,212,166	3,515,074	729,031	1,321,709	2,378,890	1,112,183
Amt. according to Cen.	. .	2,212,166	. .	729,031	1,112,183	. .
Nat. Incr. more or less than the Censuses, .	. .	+1,302,908	. .	+592,678	−1,266.707	. .
Do. *per cent.*, . . .	. .	131·22	. .	158·75	403·22	. .

It will be seen that the increase in Massachusetts and in New England, according to the censuses, has been very much less than it would have been had the population remained without emigrating to other places, while in New York the case has been far different during the 50 years. The natural increase of the whites at the rate of 28·76, &c. *per cent.* in 10 years, has amounted to 254·038420, &c. *per cent.* in 50 years, and would give to New England, in 1840, 3,515,074, instead of which the census shows only 2,212,166, and the remainder, 1,302,908, amounting to 131·22, &c. *per cent.*, consists of those who have emigrated, and their descendants. In Massachusetts, the natural increase would have given to it a white population of 1,321,709 in 1840, instead of only 729,031, according to the census; and the difference, amounting to 592,678, or 158·75, &c. *per cent.*, consist of emigrants during the time from the

state, and of their descendants. These results show the remarkably *migratory* character of the New Englanders. On the other hand, New York had, according to the census, a white population of 2,378,890 instead of 1,112,183 only, which the natural increase would have given it in 1840.

The following table will show the number of white persons there would have been in each of the New England states and in New York in 1840, by natural increase alone from 1790, from which it appears that the actual increase of the white population of these seven states according to the censuses, was *less* by 36,201, or 2·76 *per cent.* than the amount by natural increase at the rate of 28·76, &c. *per cent.*:

TABLE VI.

STATES.	Census, 1790.	Increase in 50 years.		Census, 1840.	Natural Increase.
		Amount.	Per cent.		
Maine, ...	96,002	404,436	421·27	500,438	339,884
New Hampshire, . .	141,111	142,925	101·28	284,036	499,587
Massachusetts, . . .	373,324	355,707	95·28	729,031	1,321,709
Rhode Island, . . .	64,689	40,898	63·22	105,587	229,024
Connecticut, . . .	232,581	69,275	29·78	301,856	823,427
Vermont, ...	85,144	206,074	242·02	291,218	301,443
New England, . . .	992,851	1,219,315	122·80	2,212,166	3,515,074
New York, . . .	314,142	2,064,748	657·26	2,378,890	1,112,183
	1,306,993	3,284,063	251·76	4,591,056	4,627,257

In what we have said of the number of white persons in the New England states and in New York, according to the censuses and by natural increase, we have left out of the account the foreigners who have come into these seven states, and their children, whose aggregate must have been, according to the preceding calculations, at least two millions of the nearly four millions. Many of these foreigners merely passed through these states, and those that remained only increase the number of immigrants, and take the place of the native population or of those with their nat-

ural increase who were in these states in 1790; and thus we must increase the number of these last who have emigrated to other states, especially from New England. For example, if we suppose the number of persons arising from foreign immigration into Massachusetts from 1790 to 1840, to bear the same proportion to the whole number arising from the same cause in the United States, that it had to the whole number in the 26 years from October 1, 1820 to September 30, 1846, it would amount to 224,528, which is nearly 5·71 *per cent.* (Table VIII.) of 3,934,673. If we add this amount from immigration to the 592,678, (Table V.) we have 817,206 instead of 592,678 for the number of the white population who have emigrated from Massachusetts from 1790 to 1840, and helped to increase the population elsewhere, most of whom have probably gone to New York and farther west. It is well known that large numbers of foreigners have during these 50 years come into Massachusetts and the other New England states, and have permanently remained in them with their children.

It is well known that large numbers of persons have, from year to year, during the 50 years, emigrated from the New England states to New York and the states beyond. Many emigrated from Massachusetts to Vermont and to Maine, which in 1790 were comparatively a wilderness. Maine is the only state in New England whose population increased more than at the rate of 28·76, &c. *per cent.* in 10 years. In Connecticut, with a small territory, the increase, according to the censuses, has been the least of any of the six New England states, and of course there must have been, as is well known, a large emigration from it, and we must add from Rhode Island also. In Massachusetts, some of the towns whose boundary lines remained unchanged, lost population, or gained very few during the half century. In this state, some 80 or 90 towns lost population from 1820 to 1840, and even from 1830 to

1840.* In New Hampshire, from 1830 to 1840, a few manufacturing towns gained more inhabitants than the aggregate increase in all the towns; of course, many towns must have lost population. In Vermont, the population, with the aid of Massachusetts emigrants, and from other sources, increased the most of any of the New England states, except Maine, and nearly retained the numbers arising from the above rate of increase, though many emigrated from it westward.

In fact emigrants have gone from the New England states not merely to New York, but to every state in the Union. They have from time to time joined with many from New York, to people the new countries far to the west and to the south, so that numbers of them are to be found in very many of the large towns and cities of the states that have been settled and organized since 1790. When Ohio was settled, and for a series of years afterwards, emigrants in great numbers left New England and found a home there, and now, with their descendants, compose a large portion of that flourishing commonwealth, modifying its civil institutions and forming the character of its inhabitants.

As the emigrants have from year to year gone from the older states, and especially from New England and New York, they have carried with them the hardy enterprise, the industrious habits, the intelligence and the institutions to be found in those parts of the country they have left, and transplanted them in the new states which they have adopted for their future homes. Their numbers have been such as to secure a controlling influence wherever they have gone. This current of emigration, flowing from almost every town and city, has continued without interruption for more than half a century, and conveyed to the west whatever improvements may have been discovered or

* See "*A Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts from* 1765 *to* 1840," pp. 50, 51.

adopted in the older parts of the country. The emigrants have left behind them relatives and friends, who remember them for years with a kind interest; and thus they strengthen the bonds of union between distant parts of a common country. Their places are occupied to some extent by emigrants from foreign countries. By the enterprise they inspire, by the character they form, by the institutions they establish, in the new states, besides strengthening the bonds of the national union, they still represent the states they have left, and the Anglo-American race, in the controlling influence they exert in the affairs of the nation.

As to the number of foreign immigrants who *now remain in New England and New York*, we have no means of determining with accuracy. But it is stated in the census of Boston in 1845, that 37,289, or 32·60 *per cent.* of a population of 114,366 in that year, consisted of foreigners by birth and their children, and of the remainder, about one third only were born in Boston, and the other third emigrated from the other parts of the United States. It appears also that nearly the same proportion of foreigners, including their children, belonged to Roxbury in the same year. Large numbers are known to reside in Charlestown, Cambridge, Lowell, and other large towns. The number in Boston at the present time, considering the amount of immigration since 1845, is probably very near 50,000; and we may fairly conclude that this foreign population in the commonwealth, does not fall short of 100,000, or about an eighth part of the whole white population.

In New York, according to the state census of 1845, taken by order of the legislature, the number of those born in foreign countries was 347,266 out of 2,604,495, or more than an eighth part of the whole population. It is there stated that 128,492 of these foreigners lived in the city of New York, constituting more than one third part of its 371,223 inhabitants. In King's county, containing Brook-

lyn, Williamsburg, &c., in the vicinity of New York, the foreigners by birth were 25,200 in 1845. According to that census, 1,894,278 of the whole population were born in the state of New York, 228,881 in the New England states, and 83,642 in other states of the Union. It appears also from that census, that, owing to emigration, the increase has of late years been very small in many of the western counties of that state.

There is, however, but a small portion of the foreigners arriving at the port of New York, who have settled in that state, and who, together with their children, now remain in it. Most of them, especially of late years, as they arrive, pass up the great Erie canal, and proceed on to the places of their destination in the western states.

Of the whole number of immigrants mentioned in Table I., we have seen that 65·00 *per cent.* entered the port of New York alone. An equal proportion of those who have come to the United States since 1790, would be nearly two millions of immigrants themselves, of whom probably not one quarter have permanently settled in that state.

We have spoken of the emigration from the New England states to other parts of the country. Besides this, it appears from the census of Upper Canada in 1842, that 32,838, (many of them doubtless colored people,) and from that of Lower Canada in 1844, 11,943 were natives of the United States. There are also some who have emigrated to Mexico, South America, the West Indies, England, France, &c., chiefly for a temporary residence, and yet have been absent at the dates of the censuses. A large number of persons left the United States and settled in Texas, particularly during the 10 years before 1840. After all, the whole amount of these emigrants forms but a small portion of the whole increase of the white population of the United States during the 50 years.

The foreign passengers arriving in the United States and

registered at the custom-houses, come from most of the countries with which we have commercial intercourse. A larger portion come from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland than from any other country. Many come from Germany, apparently constituting about one fourth part of the whole number of foreigners, and have been disposed to form communities by themselves, particularly in Pennsylvania and in some of the western states, where the official documents have been authorized to be printed in the German language.

The next table contains the number, according to the official returns, of those born in the United Kingdom, by which we mean England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Besides these, a considerable number have come from the British possessions in North America and in the West Indies.

As the number of passengers born in the United Kingdom is not specified in the printed reports for New York, nor in the registry of the custom-house there, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1829, the 1st, 2d and 3d of 1830, the 3d of 1831, the 2d, 3d and 4th of 1832, the 2d and 4th of 1833, and the 2d of 1834, the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom, and arriving in that port in all the other quarters, to the whole number of foreigners arriving there, is assumed in the next table as the nearest approximation we can make to the true number.

TABLE VII.—*Exhibiting the Number of Passengers born in the United Kingdom, who arrived in the United States, and are registered at the Custom-*

YEARS.	MAINE.							N. H.	MASSACHUSETTS.						
	Passamaquoddy.	French'ans Bay.	Portland & Falmouth.	Kennebunk	Belfast.	Waldoboro'	Bath.	Portsm'th.	Boston and Charlestown.	Salem, &c.	Marblehead.	Gloucester	Newburyport.	Plymouth.	Barnstable.
1820–21	-	26	68	-	5	23	-	1	202	-	-	-	-	3	-
1821–22	-	-	10	-	26	27	-	23	277	-	6	-	6	18	50
1822–23	23	18	8	-	2	-	-	-	321	25	6	-	17	4	148
1823–24	289	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	.	22
1824–25	57	-	21	1	-	-	-	17	290	-	-	-	-	.	7
1825–26	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	373	-	4	1	-	.	18
1826–27	24	66	19	-	-	-	-	8	750	-	-	-	5	.	10
1827–28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	-	-	-	-	.	-
1828–29	730	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	832	-	-	-	-	.	-
1829–30	577	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	899	-	-	-	-	.	-
1830–31	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	-	26	-
1831–32	1,201	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	931	-	-	-	-	1	-
1832–33	1,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,115	-	-	-	-	5	-
1833–34	690	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	2,036	-	18	-	-	-	-
1834–35	1,137	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,472	-	6	-	26	-	-
1835–36	932	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	2,274	-	-	-	2	-	-
1836–37	442	-	936	-	-	-	-	2	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837–38	1,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,269	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838–39	911	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-
1839–40	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1,547	-	-	-	-	-	-
1840–41	1,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3,564	-	-	-	3	-	-
1841–42	3,297	-	12	-	-	-	-	46	4,803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1842–43	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	3,137	-	4	-	-	-	-
1843–44	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	2,374	-	-	-	-	-	-
1844–45	2,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,146	-	-	-	-	3	-
1845–46	3,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7,512	-	-	-	-	6	-
1846 3d q.	1,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,745	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 26 ys.	26,664	115	1,400	1	33	50	54	593	48,659	25	44	1	59	66	225
RECAPITULATION.															
1820–25	369	44	130	1	33	50	-	41	1,256	25	12	-	23	25	227
1825–30	1,336	71	70	-	-	-	-	10	3,800	-	4	1	5	-	28
1830–35	4,421	-	14	-	-	-	54	3	6,331	-	24	-	26	32	-
1835–40	4,997	-	1,174	-	-	-	-	39	7,991	-	-	-	2	-	-
1840–45	10,247	-	12	-	-	-	-	499	19,024	-	4	-	3	3	-
1845–46	5,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10,257	-	-	-	-	6	-
25 3-4 yrs.,	26,664	115	1,400	1	33	50	54	593	48,659	25	44	1	59	66	255
3 3-4 yrs.,	312	44	109	-	33	50	-	25	1,046	25	12	-	23	25	224
22 years, 1824–46	26,352	71	1,291	1	-	-	54	568	47,613	-	32	1	36	41	31
1820–30	1,705	115	200	1	33	50	-	51	5,056	25	16	1	28	25	255
1830–40	9,418	-	1,188	-	-	-	54	42	14,322	-	24	-	28	32	-
1820–40	11,123	115	1,388	1	33	50	54	93	19,378	25	40	1	56	57	255
1835–45	15,244	-	1,186	-	-	-	-	538	27,015	-	4	-	5	3	-
Oct. 1, 1836–46	19,293	-	18	-	-	-	-	537	34,348	-	4	-	3	9	-

Houses, for each year beginning July 1, *and ending June* 30, *for* 26 *years from Oct.* 1, 1820 *to Sept.* 30, 1846, *distinguishing the Free from the Slave States.*

MASSACHUSETTS.					R. ISLAND.			CONNEC.			NEW YORK.			N. JERS'Y.	
Fall River.	N. Bedford.	Nantucket.	Dighton.	Edgartown.	Provid'nce.	Newport.	Bristol.	N. Haven.	N London.	Fairfield.	New York.	Newberg.	Oswegatchie.	Perth Amboy.	Newark.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	907	-	-	59	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	14	1	9	-	97	1,532	6	172	-	-
-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	17	-	-	1,617	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	37	-	-	1,795	-	23	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	3	8	-	3	2	-	3,170	-	-	-	-
-	70	-	-	-	2	3	1	14	-	-	4,244	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	1	3	2	17	5	-	4,092	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	12,341	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	11,490	-	-	105	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10,130	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	8,263	-	-	74	-
-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	-	-	16,203	-	-	528	-
-	9	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	-	-	21,311	-	-	47	-
12	-	-	8	95	4	-	-	35	-	-	19,002	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	19	1	-	1	-	14	3	-	23,320	-	-	-	-
-	15	-	74	1	13	13	-	25	6	-	34,686	-	-	494	1
-	16	-	20	-	83	-	-	14	15	-	32,666	-	-	2,832	-
-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	17,235	-	-	1,688	-
19	6	5	-	-	7	1	-	7	-	-	22,736	-	-	-	-
14	4	-	-	-	2	19	-	8	-	-	31,577	-	-	-	-
1	6	-	-	-	8	1	-	3	3	-	35,086	-	-	-	-
4	10	1	-	-	3	-	-	7	4	-	55,854	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	12	-	-	33,466	-	-	-	-
-	3	-	-	-	21	1	3	4	-	-	34,657	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	10	-	-	45,679	-	-	-	-
14	15	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	53,541	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	16,958	-	-	-	-
125	158	10	128	149	221	69	7	287	41	97	553,758	6	195	5,827	1

RECAPITULATION.

-	-	-	-	24	8	25	1	82	2	97	9,021	6	195	59	-
-	70	-	7	5	4	6	3	36	7	-	42,297	-	-	105	-
43	12	-	27	119	4	1	-	79	3	-	88,299	-	-	649	-
33	41	5	94	1	120	33	-	54	22	-	138,900	-	-	5,014	1
25	20	1	-	-	64	4	3	36	7	-	204,742	-	-	-	-
24	15	4	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	70,499	-	-	-	-
125	158	10	128	149	221	69	7	287	41	97	553,758	6	195	5,827	1
-	-	-	-	22	6	17	1	79	2	97	6,349	6	195	59	-
125	158	10	128	127	215	52	6	208	39	-	547,409	-	-	5,768	1
-	70	-	7	29	12	31	4	118	9	97	51,318	6	195	164	-
76	53	5	121	120	124	34	-	133	25	-	227,199	-	-	5,663	1
76	123	5	128	149	136	65	4	251	34	97	278,517	6	195	5,827	1
58	61	6	94	1	184	37	3	90	29	-	343,642	-	-	5,014	1
82	58	10	-	-	180	24	3	58	9	-	367,901	-	-	4,520	-

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

YEARS.	PENN.	FREE STATES.	DEL.	MARYL'D	VIRGINIA.			
	Philadelphia.	TOTAL.	Wilmington.	Baltimore.	Norfolk & Portsm'th.	Richmond.	Petersburg.	Hampton.
1820–21	415	1,727	-	374	26	-	-	-
1821–22	540	2,815	-	311	41	20	1	29
1822–23	429	2,654	-	343	11	2	1	-
1823–24	252	2,615	-	157	53	12	-	-
1824–25	561	4,142	-	609	61	-	-	-
1825–26	1,409	6,151	-	954	68	-	-	-
1826–27	1,626	6,633	-	951	2	-	-	-
1827–28	2,961	16,248	-	828	11	-	-	-
1828–29	1,809	15,018	-	805	38	-	-	-
1829–30	467	12,087	-	1,250	480	-	-	-
1830–31	1,321	10,510	-	1,768	30	10	-	-
1831–32	2,752	21,686	-	855	160	55	-	-
1832–33	2,317	26,192	-	482	80	-	-	-
1833–34	4,379	26,286	439	712	81	-	-	-
1834–35	1,747	27,783	-	152	43	-	-	-
1835–36	1,441	40,209	-	238	113	-	-	-
1836–37	2,116	41,018	-	358	106	-	-	-
1837–38	3,014	24,821	203	121	21	-	-	-
1838–39	1,289	26,012	188	301	9	-	-	-
1839–40	3,908	38,229	471	460	89	-	-	-
1840–41	2,322	42,200	787	333	-	-	-	-
1841–42	2,694	66,735	1,404	597	-	-	-	-
1842–43	1,707	40,424	286	253	1	-	-	-
1843–44	3,103	42,099	5	973	4	-	-	-
1844–45	4,543	57,605	1	266	-	-	-	-
1845–46	4,856	69,615	-	200	13	-	-	-
1846 3d q.	2,425	23,787	-	342	6	-	-	-
Total 26 ys.	56,403	695,301	3,784	14,993	1,547	99	2	29
RECAPITULATION.								
1820–25	2,197	13,953	-	1,794	192	34	2	29
1825–30	8,272	56,137	-	4,788	599	-	-	-
1830–35	12,516	112,457	439	3,969	394	65	-	-
1835–40	11,768	170,289	862	1,478	338	-	-	-
1840–45	14,369	249,063	2,483	2,422	5	-	-	-
1845–46	7,281	93,402	-	542	19	-	-	-
25 3-4 yrs.,	56,403	695,301	3,784	14,993	1,547	99	2	29
3 3-4 yrs.,	1,999	10,760	-	1,347	144	34	2	29
22 years, 1824–46	54,404	684,541	3,784	13,646	1,403	65	-	-
1820–30	10,469	70,090	-	6,582	791	34	2	29
1830–40	24,284	282,746	1,301	5,447	732	65	-	-
1820–40	34,753	352,836	1,301	12,029	1,523	99	2	29
1835–45	26,137	419,352	3,345	3,900	343	-	-	-
Oct. 1, 1836–46	30,809	457,866	3,345	4,061	249	-	-	-

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

N. CARO.		S. C.	GA.	LOUI'A	ALA.	FLOR.	D. C.		SLAVE STATES.	UNITED STATES.
Newbern.	Washing'n.	Charleston.	Savannah.	N. Orleans.	Mobile.	Key West.	Alexandria.	Georgetown	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
1	-	428	88	84	-	-	66	-	1,967	2,794
-	-	211	49	56	-	-	29	12	759	3,574
-	-	183	11	182	-	-	15	-	748	3,402
2	-	28	13	102	-	-	39	-	406	3,021
-	-	230	6	20	-	-	21	-	947	5,089
-	-	102	-	82	-	-	10	-	1,216	7,367
1	-	124	8	154	-	-	8	-	1,248	7,881
2	-	125	-	147	-	-	86	-	1,199	17,447
1	-	121	-	117	-	-	29	-	1,111	16,129
-	-	91	-	169	-	-	536	-	2,526	14,613
-	-	103	-	228	-	-	65	-	2,204	12,714
-	-	-	-	369	10	-	66	-	1,515	23,201
-	-	36	-	130	-	-	33	-	761	26,953
-	-	112	-	427	-	-	66	-	1,837	28,123
-	-	32	-	192	-	-	25	-	444	28,227
-	2	234	-	253	-	-	11	-	851	41,060
-	-	100	-	703	-	21	10	-	1,298	42,316
-	-	123	-	750	-	22	3	-	1,243	26,064
-	-	216	-	652	-	6	6	-	1,378	27,390
-	-	176	-	1,099	-	-	6	-	2,301	40,530
-	-	71	-	1,549	-	14	143	-	2,897	45,097
-	-	68	-	2,985	-	-	75	-	5,129	72,864
-	-	3	-	2,731	-	1	9	-	3,284	43,708
-	-	37	-	1,402	-	58	8	-	2,487	44,586
-	-	41	-	1,596	-	20	1	-	1,925	59,530
-	-	56	-	3,377	-	16	1	-	3,663	73,278
-	-	-	-	110	-	-	15	-	473	24,260
7	2	3,051	175	19,666	10	158	1,382	12	44,917	740,218

RECAPITULATION.

3	-	1,080	167	444	-	-	170	12	3,927	17,880
4	-	563	8	669	-	-	669	-	7,300	63,437
-	-	283	-	1,346	10	-	255	-	6,761	119,218
-	2	849	-	3,457	-	49	36	-	7,071	177,360
-	-	220	-	10,263	-	93	236	-	15,722	264,785
-	-	56	-	3,487	-	16	16	-	4,136	97,538
7	2	3,051	175	19,666	10	158	1,382	12	44,917	740,218
3	-	858	161	430	-	-	153	12	3,173	13,933
4	2	2,193	14	19,236	10	158	1,229	-	41,744	726,285
7	-	1,643	175	1,113	-	-	839	12	11,227	81,317
-	2	1,132	-	4,803	10	49	291	-	13,832	296,578
7	2	2,775	175	5,916	10	49	1,130	12	25,059	377,895
-	2	1,069	-	13,720	-	142	272	-	22,793	442,145
-	-	874	-	16,951	-	158	271	-	25,909	483,775

According to this table, 740,218 persons, born in the United Kingdom, were registered at the custom-houses of the United States in the 26 years from Oct. 1, 1820 to Sept. 30, 1846, constituting 54·65 *per cent.* of all the foreign passengers. The number of British passengers would have been increased by including in it those who were born in the British possessions.

The foreign immigration, it is obvious, is derived mainly from the British empire; and this is not surprising, for this country was mostly populated by persons of the same stock in the early periods of its history. A community of language and a general similarity of manners, diminish in a great degree the inconveniences and sufferings to which the people of other countries would be exposed by emigrating to the United States.

Besides the British subjects who have emigrated to the United States, a large portion of the foreign immigrants, apparently about one quarter of the whole number, during the 26 years, have come from Germany, and have very much continued the use of their native language, and adhered to their former customs, without mingling much with the people of this country.

It was observed (p. 5) that, of the whole number of foreign passengers registered at the custom-houses, more than four fifths arrived in the free states, and less than one fifth in the slave states. It will be seen by inspecting Tables VII. and VIII., that the proportion of the immigrants from the United Kingdom is four times greater; in other words, of the whole number 740,218, 695,301 or 93·93 *per cent.* arrived in the free states, and only 44,917 or 6·07 *per cent.* in the slave states; that is, the proportion is over fifteen in the free to one in the slave states. We may suppose as a general rule, that the immigrants in the main do finally locate themselves in those divisions of the states in which they first land, and there spend their days.

TABLE VIII.—*Exhibiting the Whole Number of Foreign Passengers, and the Number from the United Kingdom, arriving in the United States, and registered at the Custom-Houses in each State, for* 26 *years from Oct.* 1, 1820 *to Sept.* 30, 1846, *together with the Proportion in each State of the estimated whole Foreign Population,* 3,934,673, *from* 1790 *to* 1840, *according to the registered Arrivals, distinguishing the Free from the Slave States.*

1.—FREE STATES.

STATES.	Total Foreign Passengers.		Differences.	Passengers from the United Kingdom.		Proportion.
	Amount.	Per ct.		Amount.	Per ct.	
Maine, - - -	46,187	3·41	17,870	28,317	3·82	134,188
New Hampshire, -	714	·05	121	593	·08	2,074
Massachusetts, - -	77,282	5·71	27,603	49,679	6·71	224,528
Rhode Island, - -	1,003	·07	706	297	·04	2,914
Connecticut, - -	1,382	·10	957	425	·06	4,015
New England States,	126,568	9·34	47,257	79,311	10·71	367,719
New York, - -	880,933	64·05	327,174	553,759	74·81	2,559,382
New Jersey, - -	6,349	·47	521	5,828	·79	18,446
Pennsylvania, - -	71,627	5·29	15,224	56,403	7·62	208,098
Free States, - -	1,085,477	80·15	390,176	695,301	93·93	3,153,645

2.—SLAVE STATES.

Delaware, - - -	3,890	·29	106	3,784	·51	11,302
Maryland, - -	105,799	7·81	90,806	14,993	2·03	307,379
Virginia, - - -	3,726	·27	2,049	1,677	·23	10,825
North Carolina, -	59	·00	50	9	-	171
South Carolina, -	6,935	·51	3,884	3,051	·41	20,148
Georgia, - - -	228	·02	53	175	·02	662
Louisiana, - -	144,938	10·70	125,272	19,666	2 66	421,090
Alabama, - - -	216	·02	206	10	-	628
Florida, - - -	791	·06	633	158	·02	2,298
Texas, - - -	354	·03	354	-	-	1,028
District of Columbia, -	1,892	·14	498	1,394	·19	5,497
Slave States, - -	268,828	19·85	223,911	44,917	6·07	781,028
Free States, - -	1,085,477	80·15	390,176	695,301	93·93	3,153,645
United States, - -	1,354,305	100·00	614,087	740,218	100·00	3,934,673

This table is designed to exhibit a summary view of the amount of population added to the United States in consequence of foreign immigration, from 1790 to 1840, so far as the custom-house records show it, and the proportion there

would have been of this population in each of the states. It is reasonable to suppose that the proportion approximates very nearly to the truth in respect to the number that enter and pass through such states as New York, Massachusetts and Maine.

It will be seen that this addition of foreign population in 50 years exceeds by 762,149 the whole white population of the United States, and by 4,776 the whole population, including 697,897 slaves, seven years *after* the peace of 1783. Of this foreign population added to the United States in 50 years from 1790, 2,586,404, or 65·70 *per cent.*, are estimated to be immigrants, and 1,348,269 the descendants of those who had come into the country in 50 years, and were enumerated in the last five censuses.

If to the 740,218 British immigrants from the United Kingdom, we add 50 *per cent.*, or 370,109, on account of those who come elsewhere than through the custom-houses, (and there is strong reason for making this addition, considering that most of those who come into the states by other ways than by being registered at the custom-houses are likely to be British subjects,) we have 1,110,327 as coming from the United Kingdom, and this number is certainly not too large if we include those from the British colonies and dependencies. This number is nearly one half of 2,586,404, the estimated whole number of foreign immigrants. But this number includes the British immigrants from 1820 to 1846. The number registered at the custom-houses from 1820 to 1840 was 377,895, to which if we add 50 *per cent.*, we have 566,842 for 20 years, or two fifths of the 50 years. At the same rate for the whole period the number would be 1,417,106, or more than half of 2,586,404.

The whole number of foreign immigrants registered at the custom-houses, during the 21 years from July 1, 1825 to June 30, 1846, as deduced from Table I. is 1,263,508, of whom 698,098 are specified in Table VII. as born in the

United Kingdom. This last number exceeds by 69,927 only the 628,171 registered in the United Kingdom from 1825 to 1845 inclusive, and whose destination on leaving the kingdom was declared to be for the United States. This very near agreement of the two registries made for different purposes, and 3000 miles apart, confirms the general correctness of both. According to the British registry,* the whole number of emigrants who left the kingdom in these 21 years was 1,359,476, of whom 583,189 were destined for the North American colonies, 628,171 for the United States, 121,995 for the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and 16,121 for all other places.

It should be remembered that returns from collectors have been received from the Atlantic cities only, with scarcely an exception; none have been received from Vermont nor from the northern and western parts of New York, and farther west, a portion of the country bordering on the Canada line more than a thousand miles, and over which line the emigrants are continually passing and repassing.

The number registered at the custom-houses of the United States, during the 10 years from July 1, 1830 to June 30, 1840, as born in the United Kingdom, was 296,578, and the number registered in Great Britain on leaving the kingdom from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, whose destination was for the United States, was 308,247, or 11,669 *more.* This near agreement, as before, is remarkable, and confirms the general correctness of both registers.

According to the census of Upper Canada, its population in 1842 was 506,055,† of whom 40,684 were born in England, 78,255 in Ireland, 39,781 in Scotland, making a total of 158,720 born in the United Kingdom, 247,665 in

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* See *McCulloch's* Descriptive and Statistical Account of the British Empire, Vol. II., p. 536. London, 1847.

† See *Hunt's* Merchants' Magazine, Vol. IX., p. 186.

Canada of British origin, 13,969 in Canada of French origin, 6,681 on the continent of Europe, and 32,838 in the United States. The whole number whose birth-place is specified is 459,873, besides 46,182 not specified. There are also mentioned 7,596 foreigners not naturalized. The population in 1831 was 296,544, and the increase in 11 years 209,509, or 70·65 *per cent.*, which averages per annum nearly twice the average increase in the United States, and shows a considerable amount of immigration into that country.

According to the census, the population of Lower Canada in 1844 was 693,649; of whom there were natives of French origin 518,565, of British origin 85,075, of England 11,886, of Ireland 44,002, of Scotland 13,341, of continental Europe 2,353, and of the United States 11,943, making 687,165, and leaving 6,484 whose nativity is not specified.* The population in 1831 was 501,438, and the increase in 13 years 192,211, or 38·33 *per cent.* The annual average was less than half of that in the upper province.

The population of Upper Canada are most of British origin, while those of Lower Canada are mostly of French origin. This is probably the principal reason why most of the British emigrants go to the upper province. Most of the people of Upper Canada are Protestants, there being in 1842 only 65,202 Catholics, or an eighth part, while in Lower Canada the number of Catholics was 571,714, or more than four fifths of the whole population.

"When in 1763 the country was ceded to Great Britain, the whole of it, then constituting the province of Quebec, contained only a population of about 70,000, all of whom, with a very few exceptions merely, were the decendants of Frenchmen."† During our Revolutionary struggle many

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*See *American Almanac* for 1846, p. 303.

†See *Encyclopædia Americana*, Vol. XIV., p. 148.

left the states and fled to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, &c. and never returned, and their descendants now constitute a large number of their inhabitants.* In 1791, the country, upon the recommendation of Mr. Pitt, was divided into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1806, their united population was only 270,718.† The two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under one legislature, by an act of the British Parliament in 1840. At the present time (1847) the aggregate population of these two provinces cannot be less than thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand, indicating an increase of some 500 *per cent.* in 41 years.

The British government, as well in order to retain possession of Canada as to induce British subjects to emigrate there, have granted many privileges to the inhabitants. In the census of Lower Canada in 1844, it is stated that there were 121,441 qualified voters at elections for members of Parliament. This extension of the right of suffrage amounts to 17½ *per cent.* of the population, and is *nearly one and a half per cent. more than it probably is among the whole population of the United States.* It is about the same as it is among the white population of the slave states, and about 2½ *per cent. less* than it is among the white population of the free states.‡ Of the whole number of electors, 76,032 were heads of families and proprietors of real estate.

The population of Upper Canada, in 1831, was - - -	296,544
Assuming the natural increase to have been 26 1-4 *per cent.* in 10 years, and 2 1-4 *per cent.* in 1 year, which is very near the average of the white population in the United States, its amount would be in 10 years, - - - - - -	77,843
Population in 1841, - - - - - - -	374,387
Increase of 374,387, at the rate of 2 1-4 *per cent.* in 1 year, - -	8,424
Population with the natural increase in 1842, - - -	382,811

* See *Sabine's* American Loyalists, p. 87, &c.

† See *Hunt's* Merchants' Magazine, Vol. X., p. 15.

‡ See *Hazard's* United States Commercial and Statistical Register, Vol. VI., p. 283.

Immigration in 11 years, - - - - - -	123,244
Census of 1842, - - - - - - -	506,055

After deducting from 123,244 one tenth, or 12,324, the increase from immigration in 10 years to 1841, would be 110,920.

The population of Lower Canada, in 1831, was - -	501,428
Increase at the rate of 26 1-4 *per cent.* in 10 years, - -	131,625
Population in 1841, - - - - - - -	633,053
Increase of 633,053 at the rate of 6 3-4 *per cent.* in 3 years, -	42,831
Population with the natural increase in 1844, - -	675,884
Immigration in 13 years, - - - - - -	17,765
Census of 1844, - - - - - - -	693,649

After deducting from 17,765 three tenths, or 5,330, we have for the increase from immigration in 10 years to 1841, 12,435, to which we add 110,920, and have 123,355 as an *approximation* to the number in the two Canadas arising from immigration in the 10 years from 1831 to 1840 inclusive. Now, during these 10 years there were registered in Great Britain, and destined for the British colonies in North America, 322,485, of whom only 123,355 seem to have remained in the two Canadas, and most of the remainder (199,130) may be presumed to have settled in the United States. These 199,130, added to the 579,370 who were registered at our custom-houses from 1830 to 1840, we have 778,500, a number less than 891,968 (p. 26) by 113,468 only. But if we take the 10 years from 1831 to 1841, we have registered at our custom-houses 639,800, to which by adding 199,130, we have 838,930, which is less than 891,968 by 53,038 only. During the 10 years from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, there arrived at Quebec and Montreal 249,776 emigrants,* or 126,421 more than seems to have been the increase of the two provinces from immigration during the time. Moreover, we have supposed the

* See *Tables* of the Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c. of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, Part XII. p. 255. 1842. London, 1844.

natural increase 2¼ *per cent. per annum*, while Lord Durham* supposes that of Upper Canada to be "at least 3 *per cent*," and says,† "no population has increased by mere births so rapidly as that of the French Canadians has since the conquest." The difference of one quarter *per cent. per annum* in the natural increase of the population, would in 10 years add at least 59,849 to the amount in 1841.

The census of Upper Canada, in 1842, shows 158,720 to have been born in the United Kingdom, and that of Lower Canada 69,229; and the total, including 9,034 born on the continent of Europe, is 236,983. It is fair to suppose that not more than half, or 118,492, were immigrants during the 10 years from 1832 to 1841 inclusive. On this supposition not so many as 123,355 immigrants during these years, out of 322,485 destined for the North American provinces, could have remained in the Canadas in 1841. This view favors our conclusion that certainly not less than 60 or 70 *per cent.* re-emigrated from these provinces.

If we suppose only 199,130 immigrants into the United States from and through the Canadas from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, the proportion would be 61·74 *per cent.* of the 322,485 destined for the British colonies in North America; if we add to the number 59,849 on account of 3 *per cent.* instead of 2¼ *per cent.* increase *per annum*, it would be 80·30 *per cent.* The proportion of 199,130 is 79·72 *per cent.* of 249,776, the number who are registered as having actually arrived at Quebec and Montreal; and if we add to it the 59,849 on account of the different estimate of the natural increase, the proportion would be 103·68 *per cent.* of 249,776; in other words, the immigration from the Canadas into the United States would be greater than that from Great Britain into those provinces during the 10 years.

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* See his *Report* on the Affairs of British North America, pp. 76, 77. † Id. p. 105.

From these considerations it is certainly safe to conclude with those referred to by Lord Durham in his report, that the proportion of the emigrants to the Canadas who actually settle in the United States is at least 60 *per cent.* of the whole.

The reason why these emigrants on their arrival in the British colonies in North America have not remained there, is the want of sufficient encouragement. The contrast between the provinces and the states leads them to expect better support for themselves and their children by re-emigrating to the states. Lord Durham says,* "on the American side all is bustle and activity." "On the British side of the line, with the exception of a few favored spots, where some approach to American prosperity is apparent, all seems waste and desolate. The ancient city of Montreal, which is naturally the commercial capital of the Canadas, will not bear the least comparison in any respect with Buffalo, which is a creation of yesterday."

The right of emigration, or of a removal from one country to another for the purpose of a permanent residence, may be considered a natural right. As such it has been generally recognized in modern times in Europe as well as in the United States. The exercise of this right was interfered with in France by Louis XIV., when he endeavored to prevent the Protestants from leaving the kingdom. Impediments to the exercise of this right were placed in the way of manufacturers of wool, silk, iron, &c., and also in the way of exporting tools and utensils made use of in preparing and working up manufactures of the kingdom, by acts of the British Parliament in 1719, (5 Geo. I., cap. 27,) 1750, (23 Geo. II., cap. 13,) and 1782 (22 Geo. III., cap. 60.) These restraints, however, seem to have been but little regarded, and were removed in 1824, (5 Geo. IV., cap. 97.)

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*See his *Report*, p. 75.

The British government, true to the policy of securing to the British nation the advantages of manufacturing and of commerce, imposed these restraints for over a century, and then when, notwithstanding their vigilance, their mechanics had found their way into other countries, they repealed acts which clashed with the spirit of English liberty.

Those who emigrated, if they failed to return on being notified to do so, were alienated and deprived of the right of holding property by inheritance, and of being administrators of estates. And those who instigated persons to emigrate, or who sent abroad machinery, were subject to fine and imprisonment. But notwithstanding all these precautions, a large number of mechanics, some under the assumed name of farmers, had contrived to leave the kingdom and come to the United States, and tools and utensils were transported; and thus the mechanic arts and manufactures were well planted here from 1815 to 1824.

It is worthy of remark, that the very means which the British government adopted to secure to Great Britain, in preference to their own colonies, the advantages of manufacturing, had a reaction, and have produced the opposite effects to what were intended, and will doubtless in the end prove to be a short-sighted policy. The restraints gave dissatisfaction long before our Revolution, and compelled us to become manufacturers for the supply of our immediate wants; since then we have felt the importance of becoming more so. The second act of the Congress of the United States, passed July 4, 1789, was entitled an "Act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States." The interruptions to foreign commerce before and during the second war with England, indicated anew the importance of manufacturing, and the lesson was not unheeded; and after the second peace, the attempt was made in good earnest, and has been

attended with remarkable success. Had a different policy been pursued by the British Parliament, the manufactures in the United States might not have had one half the variety, extent or value they now have, and the time of their successful competition with those of Great Britain, might have been postponed to a later day.

The British government, very wisely and properly, from time to time, passed acts regulating passenger ships, in order to save the passengers from the sufferings and distresses which might arise from inadequate provision for their comfortable support on their passage.

It has been the policy of the British government for many years to encourage emigration to their colonies. Their object has been to relieve the country of a portion of its surplus population, to settle the wild land of their colonies, and to build up communities which will afford a market for British manufactures.

In the British colonies in North America,* owing very much to the injudicious system which has been adopted, most of the emigrants instead of being colonists have settled in the bordering states; but still a sufficient number have remained there, especially in Upper Canada, sensibly to increase the population above what it would have been by births alone.

The British government have authorized the Poor Law Commissioners to aid poor persons in emigrating to the British colonies, and parishes and individuals have furnished means for the same object, so that large numbers have emigrated. The number to the respective colonies has varied considerably, according to the distress in the United Kingdom, and according to the state of affairs in the colonies. In 1838 and 1839 the number was very small in the provinces in North America, in consequence

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*See Lord *Durham's* Report.

of the political disturbances of 1838. Since 1841, the number to the Australian colonies and New Zealand has been very much reduced. The current is now strongly set towards the United States and the British colonies in North America.

During the last few years, since the communication has been facilitated between the United States and Great Britain, large sums of money have been transmitted by immigrants in the United States and Canada, to enable their friends, particularly in Ireland, to emigrate to this country and to Canada.

Of late the subject of emigration has been introduced into the British Parliament. A motion was made and agreed to in the House of Lords, on the 4th of June, 1847, for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of Irish emigration. In the remarks which were made on the motion, a disposition was manifested favorable to the further encouragement of emigration to the colonies, particularly those in North America.*

On the continent of Europe there exists, we believe, no legal impediment to emigration. In France and in Germany the right is secured by law. From the latter country we have received a large number of immigrants, especially of late years. If we can depend upon the newspaper statements, in some instances whole villages have left, and in large bodies have made settlements in the United States, delighted with the possession of land which they can call their own, and stimulated in their frugal and industrious habits by the prospect of enjoying in peace and quietness the fruits of their labor.

A vast deal of anxiety, suffering, sickness and death has been the lot of these emigrants, before they have planted themselves in this country in a manner to be considered in

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* See *Wilmer's* European Mail, June 19, 1847.

any way comfortably situated. Often it has happened that whole families have perished before arriving at the place of their destination; and generally we may suppose the chief advantage has accrued to their children, who either born in this new country or brought here when young, have not known the keen sensibility of being forever removed from the sight of father-land, and have only come into the enjoyment of what their parents spent their lives in procuring for them.

But the sufferings attendant on immigration to America are believed to be now much less than they were in the early periods of its history. The facilities and safety of navigating the ocean have been vastly increased since the first settlement of the country. This continent and the European have, by the rapidity, frequency and regularity of communication, been comparatively made one country. Now-a-days the European emigrants, as soon as they arrive at these shores, have stopping places filled with an abundance of the necessaries of life, and when want and sickness befall them, as is often the case, the charitable institutions are opened to soothe their sufferings, and often the hand of individual charity is extended to them in a manner to touch their hearts with emotions of gratitude. But in the time of our fathers no white man welcomed their coming, no smiling villages cheered their hearts, and, as they advanced to the places of their settlement, they found nothing but a wilderness and wild beasts, and what was often worse than wild beasts—the savages. And now the emigrant, if he plants himself down in the wild lands of America, has the conveniences of an easy transportation, and is furnished at every step of his path with an abundance flowing from a bountiful soil and laid up by an industrious and frugal people. We have not the means at hand of showing distinctly and exactly the comparative distresses, but if the subject were fully inquired into, we

have no doubt but that the sufferings and mortality of immigrants to America are now very much less than they were formerly; and we regard this as one of the evidences of improvement in the condition of mankind.

The government of the United States has never taken any measures directly to encourage foreigners to immigrate to this country. The principle of equality runs through all our laws and institutions. The foreigner who comes here takes his chance of bettering his condition with the natives of the land. Some have succeeded, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they have labored. If, after remaining here for a time, they signify a wish to make this their adopted country, and declare their allegiance, they are admitted to all the rights and privileges guaranteed to native citizens.

One of the incidental results of commerce in modern times has been, the colonization of newly discovered countries. Among the nations which have taken the lead in these enterprises were the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and somewhat later the Dutch and the English.

The United States were originally settled by Europeans, for the most part under the auspices of chartered companies and of voluntary associations. In coming here these people hoped to enjoy privileges denied them at home. They formed colonies under the general sovereignty of the governments of Europe.

The object of the European governments was at length to derive commercial advantages from building up these colonies; and in particular the British government, by her Navigation Laws and other laws which were in harmony with them, sought to secure to the British nation the exclusive advantages of trade with their colonies. The British colonists in North America saw these advantages, and soon experienced impositions and restraints which they conceived clashed with their chartered and natural

rights, and, after repeated remonstrances, at length resisted the authority of the British government, and became engaged in the Revolutionary War, which resulted in the independence of the United States.

The people of the United States, considered as a whole, are composed of immigrants and their descendants from almost every country. The principal portion of them, however, derived their origin from the British nation, comprehending by this term the English, the Scotch and the Irish. The English language is almost wholly used; the English manners, modified to be sure, predominate, and the spirit of English liberty and enterprise animates the energies of the whole people. English laws and institutions, adapted to the circumstances of the country, have been adopted here. Lord Durham very justly says, "the language, the laws, the character of the North American continent, are English; and every race but the English (I apply this to all who speak the English language,) appears there in a condition of inferiority."*

The New England states, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas, were principally settled by the English; New York and New Jersey by the Dutch; Mississippi and Louisiana by the French; Florida by the Spaniards. The new states have been settled mainly by emigrants from the older states, with large numbers from foreign countries,—Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, &c. We have not the means at hand of determining the exact number that have been derived from these various sources. The tendency of things is to mould the whole into one people, whose leading characteristics are English, formed on American soil.

Emigration from Europe has been going on now for over two centuries,—from the first settlement of the British col-

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* See his *Report* on the Affairs of British North America, p. 105.

onies in America. In some instances whole companies perished, and not a single individual remained to tell the story of his companions. By perseverance, one group after another of immigrants arrived; and, though visited with sickness, with sufferings and with great mortality at first, and afterwards involved in wars with the Indian tribes, they at length planted themselves here in various places, increased and multiplied, and from year to year received others to join them. For years their number was small,* their means scarcely sufficient for their subsistence, and their dangers great. They gladly received the successive new comers, who, on their arrival, partook of what had been provided by their predecessors. From time to time the colonists spread their settlements from the shores into the interior, subduing the wilderness and converting it into cultivated fields.

Many of the early immigrants, unable to enjoy civil and religious liberty at home, were induced to immigrate to this country in hopes of enjoying it here. Many of them were poor and sought to better their condition in the wilderness.

The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, and peace restored, in 1783; six years afterwards the American government was organized. The establishment of a republican government in the United States of America was an event which astonished Europe, and was calculated to attract to this country many who had formed ideas of civil and religious liberty different from what they had enjoyed at home. To this was added another cause, arising from the wars and troubles which commenced in Europe soon after the American war closed, and which continued till the second war with En-

* In 1630, the number of English colonists in North America did not exceed 4,000; in 1660, thirty years after, they were supposed to be not less than 80,000; and in 1701, they were estimated at 262,000.

gland in 1812. During this period vast numbers, many in good circumstances, emigrated to this country to save their lives and such few effects as they could convey across the Atlantic. By the combined influence of these two causes immigration to this country was sustained, increasing very much our population and extending our settlements.

During the war of 1812 the emigration seems to have been suspended; but on the return of peace in 1815, other causes arose which were calculated to continue the current of migration. The occupations of people in Europe were changed, and many were thrown out of their accustomed employment. Many were as restless in time of peace as of war, but the impulse was of a different kind. Some sought this country as adventurers, and for the sake of bettering their condition or to guard against evils which might involve them and all they held dear,—evils growing out of the feverish and unsettled state of things in Europe. The small factories which had sprung up in the United States, and particularly in New England, during the second war with England, were now prostrated by the importation of manufactured goods at a much cheaper rate than they could be furnished at home. The spirit of our fathers, which manifested itself especially from 1765 to 1776, against the colonial restrictions on trade and manufactures, and which led to the Declaration of Independence, was still alive; and it was seen that the emigration from the older states must continue, unless occupation be found at home in manufactures, which should save us from the inconveniences and evils our fathers were unwilling to bear before the Revolution, and which during the late war we had felt anew. An effort was made to establish manufacturing in this country on a basis which should be permanent. It was clear that manufacturing must be introduced here at some time; but some thought *the* time had not arrived for the attempt. The attempt was made. Me-

chanics sometimes left the United Kingdom as *farmers*, and other persons signified their intention of emigrating to the Canadas, but some of these last were soon found to have gone into the states. In 1824, the restraints imposing a penalty for enticing away mechanics were repealed by the British Parliament. At this time the mechanic arts were well established in the United States, especially in New England. American ingenuity had been called forth, and American mechanics had availed themselves of the science and skill of foreign nations.

During the last twenty or twenty-five years, the number of immigrants from abroad has been much increased. At intervals before as well as during this period, there have been seasons of great distress in England and in Europe, during which unusual numbers have emigrated. It is now become almost a habit among the dense and distressed population of Europe for large numbers of persons annually to emigrate. In Great Britain, individuals sometimes pay the passage money for the poor who are desirous of emigrating, and the government authorize parish funds to be used for the same purpose. The question has been introduced into Parliament, of making provision on a large scale for the emigration of the Irish population. The scarcity of provisions in Europe this year has very much increased the amount of emigration; and from all appearances the number will increase for some time to come.

The signs of distress to the poor in Great Britain, the coming winter, are appalling, and the inducements to emigrate from thence and from other parts of Europe will probably be as strong next year as this. We shall not be surprised to find that before long the British Parliament should conceive it to be a matter of prudence, no less than of necessity, to aid on a large scale emigration to their colonies; and we may expect that at least half of their emigrants to all countries will very soon find their way to the

United States. It is said their poor-houses are crowded; and the expense of the transportation of paupers to America is probably not greater than that of their support for a single year; and when they are once landed in America, they will cease to be a pecuniary burden upon their native country. The indications also are equally strong in favor of a large emigration from Germany to America the coming year.

There will have come to the United States this (1847) year nearly 300,000 foreigners. Most of them arrive at the great ports of entry, as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. Many of them are poor and sick, and humanity forbids our leaving them to perish without affording them some relief. Already their support has become an important item of expense in many of our large cities. The state of New York seems alarmed at the numerous hordes of foreigners who enter there. She has appointed Commissioners of Emigration to attend to the wants and necessities of these foreigners. These commissioners deserve the greatest praise for their faithfulness in the discharge of extremely arduous duties. According to their late report, 101,546 foreign passengers arrived at the port of New York alone, from May 6th to September 30th, inclusive, a period of less than five months. During this time 6,761 were admitted to the hospitals and alms-houses under the authority of these commissioners. All but 443 arrived during the time.* It is not easy to stop the coming of foreigners, and it is not probable that the spirit of the American people will prohibit their landing on our shores. It remains, then, to devise means to aid them in their passage to the thinly populated parts of the country, and to the vast uncultivated regions west, where there is land enough, with a rich soil, for them to procure by industry the neces-

*See *Report* of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature of the State of New York, Oct. 1, 1847. Senate Document, No. 119, pp. 9—12.

saries of life for themselves and their children. Land is there cheap, and many of them may in a few years become independent owners of the land they cultivate. In this way they will be better provided for than by remaining in and about cities.

Assuming that the number of births of the white population above the deaths amounts to $2\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* annually, the white population in seven years from June 1, 1840, the date of the last census, would amount to 16,588,354 June 1, 1847, exclusive of the effects of immigration; the increase having been in the last of these years 365,025, or one thousand per day. This increase is but a little more than the aggregate number of foreigners who will probably be registered at our custom-houses in 1847, and of those who enter the states without being registered. We are safe in supposing that the number of foreigners coming here, is this year, and will be next year, NEARLY EQUAL TO THE PRESENT NATURAL INCREASE OF THE WHOLE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Besides, in seven years and seven months, from June 1, 1840 to December 31, 1847, the number of immigrants registered will probably be at least 900,000.

Supposing the number of white persons in the United States, on the 1st of January, 1848, to be 17,500,000, which is believed to be very near the number, and the number of foreign immigrants to equal the natural increase of this population at $2\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* per annum; when will the immigrants and their descendants, at the same rate of increase, equal the number of white persons in the country January 1, 1848? We have already seen (p. 44) that in 50 years from 1790, the number from foreign immigration exceeded the whole number of the whites at the commencement of the period by 762,139. This foreign population in 26 years to January 1, 1874, will be 17,855,705, exceeding the number of the whites above supposed (17,500,000,) by

355,705; and the white population, exclusive of this foreign portion, will then be only 31,209,322, but including it, 49,065,027. We suggest this view merely to show the integral part which the foreign immigrants constitute of the whole population of the United States.

We have thus arrived at a period in the history of foreign immigration, when the number of foreigners coming here, one half of whom may be considered adults, nearly equals the whole natural increase of the white population of the United States. Such a mass of population annually diffused among these states, must, as they mingle with the people generally, or as they concentrate in cities, or settle in large numbers in particular localities, have most important effects on the condition and character of the people. We have seen that in Boston and New York city about one third part of the population are foreigners by birth. The character of a nation results from the character of individuals, and is chiefly determined by the influences that proceed from the central places. By the facilities of suffrage, the naturalized citizens must soon be sufficient to decide all elections and carry all measures on which side soever they may be induced to vote, parties having been nearly equal, from an early period since the organization of our government, on important measures of policy. The character of those who are elected to office, and of the measures which they adopt, reacts upon the well-being of the people from whom the power originated.

The attention of Congress has been frequently directed to the subject of the naturalization of foreigners; but the conditions of voting, in which resides their direct political power, are determined by each state for itself. In most or all of the states naturalization is a pre-requisite to voting; but, owing to the carelessness and fraud in obtaining naturalization papers, the looseness of the state laws and the connivance of partizans, it cannot be denied, as it has been

proved by abundant testimony, that great frauds have been committed, and many individuals have been admitted to the polls, in times of strong party excitement, who were not entitled to the privilege by a fair construction of the existing laws of the United States or of individual states.*

Public sentiment in Boston and its vicinity, is the index of that of Massachusetts, and in a great degree that of New England; if you would know the politics of the Empire State, learn those of New York city and of Albany; we can tell what to expect from Pennsylvania after learning the party movements in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. If we name a few more principal places, shall we not comprehend elements enough for materially affecting the destinies of this great republic? Do not the men who are chosen to office, propose measures and frame laws which regulate all that we hold dear in the states and in the republic? In listening to the foreign voice, do candidates, when they become members, always seek to be controlled by the monitions of wisdom, irrespective of party?

Is it not obvious that a few only of the foreigners who come here have any attachment to our institutions? and do not most of them, in the fruition, find our liberty a different thing from the picture in their imaginations before crossing the Atlantic? In their disappointment, are they faultless? and are they as industrious as they should be to improve our institutions? or, in their zeal, is not their first step too often to tear them down?

The majority, however, of those who come here, know nothing of a rational or regulated liberty, nor consider the guards necessary to preserve it. The liberty in their minds is a licentiousness which has no respect for the rights of others. They come here smarting under injustice and op-

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*See *Reports* of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of the United States, January 27th and March 3d, 1845, with Testimony relating to the Violation of the Naturalization Laws.

pression; to check by salutary restraints seems to them oppression; and to hate oppression and oppressive rulers is the only step they, in their ignorance, have thus far taken towards a rational liberty. By our laws they are admitted to political privileges upon easier terms than we admit our own sons,—privileges, which, in almost every state, are denied to a man on account of color, though his father or grandfather was the friend and companion in arms of Washington. Is it that our privileges are too good for us, —too good to be preserved? Is it that in our exstasy we would, like children, part with our birthright, and, after it is gone, weep for the loss that is irreparable? When they receive employment, and are well fed, are not they the first to insist on higher wages, in the cant language, to *strike?*

There may be some few exceptions. There may be those whose enlightened and liberal minds appreciate our institutions, and feel the value of their blessings,—who forbear taking any undue part in the political affairs of our country,—whose deportment and worth prove them to be worthy of the country of their adoption?

The moral and physical condition of these immigrants, after undergoing many trials, which are to be expected from settling in a foreign country, is generally very much improved. Many of them must for a time remain in subordinate stations. Some are successful and gain wealth, and their children, we may suppose, as they mingle more and more with the people of this country, will derive a rich legacy from the anxieties and privations of their parents. But is the country truly benefitted by this great foreign immigration? Have the people been made wiser or better or happier? It has been said that without these foreigners our rail-roads and canals could not have been constructed. These improvements, it is true, may have been made a year or two earlier, (and in many of the states it would have been better if we had hurried less,) in consequence

of so many foreigners being in the country, whom we were obliged to employ in some way or other, or support them without labor. The progress of the internal improvements, a year or two in advance of what they would have been without this foreign labor, will be a very poor compensation, if offset by the corruption of manners, the forfeiture of freedom, and the transfer of power to those who know not how to use it wisely. There are other things of value in this world besides merely physical aggrandizement.

These foreigners come here to benefit themselves, not from any love of us or of our country. They are admitted to be partakers of the fruits derived from the institutions of our fathers. They find here a diffusion of the comforts of life, and of the means of education, unknown in the land of their birth. They cannot help being affected, in the course of time, by the blessings which surround them. Some of them have obtained profitable situations, and not unfrequently are they employed in the professions, and as teachers of youth, though it is difficult to see in them qualifications equal to those of our own citizens.

Finally, this removal of people from the place of their birth to a distant country for a permanent residence, year after year, for over two centuries, leaving their homes in want and in sorrow, with a sea of doubtful trials before them, and, when arriving here, possessed of scarcely the means of subsistence, and often saved from famine and death by the kind sympathies of those who have come here before them, but at length, if not in themselves, in their children, subduing the wilderness and converting it into fruitful fields, establishing the conveniences of civilized life, planting churches for the worship of God, diffusing over the land the means of education, and founding an empire of equal law from the Atlantic shores to the Pacific ocean, over a population now amounting to twenty millions, and destined to amount to nearly one hundred mil-

lions upon the opening of another century,—this migration of masses, numbering of late years more than one hundred thousand annually, now to nearly three hundred thousand annually, not in the warlike spirit of the Goths and Vandals who overran the Roman empire, and destroyed the monuments of art, and the evidences of civilization, but in the spirit of peace, anxious to provide for themselves and their children the necessaries of life, and apparently ordained by Providence to relieve the countries of the old world, and to serve great purposes of good to mankind,—is one of the most interesting spectacles the world ever saw. This movement is to go on till the western continent is filled with inhabitants. The future destiny of these states none can tell; every accession of new comers introduces new elements of moral and political power into the community, besides the insensible changes which are constantly taking place. If past experience has shown the result of this immigration to America to have been a modification of our institutions and manners from year to year, do not the signs of the times indicate some danger of important changes in the very structure of society, as the current becomes more and more swollen in consequence of the facilitated means of conveyance, and of the multiplied necessities of emigrating? The foreigner, as he leaves the place of his nativity, knows not the fortune nor the sufferings that await him; like him, ought not we as a people to feel a deep solicitude, lest the institutions left us by our fathers fail of being transmitted unimpaired to our children? If the above statements and views are correct, it becomes the people of the United States to give this subject their most deliberate consideration, not merely on account of their own well-being, but on account of that of the foreign immigrants, for they both with their children must be united together as one people.

APPENDIX.

It is the object of this Appendix to present some extracts from several sources, for the purpose of illustrating the history of Foreign Immigration into the United States, and of sustaining the positions taken in the foregoing essay. A large portion of them are derived from Niles' Weekly Register, published at Baltimore, the editor of which gave particular attention to the collection of facts, and of observations relating to the subject, for several years prior to 1820, when the act of Congress was carried into effect, requiring a registration of the passengers from foreign countries, annually arriving in the several collection districts.

The British government had it under consideration in 1815, whether it might be advisable to offer the next year some degree of encouragement, to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British provinces in North America.—*Niles' Register, Vol. IX., p.* 309.

January 6, 1816 —"Among those who have lately arrived in the United States, as their future home, are several late British officers, who had an opportunity of knowing something of our country and people during the war." *Id. p.* 332.

July 13.—" We understand by a recent arrival from Ireland, that the American vessels are put on the same footing as English vessels, as far as respects the conveyance of passengers to the United States,—that is, that they are allowed to bring one passenger for every two tons. Formerly they were only allowed to bring *one* passenger for every *five* tons."

'Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America. There are about twelve American ships now nearly ready to sail for the United States; and the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics and persons brought up to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as eighty, others fifty, on board. For their passage each person is to pay £10 and find himself. *Some say the American government, in the end, are to be the paymasters.'*—(*London paper.*)

"It is stated in the London Evening Star, that more than *five thousand able seamen* have emigrated to America since the termination of the war!!"—*Id. p.* 346.

"Among the many great and useful men that daily arrive, or are expected to arrive in the United States, from maddened Europe, we hear of Chaptal, the famous chemist, and Lacapede, the celebrated naturalist. We bid them welcome."—*Id. p.* 348.

July 20.—"Hardy laborers, ingenious mechanics, intelligent merchants, learned doctors, profound philosophers and gallant soldiers are seeking in our country the 'peace, liberty and safety' with the right of 'pursuing their own happiness' which the land of their fathers denies them. Among others we hear that Mina, the younger, the famous Spanish general, and Dr. Mier y Guerra, a learned native of Mexico, and a warm friend of freedom, have recently arrived from London. We have the following article from the Vevay Indiana Register:—'M. Lakanal, a distinguished French gentleman, (member of the National Institute of France and of the Legion of Honor, remarkable for his republican principles, has lately arrived here with his family. He has purchased an estate on the bank of the Ohio, two miles above Vevay, on the Kentucky side. M. Vairin, a professor of mathematics, has also arrived from France, with a part of his family; he has purchased a farm on the river, one mile below Vevay. May happiness attend them in our land of liberty—their adopted conntry.'"—*Id. p.* 352.

July 27.—"The British and other newspapers teem with notices of the emigration of their people to the United States. The persons alluded to are chiefly farmers and mechanics—to add to the labor, and of consequence increase the wealth of our country in peace, and hold the nerve to assist in defending it in war. We know that the Irish emigrants much aided to fill the ranks of the army during the war, and they fought gallantly for freedom, feeling that they had a share in the contest as their own. Several vessels with passengers from Ireland have arrived since our last, and *nine* more from Newry alone are immediately expected—they are British ships, one of great burthen, had three hundred and fifty engaged. An English paper of May 20th, says: 'Several farmers who lately occupied about four thousand acres of land in Lincolnshire, have recently emigrated to America, after having sold all their live and dead stock. They were accompanied by the curate of the village.' And a Genoa article of the 12th of the same month tells us, that 'a great many Swiss from all the Protestant cantons are going soon to depart from Basle for America. Commerce and manufactures languish both at Basle and in the parts of Germany next the Rhine. As no Swiss or German manufactures are now permitted to enter France, many have almost wholly ceased to work. Last Thursday, many wagons with manufactures, both German and Swiss, having presented themselves at the French custom-house, on the frontiers, to pay the duties, were ordered to return back, with the notification that, till further orders, no wagon with goods could enter France.'"

"These are the sorts of men that we want. One Swiss is worth a hundred of the cockney tape-sellers with which our cities have teemed."—*Id. p.* 366.

August. 10.—"The vast emigration from England causes considerable alarm. Many persons of fortune are leaving the land of taxation for France and other parts of Europe, and the United States. The *street* in which the French ambassador lives in London, is crowded by people applying for passports, and thousands have been issued. The state of trade may be judged of by this—that 'not fifty foreign vessels are in the Thames,' and the London docks, which used to employ fifteen hundred persons, do not employ five hundred."

"Germany, in general, is in an unsettled and very depressed state. France, it is intimated, will be unable to meet the next payment to the allies for her deliverance."—*Id. p.* 396.

"Letters from Liverpool give us distressing accounts of their state; twenty thousand hands are out of employ in Birmingham alone, and Manchester is doing only half-work; so it is at Bristol, Bolton, Colne, Gloucester, Worcester, London, &c. &c. There are daily failures of those of small capital, and the most wealthy are hardly put to it to keep up."—*Id. p.* 397.

"A ship has arrived at New York from France, with passengers, among whom is Mr. Lee, late Consul at Bordeaux, and fifty-two artists and manufacturers of various descriptions, vine-dressers and husbandmen; two hundred and thirty-two other persons arrived in New York in *one day*, from Hull, England, and Waterford, Ireland. Vessels are almost every day reaching some of our ports, with passengers from England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c. The Swiss, heretofore spoken of, embarked in Holland, and sailed on the 11th of June. A Liverpool paper complains that the spirit of emigration has reached 'the metropolis and the heart of the United Kingdom;' and relates that a vessel has been seized in the Thames, for attempting to bring out two hundred and thirty-one persons instead of one hundred and seventy-four, all that she was entitled to carry by the law allowing one to every two tons. Many vessels are mentioned in England as being engaged to bring passengers to the United States."—*Id.* p. 400.

August 17.—"We have not exactly added up the amount of the passengers from Europe, who have reached New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for a week past; but believe we shall not be far from the truth when we estimate them at from twelve to fifteen hundred persons; of whom four hundred and ten are Swiss, arrived at Philadelphia, via Holland; the rest are from Ireland, England and France."

"The current of emigration to the United States has been very strong for the last six months; but judging by what we see in the British and other foreign papers, we can consider it as hardly begun. The people are preparing, in many places, to leave their country by neighborhoods or parishes, as it were, and in the new world, to possess and enjoy the friends of their youth, by settling together."

"The proceeding has excited much alarm in England. The papers teem with paragraphs to check the hope of the people to benefit by the change; and government is loudly called upon to interfere to prevent the 'ruinous drain of the most useful part of the population of the United Kingdom.' They note, in detail, the arrivals at New York with passengers, and on summing up the amount, which was only two hundred and twenty-nine for the week stated, they say: 'these facts certainly are serious; coupled with the sentiments which are now prevalent in America with regard to England, and with respect to the avowed probability of another war, at no distant period, with this country, they cannot fail to awaken reflections of the most gloomy kind to all who wish for the peace and harmony of the world.'" * *

* * "We have no reason to fear an excess of *labor* for many years to come. Our cities are crowded and business is dull, but the interior presents a vast and almost exhaustless field for industry. Every man that arrives may be fairly considered as adding at least three hundred dollars a year to the national wealth, while he also creates a *home market* to the value of what he consumes; and increases the national safety by adding to the effective population of the republic. Let them come. Good and wholesome laws, with the avenues to wealth and independence, opened to honest industry, will tame even Mr. Peel's '*untameably ferocious*' Irishmen, as well as suppress *English* mobs, crying out for *employment* and *bread*, without the use of the *bayonet*."—*Id. p.* 401.

"Bankruptcies in the London Gazette for the last month, two hundred and eighteen!

Failures not in the Gazette, at least two thousand!

Compositions cannot be under ten thousand.

Insolvents, who have no assets at all, innumerable."—*Id. p.* 409.

"The spirit of emigration makes a great uproar in England. Cobbett says, 'the *hive* is in commotion—the *bees* seem resolved no longer to support the *drones* and *wasps*.' To check it many paragraphs appear like the following from the Courier:"

"'Every thing is very dull in America. So great is the stagnation of trade, that but very few of the merchant vessels are employed. Our countrymen who have emigrated are in a most deplorable state; upwards of a *thousand* of them have applied to the British Consul at New York to be sent home with passports as distressed British subjects.'"

"Motto for the new custom-house in Thames street, now nearly finished: '*Sacred to the Memory of departed Commerce.*'"—*Id. p.* 411.

"It is stated that sixteen hundred men, women and children had engaged passages in different vessels at Newry, Dublin and Belfast, to cross the Atlantic; and that emigration from Switzerland increased."—*Id. p.* 412.

August 24.—* * "We have carefully examined all the columns of ship news which have reached us, in regular succession, for the week ending yes-

terday morning. The result of this examination is given below. The amount will surprise our readers; but it is certainly rather under than above the true number of persons that have arrived in the United States from Europe within the time stated."

"The sentiment of *Washington* is our sentiment. In his reply to a congratulatory address from the citizens of Baltimore, he observed: '*that so long as this country continued sensible of the blessings, civil and religious, it had attained, so long would it continue to be the asylum of the oppressed from every land.*' We wish to the oppressed—the poor man seeking *bread*,—peace and plenty, and health and happiness. 'This be a main queer country,' said a Yorkshireman who, with three well-grown sons and a large family of small children, was travelling from New York to Zanesville, to a gentleman who met him not far from Bedford, Pa., 'it is a main queer country,' said he 'for I have asked *the laboring folks all along the road how many meals they eat in a day, and they all said three and sometimes four, if they wanted them.* We have but *two* at home, and they are scanty enough, sir,' continued he, in his broad dialect, which I know not how to express with English types. 'Only think, sir,' added he, 'many of these people [the *laborers*] asked me to eat and drink with them; we can't say so in Yorkshire, sir, for we have not enough for ourselves.' What a field for reflection is there in the facts here stated? What *American* would have thought of inquiring *how many meals the working people eat in a day?* But this was the first thing the poor Englishman thought of, and he had done it '*all along the road*,' to be convinced of the truth of the matter. He was delighted with the prospect of a full belly for himself and his children; the country 'was worth fighting for' where the laborers eat three times a day; and he voluntarily declared that he and his three boys would support it as long as they could stand; 'besides, sir,' said he, 'I have some more coming on in the wagon that will soon be able to help us.'" * *

"Recapitulation of passengers who arrived at the ports of the United States for one week, ending yesterday, August 23, 1816. The period is fixed at Baltimore, and the account made up from the regular mails arriving there within the time stated:—From Ireland, 1084; Scotland, 199; England, 59; France, 12; add for the passenger vessels whose number is not stated, 60 each, 120—Total, 1474."

"To which we might add from one hundred and fifty to two hundred more, that have arrived in vessels not noticed at all as having passengers, bringing only a few each, besides those which may have escaped our notice, or have not been heard of, coming into other parts."—*Id. p.* 419.

"In page 419 the reader will observe an interesting account of the number of persons who have reached the United States from Europe in one week. The real number cannot be under sixteen hundred for the space of seven days!" * *—*Id. p.* 431.

August 31.—"We have several arrivals during the week with passengers

from Ireland, England, &c. The stream is constant, though the number has not been so great as it was for the two or three preceding weeks."—*Vol. XI., p.* 15.

September 2.—Eight hundred passengers for the week ending Aug. 30, and one thousand and twenty-seven ending Sept. 6, 1816.—*Id. p.* 32.

October 12.—"The [English] Courier (to deter from emigration,) says it is the practice of American captains who have claims on the emigrants, to sell them to satisfy such claims."—*Id. p.* 105.

October 19.—"Emigration continues at the rate of from four to six hundred per week, from England, Ireland, &c. Another large body of Swiss is expected."—*Id. p.* 127.

November 9.—"*Emigration* continues as lively as at any period we have noticed. Many persons are arriving from Holland, and the current from the British dominions is steady."—*Id. p.* 175.

November 23.—"Many emigrants from Holland, England, Ireland, &c., have reached the United States within the last week—and the import of specie continues. Men and money appear happily pouring in upon us at the same time."

"Many distinguished Frenchmen and others lately arrived in the United States, have associated for the purpose of forming a large settlement somewhere on the Ohio or Mississippi. They propose to purchase one hundred thousand acres of land, and will invite emigrants from Europe. They expect to cultivate the vine. Their plan seems well digested and supported, and will probably succeed."*—*Id. p.* 208.

January 11, 1817.—"A *Greenock* paper notices the return to that place of thirty persons who had emigrated to the United States, disappointed in their calculations—several of them weavers, who could not get employ, '*while British manufactures were selling far below the original cost,*'—adding that other descriptions of mechanics and laborers had done better, and found employ, &c., yet that the master of the vessel reported that if he would have brought them back gratuitously, he might have had a thousand passengers from New York."

"To show the height (says this paper,) to which this emigrating *mania* has arisen, we may notice that as we are told, among the passengers returned by this vessel, is a *gamekeeper*, belonging to Yorkshire, who could not believe, until he had ocular demonstration of the fact, that the Yankees had no more use for his services, than the people of Buenos Ayres had for the stoves and

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*March 3, 1817.—An act (ch. 61,) passed Congress, entitled an 'Act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement and cultivation of the vine and olive,' by which four contiguous townships, each six miles square, of vacant lands, lying in the Mississippi territory, were to be sold to the agent or agents of the late emigrants from France, who have associated for the purpose of forming a settlement in the United States,—said lands to be paid for at the end of 14 years, at two dollars an acre.

hearth-mats which some of our sage speculators sent out a few years ago, in the infancy of our commerce in that quarter."—*Id. p.* 330.

May 31.—"From the 10th of March to the 27th May, there arrived at New York two hundred and fifty vessels, in which came sixteen hundred passengers. Many have arrived at other ports—a vessel with one hundred and thirty has just reached Philadelphia from Guernsey."—*Vol. XII., p.* 224.

June 21.—"Two thousand Quaker Hollanders were about to sail from Antwerp for Philadelphia. One ship with three hundred and fifty of them had actually left that port destined as stated. These emigrants are probably wealthy."

"Fifteen hundred persons were also embarking at Amsterdam for the United States."—*Id. p.* 270.

"Among the foreign articles is some notice of a great emigration about to be made to the United States from Holland. Many persons also arrive from England and Ireland "—*Id. p.* 272.

July 5.—It is stated that from March 10th to May 30th, 1817, one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight British subjects had arrived at New York, and received from James Buchanan, the British consul, passports to entitle them to grants of land in British North America, chiefly in Upper Canada. *Id. p.* 304.

July 19.—"Very many passengers are arriving in vessels from Europe; in one of them four hundred and nine persons, none over thirty years of age, have reached Philadelphia from Amsterdam."

"A number of French emigrants are about to form a settlement near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee. Commissioners to select the spot have arrived at Mobile."—*Id. p.* 336.

August 2.—"Account of emigrants from foreign countries arriving in the United States, collected from the shipping lists received at the office of the Weekly Register, for two weeks, ending yesterday morning, Aug. 1. Recapitulation: England, 649; Wales, 51; Ireland, 581; Scotland, 134; Germany and Switzerland via Amsterdam, &c, 826; France, 31.—Total, 2272."

"By looking over the ship news to make out the preceding. we have reason to suppose that the number will be considerably greater for the next two weeks, many from Holland being immediately expected."—*Id. p.* 359.

"The government of Basle has just announced that it will deliver no more passports for the *United States*, but to such emigrants as shall exhibit at the chancery a bill of exchange of at least two hundred florins upon Holland, payable at Amsterdam. This measure has the advantage of preventing inconsiderate resolutions and their disastrous results."—*Id. p.* 365.

August 16.—"Within the last *two weeks*, ending yesterday morning, we have received accounts of the arrival of *twenty-six* vessels, at the several ports of the United States, with two thousand five hundred and twelve passengers, viz.:—From Amsterdam, Germans and Swiss, 1896; England, Ire-

land and Scotland, 281; the same, via Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 238; France, 97. Total, 2512."—*Id. p.* 400.

August 30.—"The two weeks ending yesterday gave us accounts of the arrival of twenty-one vessels, with emigrants from Europe, viz.:—From England, Ireland and Scotland, 557; Holland—Germans and Swiss, 365; France, 25. Total, 947."

"Of these, one hundred and seventy-one reached the United States via *Halifax*, though great inducements are held out to settlers there. As for instance, a Dutch ship which arrived at Philadelphia, put into that port for provisions, when the governor offered to the passengers ten thousand acres of land gratis, in fee simple, and farming utensils, if they would stay there; but they refused it. Many settlers, as they are called, arrive in Canada, from whence hundreds of them pass up the river, &c., and cross into New York and Ohio. It seems to be discovered that it is more *convenient* to reach our country through the British colonies than to come on direct. Facilities are afforded for the former which are denied to the latter."—*Vol. XIII., p.* 16.

September 6.—"*The French Emigrants.*—By a respectable Indian agent, now at the seat of government, we learn, that in coming up the Ohio he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen, at different times, directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee."

"General Count Clausel and General Lefebre Desnouettes, have sailed from Philadelphia with a ship-load of passengers bound to the Mobile. Marshal Grouchy, the two Generals Lallemand, Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Penniers, Garnier de Saintes, Count Real, &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a project set on foot under better auspices, or entered into, as we learn, with more ardor and fuller determination to make a fair experiment, to show what Frenchmen can do. 'I am astonished,' said a capitalist of Philadelphia to Generals Clausel and Desnouettes, 'that such men as you, who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixotte expedition, when by taking your stand in the exchange, you would get twenty per cent. for your money without trouble.' 'We have been accustomed (replied General Clausel,) to labor for the glory and happiness of our country, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities.' A reply which remarks a noble mind. (*Nat. Int.*)" *id. p.* 30.

September 13.—"The average number of foreigners emigrating to the United States for the last twenty years is not greater, if so great, as ten thousand a year. But, from the result of the facts that have been collected, an opinion may be entertained that, for the present year, they *may* possibly amount to thirty thousand." * * "The proportion of the thirty thousand will be about as follows: two thousand French; twenty thousand English, Irish and Scotch; eight thousand Germans and Swiss." * *—*Id. pp.* 35, 36.

September 20.—"A late London paper says: 'The numerous emigrations

from Ireland to the United States of America, are much to be regretted; there are, at this time, three ships at one port in Ireland about to sail. Surely it would have been better, as these persons are determined to quit their native country, to have given them their passage out free of expense to British North America.' "

"The emigrations are more numerous from England than from Ireland,—the latter seems now to be the least distressed country; not that Ireland is distressed less than she was, but because England is distressed more."—*Id. p.* 59.

October 25.—"The British ship Mary Ann has arrived at Boston in fifty days from London, with two hundred and four passengers. The Mary Ann was bound to St. John, N. B., but the passengers not wishing to go there, rose upon the crew, and brought the vessel into Boston."—*Id. p.* 143.

November 8.—"Some of the British writers begin to think that the emigration of one hundred thousand persons annually would be advantageous, except that it might tend to strengthen some other country. New British settlements are therefore recommended." * *—*Id. p.* 173.

January 10, 1818.—"European emigrants arrived at Philadelphia during eight months, viz. from April 28th to Dec. 31st, 1817. From France, 66; Italy, 22; Germany, 53; Ireland, 441; Great Britain, 1292; English, Irish and Scotch, via British possessions in America, 547; Holland, 4867.—Total, 7288."

"Most if not all of the persons that arrived by the way of Holland were Germans. The Dutch ship April has arrived in the Delaware since the 1st inst., and is not included in the above return, with five hundred and fifty passengers. Total British subjects two thousand two hundred and eighty." *Id. p.* 314.

January 24.—"A gentleman at New York has favored the editor of the Weekly Register, with the following list of emigrants arriving at that port, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1817, both inclusive, and assures us that its correctness may be relied upon:—England, Scotland and Wales, 3131; Ireland, 1703; France, 674; Germany and Holland, 252; Spain and Portugal, 64; South America, 40; West Indies, 464; British possessions in North America, 1273, East Indies, 15—Italy, 14—29; Russia, Denmark and Sweden, 4.—Total, 7634."—*Id. p.* 360.

January 31.—"It is asserted in the Delaware Gazette, that of about *eleven hundred* passengers, who embarked on board the ship April, Capt. De Groot, at Amsterdam, which vessel is now lying at Newcastle, about *five hundred* died, many of them before they departed from Europe. Such as were unable to advance the money for their passage, who survive, are still detained on board in the most deplorable condition, several of whom are children, who have lost their parents on the voyage."—*Id. p.* 378.

February 28.—"Emigration to the British North American colonies, it is

stated, will not be encouraged hereafter by the government, as the condition of the people has been rendered worse by the change. The secret cause, probably, is that they pass into the United States."—*Id. Vol. XIV., pp.* 12, 13.

May 23.—"Emigration from Europe has commenced early in the season. In a single New York paper we notice accounts of the arrival at that port of five or six vessels, and notices of the sailing of a number from British ports —one from Glencastle with one hundred and seventy-three, and another from Greenock with eighty-four passengers Another paper, for a succeeding day, mentions the arrival of six vessels from London, Liverpool and Newry, with one hundred and fifty-seven English and eighty-eight Irish passengers."—*Id. p.* 223.

May 30.—"We have received accounts of the arrival of from eight hundred to one thousand emigrants from Europe, chiefly from England, during the past week."—*Id. p.* 240.

June 6.—"The number of emigrants, an account of whose arrival we observed in the papers of last week, is from twelve to fifteen hundred."

"A New York paper says :—'We learn that a gentleman has lately arrived in this city from England, whose object is to settle in the Illinois territory; that his family and settlers brought over with him amount to fifty-one persons; that he has furnished himself with agricultural instruments, seeds of various kinds, some cows, sheep and hogs, for breeding, and about one hundred thousand pounds sterling in money. This is doing business to a great national as well as individual profit; and if gentlemen of fortune and enterprise will emigrate in the same manner, our western states will shortly be the most flourishing part of the world.' "—*Id. p.* 256.

June 27.—"Three hundred and eighty-two emigrants, mostly laborers, and many of them having much money, have lately left Dumfries, for America. It is only a year since the mania of emigration spread in that province."—*Id. p.* 305.

July 11.—"A Dutch ship, with five hundred German passengers, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, which appears to have been badly provided for the voyage, after a series of disasters, has reached Bergen, in Norway, having lost one hundred of her passengers on the voyage; the rest were subsisting on the charity of the Norwegian government and citizens."—*Id. p.* 344.

August 1.—"We ventured an opinion some weeks since that the present emigration to the United States was about at the rate of two hundred persons per day. The following table, though necessarily very imperfect, may serve to support that opinion. That ratio of emigration, it is probable, will hold good for four months of the present year. For the rest of the year it is inconsiderable, not amounting, perhaps, to twenty persons per day, except such as arrive via Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without being reported."

This list contains one thousand eight hundred and seventy persons for two

weeks, ending July 31st, from newspapers received at the office of the Register.—*Id. p.* 380.

August 8.—"Emigration continues at the probable rate of two hundred persons per day. A New York paper of Monday last announces the arrival at that port of one hundred and twenty-four persons in eight vessels, for the preceding forty-eight hours. The current is steady. On Thursday, a Russian ship arrived at Baltimore, with seventy passengers, from Ireland."—*Id. p.* 408.

August 15.—"Our record of the arrival of emigrants from Europe, at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the week ending yesterday, amounts to seven hundred and thirty-one persons. The 'settlers' that have arrived in Canada the present season is stated at six thousand and twenty-seven, of whom it is probable that at least four thousand have passed or will pass into our territory. It is said that five hundred families from Wales, and the northern and western parts of Scotland, arrived at the ports of Greenock and Glasgow on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encampment upon the banks of the Clyde, where the novelty of the sight attracted many spectators."

"An English paper states that *twelve hundred* persons have emigrated *this season* from Guernsey to America, mostly to the United States. Of these one thousand are natives of Guernsey; a great number, adds the paper, when it is considered that the whole of the population of that island is not reckoned higher than nineteen thousand."—*Id. p.* 424.

August 29.—"The amount of passengers from Europe, reported to have arrived at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the last week, amounts to more than a thousand,—from Ireland, England, Holland and France." *Vol. XV., p.* 9.

September 12.—"The current of emigration, from the British dominions to the territory of the United States, never was as strong as it is now. For the week ending the 31st of August, two thousand one hundred and fifty passengers, 'nearly the whole of whom were emigrants from Europe,' arrived at the single port of New York; and for the subsequent week we kept an account of the passengers reported in the newspapers, (which is far short of the number that arrived,) and found them to amount to nearly three thousand, for five or six principal ports, and the aggregate may be fairly estimated at six thousand for the two weeks preceding the 6th of September. We designed to have published the names of the vessels, with the places they arrived at, with their respective number of passengers, as we have done on several occasions, but thought the long list might unnecessarily occupy a page of our paper. Of the six thousand that arrived in the two weeks, about four thousand were from England, one thousand from Ireland, and the rest from Scotland, Holland and France,—about one hundred only from the latter. The emigrants from England that we have seen, (and we have conversed with

several,) appear to be of that class of people which lately were the bone and sinew of that country,—respectable farmers; driven from their homes by taxes and tithes, yet generally before they were too much reduced to make in comfort to a strange land. Some of them, indeed, appeared to have considerable sums of money, with which they purposed to buy and improve farms of *their own*, and a number were making their way to the great settlement that Mr. Burbeck is founding on the Wabash, in Indiana. Many of them are persons of intelligent minds; and, in general, they were decently apparelled."

"As we are of those who are always ready to say to the well-disposed but oppressed people of any part of the civilized world, 'come and partake with us of the blessings of free government,' very pleasurable feelings have been excited by such a pressure upon our shores,—with such an accession to the wealth and strength of our country. When we hear that the 'Harmony Society,' as it is called, raised six thousand bushels of wheat, in the present year, on a field which, three years ago, was covered with its native forests, we cannot refrain from *calculating* the auxiliary force of such a body of such emigrants in causing the wilderness to smile, and making our woods to resound with the busy hum of men. The emigration of the present year will give us not less than twenty-five thousand days labor; this labor, passing through all its stages of production, cannot be estimated at less than twenty-five thousand dollars per day, exclusive of the value of the articles consumed by the laborers, and those dependent upon them,—a gross value added to the general wealth of nearly eight millions per annum, with fifty or sixty thousand persons to the population in one year. What a source of revenue, if the country's need requires it; how great a force, in arms, to repel a foe! We do exult,—we cannot help exulting, at the great strides the republic is making towards a power to *command* the respect which its love of peace and justice entitles it to."—*Id. p.* 33.

September 19.—"The number of emigrants at present arriving are believed to be nearly four hundred per day."—*Id. p.* 63.

October 17.—"Many emigrants from Europe are still arriving in the United States,—some direct, others by way of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c."—*Id. p.* 125.

December 12.—"New York, Nov. 24: The French brig Minerva was to sail from Havre about the 12th Oct. for Mobile, with about fifty passengers, most of them mechanics, who design to settle in that promising place."—*Id. p.* 269.

May 29, 1819.—"A vessel has arrived at New York from Havre in France, bringing one hundred and fifty-eight passengers, principally English mechanics, who are not permitted to emigrate directly from England to the United States; five hundred more were expected at Havre for the same destination."

"The arrival of passengers from Europe gives us about the amount of

fifteen or eighteen hundred a week. No less than six hundred Irish were at St. Andrews, and are coming in small parties to different parts of the United States. A great number is looked for."—*Vol. XVI., p.* 239.

June 4.—* * "It was explicitly stated to you," says J. Q. Adams, in a letter to Mr. Furstenwaerther, a German, who had intimated a disposition to become an American citizen, "and your report has taken just notice of the statement, that the government of the United States has never adopted any measure to encourage or invite emigrants from any part of Europe. It has never held out any incitements to induce the subjects of any other sovereign to abandon their own country to become inhabitants of this. From motives of humanity, it has occasionally furnished facilities to emigrants who, having arrived here with views of forming settlements, have specially needed such assistance to carry them into effect. Neither the general government of the Union, nor those of individual states, are ignorant or unobservant of the additional strength and wealth which accrue to the nation by the accession of a mass of healthy, industrious and frugal laborers, nor are they in any manner insensible to the great benefits which this country has derived, and continues to derive, from the influx of such adoptive children from Germany. But there is one principle which pervades all the institutions of this country, and which must always operate as an obstacle to the granting of favors to new comers. This is a land, not of *privileges*, but of *equal rights*. Privileges are granted by European sovereigns to particular classes of individuals, for purposes of general policy; but the general impression here is that *privileges* granted to one denomination of people, can seldom be discriminated from erosions of the rights of others. Emigrants from Germany, therefore, or from elsewhere, coming here, are not to expect favors from the government. They are to expect, if they choose to become citizens, equal rights with those of the natives of the country. They are to expect, if affluent, to possess the means to make their property productive, with moderation and with safety; if indigent, but industrious, and honest, and frugal, the means of obtaining an easy and comfortable subsistence for themselves and families. They come to a life of independence and to a life of labor; and if they cannot accommodate themselves to the character, moral, political and physical, of this country, with all its compensating balances of good and evil, the Atlantic is always open to them to return to the land of their nativity and their fathers. To one thing they must make up their minds, or they will be disappointed in every expectation as Americans. They must cast off the European skin, never to resume it. They must look forward to their posterity rather than backward to their ancestors; they must be sure that whatever their own feelings may be, those of their children will cling to the prejudices of this country." * *

"We understand perfectly, that of the multitude of foreigners who yearly flock to our shores to take up here their abode, none come from affection or

regard to a land to which they are total strangers, and with the very language of which those of them who are Germans, are generally unacquainted. We know that they come with views, not to our benefit, but to their own,—not to promote our welfare, but to better their own condition. We expect, therefore, very few, if any, transplanted countrymen, from classes of people who enjoy happiness, ease, or even comfort, in their native climes. The happy and contented remain at home; and it requires an impulse at least as keen as that of urgent want, to drive a man from the seat of his nativity and the land of his fathers' sepulchres. Of the very few emigrants of more fortunate classes, who ever make the attempt of settling in this country, a principal proportion sicken at the strangeness of our manners, and after a residence more or less protracted, return to the countries whence they came. There are, doubtless, exceptions, and among the most opulent and the most distinguished of our citizens, we are happy to number individuals who might have enjoyed or acquired wealth and consideration without resorting to a new country and another hemisphere. We should take great satisfaction in finding you included in this number, if it should suit your own inclinations, and the prospects of your future life, upon your calculations of your own interests. I regret that it is not in my power to add the inducement which you might perceive in the situation of an officer under government. All the places in the department to which I belong, allowed by the laws, are filled, nor is there a prospect of an early vacancy in any of them. Whenever such vacancies occur, the application of natives of the country to fill them, are far more numerous than the offices, and the recommendations in behalf of the candidates so strong and so earnest, that it would seldom be possible, if it would ever be just, to give a preference over them to foreginers. Although, therefore, it would give me sincere pleasure to consider you as one of our future and permanent fellow citizens, I should not do either an act of kindness or of justice to you, in dissuading you from the offers of employment and of honorable services, to which you are called in your native country." * *—*Id. Vol. XVIII., pp.* 157, 158, *April* 29, 1820.

June 5.—"The manufacturing districts are dreadfully distressed. At Leicester, within ten days, it is said that five thousand persons were thrown out of employ, *though the price of cotton was expected to decline further!* There have been some heavy failures."

"The London newspapers advertise no less than fifteen ships to take out passengers to America, whose tonnage amount to eight thousand two hundred tons; and the Belfast papers nearly as many more. By the returns of the latter port, it appears that about eleven thousand persons emigrated to America from thence last season, amongst whom were upwards of seven hundred families."

"London, April 10: Numerous emigrations are now taking place from Yorkshire, chiefly for the United States, but a considerable number have also

recently gone to South America, and many others are preparing to follow them. The mischief of these expatriations is increased by the emigrations alluded to being not composed merely of poor distressed artisans, who are in quest of food and employment, but chiefly of persons possessed of property, sufficient to render them comfortable in their own country."—*Id. Vol. XVI., p.* 255.

June 12.—"The emigration from England is spoken of as being greater this season than at any former period."

"The following are the number of families and individuals who have emigrated from the port of Belfast to America, during the last three years. Those who landed in the British settlements are included:

2143	individuals—	239	families—	to Jan. 5, 1817.
2811	"	314	"	1818.
5601	"	727	"	1819."—*Id. p.* 269.

June 19.—"About five hundred Englishmen are said to be at Havre de Grace, to embark for the United States. The rage for emigration is extravagant, and those subject to its influence are very generally manufacturers and mechanics, or of other productive classes. At present, however, we are quite as willing that they should remain where they are. *American labor is not appreciated at home.*"—*Id. p.* 286.

July 3.—"About two thousand emigrants, chiefly Irish, had arrived at St. John's, N. B., in ten days previous to the 17th ult. The destination of the most of them is the United States, into which they are daily arriving by schooner loads."—*Id. p.* 319.

July 10.—"From considerable observation of the arrival of vessels from foreign ports, we are of opinion, that the present rate of emigration to the United States, is not less than *four hundred persons per day*. The greater part are English, reaching us via French ports, &c.; the rest are chiefly Irish and German."—*Id. p.* 336.

July 17.—"We kept a list of the vessels that arrived in the United States, with European passengers, an account of whose arrival reached us through the newspapers received for the week ending yesterday morning; the aggregate is one thousand four hundred and seventy-five, of whom about four hundred reached our country via Halifax and St. John's."—*Id. p.* 346.

July 24.—"It is announced in a New York paper, that Mr. Buchanan, the British consul there, is making arrangements for the location, in Canada, of numerous British subjects who had emigrated to the United States. This paragraph may be well '*understood*' by the fact, that on the 20th inst. one hundred and forty-five emigrants arrived at Philadelphia alone, by way of the British possessions in America; one hundred also arrived at Alexandria, and eighty-five at New York, on the 19th, from Moose Island and Halifax." *Id. p.* 368.

August 7.—"We have not this week listed the vessels which arrived in

the United States with foreign passengers, but suppose the amount of emigrants to have been nearly fifteen hundred, a considerable number of whom were Germans."—*Id. p.* 400.

September 18.—"The tide of emigration still sets to the United States. Never before, perhaps, except in the last year, did so many persons from Europe reach our shores to take up their abode with us, at this advanced state of the season, as are now arriving. We regret that it is so. Hundreds, perhaps, we might say thousands of them, will be incumbrances on us during the ensuing winter; for many tens of thousands of our own people, accustomed to sustain themselves by their own labor, will be out of employment, unless some extraordinary event shall take place."

"We have always until just now greeted the stranger on his arrival here with pleasure. There was room enough for all that would come, and industry was a sure road to a comfortable living, if not to independence and wealth. We were glad of the addition which they made to our population, and of the impulse which they gave to the capacity of production, thus advancing our country to its weight of power and extent of resources which the patriot delights to anticipate, but which also every one wishes to see realized. Now, however, our population in most of the maratime districts, and in some parts of the interior also, seems to think—there are too many mouths to consume what the hands can find business to do; and that hitherto sure refuge of the industrious foreign immigrant,—the western country,—is overstocked by the domestic emigration. Certainly, the present system cannot last long, and the time *must* come when home industry will be encouraged and protected, in all its branches. If this were the case, all would be busy, money would circulate freely, and happiness abound."

"It appears that a good many persons who recently arrived from England, being disappointed in their prospects of employment, are on their return home. We have thought that some such were occasionally re-shipped, under sanction and perhaps at the cost of the British government, that they might check emigration. But this cannot be suspected now. The poor people are truly alarmed at the prostration of things presented to them, and will rather depend upon the resources they have been accustomed to, than suffer poverty in a land of strangers. Still those who have a little money may certainly do better with it here than at home."

"It is reported, that to relieve themselves of the support of their paupers, many such will be sent to the United States by the church-wardens, &c. of England! It will therefore become the state authorities to be careful to take the proper securities of those who bring passengers, that they will not become chargeable on the public."

"The number of emigrants from Europe, (as reported in the newspapers,) who reached the United States for two weeks, ending on Friday, the 3d of September, 1819, was three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight."

"When we consider that the passengers arriving at many small ports are not reported at all, and the moral certainty that we have overlooked some who were reported even in the newspapers received at our office, it may be fairly presumed that the real number of those who arrived cannot be less than four thousand for these two weeks; and from what we have learnt, it is also probable that one thousand more may have passed into our country from Canada, in the course of the last month. We observe that the Canadian papers are very zealous to prevent it, and hear of many proceeding to the western states."

"The returns for the last two weeks would probably have shown an amount of about fifteen hundred per week; five hundred and sixty-eight arrived at Philadelphia in one day—on Sunday last—many of whom were in one vessel from Antwerp."

"The New York Gazette says:—'We know a gentleman who has made a calculation, grounded upon the emigration of the present year, showing that in the course of five years the number of emigrants to this country will amount to *half a million*. New York is calculated to receive one sixth of the number, as it has done for the last year. The numerous emigrations, via the Canadas and Nova Scotia, are not taken into this calculation.'"

"This is a serious subject, and will naturally excite the attention of government."

"This calculation, we apprehend, is much exaggerated. It must be recollected, that very few emigrants arrive before the month of May, and less after that of September. Admit that in the whole of these five months the rate should continue at two thousand per week, the amount would be only forty thousand per annum. And this, we feel satisfied, is a greater number than ever arrived in the United States in any one year, even in or for the present, though the emigration has been so very heavy. But how it should 'naturally excite the attention of government' we cannot tell, unless the British government is meant."—*Id. Vol. XVII., p.* 36.

September 25.—"The number of emigrants still arriving is enormous. In the last week, according to the newspapers received at this office, not less than twenty-five hundred, perhaps three thousand, arrived, chiefly at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Nearly four hundred arrived at the latter on Saturday last.—*Id. p.* 63.

October 16.—"Quebec, Sept. 27.—Of the twelve thousand British emigrants who have arrived at the port of Quebec this season, we are persuaded that more than one half have found their way into the United States. The St. Lawrence has already become the channel of communication for those emigrants who are destined for the western states, as it will at a future day become one of the main channels of their trade. We regret that greater facilities are not given to British emigrants to settle in this province. In Upper Canada, we believe, that great improvements in this respect have been made by Sir Perigrine Maitland."

"There a foundation of British inhabitants has been laid. If they thrive, they will soon attract more. In this province little or nothing has been done." *Id. p.* 111.

"The following seductive advertisement is recorded as a specimen of the manner in which many poor persons are induced to leave their home in England and Ireland:"

'*For St. Andrews, in the river St. John's, that divides the United States of America from the British possessions.*—The new, fast sailing cutter (but twelve months built,) Commercial Packet, William Anderson, master, now lying at the quay of Galway, and will sail positively the 22d of June, wind and weather permitting.'

'Persons wishing to go to the United States, or any part of the western country thereof, have a cheap and easy opportunity by inland water conveyance on arrival. Emigrants will find immediate employment on landing; laborers from five to eight shillings per day, and tradesmen from twelve to twenty shillings per day, and provisions remarkably cheap. As this may be the only opportunity that may offer from hence this season, those inclined to proceed should make immediate application to E. Evans, Back street, or to the master on board, at the dock.'

'Terms five guineas, the ship to find nothing but water and fuel; children half price. Tradesmen will not be prevented from going in this vessel. *Galway, June* 14, 1819.'—*Id. p.* 112.

July 29, 1820.—"*Passengers.*—It appears by the official returns from the mayor's office that, from December, 1818, to December, 1819, thirty-five thousand five hundred and sixty passengers arrived at this port [New York.] This will give an idea of the great intercourse which is had with this city; yet it also appears that, out of this number, sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight were Americans, leaving eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two foreigners, which, of itself, is an important amount. There is something also to consider in the national character of these emigrants; seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine were English, and six thousand and sixty-seven were Irish. The proportion of Irish to English emigrants, has been heretofore in favor of the Irish; but this year the English take the lead. It is certain that the Irish have a more sincere attachment to this country than the English; their associations and feelings, and the success of many of their countrymen, have given a great spur to emigration; added to this, their wants and enterprise are greater than those of the English; yet we have in this excess of English emigration, a very strong proof of the misery of the times, and the extremes to which they are reduced,—extremes which the Irish have scarcely arrived at. If it is said that many of these were bound to Canada, to settle on the crown lands, the reply will be, that the expense of transportation from New York to Canada would exceed the value of their possessions, and emigrants bound to Canada generally take

passage for Quebec. If, on the other hand, it is contended that many have returned to Europe, we are satisfied that the number is very trifling, and were not willing to work. Of Scotch there were one thousand nine hundred and forty-two. This is a class of emigrants who are not idle in any part of the world. * *—[*Nat. Advocate*,]" *Id. Vol. XVIII., pp.* 388, 389.

November 11.—"The following is an estimate of emigration in the first eight months of the present year, from Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales:—To Canada, about 10,000; North America, U. S., 6000; South America, 4000; South Africa, 6000; New Holland and Van Dieman's Land, 2500; East Indies, all ports and all sorts, 3500; Sailors to foreign employ, 2000; fixed residents to Flanders, France and Italy, 1500; Russia, 350. Total, 35,850."—*Id. Vol. XIX., p.* 173.

April 20, 1822.—"The Democratic Press says: From official returns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, we learn that the whole number of passengers who embarked from Ireland for the United States, from the year 1812 to 1821, both years inclusive, was 30,653; from England, 33,608; Scotland, 4727.—Total, 68,988."

"Also there embarked for the British dominions in North America, from Ireland, 47,223; England, 23,783; Scotland, 19,971, making a total of 90,977." Total, 159,960.

"It may be added, that a major part of those who embarked for the 'British possessions in North America,' proceeded almost direct to the United States."—*Id. Vol. XXII., pp.* 115, 116.

August 3.—"It would appear that many more persons have arrived in the United States during the present season, than in the last. A good number reach New York and other ports direct, but far the greater part arrive via New Brunswick and Canada. Those who take passages for the former come over to Eastport, &c., where they obtain vessels, and re-ship themselves to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. Many that arrive in Canada pass up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and into the state of New York, or proceed further westward. A party of about thirty lately arrived at Buffalo, to join the colony of Mr. Burbeck, in Illinois. They appeared to be *substantial* people, for among their property were cattle, hogs, geese, &c. of the most approved kinds, which they had brought with them from England."—*Id. p.* 354.

Soon after the insurrection in Canada in 1837, the Earl of Durham was appointed Governor-General of the British Provinces in North America, in pursuance of which appointment he made an elaborate "Report on the Affairs of British North America," which was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, February 11th, 1839. The following extracts, taken from that report, will show some of the reasons why many of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, instead of settling in those provinces, have come to the United States.

* * "The emigrants who have settled in the country [Upper Canada] within the last ten years, are supposed to comprise half the population. They complain that while the Canadians are desirous of having British capital and labor brought into the colony, by means of which their fields may be cultivated, and the value of their unsettled possessions increased, they refuse to make the colony really attractive to British skill and British capitalists. They say that an Englishman emigrating to Upper Canada, is practically as much an alien in that British colony as he would be if he were to emigrate to the United States. He may equally purchase and hold lands or invest his capital in trade in one country as in the other, and he may in either exercise any mechanical avocation, and perform any species of manual labor. This, however, is the extent of his privileges; his English qualifications avail him little or nothing. He cannot, if a surgeon, licensed to act in England, practise without the license of a Board of Examiners in the province. If an attorney, he has to submit to an apprenticeship of five years before he is allowed to practise. If a barrister, he is excluded from the profitable part of his profession, and though allowed to practise at the bar, the permission thus accorded to him is practically of no use in a country where, as nine attornies out of ten are barristers also, there can be no business for a mere barrister. Thus, a person who has been admitted to the English bar, is compelled to serve an apprenticeship of three years to a provincial lawyer."

"By an act passed last session, difficulties are thrown in the way of the employment of capital in banking, which have a tendency to preserve the monopoly possessed by the chartered banks of the colony, in which the Canadian party are supreme, and the influence of which is said to be employed directly as an instrument for upholding the political supremacy of the party. Under the system, also, of selling land pursued by the government, an individual does not procure a patent for his land until he has paid the whole of the purchase-money, a period of from four to ten years, according as his purchase is a crown or clergy lot; and until the patent issues, he has no right to vote. In some of the new states of America, on the contrary, especially in Illinois, an individual may practise as a surgeon or lawyer almost immediately on his arrival in the country, and he has every right of citizenship after a residence of six months in the state. An Englishman is, therefore, in effect less an alien in a foreign country than in one which forms a part of the British empire. Such are the superior advantages of the United States at present, that nothing but the feeling, that in the one country he is among a more kindred people, under the same laws, and in a society whose habits and sentiments are similar to those to which he has been accustomed, can induce an Englishman to settle in Canada, in preference to the states; and if, in the former, he is deprived of rights which he obtains in the latter, though a foreigner, it is not to be wondered at that he should, in many cases, give the preference to the land in which he is treated most as a citizen. It is very

possible that there are but few cases in which the departure of an Englishman from Upper Canada to the states can be traced directly to any of these circumstances in particular; yet the state of society and of feeling which they have engendered, has been among the main causes of the great extent of re-emigration to the new states of the Union. It operates, too, still more to deter emigration from England to the provinces, and thus both to retard the advance of the colony, and to deprive the mother country of one of the principal advantages on account of which the existence of colonies is desirable—the field which they afford for the employment of her surplus population and wealth. The native Canadians, however, to whatever political party they may belong, appear to be unanimous in the wish to preserve these exclusive privileges." * *—*p*. 61.

"But as in Upper Canada, under a law passed immediately after the last war with the states, American citizens are forbidden to hold land, it is of the more consequence that the country should be made as attractive as possible to the emigrating middle classes of Great Britain, the only class from which an accession of capital, to be invested in the purchase or improvement of lands, can be hoped for." * *—*p*. 62.

"Under such circumstances there is little stimulus to industry or enterprise, and their effect is aggravated by the striking contrast presented by such of the United States as border upon this province, and where all is activity and progress." * *—*p*. 66.

"It is a singular and melancholy feature in the condition of these provinces, [New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island,] that the resources rendered of so little avail to the population of Great Britain, are turned to better account by the enterprising inhabitants of the United States. While the emigration from the provinces is large and constant, the adventurous farmers of New England cross the frontier, and occupy the best farming lands. Their fishermen enter our bays and rivers, and in some cases monopolize the occupations of our own unemployed countrymen; and a great portion of the trade of the St. John's is in their hands. Not only do the citizens of a foreign nation do this, but they do it with British capital. Major Head states, 'that an American merchant acknowledged to him, that the capital with which his countrymen carried on their enterprises in the neighborhood of St. John's, was chiefly supplied by Great Britain;' and he adds, as a fact within his own knowledge, 'that wealthy capitalists at Halifax, desirous of an investment for their money, preferred lending it in the United States, to applying it to speculation in New Brunswick, or to lending it to their own countrymen in that province.'"

"I regret to say, that Major Head also gives the same account respecting the difference between the aspect of things in these provinces and the bordering state of Maine. On the other side of the line, good roads, good schools, and thriving farms, afford a mortifying contrast to the condition in which a

British subject finds the neighboring possessions of the British crown."—*p.* 71.

"In the United States, ever since the year 1796, the disposal of public land, not already appropriated to particular states, has been strictly regulated by a law of Congress; not by different laws for the various parts of the country, but by one law for the whole of the public lands, and a law which we may judge to have been conducive to the prosperity of the people, both from its obvious good effects, and from its almost unquestioned continuance for so many years. In the British North American colonies, with one partial exception, there never has been, until quite recently, any law on the subject." * *—*pp.* 73, 74.

"The system of the United States appears to combine all the chief requisites of the greatest efficiency. It is uniform throughout the vast federation; it is unchangeable save by Congress, and has never been materially altered; it renders the acquisition of new land easy, and yet, by means of a price, restricts appropriation to the actual wants of the settler; it is so simple as to be readily understood; it provides for accurate surveys and against needless delays; it gives an instant and secure title; and it admits of no favoritism, but distributes the public property amongst all classes and persons upon precisely equal terms. That system has promoted an amount of immigration and settlement, of which the history of the world affords no other example; and it has produced to the United States a revenue which has averaged about half a million sterling per annum, and has amounted in one twelvemonth to above four millions sterling, or more than the whole expenditure of the federal government."

"In the North American colonies there never has been any system. Many different methods have been practised, and this not only in the different colonies, but in every colony at different times, and within the same colony at the same time. The greatest diversity and most frequent alteration would almost seem to have been the objects in view. In only one respect has there been uniformity. Every where the greatest profusion has taken place, so that in all the colonies, and nearly in every part of each colony, more, and very much more land has been alienated by the government, than the grantees had at the time, or now have the means of reclaiming from a state of wilderness; and yet, in all the other colonies until lately, and in some of them still, it is either very difficult or next to impossible for a person of no influence to obtain any of the public land. More or less in all the colonies, and in some of them to an extent which would not be credited, if the fact were not established by unquestionable testimony, the surveys have been inaccurate, and the boundaries, or even the situation of estates, are proportionally uncertain. Every where needless delays have harassed and exasperated applicants; and every where, more or less, I am sorry but compelled to add, gross favoritism has prevailed in the disposal of public lands." * *—*p.* 74.

"The results of long misgovernment in this department are such as might

have been anticipated by any person understanding the subject. The administration of the public lands, instead of always yielding a revenue, cost for a long while more than it produced. But this is, I venture to think, a trifling consideration when compared with others. There is one in particular which has occurred to every observant traveller in these regions, which is a constant theme of boast in the states bordering upon our colonies, and a subject of loud complaint within the colonies. I allude to the striking contrast which is presented between the American and British sides of the frontier line in respect to every sign of productive industry, increasing wealth, and progressive civilization."

"By describing one side, and reversing the picture, the other would be also described. On the American side, all is activity and bustle. The forest has been widely cleared; every year numerous settlements are formed, and thousands of farms are created out of the waste; the country is intersected by common roads; canals and rail-roads are finished, or in the course of formation; the ways of communication and transport are crowded with people, and enlivened by numerous carriages and large steam-boats. The observer is surprised at the number of harbors on the lakes, and the number of vessels they contain; while bridges, artificial landing-places, and commodious wharves are formed in all directions as soon as required. Good houses, warehouses, mills, inns, villages, towns and even great cities, are almost seen to spring up out of the desert. Every village has its school-house and place of public worship. Every town has many of both, with its township buildings, its bookstores, and probably one or two banks and newspapers; and the cities, with their fine churches, their great hotels, their exchanges, court-houses and municipal halls, of stone or marble, so new and fresh as to mark the recent existence of the forest where they now stand, would be admired in any part of the Old World. On the British side of the line, with the exception of a few favored spots, where some approach to American prosperity is apparent, all seems waste and desolate. There is but one rail-road in all British America, and that, running between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, is only fifteen miles long. The ancient city of Montreal, which is naturally the commercial capital of the Canadas, will not bear the least comparison, in any respect, with Buffalo, which is a creation of yesterday. But it is not in the difference between the larger towns on the two sides that we shall find the best evidence of our own inferiority. That painful but undeniable truth is most manifest in the country districts through which the line of national separation passes for one thousand miles. There, on the side of both the Canadas, and also of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a widely scattered population, poor, and apparently unenterprising, though hardy and industrious, separated from each other by tracts of intervening forest, without towns and markets, almost without roads, living in mean houses, drawing little more than a rude subsistence from ill-cultivated land, and seemingly incapable of

improving their condition, present the most instructive contrast to their enterprising and thriving neighbors on the American side. I was assured that in the eastern townships of Lower Canada, bordering upon the line, it is a common practice for settlers, when they wish to meet, to enter the state of Vermont, and make use of the roads there for the purpose of reaching their destination in the British province. Major Head, the assistant commissioner of Crown Lands' Inquiry, whom I sent to New Brunswick, states, that when travelling near the frontier line of that province and the state of Maine, now on one side and then on the other, he could always tell on which side he was by the obvious superiority of the American settlements in every respect. Where the two countries are separated by the St. Lawrence and the lakes, this difference is less perceptible; but not less in fact, if I may believe the concurrent statements of numerous eye-witnesses, who had no motive for deceiving me. For further corroboration, I might refer indeed to numerous and uncontradicted publications; and there is one proof of this sort so remarkable, that I am induced to notice it specially. A highly popular work, which is known to be from the pen of one of your Majesty's chief functionaries in Nova Scotia, abounds in assertions and illustrations of the backward and stagnant condition of that province, and the great superiority of neighboring American settlements. Although the author, with a natural disinclination to question the excellence of government, attributes this mortifying circumstance entirely to the folly of the people, in neglecting their farms to occupy themselves with complaining of grievances and abuses, he leaves no doubt of the fact."

"This view is confirmed by another fact equally indisputable. Throughout the frontier, from Amherstburgh to the ocean, the market value of land is much greater on the American than on the British side. In not a few parts of the frontier this difference amounts to as much as a thousand per cent., and in some cases even more. The average difference, as between Upper Canada and the states of New York and Michigan, is notoriously several hundred per cent. Mr. Hastings Kerr, of Quebec, whose knowledge of the value of land in Lower Canada is generally supposed to be more extensive and accurate than that of any other person, states that the price of wild land in Vermont and New Hampshire, close to the line, is five dollars per acre, and in the adjoining British townships only one dollar. On this side the line a very large extent of land is wholly unsalable, even at such low prices; while on the other side property is continually changing hands. The price of one or two shillings per acre would purchase immense tracts in Lower Canada and New Brunswick. In the adjoining states it would be difficult to obtain a single lot for less than as many dollars. In and near Stanstead, a border-township of Lower Canada, and one of the most improved, forty-eight thousand acres of fine land, of which Governor Sir R. S. Milne obtained a grant to himself in 1810, was sold at the price of two shillings per acre." * *—*pp.* 74—76.

"Still less can we attribute to such causes another circumstance, which in some measure accounts for the different values of property, and which has a close relation to the subject of the public lands. I mean the great amount of re emigration from the British colonies to the border states. This is a notorious fact. Nobody denies it; almost every colonist speaks of it with regret. What the proportion may be of those emigrants from the United Kingdom who, soon after their arrival, remove to the United States, it would be very difficult to ascertain precisely. Mr. Bell Forsyth, of Quebec, who has paid much attention to the subject, and with the best opportunities of observing correctly in both the Canadas, estimates that proportion at sixty per cent. of the whole. Mr. Hawke, the chief agent for emigrants in Upper Canada, calculates that out of two thirds of the immigrants by the St. Lawrence who reach that province, one fourth re-emigrate chiefly to settle in the states. It would appear, however, that the amount of emigration from Upper Canada, whether of new comers or others, must be nearer Mr. Forsyth's estimate. The population was reckoned at two hundred thousand in January, 1830. The increase by births since then should have been at least three per cent. per annum, or fifty-four thousand. Mr. Hawke states the number of immigrants from Lower Canada, since 1829, to have been one hundred and sixty-five thousand; allowing that these also would have increased at the rate of three per cent. per annum, the whole increase by immigration and births should have been nearly two hundred thousand. But Mr. Hawke's estimate of immigrants takes no account of the very considerable number who enter the province by way of New York and the Erie canal. Reckoning these at only fifty thousand, which is probably under the truth, and making no allowance for their increase by births, the entire population of Upper Canada should now have been five hundred thousand, whereas it is, according to the most reliable estimates, not over four hundred thousand. It would therefore appear, making all allowance for errors in this calculation, that the number of people who have emigrated from Upper Canada to the United States, since 1829, must be equal to more than half of the number who have entered the province during the eight years. Mr. Baillie, the present commissioner of Crown Lands in New Brunswick, says:—'A great many emigrants arrive in the province, but they generally proceed to the United States, as there is not sufficient encouragement for them in this province.' Mr. Morris, the present commissioner of Crown Lands, and surveyor-general of Nova Scotia, speaks in almost similar terms of the emigrants who reach that province by way of Halifax."

"I am far from asserting that the very inferior value of land in the British colonies, and the re-emigration of immigrants, are altogether occasioned by mismanagement in the disposal of public lands. Other defects and errors of government must have had a share in producing these lamentable results."

* *—*pp.* 76, 77.

"For it must be recollected that the natural ties of sympathy between the English population of the Canadas and the inhabitants of the frontier states of the Union are peculiarly strong. Not only do they speak the same language, live under laws having the same origin, and preserve the same customs and habits, but there is a positive alternation, if I may so express it, of the populations of the two countries. While large tracts of the British territory are peopled by American citizens, who still keep up a constant connexion with their kindred and friends, the neighboring states are filled with emigrants from Great Britain, some of whom have quitted Canada after unavailing efforts to find there a profitable return for their capital and labor; and many of whom have settled in the United States, while other members of the families, and the companions of their youth, have taken up their abode on the other side of the frontier. I had no means of ascertaining the exact degree of truth in some statements which I have heard respecting the number of Irish settled in the state of New York; but it is commonly asserted that there are no less than forty thousand Irish in the militia of that state. The intercourse between these two divisions of what is, in fact, an identical population, is constant and universal. The border townships of Lower Canada are separated from the United States by an imaginary line; a greater part of the frontier of Upper Canada by rivers, which are crossed in ten minutes; and the rest by lakes, which interpose hardly a six hours' passage between the inhabitants of each side. Every man's daily occupations bring him in contact with his neighbors on the other side of the line; the daily wants of one country are supplied by the produce of the other; and the population of each is in some degree dependent on the state of trade and the demands of the other. Such common wants beget an interest in the politics of each country among citizens of the other. The newspapers circulate in some places almost equally on the different sides of the line; and men discover that their welfare is frequently as much involved in the political condition of their neighbors as of their own countrymen."—*p.* 96.

"But the chances of rebellion or foreign invasion are not those which I regard as either the most probable or the most injurious. The experience of the last two years suggests the occurrence of a much more speedy and disastrous result. I dread, in fact, the completion of the sad work of depopulation and impoverishment which is now rapidly going on. The present evil is not merely, that improvement is stayed, and that the wealth and population of these colonies do not increase according to the rapid scale of American progress. No accession of population takes place by immigration, and no capital is brought into the country. On the contrary, both the people and the capital seem to be quitting the distracted provinces. From the French portion of Lower Canada there has, for a long time, been a large annual emigration of young men to the northern states of the American Union, in which they are highly valued as laborers, and gain good wages, with their savings from

which they generally return to their homes in a few months or years. I do not believe that the usual amount of this emigration has been increased during the last [1838] year, except by a few persons prominently compromised in the insurrection, who sold their property, and made up their minds to a perpetual exile; but I think there is some reason to believe that, among the class of habitual emigrants whom I have described, a great many now take up their permanent residence in the United States. But the stationary habits and local attachments of the French Canadians render it little likely that they will quit their country in great numbers. I am not aware that there is any diminution of the British population from such a cause. The employment of British capital in the province is not materially checked in the principal branch of trade; and the main evils are the withdrawal of enterprising British capitalists from the French portion of the country, the diminished employment of the capital now in the province, and the entire stoppage of all increase of the population by means of immigration. But from Upper Canada the withdrawal both of capital and of population has been very considerable. I have received accounts from most respectable sources of very numerous emigration from the whole of the Western and London districts. It was said by persons who professed to have witnessed it, that considerable numbers had, for a long time, daily passed over from Amherstburgh and Sandwich to Detroit; and a most respectable informant stated, that he had seen, in one of the districts which I have mentioned, no less than fifteen vacant farms together on the road-side. A body of the reforming party have avowed, in the most open manner, their intention of emigrating, from political motives, and publicly invited all who might be influenced by similar feelings to join in their enterprise. For this the Mississippi Emigration Society has been formed with the purpose of facilitating emigration from Upper Canada to the new territory of the Union, called Iowa, on the west bank of the Upper Mississippi. The prospectus of the undertaking, and the report of the deputies who were sent to examine the country in question, were given in the public press, and the advantages of the new colony strongly enforced by the reformers, and depreciatingly discussed by the friends of the Government. The number of persons who have thus emigrated is not, however, I have reason to believe, as great as it has often been represented. Many who might be disposed to take such a step, cannot sell their farms on fair terms; and though some, relying on the ease with which land is obtained in the United States, have been content to remove merely their stock and their chattels, yet there are others again who cannot at the last make the sacrifices which a forced sale would necessitate, and who continue, even under their present state of alarm, to remain in hopes of better times. In the districts which border on the St. Lawrence, little has in fact come of the determination to emigrate, which was loudly expressed at one time. And some even of those who actually left the country are said to have returned. But the instances

which have come to my knowledge induce me to attach even more importance to the class than to the alleged number of the emigrants; and I can by no means agree with some of the dominant party, that the persons who thus leave the country are disaffected subjects, whose removal is a great advantage to loyal and peaceable men. In a country like Upper Canada, where the introduction of population and capital is above all things needful for its prosperity, and almost for its continued existence, it would be more prudent as well as just, more the interest as well as the duty of Government to remove the causes of disaffection, than to drive out the disaffected. But there is no ground for asserting that all the reformers who have thus quitted the country, are disloyal and turbulent men; nor indeed is it very clear that all of them are reformers, and that the increasing insecurity of persons and property have not, without distinction of politics, driven out some of the most valuable settlers of the province. A great impression has been lately made by the removal of one of the largest proprietors of the province, a gentleman who arrived there not many years ago from Trinidad; who has taken no prominent, and certainly no violent part in politics; and who has now transferred himself and his property to the United States, simply because in Upper Canada he can find no secure investment for the latter, and no tranquil enjoyment of life. I heard of another English gentleman, who, having resided in the country for six or seven years, and invested large sums in bringing over a superior breed of cattle and sheep, was, while I was there, selling off his stock and implements, with a view of settling in Illinois. I was informed of an individual who, thirty years ago, had gone into the forest with his axe on his shoulder, and, with no capital at starting, had, by dint of patient labor, acquired a farm and stock, which he had sold for £2000, with which he went into the United States. This man, I was assured, was only a specimen of a numerous class, to whose unwearied industry the growth and prosperity of the colony are mainly to be ascribed. They are now driven from it, on account of the present insecurity of all who, having in former times been identified in politics with some of those that subsequently appeared as prominent actors in the revolt, are regarded and treated as rebels, though they had held themselves completely aloof from all participation in schemes or acts of rebellion. Considerable alarm also exists as to the general disposition to quit the country, which was said to have been produced by some late measures of the authorities among that mild and industrious, but peculiar race of descendants of the Dutch, who inhabit the back part of the Niagara district."—*pp.* 98, 99.

Corrections.—Page 10, 16th line, for 'quiquennial,' read 'quinquennial.' Page 23, 14th line, instead of 'in consequence,' read 'the number in consequence'; 23d line, after 'immigrants,' add 'and'; 4th line from the bottom, for '1800,' read '1840.' Page 24, 23d line, for '1816,' read '1815.' Page 28, 5th line from the bottom, for '2,777,038,' read '2,779,038.' Page 44, 7th line, for '762,149,' read '762,139.' Page 80, 26th line, for 'foreginers,' read 'foreigners.'