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**STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.**

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....	231	
Admitted since.....	1,949	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....	180	
		2,360
Discharged during the year.....	1,987	
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	108	
Died.....	30	2,125
Remaining December 31, 1869.....		235
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....		1.27
" " Discharged.....		1.50

GENERAL SURGERY.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....	119	
Admitted since.....	921	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....	64	
		1,104
Discharged during the year.....	917	
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	47	
Died.....	14	978
Remaining December 31, 1869... ..		126
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....		1.26
" " Discharged.....		1.45

OPHTHALMIC.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....	48	
Admitted since.....	475	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....	40	
		563
Discharged during the year.....	470	
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	32	
Died.....	11	513
Remaining December 31, 1869.....		50
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....		1.95
" " Discharged.....		2.19

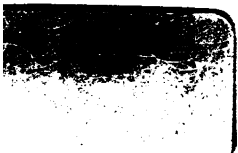
SYPHILITIC.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....		64	
Admitted since.....		553	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....		76	
			<hr/>
			693
Discharged during the year.....	600		
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	29		
Died.....	5		634
			<hr/>
Remaining December, 1869.....			59
			<hr/>
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....			.72
“ “ Discharged.....			.79

J. M. CARNOCHAN,

Surgeon-in-Chief.

January, 1870.



SEV

New York St
Emigration





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Emigration

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

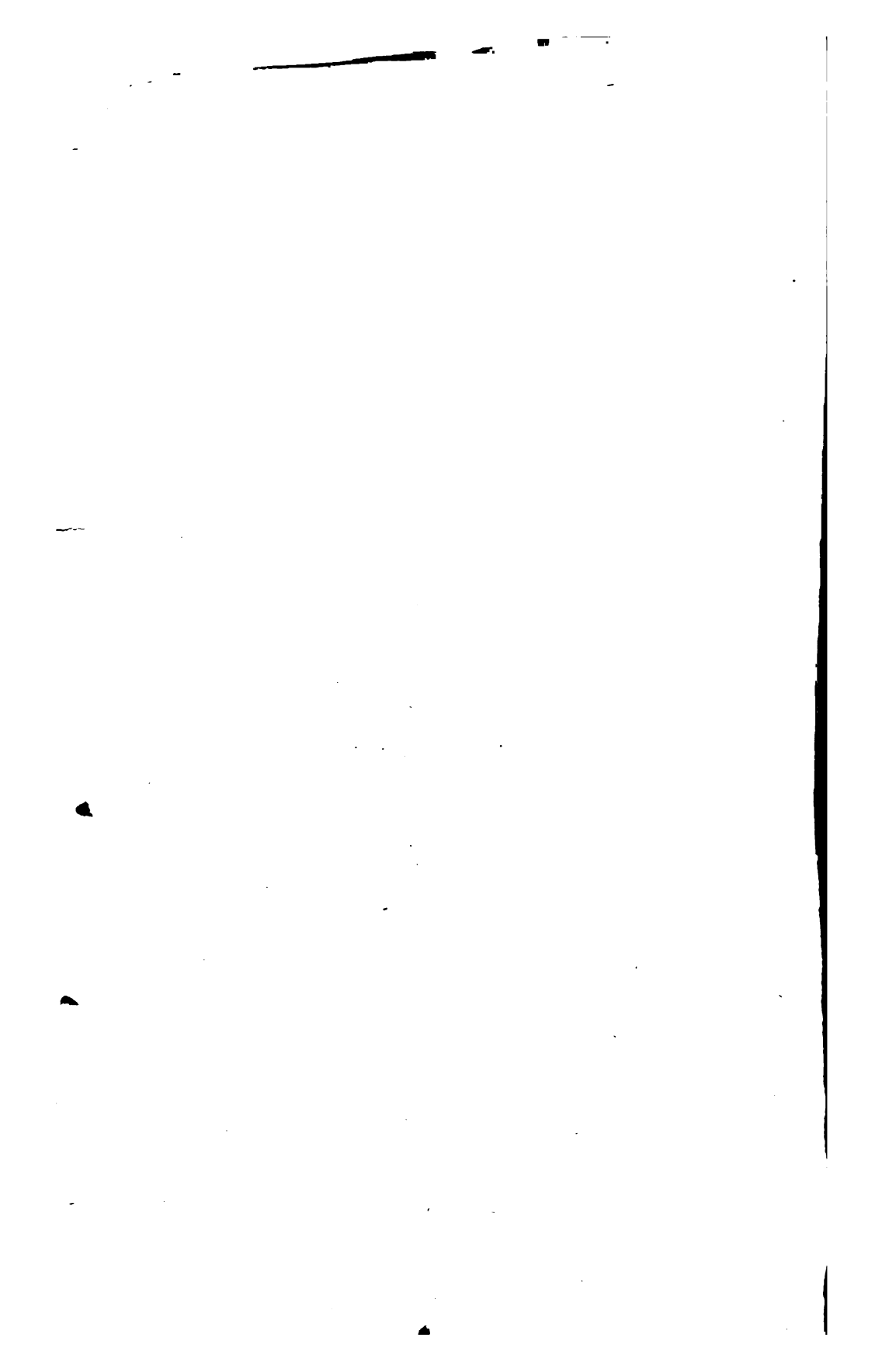
NEW YORK:

DOUGLAS TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL PRINTING HOUSE,

89 NASSAU AND 128 FULTON STREETS.

1870.





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G. de. Verplanck

President.

Appointed Commissioner of Emigration: May 5th 1847.

Second President of the Board: March 1st 1848.

ANNUAL REPORT

Commissioners of Emigration

NEW YORK

YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

New York:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, PRINTERS, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

1909.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Emigration

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.



New York:

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 89 NASSAU STREET.

1870.

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R E P O R T

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

*The Commissioners of Emigration respectfully present their
ANNUAL REPORT for the Year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1869.*

During the year 1869, the twenty-third of the operation of this Commission, a greater number of alien emigrants were landed at the port of New York than arrived in any year since 1854, the year of the largest immigration, or, excepting the four years 1851 to 1854 inclusive, a greater number than arrived in any year since 1847.

The total number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1869 was 307,454, of whom 48,465 were citizens or persons not subject to bonds or commutation, while 258,989 were aliens, for whom commutation was paid or bonds were executed. Number of Emigrants.

Thus, the alien emigration of the past year was 45,303 in excess of that of 1868, and 75,399 greater than the average of former years. Comparison with previous years.

In regard to the nationality of these arrivals, Germany, Ireland and England continue to show the same pre-eminence, and in the same relative order, that they have held since 1865, the first named having sent, of the total number landed during 1869, 99,605, the second Nativity of Emigrants.

66,204, and the third 41,090, while all other countries contributed 52,090. Thus, of the increase over the immigration of 1868, 27,644 goes to the account of the three countries named, and 17,659 is due to the miscellaneous emigration. It is worthy of remark also that while the German emigration shows a slight falling off, the Irish and English emigration have increased, the former nearly fifty, the latter more than thirty-three per cent. since 1868, while the emigration from Sweden, which up to that year hardly averaged 1200 per annum, still show the same rapid growth noticed in the last Report, amounting now to 23,453, nearly 10,000 more than in 1868, and nearly 20,000 more than in 1867.

Health of Emigrants.

From the Medical statistics of the Hospitals on Ward's Island, published in the Appendix, it will be seen that the same gratifying improvement in the health and condition of arriving emigrants, mentioned in our last Report, has been shown in even a more notable degree during the past year. Although the immigration has been in excess of previous years, the number of inmates on Ward's Island was not so great as during 1868.

To the general amelioration, however, in the treatment of emigrants on shipboard there was one marked exception.

Case of the *James Foster, Jun.*

The ship *James Foster, Jr.*, left Liverpool with 146 steerage passengers on Dec. 19th, 1868, and arrived at Quarantine, March 8th, 1869. During the voyage, which was unusually long and rough, four of the passengers and twelve of the crew died of ship fever, and of the remainder, those not actually sick on arrival were found to be in a pitiable state of prostration. Their complaints of ill-usage on board were so numerous and consistent as to call for a public investigation. This Commission, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in them by the Act referred to in the last report, "for the more effectual protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New York," and the necessity for which was thus early proved, appointed a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of Commissioners O'Gorman, McElroy and Kapp, who examined twelve of the passengers, under oath. The testimony thus taken, and which, as afterwards published, filled a pamphlet of 126 pages, reveals, as the Committee state in their report (to be found in the Appendix), a "scene of disorder, violence and barbarity, believed to be, of late years, without parallel." Insufficient and improper food, defective accommodations, an incompetent crew, and

Report of Commissioners O'Gorman, McElroy and Kapp.

... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :

negligent and brutal officers, conspired to make the sufferings of the unhappy passengers severe in the extreme. The carpenter, to whom almost despotic authority seems to have been given, signalized himself by his inhumanity, several of the crew and passengers dying from his ill-treatment. The first and third mates, and the boatswain likewise, acted with great cruelty, and "the captain," says the report, "refused to listen to any complaint, and treated remonstrance with insult."

It is gratifying to be able to record that these outrages were duly punished. The carpenter, boatswain, and third mate were tried in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of the State of New York, convicted, and on the 25th of June, 1869; sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen, seven and five years, respectively. These terms they are now serving in the Kings County Penitentiary. The captain and first mate died on shore, soon after the ship's arrival, of the same fever which carried off so many of the passengers, and which the report attributes "probably to their own incapacity, neglect, or misconduct."

Conviction and sentence of officers of ship.

Some idea may be had of the state of things on board the vessel during the voyage, from the fact that of the 133 passengers who were landed, 102 were sent to the Hospitals at Ward's Island, 59 of these being fever cases direct from the ship. The salutary example made of the offenders in this case will, it is hoped, be effectual to prevent such practices in the future, and the Commissioners are glad to report that this is the only instance in which they have been obliged to have recourse to the provisions of the Act of 1868.

Yet entire security for the emigrant passengers can only be attained through the medium of such an International Convention as that proposed by the Government of the North German Union, and referred to in our last Report. The power of the Commissioners, under the Act of 1868, is limited to taking and perpetuating testimony, and the emigrant's remedy is still left to the protracted process of an Admiralty Court. Besides, since emigration is now all in one direction, it is chiefly at the port which he leaves, not at that where he lands, that those precautions must be taken, and those measures enforced, which shall ensure his health and comfort, if not his safety during the voyage—the inspection of food and water, of the vessel, its crew and officers, its carrying capacity, its internal accommodations, etc.

International Convention for the protection of Emigrants.

Amendments to
the Convention.

The proposed Convention aims to secure those advantages, by concerted and intelligent action between emigrant and immigrant countries. It is yet under consideration by the State Department of the Federal Government at Washington, and still further amendments, in addition to those referred to in our last Report, have been made in the original Draft.

Emigrant Courts.

The most important of these, besides its adaptation to all other emigrant countries who may desire to enter into it, is an article providing for the establishment of "Emigrant Courts" in the chief ports of the contracting parties. These Courts are to have jurisdiction of all infractions of the Convention, committed either upon the high seas or in the ports, roads, and harbors of either of the contracting parties, and in all cases where judgment shall be for two thousand dollars or upwards, it shall be subject to appeal to the Court of last resort in the country where it was rendered.

Report of Com-
missioners Kapp
and O'Gorman.

At the request of the Honorable Secretary of State, who has taken the greatest interest in the matter, the Commissioners appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Kapp and O'Gorman, to embody and report to the State Department such emendations and improvements as the experience of the Commission suggested. These suggestions, to be found in the appendix, have been partially embodied in the amended draft. With regard to the necessity or practicability of the system of Emigrant Courts outlined above, the Commissioners are divided. Many difficulties present themselves on this important matter, which will require cautious forethought, and precise legislation. It is hoped, however, that these will be finally removed, and the Convention shortly approved by Congress and adopted by the various countries which it concerns.

Thanks to Secre-
tary Fish.

In this connection, the Commissioners desire to record their acknowledgments to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, for the zeal and attention he has devoted to this subject throughout. A resolution offered by Commissioner Kapp, and unanimously adopted, at the regular meeting of the Board, held April 15th, 1869, shows that this interest was not entirely unexpected :

Resolved,—That the Commissioners of Emigration have hailed with hearty sympathy the efforts made by the North German Government, for the conclusion of a treaty with our Government for the better protection of emigrants on their voyage to the United States ; that they regret that their efforts have thus far not been crowned with success ; while they trust that the new Secretary of State, Hon. Ham-

ilton Fish, to whose indefatigable exertions, while in the Senate of the United States, we are indebted for the law of March 3, 1855, will take up the matter at once, and bring it to a final settlement.

The confidence here expressed is shown not to have been misplaced ; and if the Convention at last goes into effect, the Commissioners feel assured it will be largely owing to Mr. Fish's earnest co-operation.

During the year, an Act was passed by the Legislature, amending ^{Legislative} the several Acts relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, which will be found in the appendix. It removes ^{action.} the limitation affixed to the increase of head-money, and vests the Commissioners with the powers possessed by the Governors of the Alms House, in regard to administering oaths of office to employees, to binding out children, and enforcing discipline in the institutions under their charge. The power to administer oaths granted to the Commissioners, under any law of this State, is likewise extended to their General Agent. This last provision had in view the Act of 1868 for the more effectual protection of emigrant passengers, and is an important and useful amendment. It would be advisable, also, in the opinion of this Board, to grant to the General Agent a similar authority in emigrant bastardy cases to that already vested in the Commissioners. The local Courts having jurisdiction in these matters have recently decided that the officer signing the customary application to one of the Police Justices to hear the mother's complaint, must have knowledge of the circumstances from personal investigation. This duty, it will be seen, comes within the province of the executive officer, while it is no part of the service originally contemplated to be performed by the Commissioners. In bastardy cases, the promptest action is often necessary to secure legal redress ; and this ruling, if allowed to prevail, will tend, it is submitted, to defeat the ends of justice.

The attention of the Legislature is likewise respectfully called to a Statutory defect, by which steamboat and railroad corporations conveying to their destination, at this port, emigrants arriving at another port, are permitted to land them here without payment of head-money or any of the safeguards which Castle Garden affords. To this class of emigrants the Commissioners can render no assistance, since they are prohibited from aiding or supporting from the Commutation Fund any who have not contributed to it. Emigrants intending to land at ^{Evasion of the} ^{Commutation} ^{Law.}

New York are often carried to other ports without their knowledge or wish, and thence conveyed hither by inland transportation, find themselves deprived of all the benefits which this Commission was designed to furnish.

History of Immigration by Commissioner Kapp.

The Commissioners have now in course of publication a very full and interesting history of immigration to the Port of New York, from the early colonial times to the present, embracing a history of this Commission. This important work was prepared by Commissioner Kapp, with great research and industry, and by him presented to the Commission. In acknowledgment of this service the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board held January 7, 1870:

Whereas, Mr. Frederick Kapp, a member of this Commission, voluntarily and gratuitously tendered to this Board the MS. copy of a History of Immigration to New York, from its earliest period to the present time, embracing, also, a history of this Commission, therefore be it

Resolved,—That the offer of Mr. Kapp be gratefully accepted, and the thanks of this Board be tendered to him for the learning and research bestowed on this important and interesting work.

Resolved,—That the work be printed for circulation, and that the whole matter be referred to the President and General Agent, with power, and Mr. Kapp be invited to assist in preparing it for publication.

This work, which will be not only extremely useful as a book of reference but a valuable adjunct to the Annual Reports of the Commission, will be printed for gratuitous circulation.

Standing Committees.

The operations of the Board are apportioned among the following Standing Committees, appointed annually by the President:

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 1. | The Ward's Island Committee, consisting of 6 members. | | |
| 2. | “ Castle Garden | “ | 6 “ |
| 3. | “ Railroad Agency | “ | 3 “ |
| 4. | “ Labor Exchange | “ | 5 “ |
| 5. | “ Agencies & Counties | “ | 5 “ |
| 6. | “ Auditing | “ | 3 “ |
| 7. | “ Finance | “ | 3 “ |
| 8. | “ Purchasing | “ | 2 “ |

Special Committees.

In addition to these, Special Committees are occasionally appointed when the duties of the Commissioners render such a course necessary.

Reports of officers.

The various reports of the officers of the Commission will be found in the Appendix.

A synopsis of the statistics of the respective Departments presents Statistical Summary. the following results:

Number in State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island,		
January 1, 1869.....	2,001	
" admitted during the year.....	11,471	
" born there " "	439	
Total number cared for and treated.....	————	13,911
Number of lunatic emigrants in State Asylum, Ward's		
Island, January 1, 1869.....	111	
" admitted during the year.....	132	
" from Medical Wards.....	29	
	————	322
Of which there left the Asylum:		
Number discharged cured or improved.....	116	
" transferred to Blackwell's Island, their term of		
five years having expired.....	21	
" transferred to Medical Wards of Institution in an		
improved condition.....	31	
" died.....	16	
" eloped.....	2	
	————	186
" remaining in Asylum December 31, 1869.....	136	
Number of cases of small-pox supported and paid for by this Com-		
mission, admitted to Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's		
Island, during the year 1869.....		381
Number discharged cured.....	315	
" died.....	19	
Total number discharged.....	334	
Number remaining January 1, 1870.....	47	
Number of emigrants, chargeable to this Commission, admitted		
to the New York Lunatic Asylum.....	24	
Number of emigrants under arrest and commitment, and committed		
to the City Prison and the Work House and Peniten-		
tiary, Blackwell's Island, under the Act of April 13,		
1855, and for whose board bills have been presented by		
the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and		
paid by this Commission during the year 1869.....		1,268
Number of sick sent from Office to St. Vincent's Hospital during		
the year 1869.....	1	
" of sick emigrants chargeable to this Commission admitted		
to Bellevue Hospital.....	49	
Total cases sent to above Hospitals.....	————	74
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request....	237	
" of do. and at expense of consignees of vessels.....	179	
Total number forwarded to Europe.....	————	416

Number of persons forwarded to various places inland from Castle Garden at expense of this Commission.....	77	
“ forwarded to various places inland by agent at Buffalo..	261	
“ “ by agent at Albany.....	107	
“ “ “ at Suspension Bridge.....	35	
“ “ “ at Rochester.....	21	
Total number forwarded inland and to Canada by this Commission.....	—	501
Number temporarily supplied with board and lodging in the city..	1,103	
“ temporarily supplied with food in Castle Garden.....	13,799	
“ temporarily supplied with board and lodging by agent at Buffalo.....	1,696	
“ do. by agent at Albany.....	1,031	
“ do. “ Dunkirk.....	281	
“ do. “ Suspension Bridge.....	213	
“ do. “ Rochester.....	165	
Total number so relieved.....	—	18,288
Number of emigrants in the city buried by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and paid for by this Commission.....		63
Number of emigrants buried at Quarantine, under directions of the Health Officer, at the expense of this Commission...		15
Number of males provided with situations at the Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.....	22,844	
“ of females.....	12,111	
“ of both sexes provided with situations by agent at Buffalo.....	669	
“ do by agent at Albany.....	669	
Total number provided with employment.....	—	36,293
Whole number relieved and forwarded in and from the several counties of the State chargeable to this Commission...		1,977
Grand total of destitute alien emigrants landed at the port of New York during the past five years who were relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment, &c., by this Commission, in the State and City of New York, during the year 1869.....	—	73,187
Number of days spent in State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island...	254,271	
“ of days spent in State Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island...	288,777	
Total number of days in both.....	—	543,048
Amount of money received in reply to letters from the Emigrant Landing Depot for recently arrived emigrants and applied to their forwarding.....	\$41,615	55
“ of moneys received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants.....	50,549	49

Amount of moneys received at office for and applied to the aid and forwarding of emigrants chargeable to this Commission.....	188 00
“ of moneys received at office of the Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to this Commission.....	28,822 55
“ of moneys received at office of German Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to this Commission.....	17,863 63
“ of moneys received at office of agent at Albany for and applied to the same purpose.....	468 50

I. — WARD'S ISLAND.

Including the plot of eleven acres, purchased from the trustees of Land held by the Commission. St. Luke's Hospital in 1868, as mentioned in our last report, the Commission now holds in fee more than one half of the Island, about one hundred and twenty-one acres, with appurtenant water rights and marsh, and the whole of the water front towards New York City. For a population ranging from 1,200 to over 3,000, and considering the probable future necessities of the Commission, this extent of ground is not more than is needed for the accommodation, comfort and exercise of the inmates, and the proper distancing and isolation of the Hospitals and other buildings.

This property has, in the past few years, been greatly improved. Improvements. The Ward's Island Committee have made frequent visits of inspection to the Island, and all improvements have been made under their supervision and by their direction.

By the extension of the stone sea wall, southward from the dock, the lawn in front of the Nursery Building has been enlarged, and the draining of other tracts has increased the extent of ground available for cultivation. In addition to this, other economical improvements have been made, such as the relaying of the Reservoir, and the strengthening of the Dock, which will add to the comfort and utility of the establishment.

**Buildings on
Ward's Island.**

The Buildings, likewise, have been renovated and added to, as necessity required. They consist of the Hospital proper, reserved exclusively for non-contagious diseases, and surgical cases, the Fever Hospitals, situated near the water and isolated from the other wards, the Lunatic Asylum, Dispensary, Refuge, Barracks, Nursery, Surgical wards, Residences for officers, Stables, Workshops, &c., of which a full description will be found in the Report of the Superintendent.

**Stable and
Workshops.**

Two new buildings, also, as will be seen by the Superintendent's Report, have been erected during the past year; one, a Stable large enough to accommodate all the live stock required for the uses of the Institution; the other, a building, or rather a series of buildings, for the Workshops of the employees, both constructed thoroughly and substantially of brick. They are located towards the rear of the grounds, at a convenient distance from the Hospitals and other buildings, and though simple and unpretentious in design add much to the appearance of the Establishment. The workshops fulfill a need long felt of separating the various branches of mechanical labor demanded for the purposes of this Department.

**Barracks and Pa-
villions.**

The building known as the Barracks and the separate Pavilion buildings appropriated for Fever patients, have been put in complete order. The roofs have been repaired, lightning-rods set on all buildings not heretofore so protected, and a new fence, about 1,200 feet in length, erected on the rear of the premises.

Miscellaneous.

Other necessary repairs have been made; many of the buildings have been overhauled, the plumbing arrangements perfected, water-closets rebuilt, old and decaying wooden buildings pulled down, the grounds graded, rock removed from the fields, &c. "The changes and improvements made upon the Island," says Superintendent Welles, "show a marked and beneficial result in the general health of our inmates."

**Branch Labor
Exchange.**

The difficulty and trouble, owing to defective communication, experienced by residents of the upper part of the city, in availing themselves of the benefits of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, induced the Commissioners to try the experiment of establishing a branch Labor Exchange at Ward's Island, with an employment office on the main land. For some time they were unable to carry this into effect, from lack of a suitable building in the vicinity of the Ferry. During the year,



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Front View of the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital Institutions, Ward's Island.

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however, the Ferry House at the foot of 110th street, which had been previously occupied as a residence, was secured by lease, to the use of the Commission, and having been repainted and provided with a new landing, was fitted up and converted to this purpose. The branch Labor Exchange is now in satisfactory working order, and will, it is thought, become in time a valuable adjunct to the main bureau at Castle Garden. The convenience to employers from Westchester County, and the upper part of the city, is not its only benefit, since it saves the trouble and expense of removing to Castle Garden, emigrants discharged from Ward's Island and desiring employment.

The new Insane Asylum, for the erection of which, as stated in the Lunatic Asylum. last Report, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, has not yet been commenced as the Commissioners had hoped. The experience of the year and the constant increase in the number of patients (there being 319 in 1869 to 294 in 1868 and 255 in 1867), proved that to meet the future wants of the Institution a much larger building would be required, and consequently, a greater outlay necessitated than was at first supposed. An additional appropriation was therefore made of \$150,000, making the entire amount \$250,000, and plans were again advertised for, to be presented up to the 15th of December, for a building to accommodate 250 patients. Plans were received from three architects, but the time being thought insufficient, it was extended to the 15th of February. By that date the Commissioners trust they will have been able to select a suitable plan and commence operations.

The general health of the inmates has been better than for some years, Health of inmates. a result largely due to the untiring zeal and efficiency of the Medical and Surgical Staff. Something of this gratifying improvement is also attributable to the amelioration in the condition of emigrant passengers on shipboard.

Moreover, as mentioned in previous reports, the buildings and grounds have long been supplied with Croton water, brought by a pipe under the waters of the Harlem River, and carried up to a large embanked reservoir, which is kept filled. This, besides furnishing without any labor of attendants or nurses, an ample and constant supply of the best water, affords cheap and abundant ice equal to the most liberal use of the Institution. Its capacity and value were tested during the past year, when, for a period of two weeks, the

Croton pipes were obstructed under the bed of the river, and the reservoir became the sole dependence of the Island. It supplied all the water required until the obstructions were removed.

Labor of inmates. As in previous years, the labor of the inmates has been employed in the cultivation of land and in the general work of the Island, except repairs to buildings. The value of this labor, however, is limited, as during the winter months it cannot be used to much advantage, and in the summer, the number of able-bodied inmates is usually small.

The produce of the farm during the past year is estimated at \$10,634.

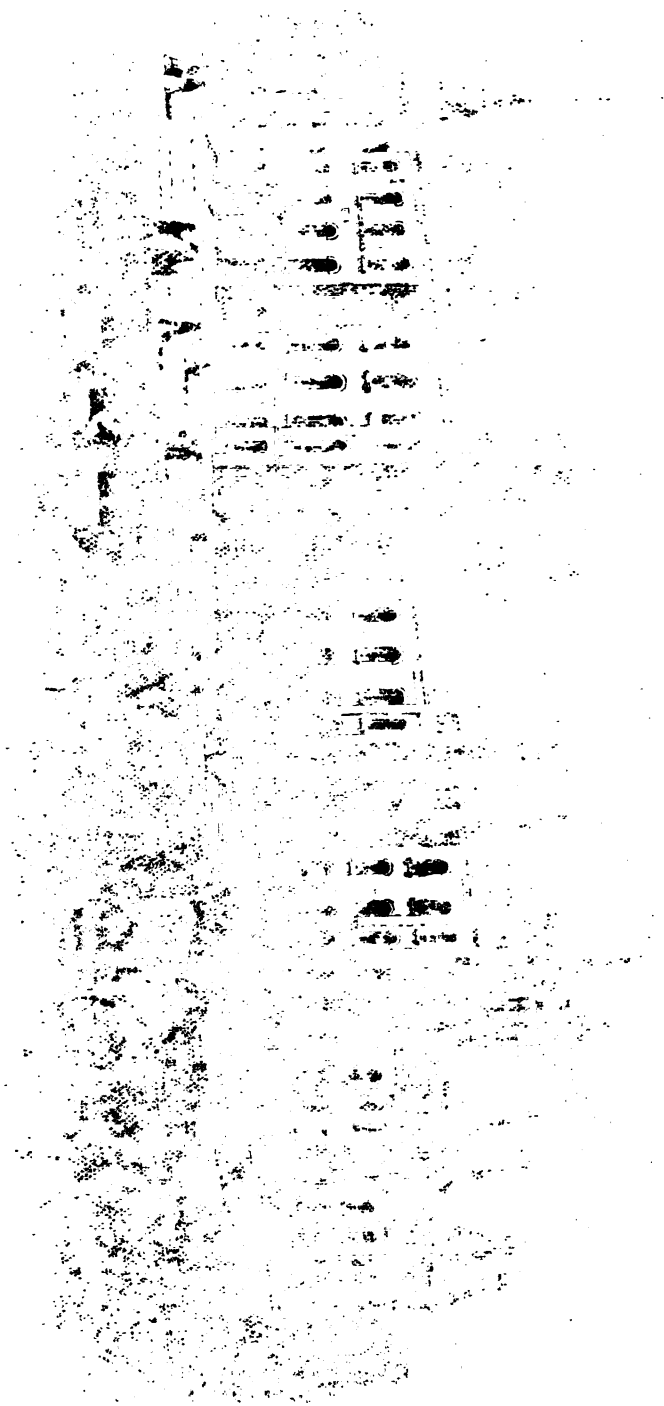
Statistical Summary.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole of these establishments, including the hospitals proper, as well as the Refuge department :

Number of inmates in Institution on January 1st, 1869	2,001	
“ admitted during the year	11,471	
“ of births “ “	439	
Total number cared for and treated	————	13,911
Number discharged during the year	11,356	
“ of deaths “ “	596	
Total number	————	11,952
Number remaining on the 31st December, 1869		1,959
“ of days spent in Hospital	254,271	
“ “ “ Refuge	288,777	
Total number of days	————	543,048

This table shows a decrease in the total number of inmates of 339 from the year 1868, but a larger number than during any previous year since 1854. The total weekly average was 1384, being 305 less than that of 1868.

The Superintendent notices in his report, an evil which this Commission is powerless to avert without Legislative aid. Two classes of persons are in the habit of benefiting by the Institutions on Ward's Island, who seem scarcely entitled to its advantages; the idle and dissolute on the one hand, who having spent the summer in riotous living, seek a refuge for the winter, and on the other, the over-thrifty who deposit their earnings in the Savings Bank, and then apply to the Commission for gratuitous board and lodging during a period of voluntary idleness. Under the present constitution of the Board, these applications cannot be rejected, and the fund which is



... for the bed of the river, and the rest of the ... It supplied all ...

... inmates has been employed ... general work of the Island, ex- ... however, is limited, as ... to much advantage. ... inmates is usually ...

... last year is estimated at \$10,633.

... the results of the whole ... as well as the

.....	1,169	.....	2,001	
.....		.....	13,471	
.....		.....	430	
.....	500	.....	-----	15,911
.....		.....	11,375	
.....		.....	546	
.....		.....	-----	11,362
.....	869	.....	-----	1,957
.....		.....	254,271	
.....		.....	288,777	
.....		.....	-----	543,048

... the total number of inmates of 339 ... number than during any previous ... weekly average was 1384, being 305 less

... in his report, an evil which this Commis- ... without Legislative aid. Two classes ... benefiting by the Institutions on Ward's ... to its advantage; the idle and dis- ... having spent the summer in riotous ... on the other, the over- ... in the Savings Bank, and then ... and lodging during a ... Under the present constitution of the ... not be rejected, and the fund which is



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accumulated for the relief of the deserving emigrant is thus lessened for the support of the worthless.

The general care of the State Hospital and Refuge on Ward's Island is entrusted to a Standing Committee of six members of the Board, appointed annually by the President. Under this committee the charge of the various departments devolves upon the Superintendent, who resides on the Island, and has the active control of all business. Leonard R. Welles, the present Superintendent, was appointed to the position in May, 1868, and from his previous connection with the Institution as Deputy Superintendent under General Amos Pilsbury, from the able manner in which he had always discharged the duties of that office, and from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the working of the establishment, the Commission considered that they could not select any one equally well qualified to fill the post. Since that time their anticipations have been fully realized, and the highest praise is due that officer for his untiring care and skillful management, as well as for his regard to the interests of the Commission.

Administration
of Ward's Island.

The hospitals are divided into a medical and surgical department. The medical department proper, including the Asylum for the Insane, is under the charge of George Ford, M.D., who had many years' practical experience on a large scale, in various medical positions in the hospitals of this Commission, during periods when the wards were filled with the greatest number of patients, and his services during the past year have been rendered with fidelity and success. He resides on the Island, and devotes himself exclusively to the service of the Institution, as does also his able assistant, Dr. Augustus T. Reimer. Dr. Dwyer, the present assistant in the surgical department, also rendered valuable assistance on the medical side during the early part of the year.

Medical Department.

The surgical department continues under the care of J. Murray Carnochan, M.D., who has had the sole charge of it as surgeon-in-chief since 1855, and whose professional eminence and reputation are widely known. He visits the surgical wards as often as the surgical service may require, and performs all important operations. He has also one assistant surgeon resident on the Island, a position now ably filled by John Dwyer, M.D. Additional assistant surgeons are appointed whenever the surgical cases demand more aid, either from their number or the serious character of the operations to be performed.

Surgical Department.

Consulting Physician.

Five years ago the Commission added a consulting physician to the medical body on Ward's Island, whose duty it was to visit and inspect the medical wards and advise with the physician-in-chief. Dr. Ernest Schilling has held the position since the death of Dr. Cox, who was first appointed, and has justified the high expectations based on his well-known skill and learning. Dr. Schilling's connection with the Commission dates from 1850, when he was one of the Board of Visiting Physicians to Ward's Island, and then as now distinguished by the efficiency with which he discharged the duties of his important office. The Medical Board, first formed during the lifetime of Dr. Cox, still meets for consultation on the state of the hospitals, and as occasion may require, recommends to the Commissioners any improvements that may seem desirable. The Board at present consists of Dr. Carnochan, Dr. Ford, and Dr. Schilling.

Results in Medical Department.

As in 1868, the Island was last year free from any epidemic, indeed, says Dr. Ford, "unusually healthy." There were, of course, the ordinary diseases, but not of a severe or aggravated type. Of Typhus or Typhoid 886 cases were treated, including 190 cases contracted after admission, showing a marked diminution in this class of diseases from last year. Of these 78 died, making a mortality per centage of 8.83. The rate of mortality in the medical department generally, was 6.98, being .27 less than last year.

Small-pox.

In all cases where small-pox breaks out among the passengers of vessels coming to this port, the health officer is careful to have vaccinated, before going on shore, all persons apparently not infected, whilst all others are immediately taken to the Small-pox Hospital, erected by the City of New York, some years ago, at the southern extremity of Blackwell's Island, where the insulation is complete.

All emigrants attacked by small-pox, chargeable to this Commission, are supported there, and the cost of maintenance repaid, according to law, to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from the Commutation Fund.

Notwithstanding the utmost precaution, small-pox sometimes appears among patients admitted with other maladies, and such cases are immediately removed, and the disease arrested.

These prompt measures have proved effective, for, although the number of cases sent to Blackwell's Island is nearly treble that of last year, the number of deaths has decreased by two per cent.

The Asylum for the Insane is under the direction of the physician-in-chief, and regularly attended by him and his assistant, Dr. Reimer. There were 171 females, 151 males, in all 322 under treatment during the year, of whom 116 were discharged *cured* or improved; 21 whose terms had expired were transferred to Blackwell's Island, 31 to other wards for other maladies, and 16 died; leaving 136 at the end of the year, of whom 80 were females and 56 males. This is an excess over last year of 25 in the entire number treated, and of 25 in the number remaining at the end of the year, "demonstrating," in the language of the Chief Physician's Report, "that the necessity for larger accommodation, which was then urgent, is still increasing." Lunatic Asylum.

In the Refuge or Dispensary department of the Institution, which is visited and inspected every day by the physician-in-chief, or an assistant, there were 2,455 cases treated, and 960 persons vaccinated. Refuge.

On all cases under treatment in the Hospital and Refuge, the percentage of mortality was 5.19, being .91 less than last year.

The Surgical department, though free as in former years from Hospital Gangrene, encountered one epidemic of Purulent Ophthalmia, which was, however, speedily checked. Results in Surgical Department.

Many interesting cases of accident and bad compound fracture were treated during the year with successful conservative results, amputation being rendered necessary in only a single instance, by the super-vention of Gangrene and Hemorrhage. In the 2360 cases treated, being 23 less than in 1868, there were 30 deaths, a mortality per cent-
age of only 1.27. The number of surgical cases was 1,104, and the deaths 14, showing a mortality of 1.26 per cent. "This fact," says Dr. Carnochan, "speaks very creditably for the sanitary condition of the Surgical Department, and goes far to prove the advantages the Ward's Island Hospitals possess in having, combined with all the improve-ments of the Verplanck Hospital, the natural and desirable adjuncts of space, pure air, and garden lands, for the convalescent to recuperate in."

It testifies, also, the Commissioners desire to add, to the abilities of the eminent Surgeon in whose charge the department has remained for fifteen years. During that period the mortality in surgical cases has averaged less than two per cent. of the whole number treated, and not a single casualty has occurred from the use of anæsthesia.

In both the Medical and Surgical departments, it thus appears, the results continue to be satisfactory, and are not surpassed in the records of any similar establishment, American or European.

Summary of Results.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the practice, both medical and surgical, during 1869. The details, as to the nature of diseases and other matters, will be found in the medical and surgical reports appended to this Report :

Cared for in Hospital during 1869 (including 779 remaining on 1st January, 1869), together with 439 births.....	8,056
Number discharged cured or relieved.....	6,718
“ died.....	562
“ remaining on 31st December, 1869.....	776

These numbers include only those cases which required regular hospital treatment ; chronic cases, or such as necessitated only occasional attention, having been classed under the Refuge department.

The whole number of cases treated is often reported as more than the aggregate number in the Refuge and Hospitals during the year. The explanation is this ; a number of the cases are nursing women and children, who remain throughout the year, or most of it, in the Refuge, and repeatedly come under medical treatment, thus swelling the aggregate number.

Schools.

The school for children, under the charge of the Commission, is now kept up as a ward school of the city, the Commissioners providing an apartment, and paying for certain expenses.

Time has proved its usefulness and established its success, and the improvement resulting from it to the Island children has been marked and gratifying.

The Sunday Schools for the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic and Protestant children, previously organized under the direction of the Ward's Island Committee, have profited by the care and attention of the two matrons in whose charge they were put at their own request, and who have been aided by volunteer assistants from the officers of the Island. These schools, also, are flourishing and have been the means of much good.

All the Schools are regularly visited by Superintendent Welles, to examine the pupils and observe their progress, and to his watchful interest much of their efficiency is due.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

5300 S. DICKINSON DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TEL: 773-936-3700

FAX: 773-936-3700

WWW: WWW.PHYSICS.UCHICAGO.EDU

WWW: WWW.PHYSICS.UCHICAGO.EDU

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Some attention is also given to the history and extent of the disease in the American and European countries.

The report gives the aggregate results of the epidemic, and also the details as to the number of cases, the mortality, and in the medical and surgical treatment of this disease.

Jan. do. 1892	100	100
Feb. do. 1892	100	100
Mar. do. 1892	100	100
Apr. do. 1892	100	100
May do. 1892	100	100
June do. 1892	100	100
July do. 1892	100	100
Aug. do. 1892	100	100
Sept. do. 1892	100	100
Oct. do. 1892	100	100
Nov. do. 1892	100	100
Dec. do. 1892	100	100
Total	1000	1000

Use cases which required regular hospital treatment, such as measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, under the Refuge department.

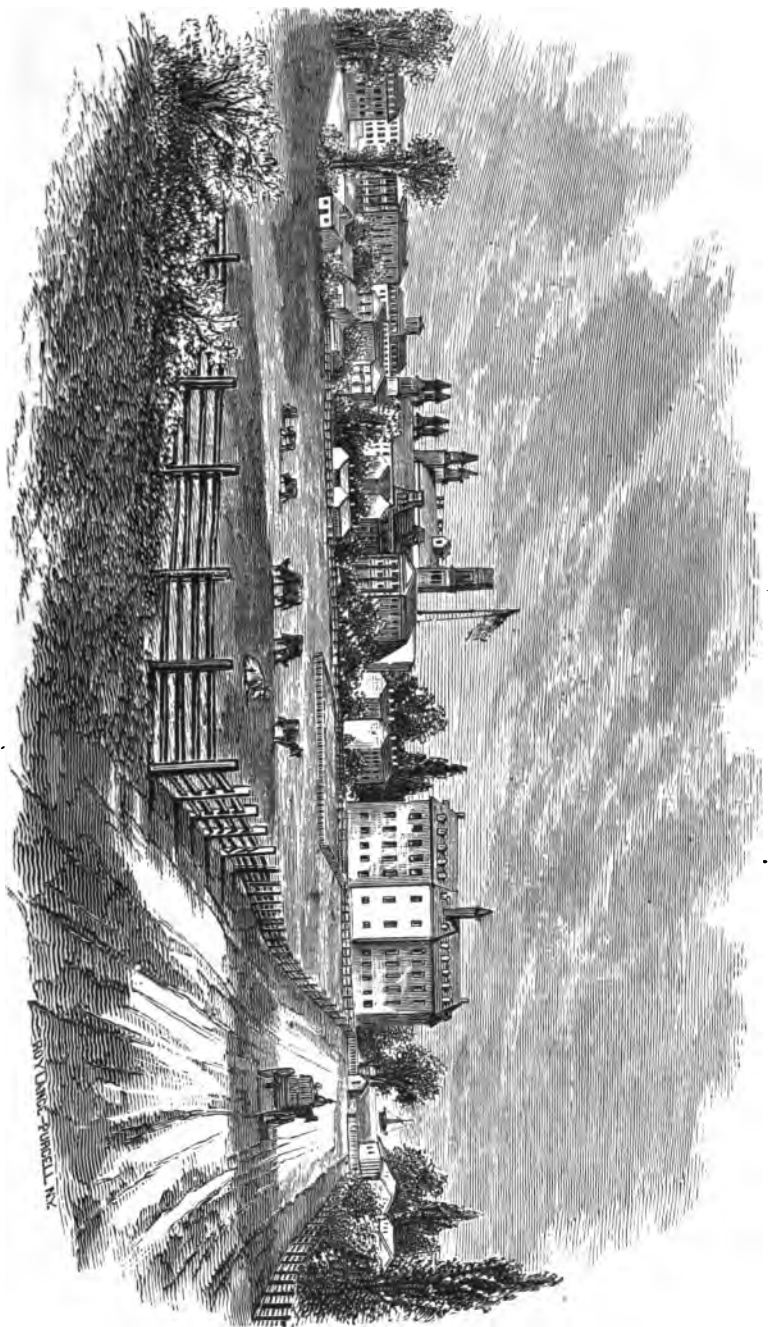
The disease is often reported as more than one in the Refuge and Hospitals during the year. A number of the cases are being seen throughout the year, or most of it, in the same individuals, thus swelling the number of cases.

The disease under the charge of the Commission is reported as being more prevalent in the city, the Commission's report is given for certain cases.

The disease is established as such, and the Commission's report is given for certain cases.

The religious instruction of the Roman Catholic children, previously organized under the Commission, have profited by the care of the Commission, in whose charge they were put, and have been aided by volunteer assistance. These schools, also, are flourishing, and are doing good.

The Commission is visited by Superintendent Welles, to see the progress, and to his watchful eye is due.



North and Rear View of the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital Institutions, Ward's Island.

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Chaplains of different churches, appointed by the Commissioners, Chaplains. on the recommendation of the proper ecclesiastical authorities of their several denominations, perform divine services regularly, and render other ministerial duties to the sick and dying.

The Reading Room for the emigrant inmates, established in 1867, Reading Room. is much frequented and continues to afford entertainment and instruction to those who use it. It is plainly but neatly fitted up, and provided with maps, gazetteers and books in various languages, and with American, English and Continental newspapers and periodicals.

The customary annual visits to Ward's Island of the Irish Emigrant and German Societies were made, the former during the summer, the latter late in the fall. On both these occasions the Hospitals and other buildings were carefully inspected, and their condition and management found highly satisfactory by the members of the Societies. Visits of Inspection.

Many other distinguished gentlemen likewise inspected the Island establishments during the year, and honored the Commissioners by the expression of their approval. Among these were His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New York; Hon. Eugene Casserly, U. S. Senator, from California; Dr. Francis Lieber; Mr. George B. Lincoln, President of the Board of Health; Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer of the Port; Hon. Noah Davis, M. C.; Judge Henry E. Davies; Hon. E. A. Merritt, Naval Officer, and others.

Perhaps the most notable of these occasions was the official visit of Dr. Johannes Roesing, Consul General of the North German Union, made at the request of his Government, in October. Accompanying him were Mr. Von Boleslawski, Austrian Vice-Consul; Dr. Stammann, Vice-Consul of the North German Union; Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota; the representatives of the German Steamship Companies; Professor Spencer, of the College of the City of New York; Professor Joy, of Columbia College, and others. Letters, regretting their absence, were also received from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Thurlow Weed, which will be found in the appendix. This visit and its origin are significant of the great and honorable interest in the subject of emigration and the welfare of the emigrant taken by the Government which Dr. Roesing so ably represents. It is rare that the solicitude of a foreign power exerts itself for its subjects who Visit of Consul of N. German Union.

have left it, and the North German Union has the honor of being foremost in displaying this enlightened and generous policy.

II.—CASTLE GARDEN AND EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT.

Castle Garden is the landing place of all emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New York.

The total number of persons landed at the depot during the past year was 257,188, including 8,488 not subject to bonds or commutation. These arrived in 597 vessels, from 10 different ports, the average number in each vessel being 430.

Lease of Castle
Garden.

Under the authority of the Comptroller of the City of New York, the lease under which the Commission held Castle Garden, and which had expired, has been extended temporarily, and will probably continue under the City title, until the settlement of the question of title, now in litigation between the City and the State.

Whatever may be the decision as to the legal ownership, the renewal of this lease, in the judgment of the Commissioners, is important for the protection of emigrants, and the best interests of humanity.

Buildings con-
nected with
Landing Depot.

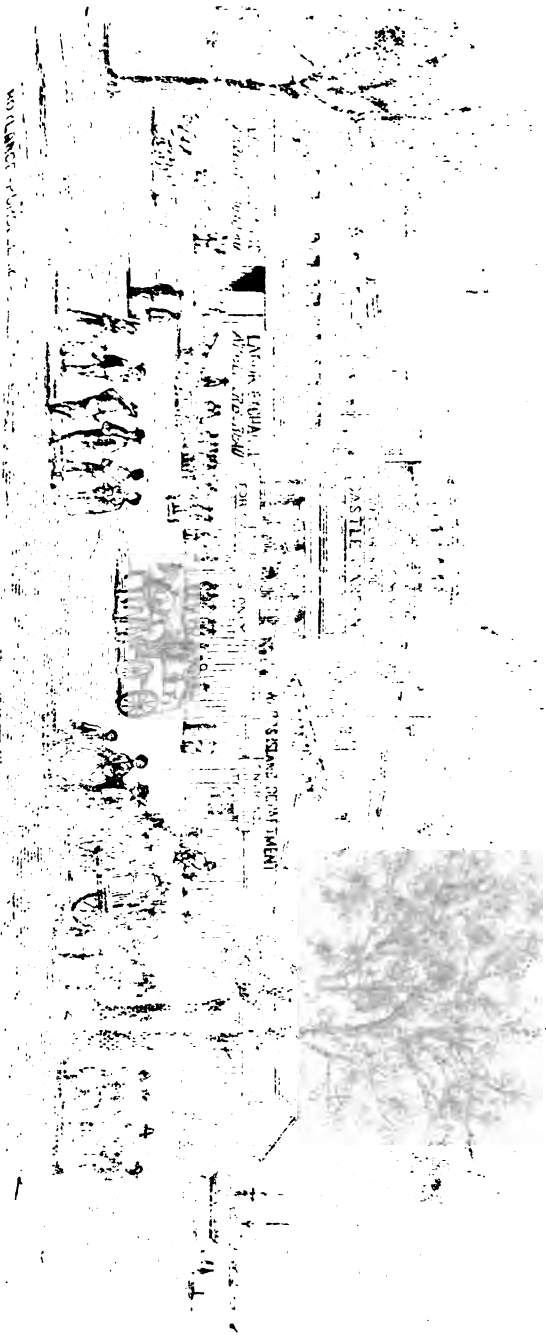
The buildings in Castle Garden comprise the Rotunda, the Labor Exchange, the Baggage and Express offices, sheds and stables, and the Medical, Ward's Island, Information and Forwarding offices, a Waiting Room for Railroad passengers, and temporary Hospitals, besides offices for the Police, Landing Agent, and Inspectors of Customs.

Repairs and im-
provements.

As these buildings are chiefly of wood, they are in constant need of repair. The Rotunda, besides being put in complete order during the year, has been improved by the addition of a new outside balcony, enclosed with a high picket fence, to keep out intruders. This furnishes an agreeable promenade for emigrants who may be for any reason detained in the Landing Depot.

The Dock has been extended and strengthened, and the one formerly used by the United States government has been transferred to the Commission, together with its appurtenances, materially increasing the facilities and accommodations for the business.

State Experiment Land at Depot, Castle Garden, N. Y.



of the North German Union has the honor of being
 the first to avail of this enlightened and generous policy.

THE CASTLE GARDEN AND EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT

The Landing Depot is the landing place of all emigrant passengers arriving from Europe to New York.

It is a large number of passengers landed at the depot during the most recent year. The United States is not subject to bonds or commitments of any kind, and vessels from 10 different ports, the average number of arrivals being 100.

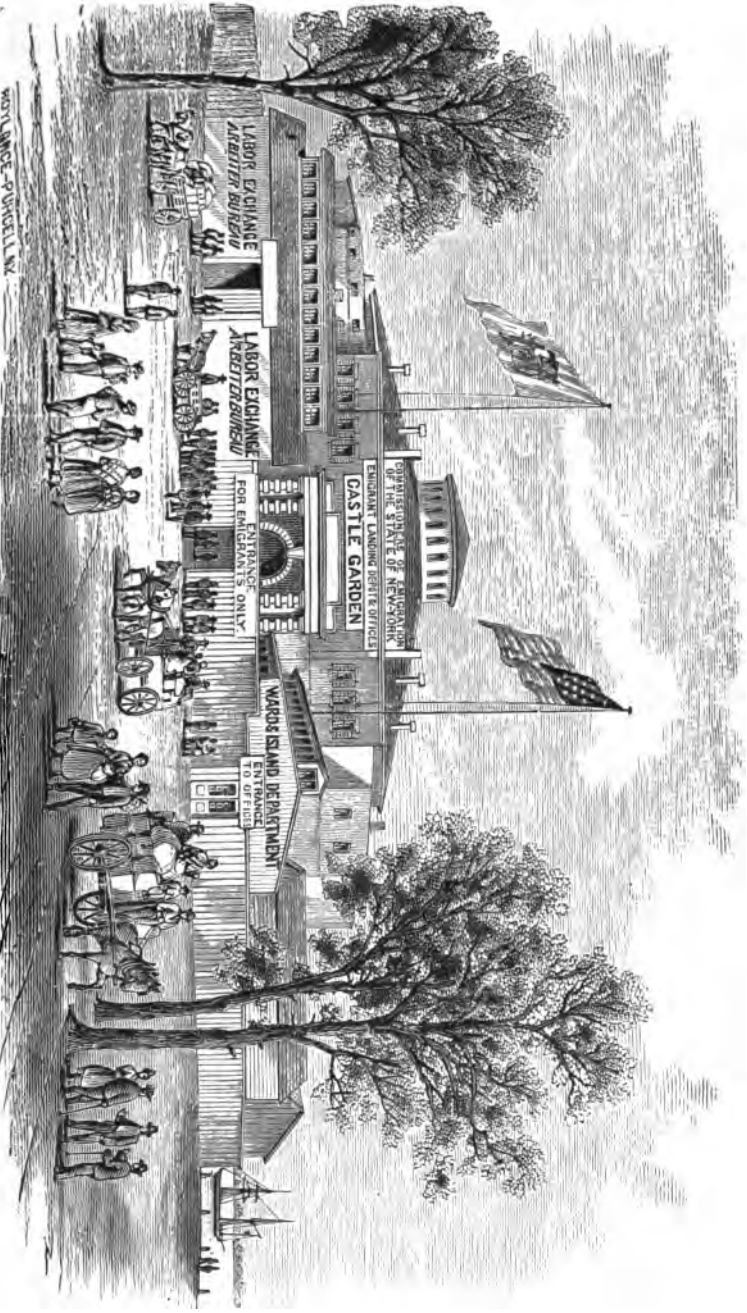
The jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the City of New York extends over the premises which the Commissioners hold Castle Garden, and which has been enclosed temporarily, and will probably continue to be until the settlement of the question of title. The jurisdiction between the City and the State.

The decision may be the decision as to the legal ownership, the responsibility of this lease, in the judgment of the Commissioners, is for the protection of emigrants, and the best interests of the country.

The buildings in Castle Garden comprise the Rotunda, the Labor Exchange, the Bureau and Express offices, sheds and stables, and the Medical, Welfare, and Information and Forwarding offices, a waiting Room for railroad passengers, and temporary Hospitals, and the offices of the Police, Landing Agent, and Inspectors of Emigration.

The buildings are chiefly of wood, they are in constant need of repairs, and besides being put in complete order during the year, they have been improved by the addition of a new outside balcony, and a high picket fence, to keep out intruders. This is a very agreeable promenade for emigrants who may be for any length of time in the Landing Depot.

The dock has been extended and strengthened, and the one formerly used by the United States government has been transferred to the Landing Depot with its appurtenances, materially increasing the accommodations for the business.



State Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, N. Y.

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A portion of the Dock has been enclosed to furnish a shelter for emigrants in inclement weather, during the process of weighing, checking, and "loading up" their baggage, and one of the buildings hereon is used as a waiting room for those about to go by railroad.

A new Baggage Room has also been built during the year on the site of the old one, with adjoining offices for its peculiar business. It is solidly floored in concrete, and covering an area of about 25,000 square feet, affords ample space for the storage, safe keeping and delivery, of all the luggage of arriving emigrants.

In order to facilitate the business operations of the Landing Depot, the various duties have been divided among the following different departments :

On arrival at the Quarantine Station, (six miles below the city,) every vessel bringing emigrant passengers is visited by an officer of the Boarding department, stationed there for the purpose, who ascertains the number of passengers, the deaths, if any, during the voyage, the amount and character of sickness, and the condition of the vessel in respect to cleanliness. He also receives complaints, of which he makes report to the General Agent and Superintendent at Castle Garden ; remaining on board the ship during her passage up the Bay, to see that the law prohibiting communication between ship and shore before emigrant passengers are landed, is enforced. On casting anchor in the stream, convenient to the Landing Depot, he is relieved by an officer of the Metropolitan Police force, detailed at the Castle Garden, and the passengers are transferred to the care of the Landing Department.

Under the supervision of this department, the Landing Agent proceeds to the vessel, accompanied by an Inspector of Customs. After an examination of the luggage it is checked, and with the passengers transferred to barges, and landed at the Castle Garden pier. The passengers are then examined by a Medical Officer, to discover if any sick have passed the Health authorities at Quarantine, and if so, they are immediately transferred by steamer to the Hospitals on Ward's or Blackwell's Island. He likewise selects all subject to special bonds under the law, as blind persons, cripples, lunatics, or any others who are likely to become a future charge. This examination ended, the emigrants are conducted to the Rotunda, a large-roofed circular space in the centre of the Depot, with separate compartments for the different nationalities.

Registering Bureau.

Here the names, nationality, former place of residence, and intended destination of the emigrants, with other particulars, are taken down.

Agents of the R. R. Co's.

The passengers are then directed to the agents of the railroad companies, from whom they can procure tickets, per railroad or steamer, to all parts of the United States and Canada, with the privilege of selecting their own route, and without the risk of fraud or extortion to which they are subjected outside the limits of the Depot. All who desire to proceed at once to their destinations, are transported by water to the several railroad depots and steamboat wharves, whence they take their departure.

City Baggage Delivery.

Those emigrants who intend to remain in New York, or its vicinity, are conducted to the City Baggage Delivery, which ascertains the address to which they may desire to have their luggage sent, and takes their orders, exchanging the brass check, received from the Landing Agent, on shipboard, for a printed one. The luggage is then promptly delivered to any part of the city and vicinity at a moderate rate of charge, approved by the Commission.

Exchange Brokers.

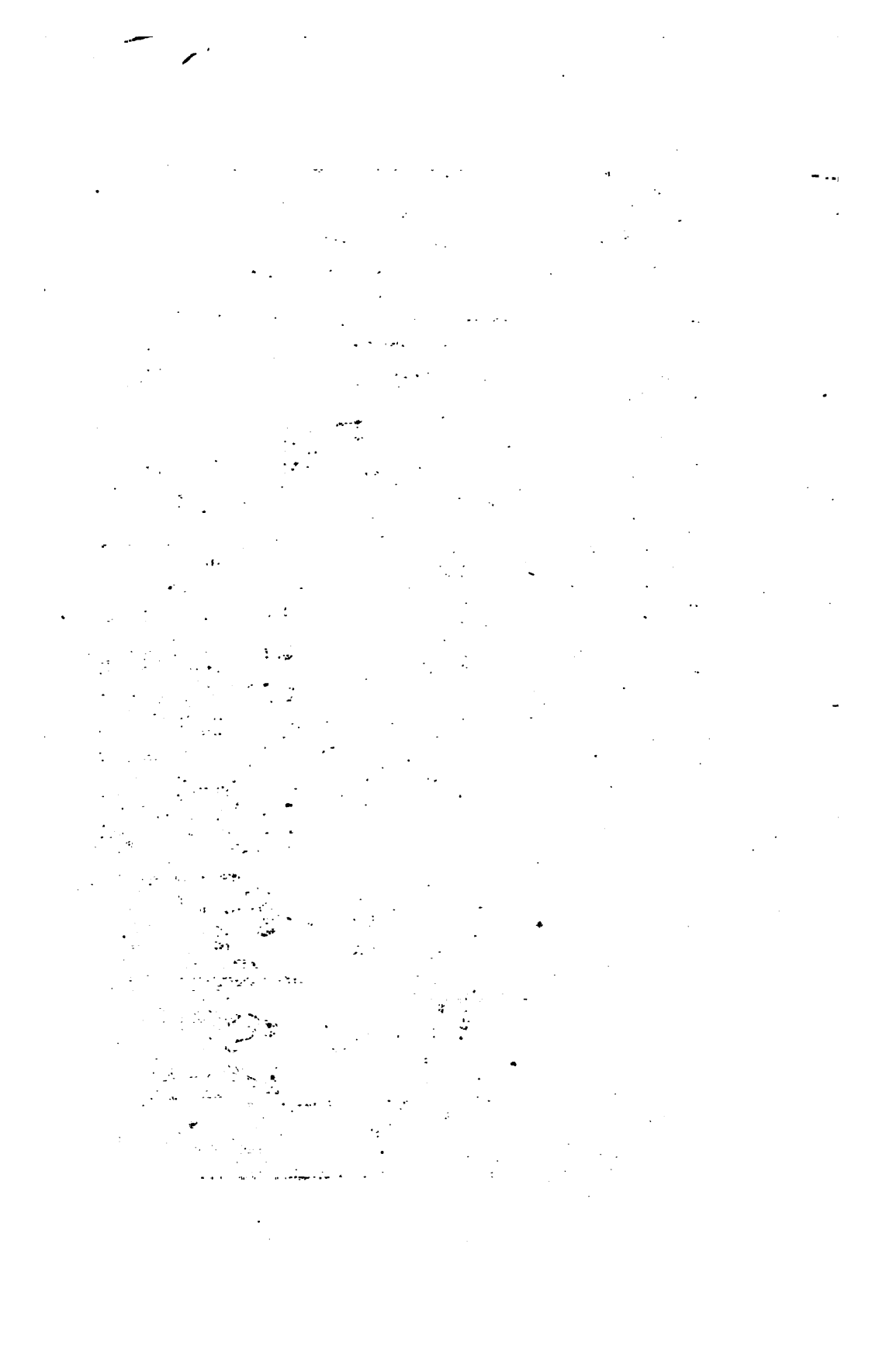
Those having gold or silver which they may wish to have exchanged for United States currency, are directed to one of four Exchange Brokers admitted into the Depot, who change their specie for a small advance on the market rate.

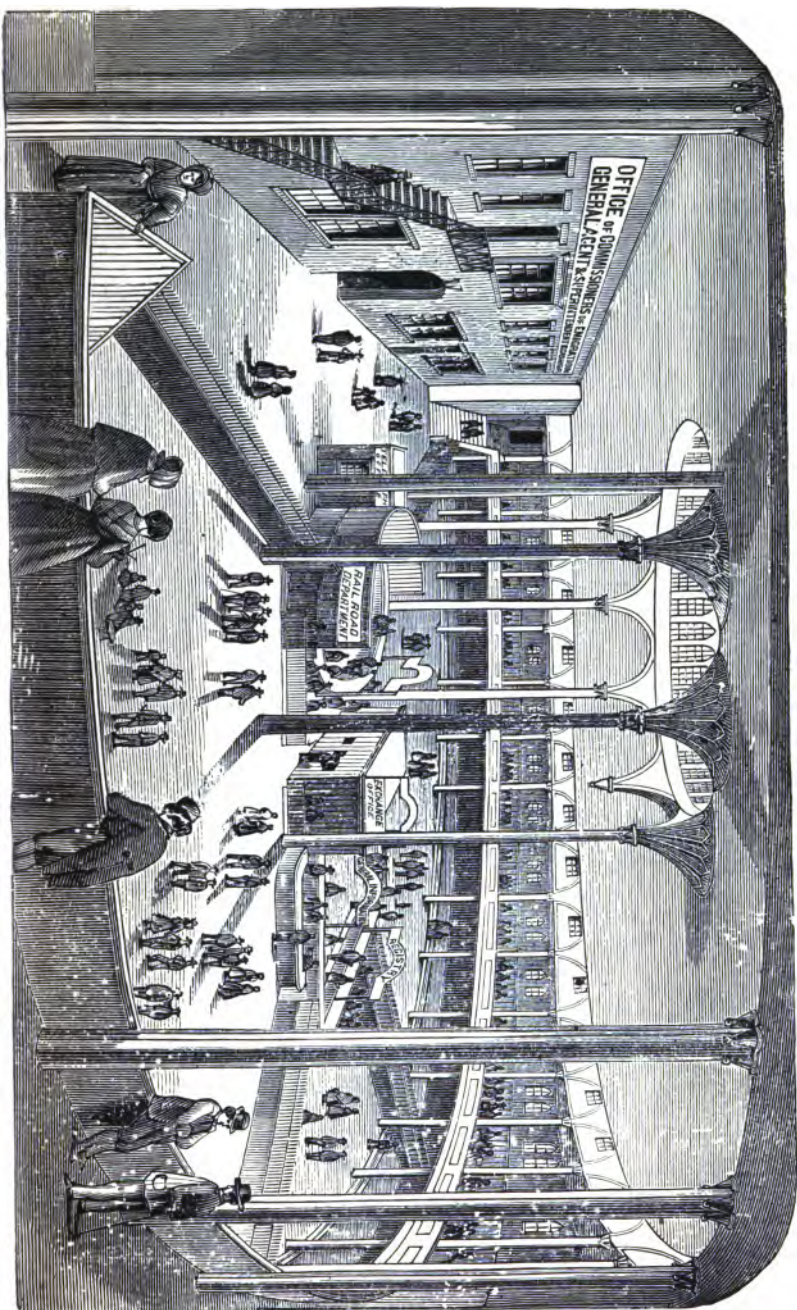
To avoid the slightest chance of extortion, the rate at which foreign money is bought, and the daily fluctuations, are marked on boards placed in conspicuous positions, and the broker in each case is required to furnish the emigrant with a memorandum.

These last three departments are conducted by responsible persons, who, though not officers, are nevertheless under the close and constant supervision of the Commission, and are required to keep a record of all transactions, subject to the inspection of any member of the Board. During the past year these persons have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Information Bureau.

When the foregoing operations have been completed, the emigrants are assembled in the Rotunda, and an officer of the Commission calls out the names of those whose friends are expecting them in the waiting-room at the entrance of the Depot, or for whom letters or funds have been received, which are then delivered to the proper owners through the Forwarding Department.





Interior View of the State Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, N. Y.

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Emigrants who desire to communicate with friends at a distance are referred to the Letter Writing Department, where clerks, understanding the various Continental languages, are in attendance to assist or conduct the correspondence of emigrants. Letter Writing Bureau.

The forwarding Department receives, through the Treasurer, all communications and remittances from friends of emigrants, sent either before their arrival, or in response to letters written by the Letter Department, and applies them to the purchase of tickets or other desired purpose. Forwarding Bureau.

A telegraph has also been introduced into the depot, the Western Union Telegraph Company having established there a branch office, which enables emigrants, without leaving the premises, to give their friends in all parts of the country immediate notice of their arrival, and communicate with them. Telegraph Office.

Boarding-House Keepers, licensed by the Mayor and properly certified as to character by responsible parties, are admitted to the Rotunda after the foregoing business has been completed, to solicit for their respective houses such emigrants as desire to remain in the city for any length of time. These Boarding-House Keepers are subjected to careful supervision and to certain regulations, which will be found in the Appendix, and every precaution is taken to guard the emigrant against the abuses and imposition to which he was formerly liable. Boarding-House Keepers.

The Ward's Island Department receives all applications from destitute emigrants and others for admission to the institutions, and examines the records, to ascertain the right of the applicants to admission. If this examination proves satisfactory, they are sent to the Hospital or Refuge and cared for at the expense of the Commission until they find employment, receive remittances or recover their health. This department also keeps lists of all admissions to, and discharges from, Ward's Island, and examines the records in all cases of claims for indemnity from the several counties of the State for emigrants chargeable to the Commission who may have received aid or support in such counties. Attached to this department are two physicians, whose duty it is to examine all sick and destitute applicants for relief, and also to visit all such who are residents in the city. Ward's Island Bureau.

Two hospital rooms have been added for the reception of those who may be taken suddenly ill after landing, or who may be brought to Castle Garden for medical treatment. Temporary Hospitals.

Labor Exchange. The Labor Exchange, which was erected and put in operation during the year 1867, is a spacious, well arranged building, and being situated on the additional ground granted to the Commission by the city authorities, is easy of access, without disturbing the arrangements of the landing depot.

In the centre of the floor, a sufficient space has been railed off, and reserved for the use of officers and employers. On one side are seated the male emigrants, and on the other side the females, thus securing a separation of the sexes. These again are subdivided, according to their several occupations and the length of time they have been here, and also into those with and those without references. Each emigrant, on entering, is requested to state his or her name, ship, date of arrival, and character of employment; while every employer is required to enter his or her name, residence, recommendations, references, and description of labor wanted.

This Labor Exchange is *free of charge* to emigrants and to employers. For the former, it procures employment or service in the city or at a distance; while for the latter, it undertakes to supply all sorts of skilled mechanical and agricultural labor to any part of the United States, the expense of communication and transport from New York having in each case to be defrayed by the employer.

In addition to what has been stated above, a record of the various engagements entered into is kept by the department, thus affording the Commissioners an easy method of reference in case of complaint, and the emigrant a convenient aid in tracing friends of whom he may be in search.

**Administration
of the Labor
Exchange.**

The Commissioners are happy to report that this establishment has already been of much value to emigrants, and gives great assurance of enlarged future usefulness as it becomes more widely known. It is placed under the charge of a chief clerk, and its results have been very satisfactory for the time it has been in operation. Throughout the year 1869 the demand was greater than the supply.

The success of this department is doubtless attributable to its connections with every part of the country, which enables it to obtain a complete survey of the whole labor market.

Statistics.

During the past year employment has been procured for 34,955 emigrants, nearly 4,000 more than the previous year, of whom 5,594

were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 438 skilled female laborers, and 11,673 house servants. These figures show a slight falling off from those of 1868 in the two latter branches, but a considerable increase in the demand for mechanics and agriculturists. Of this total number, the States of New York and New Jersey, as in 1868, furnished employment to more emigrants than the rest of the States together.

Col. L. Cantador, transferred during the year to the position of Deputy Superintendent, from the Chief Clerkship of the Labor Exchange, over which he still exercises supervision, thus speaks of the operations of this bureau in his report, to be found in the Appendix: "The increase of business transacted was only in proportion to the larger immigration. It would have attained far larger proportions had the supply equalled the demand. From March to November the demand was considerably greater than in the previous year, and only a small part of the orders for farm and common laborers has been filled."

From registered entries which have been made of the intended or avowed destination of each passenger, the following is a summary: Registering Bureau—Statistics of. 85,810 reported their intended destination to be the State of New York; 40,236 to Pennsylvania and New Jersey; 15,613 to New England; 10,061 to the Southern States; 96,646 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California; and 8,822 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., &c.

The striking feature of this exhibit is the large increase since the previous year in the number of emigrants going to New York, to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and to the Southern States; the excess amounting in the first case to more than thirty per cent, and in the others to about one hundred per cent. On the other hand the emigration to Kansas, Nebraska, &c., has been diminished by more than one half.

The department for letters and messages for the emigrants has been very useful. During the year 1869 there were 2,884 letters written, for newly arrived passengers, to which answers were received at Castle Garden, containing \$41,615.55. Remittances amounting to \$50,549.49 were also received in anticipation of the arrival of the passengers. Besides the above moneys, the several amounts of \$188, \$28,822.55, \$17,863.63 and \$468.50, mentioned in page 9 of this report, were received at this office, at the office of the Irish Emigrant and German Societies, and at the office of Letter and Forwarding Bureau—Statistics of,

the Agent at Albany, and applied to the forwarding of recently-arrived emigrants. Numerous messages were also received from emigrant societies and from individuals, to inform passengers, on their landing, of funds being ready at their disposal when they should arrive with the necessary information respecting them.

Telegraph Statistics.

In addition to these, the report of the Telegraph Operator in Castle Garden, shows that 5,393 messages were sent during the year and 1,351 received.

Information Bureau—Results of.

The percentage of the whole number of passengers landed at Castle Garden, who were sent to or received by their friends through the agency of the Information Office was, last year, 13.18, being nearly one per cent. in excess of the previous year, and about four per cent. more than in 1867.

General Agent & Superintendent.

The report of the General Agent and Superintendent, embracing the various reports, and accompanying tables, of the chief officers of the several bureaux and departments, exhibits many interesting and important details, including statements of the relative proportions of sailing and steam vessels bringing passengers, the constantly increasing proportion of steamers in the business, their respective national flags, the ports from which they sailed, and the character and percentage of mortality during the voyage.

Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

By comparison with former years, it is shown that the number of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 22, bringing 5,111 passengers, in 1856, to 443, bringing 228,920 passengers in 1869.

In regard to the carrying of emigrant passengers, the difference in favor of steamers over sailing vessels continues, every year, to grow more marked. While in 1859, the average number brought by steamers was 230 against 184 in sailing vessels, in 1869 it was 517 to 183, showing an average difference in favor of steamers of 334.

Comparative Mortality—Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

The comparative mortality also of passengers in sailing vessels and steamers continues to show a very large proportional disparity in favor of the latter. Out of 229,190 passengers in 504 steamers, 210 died; whilst from among 28,333 in 209 sailing vessels, the deaths were 138.

Owing partly to the force of the Act, passed by the Legislature in May, 1868, which made it unlawful for the agent of any Railroad or Steamboat Company to dispose of tickets to emigrants arriving at this



...the number of passengers carried by the ...

...the number of passengers carried by the ...

...the number of passengers carried by the ...

...the number of passengers carried by the ...

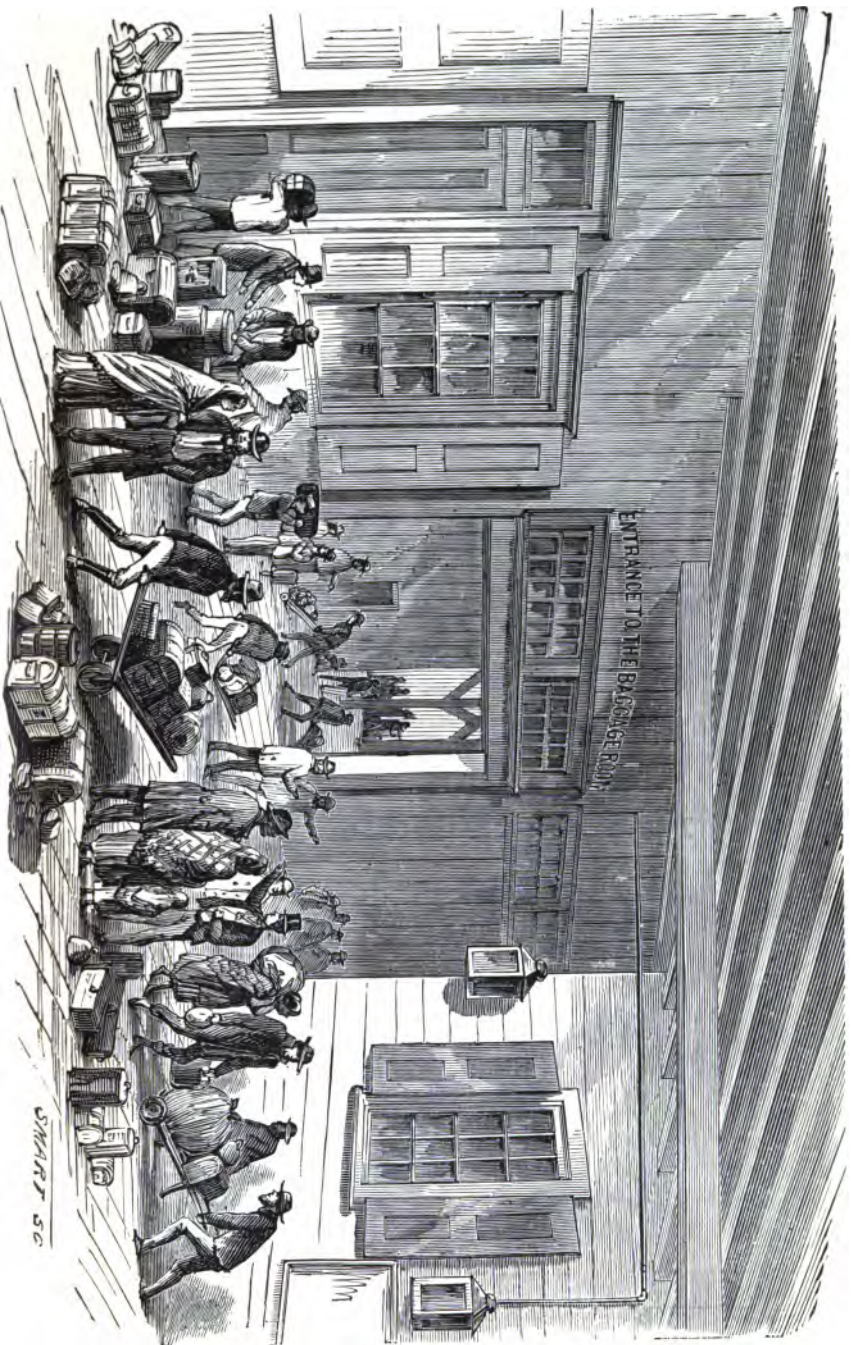
...the number of passengers carried by the ...

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...the number of passengers carried by the ...



Castle Garden Baggage Room—1. Receiving and Storing Luggage of Arriving Emigrants.

SMART 56

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

port, except at places designated by the Commissioners, partly to the representations made by the Commissioners to the various Continental governments through their resident Consuls and Ministers, the foreign booking system, against which the Commissioners have been contending for fifteen years, has been at last to a great extent broken up. With the suppression of the agency of J. N. Faass, at Havre, which directly and through the medium of various sub-agencies throughout France, Switzerland and Belgium, has defrauded emigrants of enormous sums, by selling tickets in Europe at the same rates in gold as they would cost here in currency, the main source of this abuse has been cut off. But while the operations of the booking-agents have thus been checked on the Continent, they have been recommenced in another field. Certain irresponsible, so called, Emigration Companies in this city and elsewhere throughout the United States, have established agencies in Sweden and Denmark for the issuance to emigrants of inland passage orders, which on being presented here are refused. Many complaints of this nature have been brought before the Commission during the year, wherein no redress could be obtained owing to the bankruptcy of the companies. A statement of these cases is given in the Appendix. The efforts of the Commission have been directed towards the suppression of this fresh abuse, and they are encouraged to hope for speedy success.

Foreign Booking System—Its abuses and partial suppression.

The evils of permitting the sale to emigrants in Europe of orders for inland transportation here, have been dwelt on by the Commissioners in previous reports, and the past year has furnished a proof that, even when fairly conducted, the system almost inevitably entails loss and inconvenience on the emigrant who adopts it. The firm of Foster & Brother, at Liverpool, was authorized by the agent of the N. Y. Central Railroad in Castle Garden to draw on him orders for emigrant transportation. Numbers of these orders having been issued, the agent of the Central Road was soon after displaced, and the orders were repudiated by him and by his successor. Though the Liverpool firm referred to met their obligations and refunded the sums paid for the worthless orders, yet before the matter was adjusted much time elapsed, and the emigrants concerned were subjected to loss of time and money by their detention in the city. The system is radically bad, and its entire abolition would be matter for rejoicing.

The Commission was again instrumental in compelling the refunding to emigrants arrived during the early part of the year of several

thousand dollars, charged in excess of the proper price for tickets so purchased in Europe, a statement of which will be found in the Appendix.

Railroad Com-
panies and
Time-tables.

The subject of the time-tables of emigrant trains on Western Roads has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. At a regular meeting of the Board, held March 31st, 1869, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The several railroad ticket agents will meet in the month of April for the purpose of arranging their summer time-tables,

Resolved, That our Railroad Committee be requested to call the attention of said agents to the importance and necessity of better accommodation, and quicker transport of emigrant trains to the West, and to insist upon the reform of the present system, which is detrimental to both the health and comfort of emigrants, besides being almost as expensive as the first-class passage.

In accordance with this resolution, Commissioner Loutrel, Chairman of the Railroad Agency Committee, addressed, April 9, 1869, to the Convention of Railroad Passenger Ticket Agents, then in session in New York City, a communication (which will be found in the Appendix), setting forth the evils complained of, and requesting the appointment of a committee to confer with the Railroad Committee of the Board with a view to their removal. To this letter no reply was received further than a verbal statement from the Railroad Agents admitted to the Landing Depot, that the matter was held under advisement.

At present, *fast* freight trains occupy less time in transit than those carrying emigrants, and on some of the lines these trains, freighted with human beings, are compelled to give right of way to cattle trains.

As one consequence of these delays, the scanty means of emigrants prove often insufficient to supply them with food throughout the journey, whereby much hardship results. Self-interest, if not humanity, should lead the managers of the roads concerned, to remedy this injustice. Already it has been made a pretext by designing parties to divert emigration from this Port to Quebec, to the benefit of Canadian roads and the corresponding loss of our own. Yet the Canadian roads are no better in this respect than the Western roads complained of, and do not compare in point of consideration for the comfort and convenience of emigrant passengers with the roads of this State.

Necessity of im-
proved trans-
portation.

As stated in a previous part of this Report, the number of sailing vessels bringing emigrants to New York has decreased year by year,

while the number of steamers has greatly increased. Both shipowners and emigrants find the slower mode of travel more costly in every respect than the quicker, and hence the change that has been and still is taking place. The same holds good with regard to land transportation. Both the railroad companies and the emigrant would derive advantage from the establishment of express emigrant trains. At any rate, this flagrant injustice to the emigrant might be avoided if special cars, for the exclusive use of emigrants, were attached to certain of the express trains.

Complaints are often brought against the Commission, that at Castle Garden emigrants are overcharged, and their baggage in many cases lost. Every exertion has been made by the Commission to prevent extortion, and every possible precaution taken for the safety of emigrants' baggage. Rules and regulations have been framed for the government of each of the bureaux, and printed copies in the different languages, are posted in conspicuous places for the guidance and information of the emigrant and his friends. Exceptional cases of injustice will occasionally occur, notwithstanding the strictest precautionary measures. If, whenever this happened, the emigrant made complaint at the time to the authorities at Castle Garden, the injustice could be redressed, and the offending persons punished; but in most cases in which the emigrant has been wronged, either no complaint has been made at all, or only made after the emigrant had left the city, and gone to some distant part of the country, by which course much difficulty is sometimes experienced in detecting and exposing the wrong complained of, and in identifying the party who committed it.

Complaints by Emigrants for extortion, lost baggage and worthless money—Causes of, and how avoided.

It is proper to state here, that many of the complaints made, have proved, on investigation, to be entirely without foundation, and the result either of ignorance on the part of the emigrant, or of malice on the part of pretended friends.

Complaints are also made of the swindling operations to which emigrants are exposed on their voyage from Germany to New Orleans; that they are induced to take railroad tickets via Chicago, St. Louis, &c., to their destination. This is a matter for which the Commission is in no way responsible, although, as stated in another part of this Report, its influence has been successfully directed to prevent the frauds continually practised upon emigrants by the foreign agents of American railroad companies.

In those cases in which emigrants have been imposed upon by railroad agents, or dishonest brokers, after their arrival in New York, it is invariably found, upon investigation, that they refused to listen to the advice given them, and purchased tickets, or exchanged their money, without the limits of Castle Garden. The attention of the police authorities has been repeatedly called to this subject.

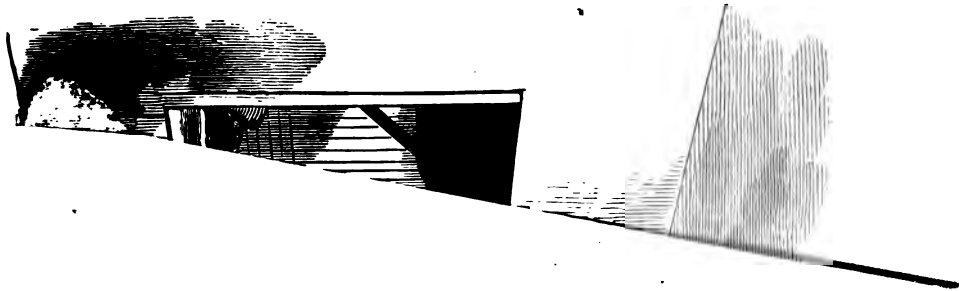
Police.

The police arrangements at Castle Garden still continue unsatisfactory. The force detailed for the protection of the premises and of the emigrants is inadequate, both in respect to number and efficiency, for the duties they are required to perform. Intelligence, patience and good temper, should characterize officers detailed for this service. Moreover, a reluctance to obey orders is often manifested, which might be obviated by placing the force more directly under the control of the Castle Garden authorities.

**Custom House
Inspectors.**

Complaints have been made of the manner in which the Custom House Officers stationed at Castle Garden perform their duties. It is charged that advantage is constantly taken of the ignorance and inexperience of emigrants to seize their luggage on slight prettexts, and either confiscate it entirely or subject the owner to a long and expensive detention in the city to secure its release. The emigrant frequently does not know what articles are dutiable, and as often from ignorance of English, the only language which the inspectors speak, is unable to ascertain. In this way he is not seldom subjected to great injustice and loss. The Collector and Surveyor of the port have promised to remedy the abuses complained of, and have such arrangements made as will avoid these unnecessary and harassing delays.

The Commissioners desire in this place to express their acknowledgment of the services rendered by the General Agent and Superintendent, Bernard Casserly. This gentleman, whose connection with the Emigrant Commission from its first establishment in 1847, has familiarized him with the wants of the emigrants, has during the past year, as always, vigilantly and efficiently upheld the interests of the Commission, and merits all the praise due to zeal and energy exhibited for the public welfare.

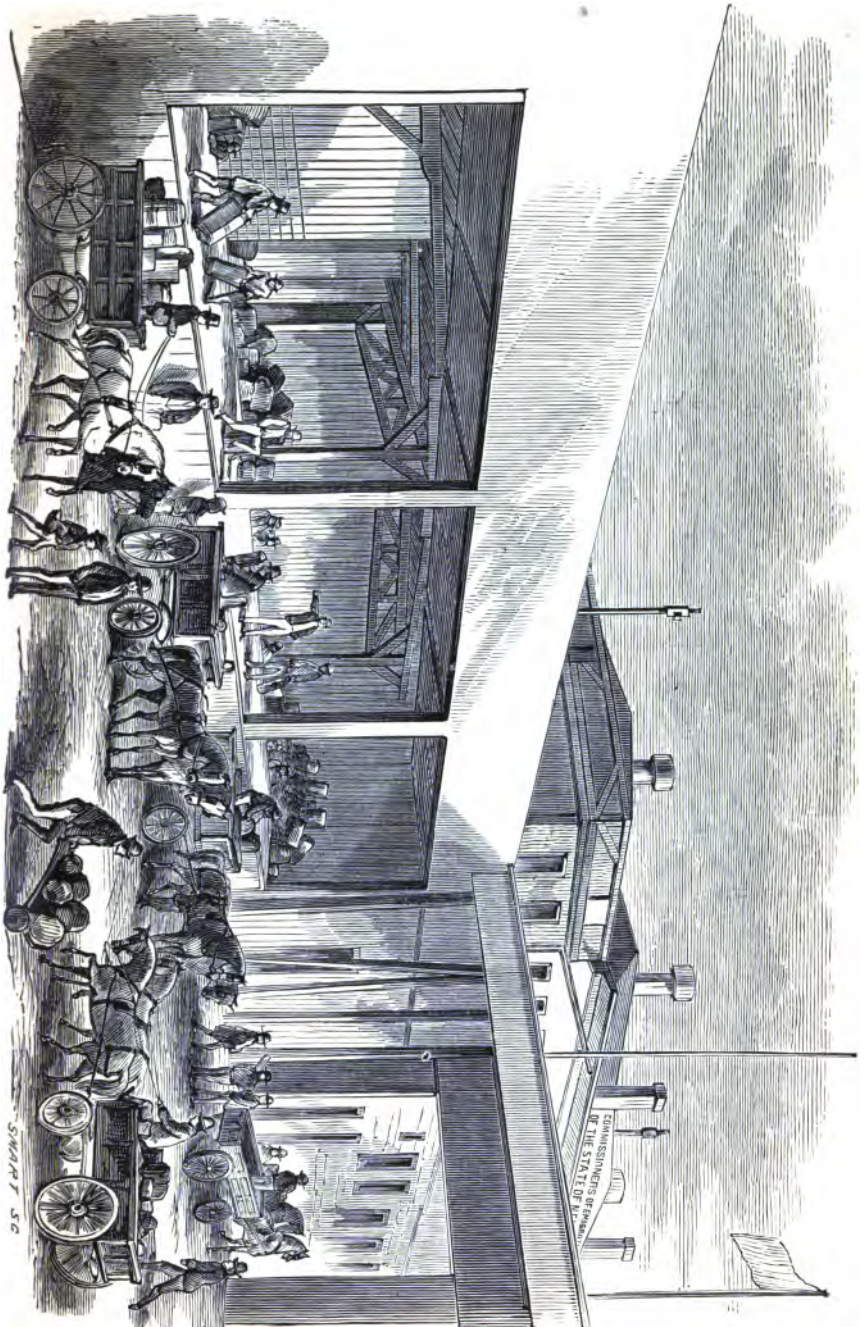


In those cases in which emigrants have been imposed upon by railroad agents, or dishonest brokers, after their arrival in New York, it is invariably found, upon investigation, that they refused to follow the advice given them, and purchased tickets, or exchanged money, without the limits of Castle Garden. The same course of police authorities has been repeated.



...in which the Customs officers are obliged to perform their duties. It is not unusual for the agents of the emigrant companies to seize their baggage on slight pretences, and to detain the owners to a large extent, in order to secure their release. The emigrants' articles are valuable, and as often from the agents' hands, which the inspectors speak of in this way he is not seldom subjected to great losses. The Collector and Surveyor of the port are sometimes complained of, and the emigrants are subjected to unnecessary and harassing delays.

It is a desire in this place to express the thanks which are due to the General Agent and Superintendent of the Emigrant Commission. This gentleman, whose connection with the Emigrant Commission from its first establishment in 1837, has familiarly acquainted with the wants of the emigrants, has during the past few years, very ably and efficiently upheld the interests of the Emigrant Commission, and has all the praise due to zeal and energy exerted in the cause of a virtuous and useful emigration.



Castle Garden Baggage Room—II. Discharging Emigrant Luggage for City Delivery.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

III.—FINANCIAL.

As mentioned in a previous part of this report, the last Legislature recognized the importance of continuing, at a rate equivalent to the increase in prices, and the diminution in the value of money, the *per capita* tax constituting the fund which supports the establishment under the charge of this Commission. By the Act of May 10th, 1869, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend several Acts relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration and for the regulation of the Marine Hospital," the head money was continued at the rate fixed by the Act of 1867, and the limitation as to time imposed in that Act removed. This timely assistance has enabled the Commissioners to meet the increasing expense of supporting the Ward's Island Institution, and to make provision for the necessary alterations and improvements elsewhere mentioned as either completed or in contemplation.

Head Money.

Yet notwithstanding, the additional appropriation found necessary for the New Lunatic Asylum, involves so large an outlay as threatens to absorb the surplus fund of the Commission. The Commissioners therefore beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to another matter of great importance already adverted to in previous reports.

The payments in support of the Quarantine during 1861 were made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds of Richmond County, awarded to this Commission for the destruction of their personal property at the Marine Hospital, which bonds had been issued to them by the Supervisors of Richmond County. Of the sum thus raised, the whole was expended for strictly Quarantine purposes, except a small balance of about \$500.

Marine Hospital
and Commis-
sioners of Emi-
gration.

The additional sum of \$107,251 was also awarded to the Commissioners of Emigration under the Act of 1860, for the destruction of their buildings, houses and hospitals, as damages to their real estate. These bonds were claimed by the Commissioners of Emigration; but the Supervisors of Richmond County, holding that this Commission were merely trustees for the people of the State, refused the claim, and deposited the bonds with the Treasurer of the State.

Application was made for a mandamus to compel the Supervisors of Richmond County to deliver these bonds to this Commission, to whom the award was certified under the Act. It was, however, denied, the Court of Appeals holding that inasmuch as the Commissioners of

Emigration were trustees of the people of the State, a delivery of the bonds to the people was a substantial compliance with the law.

Since that time, these bonds have been applied to the payment of expenses incurred in the erection of the new Quarantine station and buildings on the west bank, and the Commissioners have, in consequence, received no advantage from the award.

Sale of Quarantine grounds and payment of mortgage.

In 1863 a law was passed authorizing the sale of the lands at Staten Island, held by the Commission in trust for the people of the State of New York. This property was subject to a mortgage of \$200,000, covering the former Marine Hospital lands with all the Ward's Island property held by this Commission. The debt was contracted at various times, and the mortgage given with the express consent of the Governor, Attorney-General and Comptroller, as required by law, during the administration of Governors Fish, Hunt and Morgan. The loan was obtained upon the credit of the estimated value of the Quarantine property. The Commissioners thought, that if towards the payment of the whole mortgage they should contribute \$50,000, it would be fully as much as the relative value of the two pieces of property, the equity of the mode of raising, and the application of the funds from alien emigrants would justify. As this sum was recommended by the Comptroller in a report to the Legislature, and has been formally approved in an act passed in 1867, the Commissioners assented to this division of the debt.

The sale of this property has been effected, and the mortgage will shortly be paid off.

Expenditures from Commutation Fund for Quarantine purposes — reimbursement of.

The Commissioners of Emigration, moreover, would respectfully submit that they had the financial and economical administration of the former Marine Hospital for about thirteen years, during which time they expended on buildings, wharves and other necessary improvements of the real estate, a large sum, in addition to the current expenses of the Institution. At the same time the Commission had no means other than the Commutation or Emigrant Fund wherewith to meet this increased expenditure, and as this was insufficient, they were consequently compelled to raise money on mortgage, as above mentioned.

Since 1858, although the Commission has received no benefit from the lands at Staten Island, and although since the appointment of the Quarantine Commission, the Commissioners of Emigration have been

relieved of the duties which formerly devolved upon them, yet they have been called upon during the past ten years to pay the interest on the whole \$200,000, of which \$150,000 was debt incurred in support of the Marine Hospital, and acknowledged as such by the Legislature. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the interest on this sum of \$150,000 should be refunded by the State to the Commissioners of Emigration, in order that the money thus temporarily diverted may be applied to the purposes for which it was granted by the Legislature.

The Commissioners would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to an Act passed April 13th, 1855, entitled "An Act to amend an Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New York," whereby it is made the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to provide out of the Emigrant Fund for the maintenance and support of all persons for whom commutation money may have been paid, and who shall, within five years of the date of his or her arrival, "become inmates of any work-house, house of correction, asylum for juvenile delinquents, penitentiary, jail, bridewell or prison, under commitment, sentence or conviction, by an officer or officers, Court or magistrate, under any law of this State, as vagrants or disorderly persons," and they would respectfully request the repeal of the same for the following reasons:

Law respecting
aliens committed
to Work House
and Penitentiary
—Repeal of ex-
pedient.

The object of establishing this Emigrant Fund was to provide for sick and destitute emigrants until they should be able to support themselves, and by their labor add to the general welfare and prosperity of the country; in other words, to prevent their being a burthen to the State, when their inability to work or lack of employment is due to accidental circumstances, and not to their own act. But by the law in question the Fund is diverted from this its original object, and applied to the support of vagrants and criminals, who, it is submitted, have, by their own act, placed themselves beyond the protection of the Commission.

Moreover, if the Commissioners of Emigration be required to aid in supporting the prisons and penitentiaries of the State, by a parity of reasoning, it would follow that they should contribute to the support of every department which is entrusted with the duty of bringing alien offenders to justice. These necessary expenses of State government are paid by State taxes, and hence the Commissioners would respect-

fully request the repeal of the law referred to above, since it works injustice and wrong to the industrious emigrant in appropriating, to the support of criminals, the money which he pays as a provident investment.

Abstract statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

From the following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will be seen the sources and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their disbursements during the year 1869. The items of the account will be found in detail in the Appendix to this Report.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—COMMUTATION FUND, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers.....	\$649,362 50
Commutation of special bonds.....	7,710 09
Sale of securities.....	131,989 28
Interest on United States stock and other securities, and premium on gold.....	23,751 93
Penalties for deaths at sea.....	810 00
From "Irish Emigrant Society," being amount refunded for forwarding emigrants to destination.....	1,308 85
Refunded for amount overpaid on contract.....	2,500 00
From agent in Albany, for rent of part of premises occupied by him.....	212 50
From emigrants, being amount returned by them for advances made for their transportation to the interior, and to Europe.....	5,407 58
For support of illegitimate children.....	369 90
For redemption of dishonored inland passage tickets, sold in Europe.....	316 65
From employers of wet-nurses, Ward's Island.....	485 00
Sale of groceries and provisions to physicians and others,	857 39
Sale of empty flour barrels.....	596 48
Sale of rags.....	314 09
Sale of bones.....	227 00
Sale of old iron, lead, &c.....	257 73
Sale of empty casks.....	127 93
Sale of live stock.....	66 00
Sundries, as per cash account (see Appendix).....	817 97
	<hr/>
	\$827,488 87
Balance in bank January 1st, 1869.....	8,041 37
	<hr/>
	\$835,530 24

EXPENSES.

Disbursements on account of Commissioners' office in Castle Garden.....	\$35,357 87
Expenses of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden...	144,345 09
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for board of vagrants and criminals, and care and support of small-pox patients.....	18,986 76
Reimbursements to institutions in this State for care and support of emigrants.....	12,071 59
Reimbursements to the several counties in this State for care and support of emigrants.....	17,788 31
Disbursements by the several agents of the Commissioners in Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, and Suspension Bridge.....	6,088 16
Advertising in, and subscriptions to newspapers.....	354 58
Architect, services of.....	1,815 81
Board and lodging of 1,108 emigrants in the City of New York, temporarily.....	939 46
Repairs at boarding station, Staten Island.....	440 74
Books and toys for children at Christmas.....	629 25
Commissions and cartage on supplies for Ward's Island..	1,545 30
Conveying sick to hospital.....	1,889 97
Carriage hire to and from Ward's Island.....	674 75
Contingent expenses.....	5,529 45
Engravings for Annual Report.....	315 51
Fuel and ferrage on account of boarding station, Staten Island.....	97 25
Forwarding emigrants to the interior and to Europe, in part, at the expense of the Commission.....	10,876 89
Funeral expenses and interments.....	785 53
Horsefeed (stable at Castle Garden).....	713 45
Horseshoeing.....	130 00
Insurance on property of Commissioners of Emigration at Ward's Island and Castle Garden.....	4,701 15
*Interest (yearly) on bond of \$207,500. (See page 30).	14,425 00
Instruments (surgical) and appliances.....	124 42
Appropriation for erection of Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.....	150,000 00
Medicine and medical services in the City of New York..	102 50
Printing Annual Report of Commissioners of Emigration for 1868.....	2,595 60
Postage, postage stamps, telegrams, internal revenue, &c ,	688 86
Provisions for emigrants delayed in Castle Garden, in part at expense of consignees.....	3,006 18

* This interest, the Commissioners claim, should properly be paid by the Quarantine Commissioners, as explained on page 30, and ought not to be a burden on the Commutation Fund.

Real estate purchased on Ward's Island.....	\$50,942 13
Refunded to emigrants for dishonored inland railway tickets.....	157 58
Expense of report of investigation relative to the case of ship "James Foster, Jr.".....	537 50
Steamboat hire, conveying sick and destitute emigrants and supplies to Ward's Island.....	7,886 00
Stage and car fare.....	291 01
Services of special agent in Albany.....	150 00
Salary of counsel of Commissioners and expenses.....	3,500 00
Salary of physician at the "Tombs".....	500 00
Salary of clerk in City Chamberlain's office.....	700 00
Salary of clerk in Mayor's office.....	1,000 00
Salary of clerk in Irish Emigrant Society.....	700 00
Salary of agent and assistant in Dunkirk.....	1,360 00
Travelling expenses on business of the Commission.....	1,144 55
Temporary relief to emigrants in City of New York....	6,884 82
Trusses applied by physicians in Castle Garden.....	108 80
Vehicles and repairs.....	224 80
Net cost of support of Ward's Island.....	191,613 82
Buildings, improvements and repairs, Ward's Island....	43,521 92
Lightning rods for buildings at Ward's Island.....	1,691 10
Plumbing.....	427 90
Furnaces.....	270 00
Sundry other expenses (see Appendix).....	5,468 32
	756,158 58
Balance in bank December 31st, 1869.....	\$79,371 66

GEORGE W. WHEELER, *Treasurer.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
 F. S. WINSTON,
 CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
 ISAAC T. SMITH,
 PHILIP BISSINGER,
 FREDERICK KAPP,
 P. McELROY,
 MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.
 A. OAKY HALL.

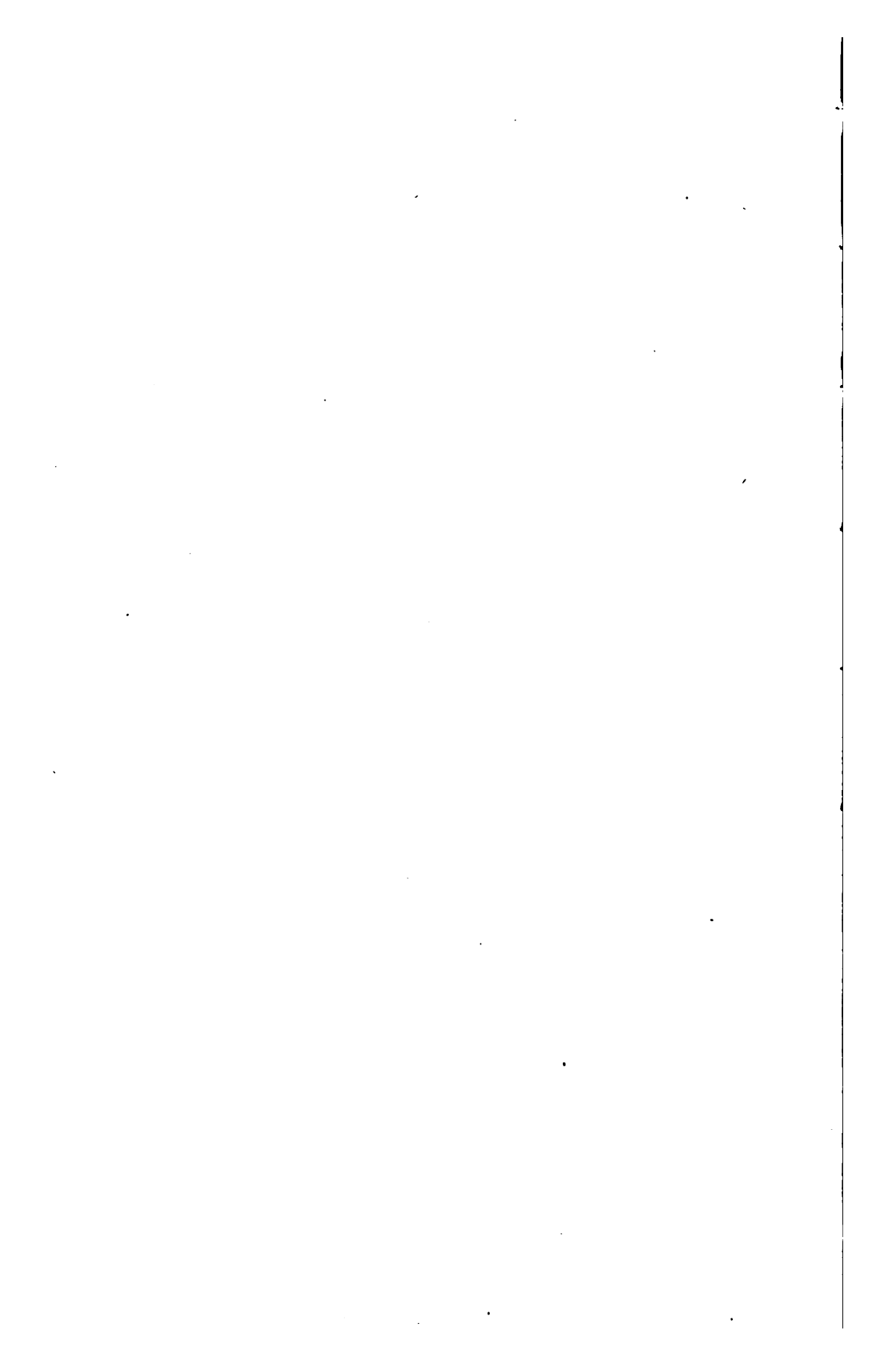
City and County of New York, ss. :

G. C. Verplanck, F. S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Philip Bissinger, Frederick Kapp, P. McElroy, Martin Kalbfleisch, A. Oakey Hall, Commissioners of Emigration, and Richard O'Gorman, ex-Commissioner of Emigration, being duly sworn and affirmed, in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of an Act, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Emigrants arriving in the State of New York," passed 11th April, 1848, depose and say, each for himself, that the report annexed is correct, to the best of the knowledge, information and belief of each and every one of them; and that he has not directly or indirectly been interested in the boarding of emigrants, in the transportation of any emigrant passengers through any portion of the interior of this country; nor has made or received, directly or indirectly, any gain, profit or advantage, by or through the purchase of supplies, the granting of any contract or contracts herein, or licenses, privilege or privileges, or the employment of any officer, servant or agent, mechanic, laborer, or other person, in the business under the control of the said Commissioners.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
 F. S. WINSTON,
 CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
 ISAAC T. SMITH,
 PHILIP BISSINGER,
 FREDERICK KAPP,
 P. McELROY,
 MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
 A. OAKEY HALL.
 RICHARD O'GORMAN,

Sworn to before me on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1870, by G. C. Verplanck, F. S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Philip Bissinger, Richard O'Gorman, Frederick Kapp and P. McElroy; and on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1870, by Martin Kalbfleisch and A. Oakey Hall.

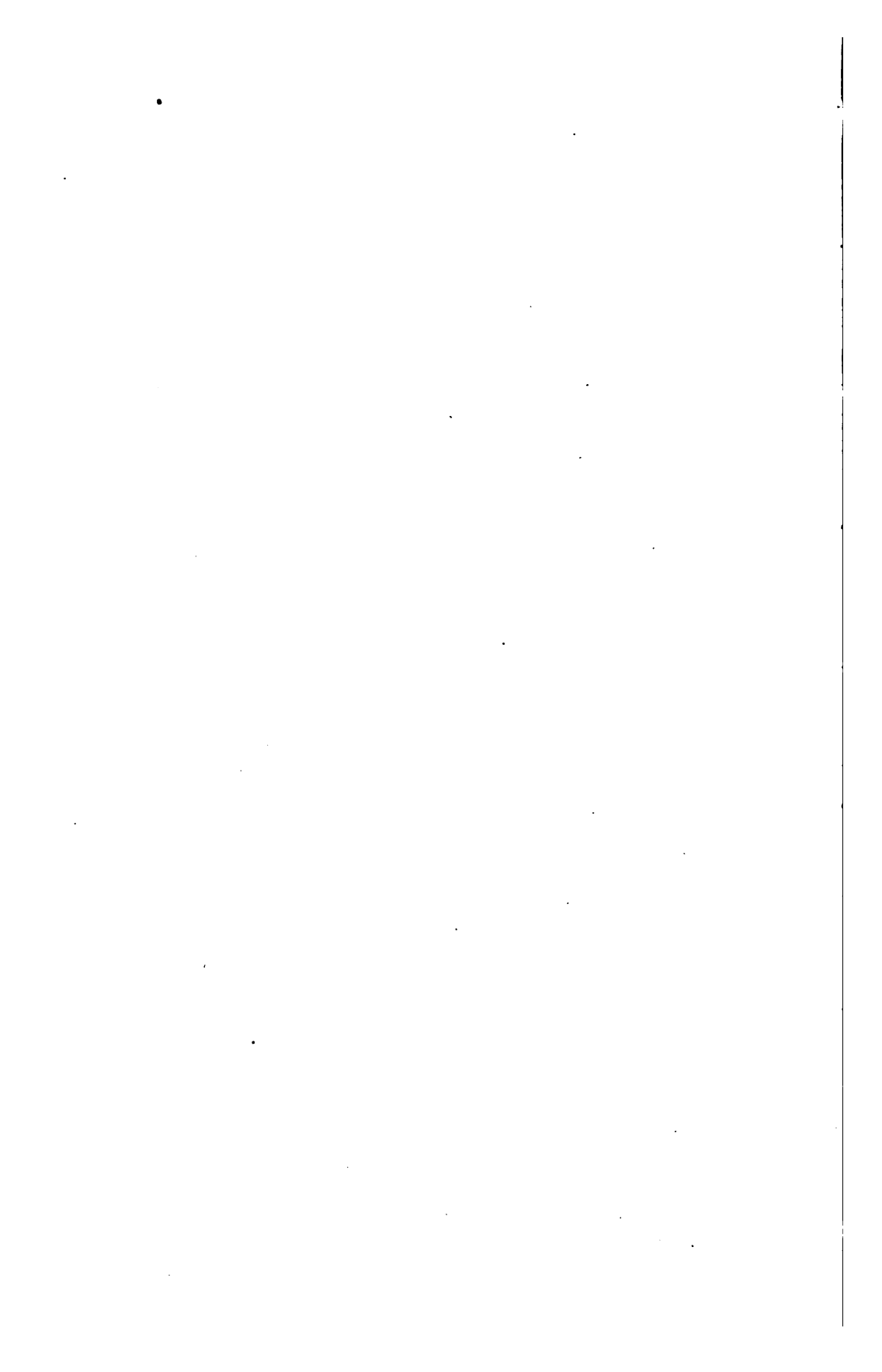
DANIEL A. CASSERLY,
Notary Public.



APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.



APPENDIX.

1869.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the Port of New York during the year 1869, who were liable to Bonds or Commutation under the Acts of April 11, 1849, July 11, 1851, April 13, 1853, May 14, 1867, and May 10, 1869.

Germany.....	99,605
Ireland.....	66,204
England.....	41,090
Sweden.....	23,453
Scotland.....	10,643
Norway.....	3,465
Switzerland.....	2,999
France.....	2,795
Denmark.....	2,600
Italy.....	1,548
Holland.....	1,247
Wales.....	1,111
Poland.....	598
West Indies.....	378
Russia.....	376
Spain.....	210
Belgium.....	146
Nova Scotia.....	119
South America.....	102
Mexico.....	90
Portugal.....	60
Central America.....	38
Canada.....	27
East Indies.....	25
Africa.....	17
China.....	15
Australia.....	12
Greece.....	7
Turkey.....	5
Japan.....	4
Total.....	
	258,989

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL.

STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL, }
WARD'S ISLAND, }

January 1st, 1870.

To the President and Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I beg leave to transmit the Annual Report and accompanying statistics of this Institution for the year 1869.

The total number of inmates cared for during the year was 13,911, being 339 less than in 1868, but still largely in excess of any previous year, since 1854.

Perhaps no better index of the improvement in the system of emigration, in the care and attention to the health of passengers, as well as their comfort, during the voyage, &c., could be found than the above fact, that while the emigration is largely in excess of last year, our numbers have been decreasing, thus showing that the emigrants generally have been landed in much better condition than in former years.

The year just closed has been marked by nothing requiring special mention. We have had no serious epidemic or contagious disease; our inmates, with the exception of the regular Hospital patients, have been healthy, and their stay here but temporary, thus making the Institution very largely beneficial to the large numbers requiring rest and recuperation after their voyage, before proceeding to their destination.

We have had here a large number of families—Swedes, Bohemians, and other Continental people—who have been cared for till their friends could be notified of their arrival and remit funds for them.

With all the benefits attached to this Institution, it is not strange that many, not strictly entitled to its privileges, endeavor to impose on the bounty of the Board. The shiftless idle fellow, who spends his summer wages in riotous living, and seeks shelter here as soon as the cold weather approaches, or the man who deliberately hoards his earnings by deposit in a Savings Bank, and then applies for admission to

Ward's Island, are, it seems to me, neither proper subjects for your care, yet still we are compelled every winter to support and clothe a large number of this class who claim our protection as destitute persons. This is yearly growing to be an evil of magnitude, and may perhaps require such legislation as will enable your Board to protect yourselves from such impostors.

During the year many improvements have been made upon the buildings and grounds of the Institution. Two new buildings have been erected, viz.: a stable sufficiently large to accommodate twenty horses and cows, and a building for workshops for our employees; both are built of brick, in a most thorough and substantial manner. A new gutter has been placed upon the Barracks, new stoops to several of the Wards, new roofs to all buildings requiring the same, all tin roofs have been repainted, lightning-rods have been placed upon all buildings not heretofore supplied, and a new fence, about 1,200 feet in length, has been built on the rear of our premises.

Many other improvements and repairs have been made, including a thorough overhauling of all buildings: plumbing, rebuilding water-closets, removing old and decaying wood buildings, grading grounds, removing rock from the fields, &c., &c.

The ferry-house at the foot of 110th street has been secured by lease to the use of the Commissioners, and has been repainted and a new landing built.

A branch Labor Exchange has also here been established, thus giving those parties who live in Westchester County, or in the upper part of the City, facilities for obtaining help from the Island. It is now working very well, and will in time prove a valuable auxiliary to the main office at Castle Garden.

The changes and improvements made upon the Island show a marked and beneficial result in the general health of our inmates, as our Physicians can testify, and the fear of contagion or spread of disease is much less than in many parts of New York.

The various duties of the Island require many men for their performance, but during the summer months the inmates able to work are very few in number, and from time to time, as required, convalescent patients from the Hospital have been employed at light work, as is believed to their advantage as well as ours. During the winter months, it is not possible to employ our men; most of them are thinly clad, and we cannot grade our grounds on account of the frost, while the diversity of trades and occupations preclude the feasibility of employing them at any in-door labor requiring skill in its performance.

Knowing it to be your wish to provide for the inmates liberally of the most substantial and nutritious food, I have endeavored to supply all with a sufficient quantity, both in the Hospital and Refuge. The high prices of many of the leading articles required for daily use has prevented a very large reduction of expenditure, still every effort has been made to economize in all the departments.

A large amount of clothing has been made and distributed to the inmates, and in all cases where required, on discharge, sufficient clothing has been given to them to make a respectable appearance.

Our garden has this year produced bountifully, and the vegetables have been freely given to the inmates, and as a result, we have been entirely free from Scurvy and other kindred diseases.

Our Croton water pipe was obstructed in the bed of the river for two weeks, and we were entirely dependent upon our Reservoir for water, which gave us an ample supply until the obstructions could be removed.

The City Cemetery has during the year been removed to Hart's Island, and the bodies of our dead are conveyed to that place by steamboat for interment.

It affords me much pleasure to testify to the unremitting care and attention bestowed upon the sick by our Medical Staff; their duties have been arduous and constant, but they have always manifested the warmest interest in the sick, and as a result, the reports will show a very favorable per centage of mortality.

The chaplains have ministered to their people in things spiritual. Their attention and devotion to their duties are worthy of commendation.

The School under the charge of the Board of Education has continued to prove a success, and many gratifying instances of improvement among our children have been noticed.

The various officers of the Island have been attentive to their duties; and to them I am largely indebted for the good order and discipline which has been maintained.

Your Board have all kindly given me your aid and advice, and my duties have been much lightened by the earnest co-operation of the untiring Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee.

With earnest hope for the future we enter upon the year 1870, which is the 23rd year of existence of this Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD R. WELLES,

Superintendent.

BUILDINGS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

A brief description of the different buildings on the Island is appended, together with their size, capacity and uses.

NEW HOSPITAL.

This is the chief building of interest on the Island, having been constructed upon the most approved plans for promoting perfect ventilation and all necessary comforts for the sick. It consists of a long corridor 450 feet in length, 2 stories in height, from which project 5 wings 130 feet long and 25 feet wide, each 2 stories high, except the centre wing, which is 3 stories. It is used exclusively for non-contagious diseases and surgical cases. The corridor affords ample room for exercise for convalescent patients, as well as a connection for the separate wings. The corners of each wing are flanked with towers which have upon their tops tanks for water; below and attached to each ward are bath-rooms and water-closets. The rooms are heated

44^a

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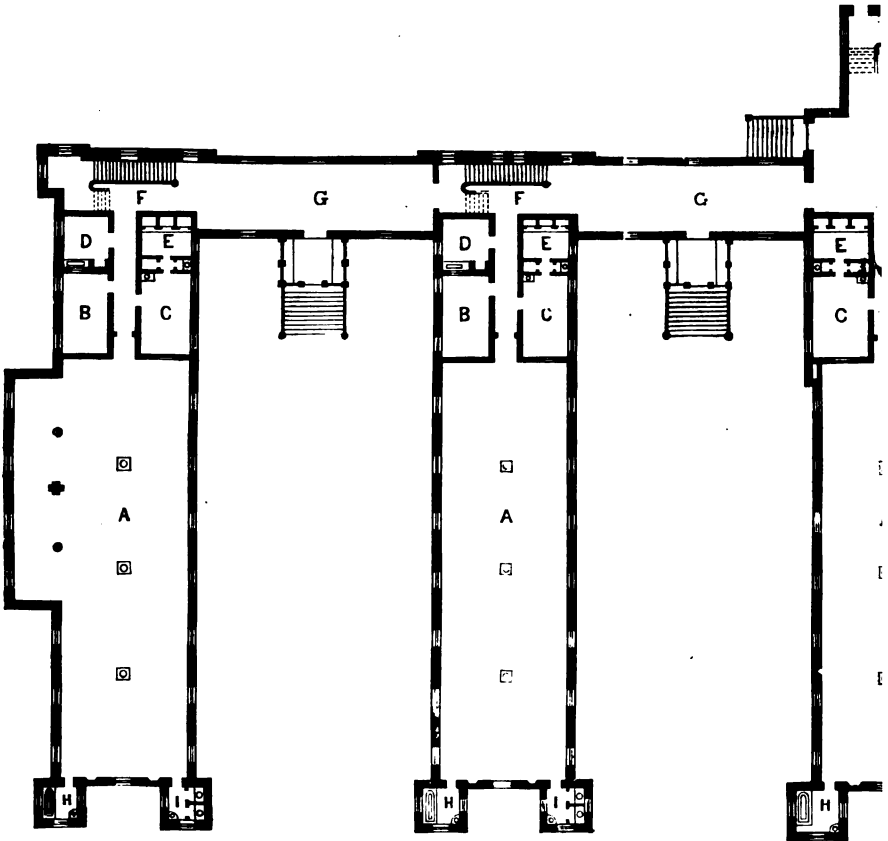
GROUND PLAN OF THE "VERPLANCK"

REFER

- A—WARDS.
- C—NURSES' ROOMS.
- E—LINEN ROOMS.
- G—SANATORIUMS.

I—WATER CLO

NOTE.—The lower floor of the right-hand Pavilion is appropriated for Commit
Vault for the Records



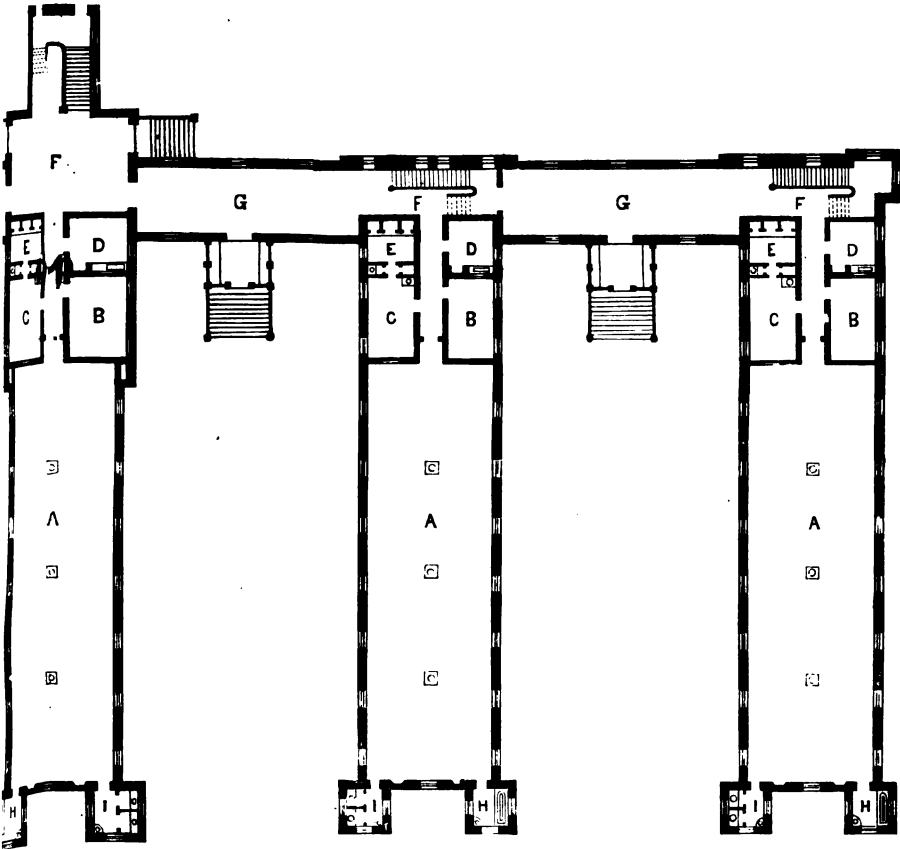
"LANCK" STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

REFERENCES :

- B—DINING ROOMS.
- D—SCULLERIES.
- F—HALLS.
- H—BATH AND SINK ROOMS.

SEE CLOSET ROOMS.

Committee Rooms, the Superintendent's and Distribution Offices, and a Fire-proof
 the Records of the Institutions.



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by hot air, which is forced through registers by a large fan-wheel. The same power is used in the summer to secure a cool current of air through the wards. Projecting from the corridor in an opposite direction from the wings is a fire-proof building which contains the boilers, three in number, the engines, &c. The cook room, with 18 steam kettles and ranges, where the cooking for the entire Island is done. Above is the bakery with 4 ovens, of a capacity each of 300 loaves of bread; also the washing room, with machinery for washing and wringing the clothing, also 68 wash-tubs. On the upper floor are the drying and ironing rooms. The building also contains a basement room for storing flour, and vaults for coal, also dummies for hoisting purposes. The hospital proper has accommodations for about 350 patients. The rooms are ventilated by pipes connected with the main chimney, into which the steam is exhausted, thus forming a perfect and powerful draught. The basement is used for storage, and, in cases of emergency, as sleeping quarters for Refuge inmates.

THE NURSERY.

The home of the children is a frame building, three stories and basement, with Mansard roof, 120 x 90 feet. The basement contains the dining-room, play-room, and bath-room. The first floor, Matron's rooms and sleeping rooms; the second floor has sleeping rooms, also the school-room and recitation rooms; the third floor is mostly occupied by the Catholic Chapel and ante-rooms attached. This building was completed last year, having been thoroughly renovated and a new roof put on. The school is conducted by teachers from the city, under the supervision of the Board of Education, and has every convenience for the comfort of the scholars. The Chapel was dedicated early in 1868 by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by a large number of the clergy, with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of the Commissioners and a large number of distinguished visitors. It is a neat and commodious room, and will seat comfortably about 500 persons.

REFUGE BUILDING.

This is a brick building, three stories and basement, with three wings, total size 100 feet by 98 feet. It is used as follows: Basement, for wash and bath rooms and storage for blankets, bedding, and heavy groceries. First floor, for Steward's department, with store for Island supplies, Matron's rooms, cutting rooms, also sleeping rooms. The second and third floors are used entirely as sleeping rooms. It is, as its name indicates, devoted to refuge or destitute cases, chiefly women and children, and will accommodate 450 persons.

NEW BARRACKS.

This is a plain brick building, three stories and basement, size, 160 x 44 feet, with projection in rear, for boiler rooms, bath rooms, &c. It is devoted entirely to destitute male emigrants. The basement is used for exercise and protection in cold weather; the three upper floors for sleeping rooms. Each floor is supplied with water-closets, bath-rooms, &c., and the building is heated with steam. It will accommodate 450 persons.

DISPENSARY BUILDING.

This building is the same in size and appearance as the Nursery building, and like it, has been completely and thoroughly repaired. The basement is used for

storage, kitchen, &c. The first floor for Dispensary, Apothecary, and Clerk's apartments, dining room for officers; also wash and bath-rooms. The upper floors furnish sleeping apartments for officers; also wards for chronic diseases, for males. The capacity of the building is 250 patients.

NEW DINING HALL.

This was formerly two stories high, 25 x 125 feet. It has been enlarged by the addition of another building, of the same size, connected to the old room by arches, thus giving four rooms, of a total capacity of 10,000 square feet. This is used as a dining-room for refuge or destitute persons, and will comfortably seat 1,200 people.

FEVER WARDS FOR MALES,

Are four brick buildings, one story and basement, each 25 x 150 feet, with bath-rooms, kitchens, &c., attached. They have each a capacity of 45 patients.

SURGICAL WARD FOR MALES.

This is a three-story brick building, 25 x 125 feet, and is used for male surgical cases, and has a capacity of 120 patients.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL BUILDING,

Is a two-story brick building, 25 x 125 feet. The first floor is used as a Medical ward for women. The upper floor is a Protestant Chapel and reading-room. The Chapel, in general design and finish, is like the Catholic Chapel. The reading-room is furnished with a large number of periodicals and papers. The first floor will accommodate 45 patients.

THE BOYS' BARRACKS.

A two-story brick building—will accommodate eighty persons; size, 25 x 125 feet.

FEVER WARDS FOR FEMALES.

A three-story brick building, 35 x 125 feet; will accommodate 120 patients. This building has had a new piazza built in the rear.

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Is a three-story and basement brick building, 25 x 125 feet in size. The basement is divided into close rooms for men or women, while the upper rooms are sleeping apartments for both sexes. On each side are yards for exercise for patients. This building will accommodate 125 persons. It is, however, not adapted to the proper treatment of lunatics, and will be replaced by one suited to the purpose as soon as practicable.

PHYSICIANS' RESIDENCES,

Three in number, built together, and completed last year; are substantial brick houses; total size, 65 x 45 feet; three stories and basement.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE,

Three stories and basement, brick, 64 x 75 feet; has been put in good condition, being much out of repair.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE,

Two stories and basement, frame, 27 x 44 feet; has been thoroughly repaired.

STORE HOUSE ON DOCK.

Frame building, one story, 28 x 85 feet; used for storage.

BOAT HOUSE ON THE DOCK.

Frame building, 20 x 30 feet. These last two buildings have been repaired.

The minor buildings consist of carpenter's shop, ice house, dead house, fowl house, stable, lumber shed, tool house, gardener's house, and workshops.

STATISTICS
OF THE
STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL,
WARD'S ISLAND.

1869.

Number of inmates in Institution, January 1st, 1869.....	2,001
" " admitted during the year.....	11,471
Number of births during the year.....	439
Total number cared for.....	13,911
Number discharged during the year.....	11,356
Number of deaths in Refuge and Hospital.....	596
	11,952
Number remaining on 31st of December, 1869.....	1,959
Number of days spent in Hospital.....	254,271
" " " Refuge.....	288,777
Total number of days spent in both.....	543,048

NUMBER OF DAILY ADMISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

No. of Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	...	25	25	25	24	20	36	...	60	15	21	27	
2	37	21	25	22	...	32	46	20	20	38	24	83	
3	...	27	39	22	25	63	13	72	21	...	50	52	
4	53	23	20	...	17	47	...	36	15	21	40	33	
5	27	17	23	19	30	60	...	15	...	21	22	...	
6	29	25	19	52	45	...	68	25	25	19	62	59	
7	89	...	...	33	24	25	65	31	42	28	...	93	
8	29	19	45	16	46	43	66	...	41	45	50	56	
9	55	36	54	23	...	37	25	32	32	48	49	75	
10	...	31	14	12	32	36	21	19	21	...	27	48	
11	35	28	29	...	36	51	...	35	34	51	39	71	
12	33	18	38	10	57	16	23	37	...	73	26	...	
13	26	27	45	45	87	...	59	20	27	65	21	85	
14	23	...	...	14	34	34	67	23	29	26	...	79	
15	34	15	25	17	80	33	44	...	27	16	19	88	
16	21	25	19	28	...	60	70	21	29	25	33	60	
17	...	26	18	42	18	92	41	21	43	...	50	45	
18	45	21	42	...	26	19	...	36	30	21	38	57	
19	60	17	26	35	14	74	24	30	...	42	27	...	
20	35	26	17	28	32	...	37	21	10	42	36	43	
21	60	...	...	26	56	30	39	35	34	28	...	67	
22	30	6	26	32	32	36	23	...	49	15	63	57	
23	21	22	29	15	...	32	18	25	27	29	61	44	
24	...	19	26	13	33	33	26	29	43	...	62	74	
25	24	31	20	...	28	54	...	60	23	20	65	26	
26	44	26	28	6	45	22	25	34	...	67	45	...	
27	38	23	19	22	23	...	22	21	57	28	71	47	
28	21	...	...	35	94	41	20	26	49	43	...	69	
29	21	...	27	17	52	63	32	...	23	43	146	76	
30	26	...	49	20	...	27	33	23	37	36	108	57	
31	...	...	20	...	48	...	39	35	...	...	...	94	
Total.	916	554	767	629	1088	1080	982	782	848	905	1255	1665	11,471

SEX, AGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS.

1869. MONTH.	SEX.		AGE.			DISTRIBUTION.	
	Females.	Males.	Adults.	Children between 1 and 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Hospital.	Refuge.
January....	247	669	787	109	20	470	446
February...	137	417	517	23	14	294	260
March.....	237	530	639	108	20	394	373
April.....	256	373	512	96	21	324	305
May.....	532	556	760	281	47	476	612
June.....	498	582	728	293	59	414	666
July.....	449	533	727	217	38	432	550
August....	300	482	631	117	34	460	322
September..	324	524	669	146	33	475	373
October....	392	513	660	193	52	407	498
November...	439	816	999	210	46	545	710
December...	330	1335	1498	135	32	424	1241
Total.....	4141	7330	9127	1928	416	5115	6356
	11,471		11,471			11,471	

NATIVITY OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS.

Name of Country.	No.	Name of Country.	No.
Germany.....	4,926	Italy.....	14
Ireland.....	3,681	Portugal.....	2
England.....	889	Mexico.....	2
Sweden.....	663	Spain.....	2
Switzerland.....	223	West Indies.....	2
Scotland.....	171	Cuba.....	2
Bohemia.....	138	China.....	2
Denmark.....	102	Nova Scotia.....	1
France.....	97	Hungary.....	1
Wales.....	97	Malta.....	1
Poland.....	87	East Indies.....	1
Norway.....	58	United States.....	183
Holland.....	50		
Belgium.....	46		
Russia.....	30		
		Total.....	11,471

PORTS THE ADMITTED PERSONS SAILED FROM.

Name of Port.	No.	Name of Port.	No.
Liverpool.....	5,636	Ciudad.....	1
Bremen.....	2,684	Trieste.....	1
Hamburg.....	1,374	Acapulco.....	1
Glasgow.....	520	Halifax.....	1
Havre.....	438	Cow Bay.....	1
London.....	292	Cardenas.....	1
Antwerp.....	173	Fernandina.....	1
Copenhagen.....	105	Shanghai.....	1
Unknown.....	11	Christiana.....	1
Londonderry.....	10	Vera Cruz.....	1
Gothenburg.....	7	Gibraltar.....	1
Rotterdam.....	6	Montigo Bay.....	1
Havanna.....	5	Aspinwall.....	1
Southampton.....	4	Palermo.....	1
Rio Janeiro.....	3	United States.....	183
Falmouth.....	2		
Cape of Good Hope.....	2		
Windsor.....	2		
		Total.....	11,471

YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF THE ADMITTED PERSONS—1869.

Month.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	Unknown.	U.S.	Total.
January.....	30	35	80	170	270	321		10	916
February.....	19	27	49	132	220	97		10	554
March.....	18	27	51	100	168	392		11	767
April.....	13	39	44	84	113	317		19	629
May.....	4	29	54	80	93	815		13	1,088
June.....	15	29	40	68	91	817	1	19	1,080
July.....	7	26	58	86	97	684	2	22	982
August.....	3	29	54	74	116	491		15	782
September.....		39	65	96	117	517		14	848
October.....	2	21	47	95	102	619		19	905
November.....		31	72	121	123	892	3	13	1,255
December.....	1	75	125	184	239	1,023		18	1,665
Total.....	112	407	739	1,290	1,749	6,985	6	183	11,471

NUMBER OF DAILY DISCHARGES.

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

No. of Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1		114	49	44	4	15	39		46	18	75	49	
2	20	36	21	17		64	18	54	24	10	25	49	
3		49	42	76	26	61	51	13	29	16	19	66	
4	87	47	27		16	40		20	6	68	20	9	
5	47	8	9	145	16	29	43	41		44	22		
6	29	17	11	43	36		50	29	77	15	22	103	
7	34			19	18	84	43	24	14	16		38	
8	15	99	36	33	7	29	34		21	14	73	30	
9	34	36	36	31		49	48	60	34	17	23	41	
10		16	12	16	71	19	12	38	25		21	49	
11	56	45	47		15	33		33	6	92	20	14	
12	22	22	19	87	10	12	83	20		16	33		
13	31	32	6	30	27		31	26	98	30	4	139	
14	34			29	24	75	28	5	18	32		24	
15	32	66	130	21	22	45	31		36	56	114	34	
16	18	59	74	24		46	47	67	13	14	18	30	
17		25	29	11	90	22	19	20	24		12	29	
18	43	34	43		20	30		22	12	112	7	23	
19	27	28	17	73	46	19	113	18		32	25		
20	41	9	11	25	31		32	9	82	14	10	138	
21	14			23	17	63	42	8	25	16		53	
22	33	50	162	13	22	30	42		14	35	85	12	
23	8	14	14	8		49	20	74	25	2	17	39	
24		11	33	6	100	18	8	23	12		25	16	
25	80	39	34		63	34		13	12		60	33	2
26	23	9	14	72	37	19	96	19		19	65		
27	25	11	22	31	37		36	28	73	35	10	102	
28	33			19	21	128	20	5	25	31		50	
29	27		73	25	12	44	20		19	30	108	36	
30	6		94	27		36	22	71	38	16	15	40	
31			69		108		14	20				42	
Total..	819	371	1168	898	940	1083	1004	776	795	844	901	1257	11,356

MONTHLY DISCHARGES.

MONTH.	FEMALES.	MALES.	TOTAL.
January	271	548	819
February	195	676	871
March	265	903	1,168
April	330	568	898
May	434	506	940
June	567	516	1,083
July	471	533	1,004
August	332	444	776
September	317	478	795
October	371	473	844
November	326	575	901
December	397	860	1,257
Total	4,276	7,080	11,356

TABLE

Showing the Weekly Average Number of Inmates during the year 1869.

Week ending.	No. of Persons.	Week ending.	No. of Persons.
Jan. 9	2,053	July 17	1,235
" 16	2,024	" 24	1,143
" 23	2,101	" 31	1,101
" 30	2,070	Aug. 7	1,105
Feb. 6	1,933	" 14	1,083
" 13	1,832	" 21	1,090
" 20	1,726	" 28	1,117
" 27	1,724	Sept. 4	1,113
March 6	1,682	" 11	1,137
" 13	1,741	" 18	1,118
" 20	1,577	" 25	1,135
" 27	1,441	Oct. 2	1,175
April 3	1,274	" 9	1,188
" 10	1,145	" 16	1,204
" 17	1,098	" 23	1,166
" 24	1,098	" 30	1,193
May 1	1,048	Nov. 6	1,233
" 8	1,077	" 13	1,273
" 15	1,235	" 20	1,285
" 22	1,227	" 27	1,416
" 29	1,236	Dec. 4	1,566
June 5	1,196	" 11	1,690
" 12	1,178	" 18	1,826
" 19	1,239	" 25	1,877
" 26	1,220	" 31	1,959
July 3	1,178		
" 10	1,178	Total weekly average	1,384

TABLE

*Showing the Products of the Farm attached to the Institution at Ward's Island,
and value of the same, for the year 1869.*

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	QUANTITY.	MARKET VALUE.	AMOUNT.
Asparagus	260 pounds.....	\$00 12	\$31 20
Beans	60 bushels	2 60	156 00
“ Lima.....	75 “	80	60 00
Beets.....	1,000 “	60	600 00
Carrots.....	1,500 “	60	900 00
Corn, Sweet.....	150 “ in ear..	80	120 00
“ Yellow.....	100 “ “	60	60 00
Cucumbers.....	4 “	50	2 00
Mangel Wurtzel.....	600 “	60	360 00
Onions.....	220 “	2 00	440 00
Parsnips.....	700 “	1 20	840 00
Potatoes.....	1,700 “	90	1,530 00
Peppers.....	8 “	60	4 80
Spinach.....	150 “	60	90 00
Tomatoes.....	400 “	70	280 00
Turnips.....	600 “	80	480 00
Cabbage.....	38,000 heads.....	5	1,900 00
Celery.....	12,000 “	5	600 00
Lettuce.....	2,000 “	1	20 00
Squash.....	100 “	10	10 00
Hay.....	20 tons.....	25 00	500 00
Straw.....	8 “	25 00	200 00
Oats.....	25 bushels	1 20	30 00
Pork.....	1,375 pounds	15	206 25
Milk.....	6,595 quarts.....	10	659 50
Manure.....	.....	.....	250 00
Ice.....	280 tons.....	.....	280 00
Herbs.....	.....	.....	25 00
		Total...	\$10,634 75

ANNUAL REPORTS
 OF THE
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SURGEON-IN-CHIEF
 OF THE
STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITALS, WARD'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL, }
 Jan. 1st, 1870.

To the President and Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the subjoined Report for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Remaining in the Hospital 31st December, 1868.	779	
Admitted since.	6,838	
Born.	439	
Total.	—	8,056
Discharged.	6,718	
Died.	562	
Total.	—	7,280
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1869.	776	
Mortality per centage being.	6.98	
270 of the deaths were children under 12 years of age.		
Average number daily in Hospital.	754	
“ “ “ of deaths.	1.50	
“ “ of days spent by patients who died.	51	
Number of days spent in Hospital.	254,271	

The above figures, taken from the annexed statistics, include all those admitted to Hospital, whether medical, surgical, obstetrical, or lunatic, and show that in all these departments 8,056 persons have been treated, of whom 562 died.

In the Refuge or Dispensary department many cases remain from one end of the year to the other, and frequently during that time apply for treatment and advice.

In this department have been treated.	2,455	
Vaccinated.	960	
Total.	—	3,415

STATISTICS OF THE STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL

For the Year ending December 31st, 1869.

	OVER 12 YEARS.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1868...	250	401	40	88	779
Admitted.....	1806	4027	456	549	6838
Born.....	...	....	201	238	439
Total.....	2056	4428	697	875	8056
Discharged.....	1726	3800	525	667	6718
Died.....	88	204	126	144	562
Total.....	1814	4004	651	811	7280
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1869...	242	424	46	64	776

Of those who died 292 were over 12 years of age.

" " 166 between 12 and 1.

" " 104 under 1 year.

Total..... 562

Per centage of mortality.....6.98

REPORT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

December 31st, 1869.

	Females.	Males.	TOTAL.
Remaining December 31st, 1868.....	69	42	111
Admitted since.....	87	95	182
Admitted from Medical Wards.....	15	14	29
Treated.....	171	151	322
Discharged cured or improved.....	57	59	116
" to Blackwell's Island.....	13	8	21
Transferred to Medical Wards.....	8	23	31
Died.....	12	4	16
Eloped.....	1	1	2
Total.....	91	95	186
Remaining December 31st, 1869.....	80	56	136
Increase over last year.....	....	28	....

The deaths in this Department were of the following diseases:—

Diarrhoea Chronica.....	8
Dysentery Acuta.....	1
Cholera Morbus.....	1
Typhomania.....	1
Exhaustio.....	1
Epilepsia.....	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonum.....	2
Morbus Cordis.....	1
Total.....	16

Diseases of Patients Admitted.

Abscessus.....	58	Erysipelas Capitis.....	2
“ Mammæ.....	15	Epilepsia.....	20
“ Axillæ.....	3	Excoriatio.....	7
“ Genu.....	1	Emphysema Pulmonum.....	6
“ Manus.....	1	Erythema.....	2
“ Pedis.....	15	Exhaustio.....	3
“ Palmaris.....	27	Entropium.....	3
“ Brachii.....	1	Elephantiasis.....	1
Angina Catarrhalis.....	4	Febris Catarrhalis.....	322
Anthrax.....	4	“ Intermittens.....	472
Alcoholismus.....	11	“ Typhoidea.....	596
Asthma.....	4	“ Typhus.....	100
Amaurosis.....	15	Furunculosis.....	35
Anchylosis.....	2	Fractura Brachii.....	3*
Abortio.....	2	“ Radii.....	11
Apoplexia.....	1	“ Digni.....	3
Buboes.....	124	“ Digitorum Comp.....	7
Bronchitis.....	122	“ Claviculæ.....	4
Bursitis.....	2	“ Scapulæ.....	1
Cholera Morbus.....	2	“ Tibiæ Comp.....	3
Congelatio Pedum.....	15	“ Tibiæ et Ulnæ Comp.....	1
“ Manus.....	2	“ Tibiæ.....	13
“ Digitorum.....	2	“ Femoris.....	5
“ Auriculæ.....	1	“ Costæ.....	1
Corneitis.....	15	“ Ulnæ.....	2
Chlorosis.....	5	Fistula Ani.....	6
Combustio.....	23	Graviditas.....	27
Chorea St. Viti.....	2	Gonorrhœa.....	161
Contusio.....	48	Gonorrhœa et Orchitis.....	13
“ Costæ.....	1	Gastralgia.....	13
“ Tibiæ.....	1	Gastritis.....	5
“ Ilii.....	1	Hypochondria.....	3
“ Oculi.....	4	Hernia Ing.....	15
“ Capitis.....	11	Hydrocephalus.....	1
“ Frontis.....	1	Hepatitis.....	8
“ Nasi.....	1	Hysteria.....	15
Coxitis.....	6	Hæmoptysis.....	6
Caries Femoris.....	9	Hæmorrhoides.....	7
Cephalalgia.....	52	Hydrocele.....	3
Conjunctivitis.....	187	Herpes.....	6
Cynanche Trachealis.....	1	Hypertrophia Cordis.....	2
Cellulitis.....	8	Helminthiasis.....	1
Carcinoma Uteri.....	1	Herniplegia.....	1
Colica Saturnina.....	6	Intractabilitas.....	4
Cardialgia.....	8	Inertia.....	2
Cataracta.....	6	Incontinentia Urinæ.....	1
Cystitis.....	1	Imbecillitas Mentalis.....	10
Diarrhœa.....	573	Injuria.....	4
Dysenteria.....	84	“ Digni.....	4
Debilitas.....	30	“ Manus.....	1
Dementia.....	116	“ Dorsi.....	3
Delirium Tremens.....	2	“ Pedis.....	2
Dyphtheria.....	5	“ Malleoli.....	7
Dyspepsia.....	6	“ Capitis.....	4
Dysuria.....	1	“ Carpi.....	3
Dentitio.....	1	“ Genu.....	1
Eczema.....	14	“ Tibiæ.....	1
Erysipelas.....	29	“ Oculi.....	1

Iritis.....	2	Prolapsus Uteri.....	3
“ Syphilitica.....	12	Perityphlitis.....	1
Insolatio.....	10	Phymosis.....	10
Icterus.....	3	Paraphymosis.....	1
Kyphosis Pottii.....	1	Rheumatismus.....	287
Lumbago.....	58	Rubeola.....	231
Leucorrhœa.....	3	Rupia.....	2
Laceratio Perinei.....	2	Roseola.....	2
Lepra.....	1	Scrofulosis.....	28
Luxatio Femoris.....	3	Scarlatina.....	34
“ Malleoli.....	2	Scabies.....	261
Lupus.....	1	Surditas.....	88
Melancholia.....	8	Syphilis Prim.....	245
Morbus Cordis.....	13	“ Secund.....	100
“ Brightii.....	4	“ Tert.....	13
“ Spinalis.....	6	Simulatio.....	5
Mania.....	17	Synovitis.....	22
Monomania.....	1	Senectus.....	7
Morsus Carrinus.....	3	Scorbutus.....	16
Menorrhagia.....	2	Strictura Urethræ.....	7
Masturbatio.....	3	Sequelæ Variolarum.....	63
Marasmus.....	1	Stomatitis.....	3
Mutitas Surdorum.....	1	Spermatorrhœa.....	1
Mentagra.....	5	Tinea Capitis.....	12
Neuralgia.....	23	Torticollis.....	1
Notalgia.....	11	Tonsillitis.....	51
Orchitis.....	13	Tussis.....	7
“ Syphilitica.....	4	Tuberculosis Pulmonum.....	111
Otitis.....	18	Typhomania.....	2
Ottorrhœa.....	11	Ulcera Pedis.....	73
Ophthalmia Purulenta.....	120	“ Cruris.....	170
“ Tarsi.....	15	“ Varicosa.....	12
“ Catarrhalis.....	25	“ Capitis.....	1
Œdema Pedum.....	46	“ Faciei.....	1
Obstipatio.....	5	“ Mannus.....	6
Odontalgia.....	3	“ Digiti.....	2
Puerperium.....	479	“ Phagedænica.....	1
Post Partum.....	63	Urticaria.....	4
Paronychia.....	60	Vulnus Sclopetarium.....	1
Pneumonia.....	29	“ Manus.....	9
Pertussis.....	7	“ Frontis.....	3
Pneumotyphus.....	4	“ Digiti.....	7
Psoriasis.....	9	“ Pedis.....	2
“ Syphilitica.....	2	“ Capitis.....	6
Pleuritis.....	19	Vegetationes Syphiliticæ.....	21
Paralysis.....	7	Vitium Cordis.....	7
Parotitis.....	8	Variola.....	1
Phagedænia.....	1	Venæ Varicosæ.....	4
Periostitis.....	10		

Diseases of those who Died.

Apoplexia Cerebri.....	1	Delirium Tremens.....	1
Bronchitis Acuta.....	1	Dysenteria Acuta.....	27
Cholera Morbus.....	1	“ Chronica.....	23
“ Infantum.....	4	Diarrhœa.....	25
Carcinoma Ventriculi.....	2	“ Chronica.....	71
Convulsiones.....	3	Debilitas Congenitalis.....	2
Congestio Pulmonum.....	1	Eclampsia.....	1
Dyphtheria.....	9	Exhaustio.....	7

Erysipelas Capitis.....	2	Morbus Cordis.....	11
Epilepsia.....	7	“ Spinalis.....	1
Emphysema Pulmonum.....	1	Metro-Peritonitis.....	3
Enterohelcosis.....	2	Marasmus.....	1
Febris Typhus.....	23	“ Senilis.....	1
“ Typhoidea.....	55	Pyæmia.....	8
Gangræna Penis.....	1	Præmaturitas.....	16
“ et Congelatio.....	1	Pneumonia.....	20
Gastritis.....	1	Pneumotyphus.....	3
Hydrocephalus.....	1	Parotitis.....	2
Hydrothorax.....	2	Pericarditis.....	1
Hypertrophia Cordis.....	7	Rubeola.....	63
Hæmorrhagia.....	2	Syphilis Congenitalis.....	8
Inanitio.....	30	Scarlatina.....	8
Meningitis.....	5	Tuberculosis Pulmonum.....	75
“ Cerebro-Spinalis.....	1	Trismus Neonatorum.....	3
Morbus Brightii.....	17	Uræmia.....	1

Nativity of those Admitted.

Germany.....	2,891	Russia.....	15
Ireland.....	2,329	Italy.....	10
England.....	478	Spain.....	2
Sweden.....	399	Portugal.....	2
Switzerland.....	161	Cuba.....	2
France.....	87	West Indies.....	2
Denmark.....	77	Mexico.....	2
Scotland.....	55	Hungary.....	1
Bohemia.....	51	Nova Scotia.....	1
Poland.....	49	New South Wales.....	1
Belgium.....	41	China.....	1
Holland.....	31	United States.....	212
Norway.....	22		
Wales.....	21	Total.....	6,888

Nativity of those who Died.

Germany.....	172	France.....	3
Ireland.....	124	Belgium.....	2
Sweden.....	80	Russia.....	1
England.....	28	Mexico.....	1
Switzerland.....	15	West Indies.....	1
Norway.....	9	Spain.....	1
Holland.....	6	China.....	1
Denmark.....	5	United States.....	101
Bohemia.....	5		
Scotland.....	4	Total.....	562
Poland.....	3		

NEW YORK STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, }
WARD'S ISLAND, *January 1st, 1870.* }

To the President and Board of Commissioners of Emigration :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Surgical Department, for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

The whole number of cases treated was 2,360 ; the number cured and discharged, 2,125 ; and the number of deaths, 30 ; making a per centage of only 1.27 on the whole number treated. This fact speaks very creditably for the sanitary condition of the Surgical Department, and goes far to prove the advantages the Ward's Island Hospitals possess in having combined, with all the improvements of the Verplanck Hospital, the natural and desirable adjuncts of space, pure air, and garden lands for the convalescent to recuperate in.

The arrangement of the State Emigrant's Hospital, with its many isolated buildings, fairly exemplifies the type of separate and small country Hospitals, the necessity of which is a much mooted question with Hospital Sanitarians at present in Europe.

The general character of the cases admitted during the year has been interesting. Many serious accidents and bad compound fractures have been treated with successful conservative results—only one of the latter class entailing the necessity of loss of limb—gangrene and hemorrhage in this case admitting of no hope, except by immediate amputation.

The Wards have been, as usual, free from Hospital Gangrene. Purulent Ophthalmia, as an epidemic, was only encountered once during the year, and its progress was speedily checked by energetic treatment.

The deaths in the Ophthalmic Department occurred among children who, while under treatment for Ophthalmia, were attacked by other diseases incident to childhood.

Much praise is due to your Honorable Board who, through the energetic Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, Mr. Cyrus H. Loutrel, have made many improvements on Ward's Island, which are manifested, not alone to the public eye, but are known to the Medical Staff as being very conducive to the general welfare of the inmates.

I beg to express my thanks to the Superintendent, Leonard R. Welles, who has cordially co-operated with me in all things appertaining to the hygiene and discipline of the Hospital.

I desire to acknowledge my high appreciation of the competent and zealous manner in which my assistant, Dr. Dwyer, has discharged the onerous duties devolving on him, which, of late, have compelled him, reluctantly, to forego the services which he has for several years voluntarily rendered to the Medical Department, his own obligations in the surgical wards being such as to require his undivided attention.

Very respectfully,

J. M. CARNOCHAN.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....		231	
Admitted since.....		1,949	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....		180	
			<hr/>
			2,360
Discharged during the year.....	1,987		
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	108		
Died.....	30	2,125	
			<hr/>
Remaining December 31, 1869.....			235
			<hr/>
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....			1.27
" " Discharged.....			1.50

GENERAL SURGERY.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....		119	
Admitted since.....		921	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....		64	
			<hr/>
			1,104
Discharged during the year.....	917		
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	47		
Died.....	14	978	
			<hr/>
Remaining December 31, 1869... ..			126
			<hr/>
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....			1.26
" " Discharged.....			1.45

OPHTHALMIC.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....		48	
Admitted since.....		475	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....		40	
			<hr/>
			563
Discharged during the year.....	470		
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	32		
Died.....	11	513	
			<hr/>
Remaining December 31, 1869.....			50
			<hr/>
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....			1.95
" " Discharged.....			2.19

SYPHILITIC.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....		64	
Admitted since.....		553	
Admitted by transfer from Medical Wards.....		76	
			<hr/>
			693
Discharged during the year.....	600		
Discharged by transfer to Medical Wards.....	29		
Died.....	5	634	
			<hr/>
Remaining December, 1869.....			59
			<hr/>
Per centage of Mortality on Treated.....		.72	
“ “ Discharged.....		.79	

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

January, 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

General Agent and Superintendent.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT AND OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS }
OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. }

CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, Jan. 15, 1870.

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

SIR—Herewith I beg leave to present the Statistics of this Department for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

During the year, under the direction of the Castle Garden Committee, many repairs and additions have been made to the buildings in the Landing Depot. The whole of that portion of the Dock devoted to the weighing, checking and “loading up” of emigrants’ baggage has been enclosed so as to furnish shelter to the owners during the process. A Waiting Room has also been arranged on the Dock for the use of emigrants intending to proceed by rail, and suitable buildings have been provided for the officers of the Landing Agent, the Police, and the Custom House Inspectors. A new Baggage Room has been constructed, covering an area of about 25,000 square feet. It is solidly floored in concrete, and gives ample space for the secure storage of all the luggage of arriving emigrants. Under the direction of Commissioner Bissinger, Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, a temporary Hospital has been fitted up for emigrant patients who may be too ill for immediate transportation to Ward’s Island. It contains a male and female ward, with eight beds in each, an orderly and nurses’ room, and a room for the Physician whose attendance may be required during the night. It is well ventilated and lighted, and provided with water closets and wash stands and all necessary hospital appliances. This temporary Hospital supplies a need long felt, and its usefulness is commensurate with its necessity.

Besides these additions, the Rotunda has been put in complete repair, and a new wooden Balcony constructed around the outside of the building. This Balcony is enclosed with a high picket fence to prevent intrusion, and makes a pleasant place for the exercise of emigrants who may be temporarily detained in the Landing Depot. The ground in front of the baggage delivery and at the gate where the railroad trucks take up the baggage of emigrants has also been paved.

On the buildings at the Landing Depot there is now an insurance of \$45,000 in various Companies, and the Railroad Agency, moreover, is required to keep the baggage of emigrants in their charge insured for \$30,000. The premises are also protected at night by a force of nine watchmen under charge of a captain, who remain on duty from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.

The reorganization of the several departments of the Landing Depot by the Castle Garden Committee has greatly facilitated the transaction of the business, and much benefit has resulted from the promulgation by the Committee of the order for the government of persons admitted to the Depot. The introduction of the telegraph has also proved of great service in enabling emigrants to communicate, at once on landing, with their friends at a distance, so saving time to them and often expense to the Commission. Not the least of its benefits is that it permits them to do this without leaving the Depot and becoming exposed to the rapacity of Boarding-house runners. The increase in the amount of money sent to the care of this Department in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants, by their friends, (these amounts being \$50,549 49 in 1869 to \$41,333 55 in 1868, and \$40,992 64 in 1867), shows a growing and gratifying confidence in the Commission.

Much trouble continues to result from the unsatisfactory condition of police arrangements at the Landing Depot. The force detailed is entirely too small to guard the premises properly, or in any way thoroughly to perform the duties assigned to it. Besides, the officers appointed for this service, being selected arbitrarily, without reference to their fitness, prove often inefficient and careless. This is illustrated in the case of the girl Johanna Downs, who was enticed from the Labor Exchange in October of last year, by the keeper of a brothel, through the negligence of the police officer stationed at the door, whose duty it was to scrutinize all persons entering or leaving the Exchange with a view to prevent just such occurrences. Until this defect is remedied emigrants will remain liable to much annoyance and some danger, which an adequate police force alone can prevent.

Another unexpected difficulty presented itself during the year in respect to applications for relief in bastardy cases. It has been decided by one of the Police Justices, and again on appeal by the Recorder of the City, that the application for inquiry into the facts which in all such cases it is customary to address to the proper magistrate, and the form of which is prescribed by law, can be signed by a Commissioner

only after personal investigation. Since 1847 it has been the practice to sign these applications on blanks, so as to have them ready for use as occasion arises. They are the merest formalities, make no charges, mention no names except that of the bastard's mother, and can do no possible injury. They are not requisitions for arrest, as they have been erroneously styled; they do not ask for the issuing of a warrant; they simply notify the Police Justices of the City and County of the act of bastardy, and request them to make inquiry thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes. In these cases the promptest action is often necessary to secure the arrest of the bastard's father before he can escape from the jurisdiction of the State, and the delay consequent on securing the attendance and services of a Commissioner to perform a merely nominal and vicarious duty must often result in injustice.

The action of the Custom House Inspectors stationed at Castle Garden to examine emigrants' luggage, has caused much dissatisfaction and many complaints. The property of emigrants, it is alleged, is seized on slight pretext and either confiscated or detained so long as to subject the owner to great expense and loss of time in securing its release. As the present Inspectors speak only English, Continental emigrants find great difficulty in ascertaining what articles are dutiable or for what amount. From this ignorance great hardship often results. The Collector and Surveyor of the Port have been appealed to, and have promised to remedy this injustice.

Notwithstanding the increased immigration, the business of the Landing Depot, owing to improvements in offices and organization, has been transacted with facility and despatch. The Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, Commissioner Bissinger, has devoted much time and attention to this department, as have also the other members of the Committee.

The annexed Reports of the heads of the several departments present in tabular form the statistical results of the business for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD CASSERLY,

General Agent and Superintendent.

BOARDING STATION, }
 QUARANTINE, S. I., *January 5th*, 1870. }

B. CASSELY, Esq.,
*General Agent and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration
 of New York.*

SIR—I have the honor to submit in the annexed Tables the Report of this Boarding Station of all vessels bringing alien passengers from European ports to the port of New York, during the year 1869.

The total number of immigrants amounts to 257,523; on 504 steamships, 229,190, and 28,333 on 209 sailing vessels, while the number in 1868 was 212,402, to wit: on sailing vessels 31,953, and steamships 180,449, which is an increase of 45,121, or about 17½ per cent. over the number of steerage passengers who arrived at the port during the year 1868.

While there were in 1868 15 per cent. of the number of passengers carried by sailing vessels, there were so carried in 1869 only 11 per cent., showing a further decrease of 4 per cent. in favor of steamships.

In consequence of this we have also a corresponding decrease in the number of deaths, which fell from 593 of last year to 348 in 1869.

It is true no epidemic disease prevailed during the year, if we except the usual cases of small-pox and fever, and these were comparatively few in number. With the exception of the ship James Foster, Jr., which arrived March 11th, there were no serious complaints made, either in regard to ill treatment or attendance.

Constant improvements are being introduced on steamers, the regulations for the conduct of their officers towards passengers are now most stringent, and as a consequence complaints are daily diminishing.

For the statistics of immigration for the past year I beg to refer to the subjoined tables.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK KASSNER,
Chief Boarding Officer.

1.

TABLE Showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1869.

PORT OF SAILING.	SPECIFICATION.														
	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp....	6	36	2,454	3	6	6	6	64	1	...	12	42	2518	4	6
Bristol.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Bremen.....	71	6,751	34,018	20	30	59	79	11,681	34	81	130	6,890	45,699	54	111
Cadiz.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...
Cardiff.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	4	4	...	...
Glasgow....	60	1,232	23,516	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,232	23,516	14	27
Gibraltar...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	4	...	...	4	13	4	...	...
Genoa.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	137	...	...	6	4	137	...	...
Havre.....	26	3,619	...	...	...	2	1	32	...	...	26	3,620	...	...	...
Hamburg....	58	5,417	23,380	20	27	20	8	5,317	25	31	78	5,425	23,697	45	53
Kopenhagen	7	132	5,129	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	132	5,129	...	11
London via Havre.....	24	878	9,080	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	24	878	9,080	2	13
London.....	...	...	...	...	...	31	51	2,835	7	9	31	51	2,835	7	9
Liverpool...	249	11,351	126,539	51	96	40	27	7,763	9	17	289	11,378	134,352	60	113
Leghorn....	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	31	...	...	9	13	31	...	...
Londonderry	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	407	...	...	2	3	407	...	...
Messina....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Malaga.....	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...
Marseilles..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	2	3	3	...	...
Naples.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Madeira....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	50	...	...	1	4	50	...	...
Palermo....	2	1	24	...	...	8	23	4	...	...	10	24	28	...	...
Rotterdam..	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Smyrna.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Seville.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Trieste....	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
New Castle..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total	504	29,471	239,190	110	210	209	273	28,333	76	138	718	29,744	257,523	186	348

II.

TABLE Showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1869.

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
January	33	659	4,367	5	11	11	11	1,476	10	17	44	670	5,743	15	28
February	31	873	4,316	1	3	4	1	332	2	...	35	874	4,448	4	3
March	43	1,418	12,906	19	9	25	25	705	2	...	68	1,443	13,611	21	13
April	39	1,574	25,363	11	32	19	13	2,280	4	4	58	1,587	27,543	15	28
May	58	3,181	43,475	12	43	22	25	6,253	14	33	80	3,306	49,728	26	76
June	56	2,926	59,590	14	41	12	16	2,045	5	13	65	2,942	41,375	19	54
July	41	2,178	19,888	6	14	30	46	5,138	12	19	71	2,224	25,026	18	33
August	44	3,703	19,038	11	10	27	49	2,220	4	13	71	3,752	21,318	15	33
September	38	4,739	18,189	5	24	23	54	3,285	2	9	61	4,793	21,474	13	33
October	42	4,352	30,306	12	16	9	3	962	5	2	51	4,355	21,108	17	18
November	39	2,561	14,869	10	7	16	22	2,471	6	11	55	2,583	17,340	16	19
December	40	1,407	7,482	4	10	11	8	1,326	3	9	51	1,415	8,809	7	18
Total	504	29,471	229,190	110	210	209	273	28,233	76	188	713	29,744	257,523	186	348
During the year 1868 ..	451	27,967	180,449	96	206	300	241	31,953	102	393	651	28,178	212,402	198	593
Inc. in 1869	53	1,534	48,741	14	10	9	32	.....	.....	.....	62	1,566	45,121	.....	.....
Dec. in 1869 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,630	26	255	.....	.....	.....	12	245

III.

TABLE Showing the Ports of Clearance and Names of Consignees and Agents of Steamship Lines, and Number of Passengers, Births and Deaths.

PORT WHERE FROM.	No. of Trips.	No. of Cabin Passengers.	No. of Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	CONSIGNEES AND AGENTS.
Antwerp	6	36	2,453	3	6	John G. Dale.
Bremen	65	6,657	30,805	17	22	Oelrichs & Co.
"	5	88	2,971	2	8	Thiele, Motz & Co.
"	1	8	190	1	.....	Ruger Brothers.
Glasgow	60	1,282	23,503	14	27	Henderson Brothers.
Havre	26	3,619	5,129	.....	.....	Geo. Mackenzie.
Hamburg	58	5,367	28,333	20	27	Kunhardt & Co.
Kopenhagen	7	182	5,129	.....	11	Ruger Brothers.
London, via Havre	24	878	9,099	2	13	Howland & Aspinwall.
Liverpool	60	5,258	9,723	6	11	E. Cunard & C. G. Franklin.
"	82	3,446	40,164	16	29	John G. Dale.
"	57	1,661	35,231	17	41	F. W. J. Hurst.
"	51	966	33,411	12	15	Williams & Guilon.
Malaga and Palermo ..	3	5	24	.....	.....	.....
Total	504	29,420	228,920	110	210	.....

IV.

TABLE Showing the Names of Steamers arrived at the Port of New York, Number of Trips made and of Passengers landed, and the Births and Deaths during the voyage.

No. of Trips.	NAMES OF STEAMERS AND OF LINES AND WHERE FROM.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
FROM ANTWERP.						
INMAN LINE.						
4	City of Dublin.....	27	1,559	1,586	3	4
2	City of Limerick.....	9	894	904	.....	2
6	Total.....	36	2,453	2,489	3	6
FROM BREMEN.						
THIELE, MOTZ & CO.						
5	Smidt.....	88	2,971	3,059	2	8
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.						
OELRICHS & CO.						
7	America.....	551	2,970	3,521	.....	4
4	Bremen.....	120	2,070	2,190	1	4
6	Donau.....	1,083	2,649	3,732	1	3
7	Deutschland.....	757	3,566	4,323	2	2
6	Hermann.....	553	3,111	3,669	1	1
6	Hansa.....	543	3,637	4,180	2	2
7	Main.....	743	3,091	3,834	1	1
5	New York.....	206	2,503	2,709	4	2
4	Rhein.....	613	1,615	2,228	1	.....
7	Union.....	921	3,063	3,984	2	2
6	Weser.....	562	2,528	3,090	2	1
65	Total.....	6,657	30,803	37,460	17	22
FROM COPENHAGEN.						
RUGER BROTHERS.						
1	Ariel.....	9	760	769	.....	.....
2	Fulton.....	61	995	1,056	.....	3
1	Guiding Star.....	.....	806	806	.....	3
1	Northern Light.....	18	802	820	.....	5
1	Ocean Queen.....	.....	1,286	1,286	.....	.....
1	Santiago de Cuba.....	44	379	423	.....	.....
1	Arago.....	8	190	198	1	.....
8	Total.....	140	5,218	5,358	1	11

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &C.—(CONTINUED.)

No. of Trips.	NAMES OF STEAMERS AND OF LINES AND WHERE FROM.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
FROM GLASGOW.						
ANCHOR LINE.						
HENDERSON BROS.						
1	Acadia.....	4	80	84	.....	3
7	Britannia.....	88	2,793	2,881	.....	4
7	Caledonia.....	62	2,092	2,154	1	4
8	Columbia.....	195	3,135	3,330	5	4
6	Cambria.....	304	3,056	3,360	2	.....
3	Dacian.....	12	967	979	.....	.....
2	Dorian.....	5	625	630	.....	.....
8	Europa.....	206	3,517	3,723	.....	4
9	Iowa.....	169	4,104	4,273	5	3
7	India.....	208	2,737	2,945	1	4
2	United Kingdom.....	29	397	426	.....	1
60	Total.....	1,282	23,503	24,785	14	27
FROM HAVRE.						
THE GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC CO.						
GEO. MACKENZIE.						
2	Europa.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....
6	Pereire.....	888	.....	888	.....	.....
5	St. Laurent.....	800	.....	800	.....	.....
5	Ville de Paris.....	1,032	.....	1,032	.....	.....
8	Lafayette.....	833	.....	833	.....	.....
5	Total.....	3,619	.....	3,619	.....	.....
26	Total.....	3,619	.....	3,619	.....	.....
FROM HAMBURG.						
HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.						
KUNHARDT & CO.						
8	Allemania.....	651	3,449	4,100	4	4
2	Bavaria.....	46	1,140	1,186	.....	2
2	Borussia.....	26	1,555	1,581	2	3
8	Cimbria.....	882	3,347	4,229	3	2
4	Germania.....	245	2,354	2,599	2	4
9	Hammonia.....	844	3,977	4,821	2	2
8	Holsatia.....	894	3,494	4,388	4	2
2	Teutonia.....	39	1,138	1,177	.....	1
4	Silesia.....	614	1,893	2,507	1	.....
3	Saxonia.....	236	2,177	2,413	.....	5
8	Westphalia.....	890	3,809	4,699	2	2
58	Total.....	5,367	28,333	33,700	20	27

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

No. of Trips.	NAMES OF STEAMERS AND OF LINES AND WHERE FROM.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
FROM LONDON <i>via</i> HAVRE.						
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.						
6	Atalanta.....	266	2,243	2,509	....	2
6	Bellona.....	235	2,238	2,473	2	3
7	Cella.....	253	2,345	2,598	....	2
4	Paraguay.....	96	1,686	1,782	....	6
1	William Penn.....	28	587	615	....	....
24	Total.....	878	9,099	9,977	2	13
FROM LIVERPOOL.						
CUNARD LINE.						
C. G. FRANKLYN.						
3	Anstralasian.....	133	799	932	1	....
1	Aleppo.....	17	775	792	....	2
7	China.....	531	908	1,439	....	1
9	Cuba.....	724	461	1,185	1	2
1	Hecla.....	11	634	645	1	2
8	Java.....	733	1,125	1,858	....	....
1	Kedar.....	11	659	670	1	....
1	Marathon.....	14	656	670	....	....
1	Palmyra.....	9	....	9	....	....
10	Russia.....	1,639	....	1,639	....	....
8	Scotia.....	1,254	....	1,254	....	....
2	Samaria.....	70	802	872	....	....
3	Siberia.....	67	1,245	1,312	1	2
3	Tripoli.....	45	1,563	1,608	1	2
2	Nemesis.....	....	96	96	....	....
60	Total.....	5,258	9,723	14,981	6	11
INMAN LINE.						
JOHN G. DALE.						
9	City of Antwerp.....	476	5,656	6,132	....	3
9	City of Brooklyn.....	599	7,449	8,048	....	2
7	City of Baltimore.....	236	3,856	4,092	2	3
6	City of Boston.....	266	4,489	4,755	....	1
2	City of Brussels.....	137	1,283	1,420	....	1
4	City of Cork.....	23	1,140	1,163	2	1
1	City of Limerick.....	....	663	663	2	1
9	City of London.....	383	6,233	6,616	4	1
3	City of Manchester.....	49	888	937	....	3
6	City of New York.....	97	2,731	2,828	2	4
9	City of Paris.....	704	6,058	6,822	2	4
6	City of Washington.....	252	4,326	4,578	1	2
8	Etna.....	131	2,575	2,706	1	2
3	Kangaroo.....	33	817	850	....	1
82	Total.....	3,446	48,164	51,610	16	29

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

No. of Trips.	NAMES OF STEAMERS AND OF LINES AND WHERE FROM.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
WILLIAMS & GUION LINE.						
9	Colorado.....	178	5,761	5,939	....	3
6	Idaho.....	169	4,450	4,619	3	3
9	Minnesota.....	207	6,719	6,926	4	3
9	Manhattan.....	151	5,585	5,686	2	2
9	Nebraska.....	117	5,197	5,314	1	3
8	Nevada.....	164	5,465	5,629	2	1
1	Castilla.....	....	274	274	....	....
51	Total.....	986	33,401	34,387	12	15
NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. F. W. J. HURST.						
7	Denmark.....	212	3,987	4,199	1	9
7	Erin.....	215	4,722	4,937	3	9
9	England.....	247	4,410	4,657	2	5
8	France.....	280	5,269	5,549	1	2
6	Helvetia.....	207	4,343	4,550	4	5
2	Louisiana.....	2	1,898	1,900	1	....
7	Pennsylvania.....	163	3,950	4,113	2	4
5	The Queen.....	128	3,025	3,153	1	3
6	Virginia.....	207	3,627	3,834	2	4
57	Total.....	1,661	35,231	36,892	17	41
FROM MALAGA AND PALERMO.						
MEDITERRANEAN LINES, HENDERSON BROS.						
FROM MESSINA.						
1	Tyrian.....	1	....	1	....	....
FROM PALERMO.						
1	Grecian.....	1	21	22	....	....
2	Total.....	2	21	23	....	....

NAMES OF STEAMERS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

RECAPITULATION.

NAME OF STEAMERS.	No. of Steamers.	No. of T'ps.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.		Total.	Births.	Deaths.
			Cabin	Steerage.			
1. Cunard Line.....	15	60	5,258	9,723	14,981	6	11
2. Inman Line.....	14	82	3,446	48,164	51,610	16	29
3. Williams & Gulton's Line.....	7	51	986	33,401	34,387	12	15
4. National Line.....	9	57	1,661	35,231	36,892	17	41
5. Anchor Line.....	11	60	1,282	23,503	24,785	14	27
6. London and New York Steamship Line.....	5	24	878	9,099	9,977	2	13
7. The Hamburg American Packet Co.....	11	58	5,367	28,333	33,700	20	27
8. North German Lloyd.....	11	65	6,657	30,803	37,460	17	22
9. Thiele, Seiler & Co.'s Line.....	1	5	88	2,971	3,059	2	8
Wm. H. Webb's Line.....	1	1	8	190	198	.....	.....
North American Steamship Co.....	2	3	85	1,600	1,685	.....	.....
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	1	1	.....	1,286	1,286	1	11
Ruger's American Line.....	2	2	27	1,562	1,589	.....	.....
North American Steamship Co.—Stettin Line.....	1	1	20	580	600	.....	.....
Inman Antwerp Line.....	2	6	36	2,453	2,489	3	6
General Trans-Atlantic Company.....	5	28	3,619	.....	3,619	.....	.....
Henderson Bros. Mediterranean Line from Messina.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Henderson Bros. Mediterranean Line from Palermo.....	1	1	1	21	22	.....	.....
Total.....	100	504	29,420	228,920	258,340	110	210

V.

TABLE Showing Mortality on Steamers and Sailing Vessels arriving at the Port of New York during the year 1869, on which Small-pox broke out during the voyage.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessels.	Where From.	No. of Passengers.	Total No. of Deaths.	No. died of Small-pox.	No. of Sick sent to Hospital.	Remarks.
Apl. 14	S. S. France.....	Liverpool ...	1139	1	1	1	
" 26	" City of Paris...	" ...	1013	1	1	1	
May 6	" Ariel.....	Copenhagen..	769	.....	3	3	
" 11	Ship Christel.....	Bremen.....	425	6	3	45	83 Cases of Small-pox and 13 belonging to families.
" 12	S. S. City of Cork ...	Liverpool....	684	1	2	2	
" 18	" Northern Light .	Copenhagen..	930	5	.....	.....	During the voyage.
" 20	Bark Anton.....	Bremen.....	359	1	13	13	11 Cases and 2 to take care of.
" 25	S. S. Nebraska.....	Liverpool ...	1295	.....	1	1	
" 25	" City of Antwerp.	" ...	1075	2	5	5	4 Cases and 1 to take care of.
" 25	" Kedar.....	" ...	669	.....	3	3	
" 25	Bark Ceder.....	Bremen.....	265	.....	1	1	
" 30	S. S. Virginia.....	Liverpool ...	1231	1	2	2	
June 2	" Ocean Queen...	Copenhagen..	1286	.....	1	1	
" 6	Ship Ocean.....	Bremen.....	321	2	4	4	3 Cases and 1 belonging to family.
" 8	S. S. Denmark.....	Liverpool ...	1307	2	2	2	
" 9	" Germania.....	Hamburg ...	638	1	1	1	
" 10	Bark St. Bernhard...	Bremen.....	381	6	2	30	
" 21	S. S. Nevada.....	Liverpool ...	1225	.....	2	2	
" 25	" Cambria.....	Glasgow ...	849	.....	2	2	
" 28	" Colorado.....	Liverpool ...	956	.....	1	1	
July 4	Bark Christel.....	Bremen.....	287	2	12	12	
" 10	S. S. Iowa.....	Glasgow ...	859	1	1	1	
" 22	Ship Admiral.....	Bremen.....	298	1	27	27	
Aug. 7	Bark Columbia.....	" ...	264	4	2	2	
Sept. 16	S. S. India.....	Glasgow ...	392	.....	1	1	
Nov 20.	" Union.....	Bremen.....	489	.....	1	1	
Total.....			19406	37	5	164	

TABLE Showing Mortality on *Texas* arriving at the Port of New York during the year 1890, on which Societies have not during the voyage.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Where From.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Deaths.	No. of sick sent to Woods Island.
Jan. 2.	Ship Prinz Albert	Hamburg.	311	1	3 sick and 2 still lying, with their mother.
" 12.	Bark Abrydine.....	Bremen...	364	5	2 sick and 3 to take care of.
March 11.	Ship James Foster, Jr..	Liverpool	146	4	52 sick and 6 to take care of.
" 2.	Ship Dr. Bark.....	Hamburg	.....	2	No passengers on board—two sailors sick.
" 12.	S. S. Manhattan.....	Liverpool.	326	..	1
May 5.	" Cimbric.....	Hamburg.	138	1	1
" 9.	" Nevada.....	Liverpool.	1157	..	1 A sailor.
" 20.	" Virginia.....	"	1331	1	27 18 cases of Measles and 9 to take care of.
June 15.	" Europa.....	Glasgow..	759	1	4 Fever.
" 17.	" India.....	"	707	3	1
July 11.	Bark Caroline.....	Hamburg.	212	2	1
" 12.	S. S. Manhattan.....	Liverpool.	732	..	2
" 20.	S. S. City of London...	"	792	..	1
Aug. 5.	Ship Charlotte.....	Bremen...	100	..	1
Sept. 16.	S. S. India.....	Glasgow..	392	..	1
Nov. 2.	Ship Alex. Marshall...	Liverpool.	280	1	1
" 17.	S. S. England.....	"	507	1	1

VII.

TABLE Showing the Proportion of Mortality on Steamships and Sailing Vessels from various ports during the year 1869.

STEAMSHIPS.

From Antwerp among	2,454	Steerage Passengers	6 deaths or about	1.4 per cent
“ Bremen “	34,018	“ “	30 “	“ 1.12 “
“ Glasgow “	23,516	“ “	27 “	“ 1.8 “
“ Hamburg “	23,380	“ “	27 “	“ 1.10 “
“ London, } via Havre, }	9,080	“ “	13 “	“ 1.8 “
“ Liverpool “	126,589	“ “	96 “	“ 1.13 “
“ Copenhagen “	5,129	“ “	11 “	“ 1.5 “

SAILING VESSELS.

From Antwerp among	64	Steerage Passengers [no deaths.]
“ Bremen “	11,681	“ “ 81 “ “ 2.3 “
“ Hamburg “	5,317	“ “ 31 “ “ 3.5 “
“ London “	2,835	“ “ 9 “ “ 1.3 “
“ Liverpool “	7,763	“ “ 17 “ “ 1.5 “

VIII.

TABLE Showing the Relative Mortality of Adults and Children on the Voyage, each Month, during the year 1869.

MONTH.	ADULTS.	CHILD'N.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
January.....	8	20	28	
February.....	8	3	3	
March.....	10	5	15	
April.....	11	17	28	
May.....	20	56	76	
June.....	18	36	54	
July.....	5	28	33	
August.....	3	20	23	
September.....	8	25	33	
October.....	4	14	18	
November.....	8	10	18	
December.....	6	13	19	
Total.....	101	247	348	

IX.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

- March 12. Bark Columbus, from Bremen, a steerage passenger jumped overboard and was drowned.
- April 30. S. S. Siberia, from Liverpool, lost one child overboard.
- Sept. 15. Ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, one passenger jumped overboard and was drowned.
- Nov. 17. S. S. England, one passenger lost overboard.
- Dec. 29. S. S. City of Washington, one steerage passenger jumped overboard and was drowned.

LANDING DEPARTMENT,
CASTLE GARDEN, *January 10th*, 1870. }

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent:

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the business performed in the Landing Department, for the year 1869. Annexed will be found various tables, showing the number of steamers and number of passengers arrived during the year; the destination and nativities of passengers; the total number landed; the classification of vessels, and ports of departure; the number of letters written and received for emigrants during the year; the number of affidavits taken, &c., &c.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN COONAN,

Chief Clerk.

I.
Showing the total number of Passengers landed at the Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, N. Y., together with number and classification of Vessels, and respective Ports of Departure, during the year 1869.

1869.	FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.						FROM GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.						FROM BREMEN AND HAMBURG.					
	No	Passengers	No.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	No.	Passengers	No.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	No.	Passengers	No.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.
January...	19	2,170	3	191			4	298					7	1,604	3	960	2	265
February...	15	2,564					4	288					8	1,194			2	112
March...	20	6,734	3	288			5	983					11	4,124			2	176
April...	19	15,218	3	898			5	2,416					10	6,539	2	127	4	1,130
May...	26	25,399	3	1,685			7	4,045	1	306			15	10,662	7	2,685	5	1,505
June...	22	21,334	1	556			7	5,041					14	8,894	2	722	3	774
July...	15	10,166	5	1,209	1	14	6	3,010					11	5,379	3	979	7	1,895
August...	18	10,945	1	52			4	1,733					11	5,044	3	437	7	1,188
September...	13	9,389	6	1,700			4	1,772	1	103			12	6,156	4	730	2	261
October...	15	10,497	1	283			5	2,071					10	5,647	4	555		
November...	17	8,111	5	784			4	1,143					9	4,850	1	23	6	1,279
December...	18	3,992	3	157			4	753					11	2,304	4	1,033	1	103
Total...	217	126,519	34	7,753	1	14	59	22,503	2	408			129	62,397	33	8,231	41	8,728

I.—(Continued.)
 Showing the total number of Passengers landed at the Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, N. Y., together with number and classification of Vessels, and respective Ports of Departure, during the year 1869.

1869.	FROM LONDON AND HAVRE.						FROM OTHER PORTS.						Total Number of Vessels.	Total Number of Passengers.				
	Steamers.		Ships.		Barks.		Brigs.		Steamers.		Ships.				Barks.		Brigs.	
	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.			No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.
January.....	1	179															39	5,667
February.....	1	218	2	126													32	4,461
March.....	3	1,048	6	284							1	3					51	13,690
April.....	2	1,033	3	98							1	10	1	22			50	27,585
May.....	2	956	1	36						3	2,316						70	49,605
June.....	2	965	1	11						4	8,099			2	48		58	41,339
July.....	2	793	3	874						2	677	1	24	2	88		58	26,017
August.....	2	769	2	466						2	601			1	4	2	53	21,394
September.....	2	808	5	490										1	12		50	21,470
October.....	3	1,116	2	55						2	768						43	21,012
November.....	2	772	4	395												1	49	17,369
December.....	2	414	1	42						1	21						45	8,809
Total.....	24	9,099	30	2,871						14	7,592	3	37	7	169	3	597	267,188

SYNOPSIS.

FROM WHAT PORT.	Steamers.		Ships.		Barks.		Brigs.		Total Number of Vessels.	Total Number of Passengers.
	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.	No.	Passengers.		
From Liverpool and Queenstown.....	217	126,519	34	7,753	1	14	.....	.....	252	134,286
“ Glasgow and Londonderry.....	59	23,503	2	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	23,911
“ Bremen and Hamburg.....	129	62,297	33	8,231	14	8,728	.....	.....	203	79,250
“ London and Havre.....	24	9,099	80	2,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	11,970
“ Other Ports.....	14	7,502	3	87	7	169	3	57	27	7,765
Total.....	443	228,920	102	19,300	49	8,911	3	57	597	257,188

II.

Showing the relative proportion of Sailing and Steam Vessels bringing Passengers which were landed at Castle Garden,

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

1869.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		STREAMERS UNDER FLAG OF.					
	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	U. States.	Gl. Britain.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Belgium.	France.
January.....	8	1,406	31	4,251	39	5,657	8	23	3	4	..	1
February.....	4	237	28	4,214	32	4,451	9	20	4	4	..	2
March.....	12	701	39	12,889	51	13,590	17	27	6	4	..	2
April.....	14	2,280	36	25,305	50	27,585	14	25	5	5	..	2
May.....	17	6,227	53	43,378	70	49,605	12	37	9	6	..	2
June.....	9	2,106	49	39,233	58	41,339	19	32	6	8	..	3
July.....	22	5,123	36	19,894	58	25,017	13	24	7	4	..	2
August.....	16	2,202	37	19,092	53	21,294	16	27	7	4	..	2
September.....	19	3,285	31	18,185	50	21,470	11	22	7	5	..	2
October.....	7	893	35	20,119	42	21,012	12	25	5	5	..	2
November.....	17	2,483	32	14,876	49	17,359	10	23	4	5	..	3
December.....	9	1,325	36	7,484	45	8,809	5	24	6	5	..	2
Total.....	154	28,268	443	228,920	597	257,188	146	309	69	59	..	25
Total, 1868....	155	31,682	378	184,941	533	216,623	8	260	56	52	..	2
Total, 1867....	245	48,479	404	197,012	649	245,491	28	233	49	42	..	2
Total, 1866....	327	75,998	241	160,653	668	236,641	13	250	35	39	..	4
Total, 1865....	294	82,452	220	116,579	514	200,031	1	166	24	29	..	..
Total, 1864....	353	102,906	203	81,794	557	184,700	..	156	22	24	..	1
Total, 1863....	371	97,717	170	63,931	541	161,648	..	122	21	27	..	..
Total, 1862....	370	55,615	100	25,842	470	81,458	..	57	16	20	1	..
Total, 1861....	358	47,201	95	21,110	453	68,311	..	60	12	22	1	..
Total, 1860....	373	74,435	109	34,247	482	108,682	6	72	10	21	..	..
Total, 1859....	332	61,384	105	24,218	437	85,602	13	58	15	19	..	..
Total, 1858....	367	67,837	84	16,289	451	84,226	14	47	6	17	..	..
Total, 1857....	588	164,850	69	20,226	657	185,186	3	48	1	10	7	..
Total, 1856....	552	136,459	22	5,111	574	141,570	..	12	..	7	2	1

III

Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year 1869.

NATIONALITY.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.
Austria.....	10	20	9	26	15	70	22	88	142	80	80	9	100	
Armenia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Australia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Africa.....	48	233	8	188	14	516	96	468	1,023	104	987	38	768	
Bavaria.....	48	126	66	121	46	879	112	388	524	152	618	22	413	
Baden.....	6	6	8	8	19	73	7	10	19	8	28	7	23	
Belgium.....	6	97	1	49	9	263	2	299	856	132	490	26	626	
Bohemia.....	1	1	1	1	1	19	2	18	18	1	1	1	22	
Brunswick.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Canada.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
China.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Denmark.....	34	22	14	30	86	76	290	139	483	640	144	481	230	
East India.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
England.....	722	17	986	23	1,387	84	3,573	135	4,517	113	4,411	327	248	
France.....	87	51	69	67	75	164	70	187	139	200	148	156	181	
Greece.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hungary.....	8	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	10	7	24	4	
Hesse Darmstadt.....	14	83	6	60	6	174	14	178	47	320	29	325	32	
Hesse Cassel.....	7	39	2	11	23	69	3	104	166	166	152	2	77	
Hanover.....	6	53	6	99	37	281	52	450	47	941	81	506	14	
Holstein.....	2	35	6	29	18	261	28	438	61	417	26	533	13	
Holland.....	24	10	40	29	188	18	501	28	730	45	372	98	188	
Heligoland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ireland.....	918	14	963	2	3,493	25	8,229	19	11,900	07	9,988	108	5,908	
Isle of Man.....	11	18	9	5	17	26	41	27	181	70	100	86	188	
Italy.....	64	18	74	5	77	26	41	27	181	70	100	86	188	
Jerusalem.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lippe Detmold.....	12	8	14	5	10	27	182	41	84	14	40	19	51	
Luxembourg.....	12	8	14	5	10	27	182	41	84	14	40	19	51	

III.—(Continued.)

Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers landed at Castle Garden.

NATIONALITY.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.
Mecklenburg .....	.....	469	10	37	6	37	29	142	13	377	32	360	39	177
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	1	.....	1,774	.....	477	.....
Nova Scotia	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldenburg .....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	106	4	103	2	180	1	47	2	64
Prussia	65	1,279	76	453	188	1,819	356	3,645	789	8,433	493	4,964	307	4,169
Portugal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	87	49	68	38	139	21	51	13	174	33	134	67	46	186
Switzerland	43	63	43	79	173	330	234	732	262	333	136	568	43	199
Saxony	8	60	18	52	18	203	6	157	26	275	24	230	10	267
Sleswick	2	13	1	4	7	98	46	118	192	233	33	398	1	93
St. Helena .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	196	.....	166	1	737	.....	1,021	2	911	6	1,345	7	1,153	17
Sweden	35	2	20	9	235	3	1,788	5	7,297	1,049	5,333	1,390	1,054	213
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	27	1	24	4	36	12	47	9	59	3	20	13	26	18
Wales	179	.....	149	1	541	2	1,517	.....	1,489	.....	1,469	.....	749	6
Württemberg	14	185	14	128	17	663	54	561	100	333	44	301	13	476
Waldocks .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West India .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,693	2,964	2,908	1,543	8,233	5,337	13,762	8,823	32,04	17,537	27,072	14,937	15,238	9,789

Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers landed at Castle Garden.—(Continued.)

NATIONALITY.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Per English Vessels.	Total Per German Vessels.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.			
Mecklenburg	8	66	21	284	126	844	128	1,860	18	560	405	4,688	5,098
Mexico	811	110	173	4	244	51	145	1	47	4	695	208	5,903
Norway	11	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	68	1	69
New Scotia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
New Brunswick .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815
Oldenburg	319	47	354	2,807	816	2,773	353	8,873	188	1,870	23	792	40,574
Prussia	8,014	87	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	93	87,031	815
Portugal	1	59	2	...	106	...	168	...	108	...	1,489	792	2,871
Russia	243	104	200	66	106	33	105	60	60	63	1,422	8,886	4,686
Switzerland	38	218	181	320	56	230	105	149	6	92	66	2,293	2,886
Switzerland	1	229	20	395	9	186	10	129	5	...	...	1,205	1,584
Saxony	1	229	20	395	9	186	10	129	5	...	...	1,205	1,584
Saxony	39	64	17	144	9	64	19	49	11	40	376	1	1
Saxony	39	64	17	144	9	64	19	49	11	40	376	1	1
St. Helena .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,486
Scotland	965	1	1,008	6	1,054	14	639	2	402	9	9,486	67	9,553
Sweden	1,070	161	963	84	1,086	99	886	8	380	4	21,664	3,401	26,065
Spain	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	14	9	23
South America .....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
Turkey	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
United States	63	39	67	33	77	43	64	34	35	35	556	237	793
Wales	87	...	742	4	794	13	835	...	465	...	9,833	26	9,859
Württemberg	38	579	45	504	24	874	23	308	21	233	401	5,741	6,149
Waldocks	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	180	186
West India	3	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	16	5	21
Total	13,189	8,106	13,419	8,051	13,177	7,836	10,447	6,912	4,985	3,874	163,111	96,077	207,188

IV.
Approved Destination of Passengers landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year 1869.

DESTINATION.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
Alabama.....					8	4	6	4	61	10	9	1	105
Arizona.....				7									7
Arkansas.....				0					4	3			18
Australia.....					1								1
Brazil.....													1
British Columbia.....				338	501	550	369	287	340	366	814	819	3,808
California.....	56	111	265	840	412	819	241	246	275	194	267	181	2,695
Canada.....	44	93	143										280
Central America.....													
Chili.....													
China.....					9	5							14
Colorado.....	4	1	8	8	7	18	9	15	7	7	91	1	92
Connecticut.....	47	65	190	539	732	607	410	201	439	848	211	110	4,082
Cuba.....					7	4							11
Delaware.....		6	4	14	25	25	14	5		9			153
District of Columbia.....	5	8	16	43	64	55	45	56	46	35	15	0	401
Florida.....			8	1		3			7	6			22
Georgia.....			2	6	13	10	7	12	22	80	13	10	127
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					2	9
Indiana.....	708	427	1,431	4,080	10,430	7,909	8,465	2,354	2,180	2,805	2,009	900	24,913
Iowa.....	83	101	169	287	468	499	374	392	396	351	377	60	2,154
Kansas.....	184	78	567	862	2,152	1,048	671	463	549	534	360	100	8,316
Kentucky.....	13	24	33	267	863	261	184	93	166	119	129	87	1,669
Louisiana.....	12	43	46	94	126	139	87	70	89	91	59	8	661
Maine.....	8	6	14	10	26	23	20	46	41	5	13	18	149
Maryland.....	6		16	31	33	26	29	19	43	33	13	18	249
Massachusetts.....	16	41	116	166	347	266	144	171	155	175	7	6	1,685
Mexico.....	85	124	382	960	1,840	1,197	962	787	769	943	509	293	8,384
Michigan.....	280	77	291	695	1,379	1,335	906	605	473	675	674	279	7,215

IV.—(Continued.)

Avowed Destination of Passengers landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year 1869.

DESTINATION.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
Minnesota.....	49	14	172	605	2,310	1,773	619	452	277	307	247	101	6,826
Mississippi.....	10	1	43	43	1	15	...	4	17	17	...	30	118
Missouri.....	91	76	880	515	701	684	277	406	538	412	268	141	4,414
Montana.....	...	...	...	4	4	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	19
Nebraska.....	4	19	118	315	387	276	136	135	113	114	74	12	1,653
Nevada.....	...	...	...	4	4	2	9	2	8	114	3	1	41
New Brunswick.....	...	...	5	...	14	1	12	1	9	9	9	...	69
Newfoundland.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Hampshire.....	2	1	...	...	...	10	51	15	11	17	9	...	172
New Jersey.....	137	185	545	897	1,311	1,137	763	794	676	725	554	369	8,101
New Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New York.....	2,386	1,646	5,363	8,656	13,492	12,639	8,965	7,647	8,077	7,156	6,354	3,438	86,310
North Carolina.....	8	1	1	2	24	48	9	1	8	8	1	1	118
North Carolina.....	2	3	1	3	20	4	4	1	3	9	1	...	49
Ohio.....	809	290	739	1,545	1,954	1,736	1,095	1,065	1,080	1,168	835	442	12,180
Oregon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pennsylvania.....	733	533	1,900	3,309	4,836	4,455	2,899	2,949	2,929	2,984	2,614	1,389	23,135
Rhode Island.....	35	43	87	273	399	375	272	206	236	176	131	58	2,385
South America.....	6	1	13	7	11	...	3	3	10	7	4	2	63
South Carolina.....	1	3	1	4	4	33	39	8	37	34	34	3	149
Tennessee.....	10	10	21	66	52	83	39	17	69	43	33	15	510
Texas.....	3	54	1	10	54	34	39	17	18	33	23	7	362
Utah.....	...	...	2	...	...	349	680	358	433	661	9	2	2,327
Van Couver's Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vermont.....	3	9	...	75	64	86	39	35	79	32	43	13	510
Virginia.....	35	12	54	95	168	97	63	65	78	51	60	8	785
Washington.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Indies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wisconsin.....	418	192	978	1,731	4,994	2,905	1,778	1,105	801	1,171	969	371	17,003
Wyoming.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total.....	5,637	4,451	13,590	27,585	49,605	41,839	28,017	21,294	21,470	31,012	17,359	8,809	237,188

V.

Showing the Ports whence Emigrant Passenger Vessels arrived, together with the Nationality and Number of Vessels and Number of Emigrant Passengers and others, from each Port landed at Castle Garden,

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Port Whence Sailed.	Nation.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Bondable Passengers.	No. of Passengers returning to U. S.		Total Passengers.
				Born in U. S.	Naturalized.	
Liverpool (<i>via</i> Queens- town) England.....	} Gt Britain.	252	129,510	458	4,318	134,286
London (<i>via</i> Havre) England.....		24	8,679	61	359	9,099
London, England.....	"	29	2,745	29	67	2,841
Glasgow, Scotland...	"	59	22,830	48	625	23,503
Londonderry, Ireland..	"	2	405	..	3	408
Havre, France.....	France.....	1	30	..	..	30
Bremen.....	} North Ger- man Union...	125	44,229	102	1,298	45,629
Hamburg.....		"	78	32,620	80	927	33,627
Stettin (<i>via</i> Copen- hagen).....	} "	1	538	1	41	580
Antwerp (<i>via</i> Queens- town).....		Belgium...	1	750	3	1	754
Antwerp.. ..	"	9	1,749	1	17	1,767
Copenhagen.....	Denmark....	6	4,413	..	35	4,448
Genoa.....	Italy.....	4	119	..	12	131
Palermo.....	"	1	21	..	12	21
Leghorn.....	"	2	8	..	..	8
Madeira... ..	Portugal....	1	48	..	2	50
Gibraltar, Spain.....	Great Britain.	1	4	..	..	4
Demerara, British Gui- ana.....	} "	1	2	..	..	2
Total.....		597	248,700	783	7,705	257,188

VI.

Nationality and Classification of all Vessels bringing alien passengers to this port each month during the year 1869.

MONTH.	United States.		Great Britain.		North German Confederation.		France.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.	Austria.	Holland.	Spain.	Portugal.	Mexico.	TOTAL.	
	Steamer.	Sailing.	Steamer.	Sailing.	Steamer.	Sailing.												
January....	7	7	24	3	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	55
February....	8	6	21	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	49
March.....	14	14	30	6	10	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	88
April.....	12	11	28	14	10	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	87
May.....	9	16	41	21	15	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	119
June.....	15	14	38	14	13	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	108
July.....	9	18	28	15	11	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	104
August.....	12	10	31	10	11	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100
September...	8	17	26	16	11	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	91
October.....	7	9	30	5	10	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	69
November...	7	7	27	6	9	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	69
December...	3	8	26	3	11	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	59
Total....	*111	137	350	115	126	93	26	7	2	3	2	3	3	18	1	1	1	998

* Includes steamers from Aspinwall, Havana, Rio Janeiro, &c.

VII.

Baggage landed at Castle Garden, stored and delivered during 1869.

NAME OF MONTH.	NUMBER OF PIECES RECEIVED.	NUMBER OF PIECES DELIVERED.
January.....	4,951	4,890
February.....	4,283	4,222
March.....	11,614	11,590
April.....	20,936	20,876
May.....	38,713	38,684
June.....	30,862	30,814
July.....	20,687	20,594
August.....	17,637	17,307
September.....	18,439	17,613
October.....	17,396	18,397
November.....	13,654	13,604
December.....	7,117	7,013
Total.....	206,289	205,604

685 pieces remaining in the baggage-room January 1st, 1870.

VIII.

Number of Messages Sent and Received at the Castle Garden Telegraph Office during the year 1869.

MONTHS.	Sent.	Received.	Total.
January.....	161	29	190
February.....	151	30	181
March.....	294	45	339
April.....	469	126	595
May.....	795	240	1,035
June.....	714	176	890
July.....	659	163	822
August.....	484	104	588
September.....	528	146	674
October.....	460	116	576
November.....	432	95	527
December.....	246	81	327
Total.....	5,393	1,351	6,744

IX.

Number of Letters Written for Emigrants arrived during the year 1869.

MONTHS.	English.	German.	Total.
January.....	62	77	139
February.....	62	23	85
March.....	134	38	172
April.....	165	36	201
May.....	260	90	350
June.....	277	57	334
July.....	267	81	348
August.....	162	62	224
September.....	219	57	276
October.....	217	56	273
November.....	208	100	308
December.....	100	74	174
Total.....	2,133	751	2,884

Total English Letters received for Emigrants during the year 1869....6,441
 Total German Letters received for Emigrants during the year 1869....3,158

Total..... 9,599

X.

Number of Affidavits taken at the office of the Landing Department during the year 1869 :

Affidavits relative to overcharges on Railroad Tickets.	23 by 262 persons.	
“ relative to buying Railroad orders of J. N.		
Faass, at Havre, and other agents	15 by 55	“
Affidavits relative to refusal of Railroad orders drawn		
on Agents in New York	16 by 25	“
Affidavits relative to buying Railroad Tickets on		
board of Steamers	2 by 14	“
Affidavits relative to loss of baggage	8 by 8	“
“ against Boarding houses	2 by 2	“
“ “ Vessels	4	
“ “ different persons	8	

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XI.

Number and natiivities of Mormons landed at Castle Garden during the year 1869.

Baden	1	Prussia	1
Denmark	357	Switzerland	68
England	1,029	Scotland	213
France	1	Sleswick	1
Holland	25	Sweden	268
Holstein	1	United States	1
Isle of Man	2	Wales	324
Lippe Detmold	1		
Norway	34	Total	2,327

BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, January 10th, 1870. }

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,
General Agent and Superintendent.

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report of the business transacted at the Information Office for friends of arriving emigrants during the year 1869.

The whole number of emigrant passengers (aliens and citizens) landed at Castle Garden during the past year was 257,361, arrived in 608 vessels, viz.: 229,093, or 89 per cent., in 444 steamships, and 28,268, or 11 per cent., in 164 sailing vessels, all from European ports.

Of the whole number of arrivals, 33,926, or 13.18 per cent., were delivered or sent to their friends or relatives through the agency of this Bureau; 31,786, or 93.70 per cent. of those so delivered, having arrived in steamships, and 2,140, or 6.30 per cent., in sailing vessels.

Of the whole number of emigrant arrivals, for the last four years, the percentage delivered to friends rates as follows:

In 1866	9.83 per cent.
“ 1867	13.36 “
“ 1868	12.26 “
“ 1869	13.18 “

Of the total arrivals by steamships, the percentage delivered rates as follows

In 1866	10.03 per cent.
“ 1867	14.08 “
“ 1868	12.95 “
“ 1869	13.87 “

By sailing vessels:

In 1866	9.41 per cent.
“ 1867	10.45 “
“ 1868	8.33 “
“ 1869	7.57 “

The remarkable increase in the amount of business transacted through this Bureau in 1867 I have tried to explain in my Report of last year, to which I respectfully refer. Among the 33,926 immigrants delivered to their friends or relatives, through the agency of this office in 1869, were 4,929 families and 2,355 children under 16 years of age, who arrived either by themselves or in charge of others than their parents.

20,769 emigrant passengers, or 61.22 per cent. of the total number delivered, went with their friends, from this office, to the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey

City and Hoboken, and 13,157, or 88.78 per cent., into the country. During the past year 54,417 persons applied to this Bureau for the purpose of receiving emigrant friends, or information concerning their arrival. Among the above applicants were—

- 2,300 husbands, who received their wives and families ;
- 175 wives, who received their husbands (in some cases also their children) ;
- 2,700 parents, who received their children ;
- 2,752 children, who received their parents ; and
- 5,938 brothers and sisters, who received their sisters and brothers.

These numbers show a marked increase over those of the previous year. The accompanying table is respectfully referred to.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. KREHBIEL,

Chief Clerk.

Number of Passengers delivered to their friends } residing in the Country.	185	148	639	1,145	2,106	2,087	1,387	1,176	1,387	1,156	1,192	848	13,167
Per centage of Passengers who, with their friends, } have gone into the Country.	26.54	26.15	33.17	33.27	42.27	40.15	35.60	33.67	35.60	34.36	42.83	49.22	38.78
Number of Families delivered to their friends.....	114	97	144	368	648	617	568	425	602	556	417	368	4,929
Number of Children under 16 years of age (ar- } riving in charge of others than their parents) } duly delivered to their friends.	36	39	93	276	397	349	288	224	264	197	193	149	2,365
Number of Husbands who have received their } wives and children.	77	42	90	173	229	269	205	155	265	243	283	266	2,300
Number of Wives who have received their hus- } bands (in some cases also their children.)	7	4	12	26	23	13	18	8	21	14	10	20	175
Number of Parents who have received their } children.	70	60	141	297	326	363	235	193	296	265	283	191	2,700
Number of Sons and Daughters who have re- } ceived their Parents.	21	21	81	198	253	291	405	295	289	297	264	127	2,752
Number of Brothers and Sisters who have re- } ceived their Brothers and Sisters.	139	144	408	640	933	753	570	454	609	495	475	314	5,983
Number of Persons (those classified above, in- } cluded) who have applied at this Office for Im- } migrants and Information.	964	1,233	2,492	5,167	8,096	7,753	4,967	4,779	6,694	4,937	4,225	2,075	54,417

FORWARDING BUREAU,
CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, Jan. 3d, 1870. }

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent:

SIR—In handing you the annexed Report, I beg leave to call your attention to the status at which the business of this bureau has at present arrived.

Prior to the establishment of this bureau, the emigrants, who arrived here destitute of means, experienced much loss and inconvenience by not having a proper channel through which they could, with safety and dispatch, communicate with their friends in the country, and receive the means to enable them to reach their destination inland.

Many of them, in writing to their friends, would, from their want of knowledge of the country, misdirect their letters, never, probably, receiving an answer; while others, in having the answers to their letters sent in care of emigrant runners, boarding-house keepers, or ship's officers, were, in many cases, delayed, and often defrauded out of their money.

To do away with this state of affairs, this bureau was established, and the wisdom of the act is seen in the satisfactory results which have followed. Its business, since its establishment, has been steadily increasing, until it has assumed its present large proportions. Out of the whole number of emigrants landed at this depot in 1861, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were forwarded to their destination through this bureau; in 1862, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1863, 3 per cent.; in 1864, 3 per cent.; in 1865, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1866, 3 per cent.; in 1867, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1868, 3 per cent., and in 1869, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

While the number of emigrants landed at this depot in 1869 exceeded the number landed in 1868 by only about 20 per cent., the amount of money received to forward them in 1869 exceeded the amount received for the same purpose in 1868 by 45 per cent., showing the rapid rate at which the business of this bureau is increasing, and demonstrating that as its existence becomes known and its usefulness recognized, the emigrants and their friends in the country avail themselves of the advantages offered by it to facilitate communication with each other.

Annexed I hand you an exhibit, in detail, of the business transacted at this bureau during the year 1869.

I am, respectfully,

PETER McDONNELL,

Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT showing the amount of money received to forward recently arrived Emigrants to their destination, the number of adults and the number of children forwarded, and their nationality, together with the number of Emigrants forwarded who had funds of their own, and for whom the railroad Agency could not provide transportation.

MONTH.	Amount Received.	Amount Disbursed.	Number forwarded.				Total number forwarded.		Number of Emigrants forwarded having funds of their own, and for whom the Castle Garden Railroad Agency could not provide transportation.		Total number forwarded, embracing those for whom money was received and those who had funds of their own.	
			English speaking.		Other than English speaking.		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.						
January...	\$3,064 45	\$5,525 30	137	88	34	21	171	104	92	41	268	145
February...	2,334 80	1,800 30	116	39	29	10	145	49	86	35	231	84
March.....	3,619 92	2,554 30	161	70	40	17	201	87	97	52	298	139
April.....	8,540 00	5,261 18	299	113	75	30	374	143	201	162	575	305
May.....	14,984 44	10,540 52	733	163	183	41	916	204	525	179	1,441	393
June.....	11,600 37	10,853 82	563	154	141	39	704	193	423	131	1,127	324
July.....	9,510 15	7,968 20	495	147	123	37	618	184	395	102	1,018	296
August.....	7,437 66	7,214 76	390	108	97	26	487	134	374	86	861	230
September..	7,010 77	6,057 17	347	98	87	25	434	123	301	78	785	201
October....	8,075 70	5,550 31	478	161	119	40	597	213	298	120	895	331
November...	9,372 04	7,088 23	491	169	122	44	613	213	318	103	931	316
December..	6,614 74	6,661 54	307	103	77	26	384	129	188	87	567	216
Total....	\$92,165 04	\$75,075 63	4,517	1,408	1,127	356	5,644	1,764	3,293	1,176	8,937	2,940

WARD'S ISLAND BUREAU,
CASTLE GARDEN, *New York*, January 11, 1870. }

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,
General Agent and Superintendent :

SIR—In the accompanying table, which I beg leave to present herewith, will be found the result of the business in this bureau during the year 1869. Much work has been done besides, of which no record has been kept, such as making out certificates of deaths and arrivals, affidavits in cases of bastardy, and many tables are omitted, as not being of public interest.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS L. HANSEN,

Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

	Number of General Bonds demanded.	Number of Special Office Bonds demanded.	Number of Lists of "Report of Bondable Cases" made out and sent to Consignees.	Number of Discharges issued of inmates in W. I.	Number of Passes for Visiting Patients on Ward's Island.	Manifests received, red-inked, indexed and bound.	Affidavits of Parties not reported on Manifests.	Returns of parties reported, incorrectly on Manifests as U. S. citizens.	Burial Orders issued.	Small-pox Hospital Permits issued.
January	434	3	36	118	285	55	10	27	2	1
February	254	2	32	51	275	49	6	42	3	2
March	720	0	43	79	394	88	16	86	3	0
April	1,858	4	47	104	206	87	7	45	3	1
May	2,730	2	68	125	313	119	14	31	11	16
June	2,772	1	56	201	340	108	19	35	13	15
July	1,796	6	54	205	384	104	26	49	5	6
August	1,854	6	51	109	432	100	26	108	6	4
September	2,054	2	47	110	395	91	16	90	6	5
October	2,218	3	41	151	383	69	13	50	4	6
November	1,686	7	46	130	378	69	10	56	3	10
December	911	2	42	179	325	59	27	48	4	27
	18,787	88	563	1,562	4,110	998	190	667	63	93

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN,
CASTLE GARDEN, New York, *January 12th*, 1870.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent.

SIR—The accompanying Tables comprise a Report of all the cases of sickness and destitution sent from the Ward's Island Department of Castle Garden, to the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital and supplied with nurses during the year 1869, as derived from my Register. From the first Table it appears that the numbers sent by permits were 11,735, of which 6,359 were destitute. The balance, 4,376, were suffering from a diversity of diseases, according to the specifications. The second Table sets forth the number, nationality, &c., of those for whom I applied trusses during the year; and the kind of hernia, or rupture, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STERLING.

Examining Physician.

TABLE of Diseases examined at Castle Garden and sent to Ward's Island during the year 1889.

Abscessus.....	9	Dyspepsia	72
“ Axillaris.....	7	Dysentery.....	66
“ Cruralis.....	3	“ Chronica.....	3
“ Frontis.....	2	Enteritis.....	9
“ Mammæ.....	8	Entropion.....	2
“ Manus.....	17	Epilepsia.....	15
“ Maxillaris.....	4	Epistaxis.....	2
“ Pedis.....	1	Erysipelas.....	13
Adenitis.....	20	“ Faciei.....	2
Alcoholiamus.....	4	Erythema.....	5
Amaurosis.....	11	Excoratio Ani.....	5
Amenorrhœa.....	14	“ Scrotalis.....	3
Anchylosis.....	4	Febris.....	389
Angina Pectoris.....	1	“ Intermittens.....	272
Anthrax.....	4	“ Remittens.....	29
Asthma.....	9	“ Typhoid.....	37
Bronchitis.....	108	“ Typhus.....	17
Bubo.....	35	“ Puerperal.....	4
Calculus Vesicæ.....	2	Fistula in Ano.....	4
Carcinoma.....	3	Fractura Brachii.....	15
Caries.....	2	“ Claviculæ.....	1
Cataract.....	7	“ Costæ.....	3
Catarrhus.....	116	“ Digni.....	1
“ Bronchialis.....	58	“ Femoris.....	3
“ Pulmonalis.....	55	“ Maxillaris.....	1
Cephalalgia.....	31	“ Tibiæ.....	9
Cholera Morbus.....	15	Furunculosis.....	23
“ Infantum.....	5	Gastritis.....	8
Chorea Sti. Viti.....	1	Gastralgia.....	16
Colica.....	20	Gonorrhœa.....	95
“ Saturnina.....	6	Graviditas.....	442
Colitis.....	13	Hæmoptysis.....	41
Combustio.....	13	Hæmorrhoids.....	19
Condylomata.....	5	Hepatitis.....	16
Congelatio.....	30	Hernia.....	42
Congestio Cerebri.....	14	Herpes.....	5
Conjunctivitis.....	10	Hydrocele.....	2
Constipatio.....	14	Hydrothorax.....	3
Contusio.....	11	Icterus.....	2
Convulsiones.....	3	Imbecillitas.....	19
Coxitis.....	9	Inflammatio.....	39
Cripples from injuries.....	10	“ Sacci Lachrymalis.....	7
“ “ loss of arm.....	2	Injuris Generales.....	41
“ “ “ hand.....	2	“ Carpi.....	4
“ “ “ leg.....	5	“ Costæ.....	8
“ “ Luxatio Malleoli.....	3	“ Digiturum.....	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	15	“ Dori.....	2
“ Trachealis.....	5	“ Femoris.....	11
Cystitis.....	5	“ Frontis.....	6
Debilitas.....	101	“ Humeri.....	16
Delirium Tremens.....	4	“ Manus.....	10
Dementia.....	4	“ Pedis.....	9
Dentition.....	3	“ Tibiæ.....	8
Destitute.....	6,359	“ Spina.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	102	Insanitas.....	113
“ Chronica.....	10	Insolatio.....	4
Dropsy.....	28	Leucorrhœa.....	4

Lumbago.....	45	Pyrosis.....	2
Lupus.....	1	Rheumatismus.....	418
Luxatio.....	9	" Chronica.....	28
" Semi.....	25	Retentio Urinae.....	3
Malformatio.....	1	Rubeola.....	37
Marasmus.....	5	Scabies.....	124
Melancholia.....	6	Scarlatina.....	9
Meningitis.....	5	Sciatica.....	17
Menorrhagia.....	2	Scorbutus.....	10
Mentagra.....	4	Scrofulosis.....	7
Metritis.....	9	Splenitis.....	6
Morbus Brightii.....	3	Skin Diseases.....	49
" Cordis.....	28	Spermatorrhœa.....	4
" Spinalis.....	9	Stomatitis.....	10
Necrosis.....	2	Stricture Urethrae.....	2
Nephritis.....	2	Surditas.....	10
Neuralgia.....	44	Synovitis.....	50
Nostalgia.....	24	Syphilis.....	207
Edema.....	17	Syphilitic Eruptions.....	11
Onanismus.....	2	" Vegetations.....	8
Otorrhœa.....	2	Tubes Mesenterica.....	1
Ophthalmia.....	135	Toenia.....	6
" Tarsi.....	6	Tinea Capitis.....	5
Orchitis.....	24	Tonsillitis.....	32
Otitis.....	9	Tracheitis.....	3
Paralysis.....	17	Tumors.....	13
Paronychia.....	49	Ulcera.....	101
Parotitis.....	3	" Cruis.....	136
Pediculosis.....	6	" Pedis.....	72
Pemphigus.....	2	Ulcuscula.....	156
Periostitis.....	13	Urticaria.....	4
Peritonitis.....	1	Varicella.....	1
Pertussis.....	3	*Variola.....	12
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	64	*Varioloid.....	6
Pleuritis.....	35	Venæ Varicosæ.....	9
Pneumonia.....	73	Vertigo.....	9
" Typhoides.....	12	Vulnera.....	30
Post Partum.....	52		
Prolapsus Uteri.....	4	Total.....	11,735
Psoriasis.....	16		

JNO. W. STERLING.

* The cases of small-pox were sent to the Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

STATEMENT of number of Trusses applied at Castle Garden during the year
1869, to emigrants chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	Right Ing'l.	Left Ing'l.	Direct.	Double Ing'l.	Left Femoral.	TOTAL.
Germany	26	16	1	10	..	53
England	3	1	..	..	..	4
Ireland	4	4	..	5	..	13
Switzerland.....	3	1	..	2	1	7
France	1	2	..	..	..	3
Scotland	1	2	..	..	..	3
Russo Pol.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Belgium.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Denmark.....	1	1	..	..	..	2
North Wales.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total.....	40	29	1	17	1	88

JNO. W. STERLING, M. D.

LABOR BUREAU,
NEW YORK, *January 1st, 1870.* }

BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq.,
General Agent and Superintendent.

SIR,—Herewith I beg leave to report the operations of this department during the past year.

The business transacted by the Labor Exchange, for the year ending December 31st, 1869, is briefly stated as follows :

1.—NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF ENGAGEMENTS.

From January 1st to December 31st, the Labor Exchange procured employment for 34,955 emigrants, viz. : 22,844 males, 12,111 females.

Of the males, 5,594 were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and common laborers. Of the females, 488 were skilled laborers (seamstresses, cooks, laundresses), and 11,673 were common house servants.

2.—DISTRIBUTION.

These emigrants found employment in the following States and Territories :

	Males.	Females.
State of New York, Metropolitan District.....	7,133	8,518
“ “ outside of “	7,037	1,208
“ New Jersey.....	5,630	1,945
“ Connecticut.....	1,412	300
“ Pennsylvania.....	1,234	28
“ Virginia.....	8	....
“ Illinois.....	2	2
“ South Carolina.....	106	35
“ Massachusetts.....	113	30
“ Vermont.....	8	2
“ Wisconsin.....	2	...
“ Tennessee.....	2	2
“ Rhode Island.....	56	9
“ Georgia.....	3	....
“ Michigan.....	5	....
“ New Hampshire.....	15	9
“ Missouri.....	1	....

	Males.	Females.
State of Mississippi.....	21	11
“ Louisiana.....	10	....
“ Maryland.....	....	3
“ Ohio.....	1	2
“ Maine.....	1	5
“ Kentucky.....	28	3
“ Alabama.....	16	2

Among the above were 452 families, consisting of 1,232 persons.

The States of New York and New Jersey have this year also furnished employment to more immigrants than the rest of the United States together. The increase of business transacted was only in proportion to the larger immigration. It would have attained far larger proportions had the supply equalled the demand. From March to November the demand was considerably greater than in the previous year, and only a small part of the orders for farm and common laborers has been filled. The first were principally for Germans and Swiss, the latter for Irishmen. Of the immigrant farm laborers only a small number remains here, the majority, and especially the well-to-do class, proceeds spontaneously to the Western and North Western States.

The South still strives to find the means of attracting emigrant labor, but it loses sight of one important fact, namely, that most of the immigrants look out first for the place where they are sure of employment. It is in vain to tell them that many tracts of land are to be had cheap, or even for nothing. Work is more attractive for them than land, at least at first. For this reason, and in consequence of the large European settlements existing there, the immigrant is attracted to the West, and especially the North West, where the fertile soil enables farmers to give ready employment to all the laborers that may present themselves. This is the whole explanation of the continual flow of emigrant laborers into those regions. There is work there. It is to be found everywhere, work which they understand, work which they can perform, work sufficiently remunerative to warrant the expectation of a happy future. It is only at present the West and North West which offers them a secure support, and once employed, they easily arrive at independence. By economizing their monthly wages they secure the means of attaining it, and when the proper moment comes, they have learned by experience where to settle and what they must do to succeed. The matter is simple, and requires on the part of the Western States no exertion of thought or money. On examining the conditions offered by the South, we can easily detect the causes which put it as a disadvantage in the matter of labor. A class of farmers ready to receive the laborers who may offer themselves is wanting with few exceptions, especially in the extreme Southern districts where there are only great planters, whose mode of cultivation has no attractions for the immigrants. The European immigrant detests to work in gangs as much as this kind of work is sought after by negroes. His individuality is overlooked, his self-respect impaired, and he is viewed as a mere unit in the mass. He seeks not the planter, but the farmer.

The great landowners who hold large tracts of land wish to cultivate them as before without loss of time. To attain their object they must always keep a solid

stock of free slaves which daily becomes more difficult for them as the number of hands is continually decreasing.

What should be done under such circumstances may be inferred from what has been said. In default of hands these large planters have to be replaced by small farmers, who will begin to work themselves, and who will be able and willing to employ the white immigrants like the Western farmers. A modest culture is required with two or three hands living in a patriarchal way with the farmer's family. Immigrants will then come and remain, or if they leave, it will be to settle in the neighborhood. Farms should be laid out for the reception of European laborers, and it is upon the formation of these farms, and the introduction of Europeans, that the future of the South depends.

3.—OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations of men and boys, who found employment through this office, were as follows:

Apprentices.....	81	Harnessmakers.....	42
Bakers.....	145	Iron moulders.....	106
Barbers.....	76	Locksmiths.....	99
Brushmakers.....	9	Lithographers.....	12
Barkeepers.....	44	Machinists.....	107
Basketmakers.....	22	Masons.....	248
Blacksmiths.....	133	Miners.....	253
Bookbinders.....	43	Millers.....	28
Bricklayers.....	165	Musicians.....	75
Brewers.....	42	Polishers.....	17
Brass finishers.....	15	Paper hangers.....	17
Butchers.....	115	Puddlers.....	27
Cabinetmakers.....	480	Plasterers.....	30
Cooks.....	13	Plumbers.....	16
Capmakers.....	13	Printers.....	18
Chemists.....	2	Porters.....	57
Carpenters.....	268	Painters.....	60
Carriagemakers.....	10	Rope makers.....	7
Clerks.....	47	Slate roofers.....	11
Cheesemakers.....	3	Saddlers.....	52
Confectioners.....	41	Shoemakers.....	441
Cutlers.....	12	Soapmakers.....	6
Coopers.....	71	Spinners.....	18
Dyers.....	42	Stonecutters.....	57
Deckhands.....	78	Segarmakers.....	86
Druggists.....	7	Tailors.....	431
Engravers.....	18	Tanners.....	96
Engineers.....	7	Teachers.....	3
Florists.....	28	Tinmiths.....	135
Filecutters.....	9	Turners.....	58
Furriers.....	9	Upholsterers.....	28
Frescos painters.....	17	Varnishers.....	17
Gilders.....	9	Waiters.....	47
Gardeners.....	268	Watchmakers.....	41
Glaziers.....	5	Weavers.....	282
Gasfitters.....	6	Wheelwrights.....	85
Goldsmiths.....	16	Wood carvers.....	27
Gunsmiths.....	4	Wine coopers.....	5
Hatters.....	15	Wagon smiths.....	23
Heaters.....	38		

4.—NATIONALITIES.

Those who have been employed belonged to sixteen nations. Of the whole number, were

	Males.	Females.
Irish, Scotch and English.....	11,703	11,340
German and Swiss.....	10,021	659
Scandinavians.....	477	75
French, Italians, Belgians.....	391	7
Russians and Poles.....	98	17
Bohemians and Hungarians.....	70	2
Dutch.....	62	11
Spaniards.....	14	....
Moors.....	8	....

5.—INTELLECTUAL ABILITY.

Of the immigrants employed by the instrumentality of this institution, 27,816 could read and write, viz.: 19,346 males, 8,470 females; 7,139 could not read and write, viz.: 3,498 males, and 3,641 females.

6.—WAGES.

The average wages paid for farm hands and female servants varied considerable during the year, as the following statement will show. They were for males about 11 per cent., and for females 9 per cent., higher than the previous year.

	Males per Month, and board.	Females per Month, and board.
January.....	\$9 25	\$9 00
February.....	11 50	9 25
March.....	15 50	10 00
April.....	18 50	10 00
May.....	19 25	10 00
June.....	23 75	10 00
July.....	24 00	10 00
August.....	17 25	10 00
September.....	16 25	10 00
October.....	14 50	10 00
November.....	13 25	9 50
December.....	10 00	9 00

The wages for common laborers varied from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, without board.

The wages paid for skilled labor cannot be exactly specified, as the workmen make their own contracts with the employers, who regulate the price according to ability and season, as the following will show :

Apprentices.....	\$ 4 00 to \$ 5 00	per week, no board.
Bakers.....	6 00 " 14 00	" month and "
Barbers.....	9 00 " 15 00	" week, no "
Brushmakers.....	2 00 " 2 50	" day, " "
Barkeepers.....	10 00 " 30 00	" month and "

Basketmakers.....	\$ 8 00	to \$15 00	per week, no board.
Blacksmiths.....	2 00	" 3 50	" day, " "
Bookbinders.....	7 00	" 18 00	" week, " "
Bricklayers.....		5 00	" day, " "
Brewers.....	15 00	" 25 00	" month and "
Brass finishers.....	10 00	" 20 00	" week, no "
Butchers.....	10 00	" 20 00	" month and "
Cabinetmakers.....	1 50	" 3 00	" day, no "
Cooks.....	25 00	" 100 00	" month and "
Capmakers.....	8 00	" 12 00	" week " "
Chemists.....	10 00	" 12 00	" " no "
Carpenters.....	3 00	" 3 50	" day, " "
Carriage makers.....	2 50	" 3 00	" " " "
Cheese makers.....		20 00	" month and "
Confectioners.....	30 00	" 50 00	" " " "
Cutlers.....	12 00	" 15 00	" week, no "
Coopers.....	18 00	" 20 00	" " " "
Dyers.....	20 00	" 25 00	" month and "
Deckhands.....	25 00	" 30 00	" " " "
Druggists.....	18 00	" 25 00	" " " "
Engravers.....	15 00	" 35 00	" week, no "
Engineers.....	15 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Florists.....	15 00	" 25 00	" month and "
File cutters.....	12 00	" 18 00	" week, no "
Furriers.....	9 00	" 14 00	" " " "
Frescoe painters.....	15 00	" 35 00	" " " "
Gilders.....	10 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Gardeners.....	15 00	" 25 00	" month and "
Glaziers.....	8 00	" 12 00	" week, no "
Gasfitters.....	12 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Goldsmiths.....	10 00	" 30 00	" " " "
Gunsmiths.....	10 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Hatters.....	15 00	" 20 00	" " " "
Heaters.....	25 00	" 30 00	" month and "
Harness makers.....	10 00	" 15 00	" week, no "
Iron moulders.....	15 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Locksmiths.....	8 00	" 15 00	" " " "
Lithographers.....	12 00	" 25 00	" " " "
Machinists.....	15 00	" 18 00	" " " "
Masons.....	3 50	5 00	" day, " "
Miners.....	90	" 1 00	" ton.
Millers.....	12 00	" 18 00	" month and board.
Polishers.....	10 00	" 15 00	" week, no "
Paperhangers.....	10 00	" 15 00	" " " "
Puddlers.....		2 00	" day " "
Plasterers.....	3 -	5 00	" " " "
Plumbers.....	2 50	" 3 00	" " " "
Printers.....	12 00	" 18 00	" week, " "

Porters.....	\$ 8 00	to	\$15 00	per week,	no board.
Painters.....	10 00	"	15 00	" " " "	" "
Ropemakers.....			12 00	" " " "	" "
Slate roofers.....	2 50	"	3 00	" day,	" "
Saddlers.....	12 00	"	15 00	" week,	" "
Shoemakers.....	9 00	"	15 00	" " " "	" "
Soapmakers.....	10 00	"	12 00	" " " "	" "
Spinners.....	9 00	"	12 00	" " " "	" "
Stonecutters.....			5 00	" day,	" "
Segar makers.....	8 00	"	15 00	" week,	" "
Tailors.....	10 00	"	30 00	" " " "	" "
Tanners.....			15 00	" month and	" "
Tinsmiths.....	10 00	"	15 00	" week,	no "
Turners.....	10 00	"	18 00	" " " "	" "
Upholsterers.....	12 00	"	18 00	" " " "	" "
Varnishers.....	9 00	"	12 00	" " " "	" "
Waiters.....			30 00	" month and	" "
Watchmakers.....	15 00	"	20 00	" week,	no "
Weavers.....	9 00	"	12 00	" " " "	" "
Wheelwrights.....	10 00	"	12 00	" " " "	" "
Woodcarvers.....	12 00	"	18 00	" " " "	" "
Winecoopers.....			30 00	" month and	" "
Wagonsmiths.....	10 00	"	18 00	" week,	no "

7.—MONEY ACCOUNT.

Remittances received by this office, with the request to engage and to forward laborers to their respective places of destination, amounted to \$3,568 72.

Expended as per order.....	\$3,209 10
Returned, because the order could not be executed, or because the remittance was larger than required.....	286 82
Balance in Treasury, January 1st, 1870.....	72 80
Total.....	\$3,568 72

8.—COMPLAINTS.

During the past year eighty-eight complaints were made by employees against employers for unjust detention of wages.

Seventeen of these complaints were found to be groundless, and the majority of the just complaints were promptly settled by the employers on receipt of letters from this office.

The complaints of employers, of misconduct on the part of servants obtained at this office, have also had proper attention, and when the complaints were deemed just, the guilty persons were punished by exclusion from the benefits of the Labor Exchange.

L. CANTADOR,
Deputy Superintendent.

T A B L E
EXHIBITING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

1889.	MONTHS.	METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.		STATE OF NEW YORK.		NEW JERSEY.		PENNSYLVANIA.		CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		RHODE ISLAND.		KENTUCKY.		ALABAMA.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	January.....	302	553	198	45	121	144	34	3	33	20	12	2	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	February.....	350	540	265	39	165	182	19	.....	76	21	.....	.....	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	March.....	502	797	607	86	362	188	29	8	87	18	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April.....	712	896	851	104	536	180	34	1	259	26	24	1	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May.....	772	836	970	166	508	220	15	9	381	85	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	June.....	663	781	1,002	160	562	183	30	.....	174	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	July.....	806	770	803	142	471	212	35	2	184	19	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	August.....	828	710	582	137	757	180	96	6	76	46	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	September.....	988	730	551	161	694	226	638	.....	52	28	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	October.....	574	763	599	69	787	88	176	.....	47	24	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	November.....	416	612	480	70	535	133	81	4	19	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	December.....	220	530	189	31	184	109	2	.....	24	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		7,133	8,518	7,037	1,208	5,630	1,945	1,234	28	1,412	300	118	80	106	35	56	9	28	8	16	2

T A B L E
EXHIBITING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.—(CONTINUED.)

1889.	MONTHS.	VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		MICHIGAN.		OHIO.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ILLINOIS.		MAINE.		MISSOURI.		TENNESSEE.		MISSISSIPPI.		GEORGIA.		WISCONSIN.		LOUISIANA.		MARYLAND.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	January.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	February.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	March.....	6	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	April.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	May.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	June.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	July.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	August.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	September.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	October.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	November.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	December.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
		8	2	8	5	1	2	15	6	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Total 84,955.

Annual Reports of Agents

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 6th*, 1870.

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,
General Agent and Superintendent :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your views and investigation a Report of the business transactions of this office for the year ending December 31, 1869. For details, you will please consult my monthly abstracts forwarded to you.

During the Spring and Summer months this office failed to supply the demand for male and female help, not that the demand was any greater than it has been in previous years, but help was scarce; hence, there is a decrease of 254 in the number of both sexes hired out in 1869, compared with the number hired out in 1868.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Whole number cared for through the agency of this office.....	1,807
viz. :	
Provided with employment, males.....	304
“ “ females.....	365
	— 669
Furnished with lodging and temporary board.....	139
Temporary relief furnished to three hundred and fifteen families,—persons.....	826
Forwarded to respective destinations.....	107
Admitted to Almshouse through this office.....	66
	— 1,807

EMIGRANTS RELIEVED THROUGH OVERSEER OF POOR.

Temporary relief has been furnished by Overseer of Poor on my orders to three hundred and fifteen families (826 persons), including transportation, fuel and interments, as follows :

TRANSPORTATION.		
No. of persons forwarded.	Destination.	Amount.
4 . . .	to New York, per R. R.	\$12 80
54 . . .	" " " Steamer.	54 00
2 . . .	" Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
14 . . .	" Utica, "	21 40
1 . . .	" Fonda, "	91
14 . . .	" Schenectady, "	4 90
2 . . .	" Chatham, "	1 60
9 . . .	" Hudson, "	7 20
1 . . .	" Bennington, Vt.	2 00
2 . . .	" Boston, Mass.	12 00
2 . . .	" Springfield, "	6 50
4 . . .	" Pittsfield, "	7 00
		\$140 31
INTERMENTS.		
	Six burials, at an expense of	30 00
TEMPORARY RELIEF.		
	Money and fuel	557 68
	Total furnished by Overseer of Poor	\$727 99
ORDINARY OFFICE EXPENSES.		
	Salaries and wages	\$1,550 00
	Office rent (1 year)	450 00
	Coal (3 tons)	31 00
	Stationery	34 58
	Commercial paper	15 00
	One copy of City Directory	2 00
	Soap, brooms and pails	4 50
	Ice	5 00
	Advertising	2 50
	Four mats	4 00
	Postage, postage stamps, telegrams, and P. O. box	28 50
	Contingent expenses, food, lodging, &c.	36 00
	Cleaning building	5 00
		\$2,168 08
EXTRA OFFICE EXPENSES.		
	By order of the General Agent, a messenger sent to Geneva to convey a female to New York	\$27 80

Two emigrants passed to Plattsburgh, by order of the General Agent.....	13	40	
One to Newark, Wayne County, by order of the Gen'l Agent.	3	00	
Three invalids passed to New York, R. R., by order of the Treasurer.....	9	60	
Nine passed to New York who were to be sent back to Europe.	9	00	
Bread, 465 loaves.....	37	20	
Lodging and temporary board at sundry times.....	26	20	
Thirty-four passed to Troy and Cohoes, by this office.....	6	80	\$133 00
	<hr/>		
Total expenses for year.....			\$3,029 07

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of Transportation by Overseer of Poor.....	\$140	31
" Interments.....	30	00
" Temporary relief.....	557	68
Ordinary expenses of office.....	2,168	08
Extra " ".....	133	00
	<hr/>	
	\$3,029	07

ALMS-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants in Alms House, January 1, 1869.....	11
" " admitted through this office during year.....	66
	<hr/>
Whole number chargeable to the Commission.....	77
Discharged during the year.....	71
	<hr/>
Number remaining in Alms House, January 1, 1870.....	6
Two of this number are inmates of the Insane Department.	

MONEYS RECEIVED.

Amount received from the friends of recently arrived emigrants, in reply to letters written from this office, and applied to their transportation, &c.....	\$379	50
Amount received from friends, for advances made to emigrants for their transportation to the interior.....	89	00
Amount received as rent for part of premises, used as office and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Commission.....	225	00
	<hr/>	
	\$693	50

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DAVID NELIGAN, *Agent.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 1st, 1870.*

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent :

SIR,—I herewith respectfully submit my Annual Report of the business done at this office, in relieving emigrants at the City of Rochester, N. Y., during the year ending December 31st, 1870.

Whole number of emigrants to whom relief was furnished.....	337
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CITY OF ROCHESTER.

Whole number given temporary relief from City Overseer of the Poor, (50 families).....	165
For burial of emigrant poor.....	6
For transportation of emigrants by railroad.....	21

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1868.....	22
Admitted during the year 1869.....	88
Discharged " "	74
Died " "	10
Remaining.....	26

CITY HOSPITAL.

Whole number admitted from January 1st, and including 31st Dec., 1869.	13
" " discharged.....	9
" " died.....	1
" " remaining.....	3

MONROE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Whole number admitted during the year.....	21
" " discharged.....	12
" " rejected.....	4
" " remaining.....	5

INSANE ASYLUM.

Whole number.....	1
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Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. H. MILLER, M.D.,

Agent.

BUFFALO, *January 1st*, 1870.

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent :

SIR,—I herewith present my Annual Report of the business transacted at this office during the year ending December 31, 1869, and respectfully refer you to my Monthly Reports for explanatory details.

Whole number of emigrants cared for, through this office.....	2626
Provided with employment, males.....	215
" " females.....	454
	— 669
Supplied with lodging and temporary board.....	249
Forwarded to destinations.....	261
Furnished temporary relief to three hundred and thirty-three families (including those assisted by Overseer of Poor, on my orders,—persons.....	1447
	— 2626

MONEY RECEIVED.

Amount of money received from the friends of recently arrived emigrants, in reply to letters written from this office, and applied to their forwarding.....	\$574 00
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MONEY ADVANCED.

During the year, I have advanced to emigrants, on pledge of baggage, &c., two hundred and thirteen dollars, without cost, to enable them to reach their respective destinations in the interior; this money has been repaid, and the baggage forwarded as directed.....	\$213 00
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EXPENSES—(*Exclusive of Office.*)

Bread, 551 loaves.....	\$43 03
Milk, 61 quarts.....	3 72
Groceries.....	8 00
Medicines.....	9 10
Cash to emigrants.....	8 00
	— \$71 85
Fare, 3 persons to New York.....	11 73
" 1 family of 3 persons to St. Catherine's, Ont.....	1 00
" 2 persons to Stratford.....	2 48
" 1 family of 7 persons to Brantford.....	6 00
" 2 persons to Angola, N. Y.....	1 30
" 1 " " Detroit, Mich.....	3 00
	— 25 51

Temporary relief has been furnished by Overseer of Poor, on my orders, including transportation, provisions, fuel and interments.

1 person to New York.....	4 00	
15 " " Rochester, N. Y.....	10 50	
1 " " Batavia, ".....	74	
6 " " Dunkirk, ".....	8 18	
23 " " Erie, Pa.....	26 19	
8 " " Cleveland, Ohio.....	14 00	
2 " " Toledo, ".....	5 50	
		64 06
Four interments, at an expense of.....	40 00	
Provisions and fuel.....	419 50	

Total furnished by Overseer of Poor.....		\$523 56

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$1,816 00	
Rent of office.....	150 00	
Coal, two tons.....	15 00	
Stove for office.....	20 00	
Postage, P. O. box, and telegrams.....	23 34	
Cleaning office.....	6 85	
City Directory.....	3 00	
Stationery.....	11 65	
Insurance on office furniture and emigrant baggage.....	6 00	
Horse and buggy to Almshouse, on official business.....	6 00	

		\$1,557 84

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. WALSH, *Agent.*

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NEW YORK, *January 1st, 1870.*

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent:

SIR,—Herewith please find my Annual Report of the business transacted at this agency during the year 1869.

Number of emigrants to whom pecuniary aid has been rendered,	248
Supplied with meals, lodging, &c.....	213
Forwarded to destination.....	35

	248

During the year about 27,000 emigrants (including children) have passed through this place for various points West. The tickets and baggage checks of all these have been examined, and any assistance they were in need of has been rendered. A large number have been assisted, by telegraphing for and forwarding baggage which

had gone astray, in sending to the right points, those who come here by mistake, and in various ways. But as no expense to the Commission was incurred on their account, the number has not been included in the foregoing.

MONEY RECEIVED.

From the friends of emigrants in reply to letters from this office, and applied to their forwarding..... \$115 00

MONEY ADVANCED.

To emigrants on pledge of baggage and various articles, without charge of any kind, to enable them to reach their destination..... \$244 00

EXPENSES (EXCLUSIVE OF OFFICE).

Relief to emigrants, consisting of meals, lodgings, &c.....	\$65 36	
1 Interment.....	5 50	
Fare of two men to Buffalo.....	1 30	
“ family to Port Huron.....	7 50	
Traveling expenses.....	41 45	
Telegraphing.....	5 17	
		\$126 28

OFFICE EXPENSES:

Salaries.....	\$1,000 00	
Stationery.....	6 50	
Postage.....	2 61	
		\$1,009 11

Total expenses..... \$1,185 39

As I stated in my Report of last year, the business of this agency consists chiefly in assisting the emigrants in the transfer here, and in seeing them forwarded as promptly as possible.

The railroad connections of the emigrant trains during the year have been much closer than heretofore, there now being a delay of only about two hours at this point. This the emigrants need for rest and refreshment after a continuous ride from New York.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. FLAGLER,
Agent.

DUNKIRK, NEW YORK, *January 1st, 1870.*

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.,

General Agent and Superintendent:

SIR,—I herewith transmit my Annual Report, showing the number of emigrants who received aid during the year 1869, also the expenses attending them.

Number admitted in January.....	27	Expenses.....	\$44 14
“ “ February.....	13	“	35 47
“ “ March	20	“	71 78
“ “ April.....	69	“	78 93
“ “ May.....	23	“	27 24
“ “ June.....	43	“	46 93
“ “ July.....	14	“	8 05
“ “ August.....	8	“	9 40
“ “ September... ..	7	“	6 50
“ “ October.....	27	“	29 54
“ “ November... ..	21	“	20 51
“ “ December....	10	“	12 00
Total during the year.....	281	Total.....	\$400 59

Total number who received medical aid during the year.....	48
Deaths, adults.....	1
“ children.....	1

No pains have been spared, at this point, to render the situation of emigrants as comfortable as possible. The hungry and destitute have been fed and aided, while the sick have received all necessary care and attention. The constant and increasing desire of the Superintendents of the Poor, of this county, to aid in promoting the comfort of those emigrants requiring assistance is so marked, that justice to them calls for this acknowledgment; and I hazard nothing in saying, that in no section of the country is this unfortunate class more tenderly and humanely cared for. As to their condition while in transit on the cars, it affords me pleasure to say that their condition and treatment has greatly improved over previous years, but there yet remains much to be done in this direction.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. WILLIAMS,
Agent.

STATEMENT

OF ABUSES PRACTISED ON EMIGRANTS BY MEANS OF THE SALE TO THEM IN EUROPE OF PASSAGE ORDERS FOR INLAND TRAVEL THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the amounts exacted in excess of the regular prices, by J. N. Faass, at Havre, and his sub-agents in Europe, and by other agents there in the sale of railroad tickets or orders drawn on various railroad ticket and forwarding agents here, together with the amounts recovered back by the Commissioners of Emigration for Emigrants holding such orders arrived during 1869.

No.	NAME OF AGENTS.	RESIDENCE.	Total amount of overcharges	Amount refunded.
1	Bell.....	Weissenburg.....	\$15 75	\$15 75
2	Bigon.....	Sarburg.....	10 00	10 00
3	Faass, J. N.....	Havre.....	1,464 78	1,448 10
4	Geissler.....	Strassburg.....	3 30	3 30
5	Graff.....	Anweiler.....	9 94	9 30
6	Heidelhoff.....	Paris.....	38 45	35 69
7	Heil.....	Savern.....	7 04	7 04
8	Mamosel.....	Sulz.....	4 55	4 40
9	Mugie.....	Sarburg.....	3 55	3 55
10	Paulus.....	Bitch, Fr.....	4 00	4 00
11	Rodenbach.....	Soffelenheim.....	24 18	24 18
12	Rioxnet.....	Havre.....	2 18	2 18
13	Rothebauer.....	Luxumburg.....	4 26	4 26
14	Sichler.....	Strassburg.....	1 33	1 33
15	Schmidt.....	Basel.....	21 70	21 70
16	Thaisen, C.....	Copenhagen.....	136 81	.....
17	Van der Heid.....	Dimvingen.....	15 95	15 95
18	Ziegler.....	Strassburg.....	19 65	19 65
19	Zimmermann.....	Strassburg.....	8 40	7 30
Total.....			\$1,795 82	\$1,637 68

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the amounts collected from Emigrants for railroad orders drawn by agents in Sweden on "The Great European American Emigration Land Company," No. 20 State Street, New York City, and dishonored by the Company's officers here on presentation by the holders thereof after arrival.

Date.	Name of Vessel, in which emigrant arrived.	No. of R. R. passages paid for.	Destination of Passengers holding orders for railroad tickets.	Price paid for ticket.	Total amount paid.
Sept. 10, 1869.	Virginia..	17	St. Croix Falls, Wisc....	23 50	\$399 50
" "	Virginia..	1	Cincinnati, O.....	11 50	11 50
Nov. 11, "	Erin.....	1	Burlington, Iowa.....	18 40	18 40
" "	Erin.....	1	St. Croix Falls, Wisc....	25 50	25 50
Nov. 16, "	Helvetia..	4	La Crosse, Wisc.....	23 50	94 00
Nov. 20, "	England..	4	St. Croix Falls, Wisc....	25 50	102 00
Dec. 3, "	Denmark..	2	St. Croix Falls, Wisc....	24 50	49 00
Dec. 10, "	Virginia..	3	St. Croix Falls, Wisc....	24 50	73 50
		33	Total.....	.....	\$773 40

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the number of orders drawn on Robert Murray as Agent of the New York Central Railroad, which, on presentation at his office in this city by the Emigrants holding them, were repudiated, and were subsequently redeemed by J. E. & A. W. Foster, of Liverpool, who issued them, with the amounts paid and destination of parties.

Date of ticket.	Names of emigrants by whom purchased.	No. of fares.	Destination of emigrant.	Amount.
Sept. 13, 1869.	W. Dartnell, wife and child.	3	Whitby, N. D. . . .	\$27 00
" 15, "	A. & H. Smith and wife.	3	Chicago, Ill.	39 00
Oct. 9, "	F. Waddee.	2	Wheeling, Va.	16 90
" 14, "	Hy. Davis and wife.	2	Boston, Mass.	7 00
" 18, "	Charles Day.	1	Utica, N. Y.	3 50
Nov. 1, "	John White.	1	Toronto, N. D.	7 50
" 1, "	Julia Swift.	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
" 6, "	J. Gracie.	1	Toronto, N. D.	7 50
" 9, "	Priscilla Edkins.	1½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 65
" 9, "	Angust Ackerline.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 9, "	Caroline Lagenwall.	½	Laporte, Ind.	6 33
" 9, "	A. Lindquist.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 9, "	M. Anderson.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 9, "	Aug. Magamssen.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 9, "	— Lillyquist.	1	Laporte, Ind.	12 65
" 9, "	John Fousson.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 9, "	J. Breslahan.	1	Chicago, Ill.	3 50
" 9, "	Jas. Warren.	1	Boston, Mass.	3 50
" 9, "	Lars Anderson.	1	. . . . .	13 00
" 9, "	John Condon.	1	Baltimore, Md.	4 25
" 9, "	John Johannessent.	1	Chicago, Ill.	13 00
" 10, "	Adam Young.	1	La Salle, Ill.	16 00
" 16, "	Thos. Shines.		Boston, Mass.	3 50
" 24, "	Carl Muller.		Detroit, Mich.	10 00
" 24, "	Carl Nieling.		Baltimore, Md.	4 25
" 30, "	W. Brinson.	3½	Saratoga, N. Y.	11 38
	Amount of expenses incurred by above parties, and refunded by Messrs. Foster.			29 24
			Total.	\$316 65

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN.

I.—EMIGRANTS.

1. All emigrant passengers arriving at the Port of New York, and their luggage, after being checked, must be landed at the Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, free of expense. Passengers are earnestly requested to take personal charge of all their property not checked.

2. After landing, the passengers will be examined for the purpose of ascertaining if any are liable to be bonded, or in such condition of health as to require hospital care, and will then be assembled in the enclosure, and the name, occupation, age, birthplace, and destination of each, with other necessary particulars, recorded.

3. Emigrants desiring to take any Railroad or Steamboat route for which tickets are sold in this Depot, will communicate with the officers of the Railroad Agency, and select such route as they prefer. The agent of said route shall be required to transport such emigrants and their luggage to the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Landing, by water conveyance when feasible, by land when not, but in either case free of charge.

4. Before the removal of luggage of emigrants having bought tickets of the Railroad Agency, the same shall be weighed, and each piece labelled and checked to its place of destination, with a common number for all the pieces of luggage of any one passenger, and a proper check given to the owner, setting forth, *in ink*, the number of his luggage ticket, the number of pieces of luggage, the gross-weight, the overweight, and the charge he is liable to for its transportation to the point of destination; which check shall be signed in ink as a receipt for the luggage by an authorized representative of the Railroad Agency.

5. The names of all emigrants expected by friends and relatives will be announced, and all answering to their names will be transferred to such friends and relatives as may be waiting for them.

6. The galleries and floor of the Depot will be open for the free use of recently arrived emigrants, until ready to take their departure: and they are requested to make use of the wash-rooms before leaving the premises.

7. Emigrants desiring board and lodging, are advised to communicate with the keepers of boarding-houses having permission in this Depot, and who will be allowed on the floor for this purpose. Every boarding-house keeper, when soliciting an emigrant for his house, must hand such emigrant a card, setting forth his name and residence, the prices in gold and paper money, of board and lodging, by the day and week, and for single meals and night's lodging.

8. Emigrants wishing to buy food can purchase at the bread stands and restaurant in the Depot at prescribed rates, as stated on cards at such stands.

9. Emigrants remaining in the city of New York or vicinity, must defray the expense of removing their luggage from the Depot, and are informed that for this purpose a Baggage Express is admitted to the Depot.

10. Emigrants seeking employment are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Labor, and to make use of the Labor Exchange attached to the Depot.

11. Emigrants desiring to deposit money or valuables over night, are advised to do so in the office of the General Agent and Superintendent, who will give a receipt therefor. Employees are forbidden to take charge of such money or valuables of emigrants, unless the same be handed them after business hours; in which case report shall be made as soon as possible to the General Agent.

II.—BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Boarding-house Keepers having permission to enter the Landing Depot to solicit Boarders must observe the following Rules :

12. Every Boarding-house Keeper must wear his badge in a conspicuous place on his breast when entering the Depot, and keep it so exposed while in the premises.

13. Every Boarding-house Keeper must present to passengers, when soliciting such passengers for his house, a card setting forth his name and residence, and the prices, in gold and paper money, charged for board and lodging by the day and week, and for each meal and night's lodging, and he must also furnish emigrants with a bill setting forth all charges incurred for board, &c., before receiving pay therefor; and must make to this department a daily return of all passengers taken out of the Depot.

14. Boarding-house Keepers are required to direct to this Depot emigrants wishing to communicate with their friends, or seeking employment, or desiring advances on luggage.

15. Every Boarding-house Keeper having permission in this Depot, must post in Castle Garden and his house, in a conspicuous place, where the same may be seen at all times by emigrants, a card containing a list of prices for board and lodging by the day and week and for single meals and night's lodging, and setting forth whether such prices are in gold or paper money. Prices charged to emigrants must conform with the prices set forth on said lists, and on the card handed to the emigrant, as required in Rule 13.

16. Boarding-house Keepers must behave in an orderly manner while in the Depot, and remain seated in the place assigned them until admitted on the floor.

III.—MISSIONARIES

And Representatives of Religious Bodies and Societies, admitted to the Landing Depot, are to observe the following Rules :

17. They may distribute religious books and papers among the emigrants, and give them all necessary advice of a spiritual nature; and shall report to the officers of the Commissioners of Emigration any wants of emigrants other than of a religious

nature, coming under their notice. They shall not interfere in the secular matters of the Department, or in the secular requirements of the emigrants, but for such requirements shall direct emigrants to the proper officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

18. They may visit any sick emigrant, in the Hospital as often as their presence is required by such emigrant, and when called by the nurse or other officers of this Department.

IV.—GENERAL RULES.

For the Government of the Landing Depot.

19. The business of this Depot will commence at 7 o'clock, A. M., from May 1st to November 1st, and at 8 o'clock, A. M., from November 1st to May 1st; and the clerks of the Letter Department shall also be present at all times, after the landing and registering of passengers, to write to friends of emigrants desiring to acquaint them of their arrival, and to request funds for their inland journey, or for any purpose.

20. No person shall be admitted within the enclosure except the officers and employees of this Department, and the officers and employees of the Railroad Agency, except on permission of the Superintendent.

21. No person shall be employed by any party occupying an office within the enclosure as clerk, ticket-seller, interpreter, or in any other capacity, unless first approved by the Castle Garden Committee; and no employee or other person having privilege in this Depot, shall, under any pretense whatever, receive from emigrants or others any recompense for any service rendered.

22. Every employee of this Department will be furnished with a badge setting forth his position, which he shall wear and exhibit while on duty.

V.—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

For the Government of the Information Office, for friends of arriving Emigrants.

23. This office will be open for business from May 1st to November 1st, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and from November 1st to May 1st, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remain open as long as the Superintendent may direct. All persons having relations or friends whom they wish to receive, are requested to report to the clerk the names of the passengers expected by them, and the vessel on which they arrived, with their own names and residences. They will then remain seated until such passengers are brought, and on receiving them, they are requested to leave the premises, so as to avoid obstructing the business.

24. Emigrants wishing to have their baggage transported by the Express Company at the Depot (referred to Rule 9), are requested to leave the proper directions at the Express Office before leaving the premises. Those desiring to take away their baggage can receive it on the day after landing, and are requested to apply for it themselves, for the purpose of identifying their property.

25. All services rendered by the officers and employees are without charge or expense to emigrants or their friends, or to any person having business with the office.

VI.—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

For the Government of the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office.

26. This office will be open for business from May 1st to November 1st, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and from November 1st to May 1st, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remain open as long as the Superintendent may direct; and shall be free for the use of employers and emigrants seeking employment.

27. Emigrants and their employers are requested, after making their contracts and before leaving the office, to leave on record in the Office Register, the particulars of such contract, the emigrant's name, age, and date of arrival, and the employer's name and residence.

VII.—RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

28. It shall be the duty of the clerks and employees of the Railroad Agency to be at their respective stations on the landing of passengers, and so long thereafter as their services may be required, to attend to the wants of emigrants desiring to leave the city by any of the routes for which tickets are sold in the Depot; and in every way to conform to all the rules regarding them heretofore or hereafter adopted.

29. It shall further be the duty of the clerks and employees of the Railroad Agency to refer all emigrants desiring information other than regarding the purchase of tickets to the proper officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

30. The Railroad Agency and its officers are permitted to accept in payment for Railroad tickets and for overweight of luggage, gold and silver, allowing for such gold and silver in current funds within one per cent. of the market rate, and furnishing to the emigrant a printed slip, setting forth the number and denomination of the coins purchased, the respective rates paid therefor, and the whole amount paid.

31. The Railroad Agency will be required to report monthly to the Castle Garden Committee the number of emigrants transported each month over the several Railroads represented by said Agency and their connecting lines to the chief points to which emigrants go, together with the routes by which such emigrants are sent.

32. No person shall be employed by the Railroad Agency in any capacity whatever, except by and with the consent and approval of, the Castle Garden Committee.

VIII.—EXCHANGE BROKERS.

33. Every Exchange Broker admitted to this Depot shall be required to be at his desk while emigrants are landing, in order to attend to the wants of such emigrants as wish to have money exchanged.

34. They shall post in a conspicuous place every day the current market rates of gold and silver, and the prices paid by them for gold and silver of every denomination, domestic and foreign, and shall pay in current funds for all gold and silver bought by them from the emigrants within one per cent. of the current market rates of such gold and silver.

35. They shall furnish to every emigrant from whom they purchase gold or silver, a printed slip setting forth name of the broker and the number and denominations of the coins purchased, the respective rates paid therefor, and the whole amount paid.

IX.—RESTAURANT AND BREAD-STANDS.

36. The keepers of the Restaurant for the use of emigrants within the Depot shall be required to open the same at 6 A. M. in the Summer, and 7 A. M. in the Winter, and to keep open as long as the emigrants require their services ; and shall expose in a conspicuous place a list of prices charged by them for all articles supplied, which list of prices must be submitted to the Castle Garden Committee for examination and approval monthly.

X.—WASH-ROOMS.

37. The Wash-rooms shall be open from 6 A. M. to such hour at night as emigrants need their use.

XI.—HOSPITALS.

38. The Hospital Rooms are for the use of the sick alone.

39. When any emigrant becomes sick in or is brought sick to the Depot during the night, it shall be the duty of the Night Watchman to have such patient transferred to the Hospital and put in charge of the nurse, and to procure the attendance of the Medical Officer of the establishment without delay.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested that immediate complaint be made to the General Agent and Superintendent of any violation of these Rules.

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York.

BERNARD CASSERLY,

General Agent and Superintendent.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN,

New York, May 18th, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.



COMMUTATION FUND, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

*Amount received for Commutation of Bonds, under the laws of April 11th, 1849,
April 13th, 1853, and May 14th, 1867.*

January, Commutation money.....	\$ 14,497 50
February, " "	10,885 00
March, " "	28,985 00
April, " "	63,475 00
May, " "	119,092 50
June, " "	110,990 00
July, " "	71,140 00
August, " "	47,992 50
September, " "	60,522 50
October, " "	52,145 00
November, " "	43,197 50
December, " "	26,440 00
	\$649,362 50
Amount received for compromise of special bonds.....	\$ 7,710 09
Sale of United States and New York State Securities....	181,989 28
Amount received for interest on securities, and for pre- mium on gold	23,751 98
Penalties for deaths on board emigrant vessels, during their voyage from European and other ports to the port of New York.....	810 00
From "Irish Emigrant Society," refunded for forward- ing emigrants to destination.....	1,308 85
Refunded for amount overpaid on contract.....	2,500 00
From Agent in Albany, for rent of part of premises occupied by him.....	212 50
From emigrants, being amount refunded by them for advances made for their transportation to the in- terior.....	4,745 21
From emigrants, being amount paid by them for expense, in part, of their return to Europe.....	662 57

For support of illegitimate children.....	\$ 369 90	
Amount received for redemption of inland passage tickets sold in Europe to emigrants.....	316 65	
For board of emigrants at Ward's Island.....	128 00	
For ferriage of visitors to and from “.....	453 59	
From employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Isl'd..	485 00	
Proceeds of unclaimed silver money.....	6 61	
Overpaid wages.....	4 67	
Bequest.....	26 00	
Sale of groceries to physicians and others.....	857 39	
“ empty flour barrels.....	596 48	
“ old rags.....	314 09	
“ bones.....	227 00	
“ old iron.....	168 09	
“ fat, grease, &c.....	133 75	
“ empty casks.....	127 93	
“ live stock.....	66 00	
“ old metal.....	64 04	
“ “ lead.....	25 60	
“ paints.....	23 19	
“ dry goods.....	13 30	
“ furniture.....	9 00	
“ tinware.....	7 00	
“ molasses.....	3 75	
“ oil.....	3 75	
“ clothing.....	2 00	
“ woodware.....	1 66	
“ shoes.....	1 50	
		<hr/>
		\$178,126 37
		<hr/>
		\$827,488 87
Add balance, January 1st, 1869.....		8,041 37
		<hr/>
		\$835,530 24

EXPENSES.

Disbursements for Commissioners' Office, Castle Garden.

Contingent expenses.....	60 35	
Furniture.....	131 08	
Printing.....	27 00	
Stationery.....	2,747 67	
Salaries and wages.....	32,391 77	
		<hr/>
		\$35,357 87

Disbursements on Account of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden.

Buildings, repairs and improvements.....	\$39,016 37
Clothing.....	12 00
Contingent expenses.....	3 75
Coal, 244 tons.....	1,752 72

Disinfectant.....	\$ 150 80
Furniture.....	329 13
Flags.....	245 00
Fire buckets, 72.....	189 00
Gas, and gas fixtures.....	3,441 80
Grading new baggage-room.....	9,355 83
Hardware.....	1,792 28
Harness and repairs.....	42 48
Ice, seasons of 1868 and 1869.....	472 53
Labor.....	8,434 75
Lumber.....	1,510 80
Locks and keys.....	33 15
Matches, 2 gross.....	7 00
Police duty.....	56 00
Printing.....	248 75
Painting.....	3,847 83
Plumbing.....	4,184 56
Rent, yearly, of Castle Garden.....	12,000 00
Railroad map.....	15 00
Soap.....	25 50
Stoves, pipe, &c.....	632 57
Salaries and wages.....	39,139 22
Stationery.....	707 50
Sewer, construction of.....	2,076 55
Wire work.....	175 00
Wharf, and repairs to.....	13,517 12
Water rent.....	930 10
	<hr/>
	\$144,345 09

Disbursements to Institutions.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for care and support of emigrants in Small Pox Hospital, and for board of vagrants, criminals, &c.....	\$18,986 76
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	87 50
Albany City Hospital, Albany, N. Y.....	66 00
Troy Hospital, Troy, N. Y.....	3,533 11
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.....	3,494 64
Buffalo Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,566 16
Buffalo Female Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,232 50
St. Joseph's Asylum, Syracuse, ".....	388 94
St. Vincent's " " ".....	357 24
St. Patrick's " Rochester, ".....	483 43
St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, Rochester, N. Y.....	234 48
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y.....	152 88
Providence Lunatic Asylum, " ".....	169 75
Buffalo General Hospital, " ".....	239 58
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Utica, N. Y.....	65 38
	<hr/>
	\$31,058 35

Disbursements to Counties and Cities.

Albany	County	\$2,085 01
Broome	"	355 42
Chautauque	"	793 90
Dutchess	"	61 06
Erie	"	321 74
Genessee	"	26 00
Kings	"	3,519 33
Lewis	"	356 77
Monroe	"	1,928 42
Niagara	"	20 00
Newburgh,	City of	55 90
Oneida	County	1,386 48
Onondaga	"	328 40
Oswego	"	485 00
Ontario	"	390 60
Queens	"	514 06
Rockland	"	1,073 03
Steuben	"	215 10
Suffolk	"	41 00
Seneca	"	122 77
Tioga	"	90 45
Ulster	"	275 53
Westchester	"	3,193 50
Yates	"	113 14
Troy,	City of	25 70
Tompkins	County	10 00

 \$17,788 31
Disbursements by Agent in Albany.

Advertising in, and subscription to newspapers	\$ 19 50
Bread, 465 loaves	37 20
Board of emigrants	26 20
Contingent expenses	36 00
Coal, 5 tons	46 50
Forwarding emigrants to destination	40 80
Furniture	4 00
Labor	14 75
Postage and telegrams	35 25
Rent of office	425 00
Stationery	34 98
Salaries and wages	1,550 00
Woodware	3 00

 \$2,273 18
Disbursements by Agent in Buffalo.

Advertising in, and subscription to newspapers	\$ 3 00
Bread, 508 loaves	40 03
Carriage hire to County House	8 00

Fuel for office	\$ 19 50	
Forwarding emigrants to destination.....	80 52	
Groceries and provisions.....	231 82	
Interments.....	40 00	
Labor.....	6 85	
Milk, 62 quarts.....	3 72	
Medicines.....	4 20	
Insurance.....	6 00	
Postage and telegrams.....	26 46	
Rent of office, one year.....	150 00	
Salaries of Agent and others.....	1,306 00	
Stationery.....	11 65	
Stoves, pipe, &c.....	20 00	
Temporary relief.....	55 00	
Wood, 20 cords.....	175 50	
		<hr/>
		\$2,188 25

Disbursements by Agent at Suspension Bridge.

Board of emigrants.....	\$ 10 50	
Forwarding emigrants to destination.....	10 80	
Interments.....	5 50	
Postage and telegrams.....	7 87	
Stationery.....	3 50	
Salary of Agent.....	1,000 00	
Travelling expenses on business of the Commission....	63 30	
Temporary relief to emigrants.....	75 26	
		<hr/>
		\$1,176 73

Expenses at Agency in Rochester.

Yearly rent of office of Agent.....	\$100 00	
Salary of Agent.....	300 00	
		<hr/>
		\$400 00

Unclassified Expenditure on account of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital at Ward's Island, together with Disbursements on account of Emigrants in the City of New York, and elsewhere in this State.

Advertising in and subscription to newspapers.....	\$ 354 53
Architect, services of.....	1,815 81
Artificial limb for discharged patient.....	40 00
Bank note detector and microscope.....	9 00
Boat, oars, &c.....	164 26
Board and lodging of 1,103 emigrants in the City of New York, temporarily.....	939 46
Badges for employees in Castle Garden.....	78 00
Boarding station, repairs on building.....	449 74
Books and toys for children at Christmas.....	629 25
Commissions on purchases of supplies for Ward's Isl'd..	1,020 15
Cartage on supplies for Ward's Island.....	525 15

Conveying sick to hospital.....	\$ 1,889 97
Contingent expenses at Castle Garden.....	4,500 00
Carriage hire to and from Ward's Island.....	674 75
Freight.....	6 01
Electrotyping.....	18 50
Engraving plates for Annual Report.....	315 51
Fuel for boarding station, Staten Island.....	47 25
Ferriage for boarding officers.....	50 00
Forwarding emigrants to the interior, in part, at the expense of the Commission.....	4,979 23
Forwarding emigrants to Europe, in part, at the expense of the Commission.....	5,897 65
Funeral expenses.....	735 53
Horse feed at Castle Garden.....	713 45
Horseshoeing " ".....	130 00
Insurance on property of Commissioners of Emigration.....	4,701 15
Interest on bond of \$207,500.....	14,525 00
Instruments (surgical) and appliances.....	124 42
Lunatic Asylum, appropriation for erection of.....	150,000 00
Medicines and medical services.....	102 50
Printing Annual Report of 1868.....	2,595 60
Postage, postage stamps, telegrams, &c.....	688 86
Provisions for emigrants delayed in Castle Garden.....	3,006 18
Real estate purchased on Ward's Island.....	50,942 13
Recording deed.....	2 50
Refunded to emigrants for dishonored inland railway tickets.....	157 53
Report of investigation relative to the case of ship James Foster, Jr.....	537 50
Steamboat hire, conveying sick and destitute emigrants and supplies to Ward's Island.....	7,886 00
Stage and car fare.....	291 01
Services of special agent in Albany.....	150 00
Salary of Counsel of Commissioners of Emigration.....	3,500 00
Salaries of two physicians at the "Tombs".....	500 00
Services, Charles O'Connor, professional.....	500 00
Salary of clerk in City Chamberlain's office.....	700 00
" " Mayor's office.....	1,000 00
" " "Irish Emigrant Society" office.....	700 00
" agents of Commissioners in Dunkirk.....	1,360 00
Sundry other expenses.....	891 67
Travelling expenses on business of the Commission.....	1,144 55
Temporary relief to emigrants.....	6,884 82
Trusses applied by physician in Castle Garden.....	108 80
Vehicles and repairs.....	224 80
Veterinary Surgeon, services of.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$279,267 22

Disbursements on account of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island.

Alcohol, 167 gallons.....	\$ 524 70
Agricultural implements.....	61 35
Butter, 10,829 pounds.....	4,907 44
Broma.....	15 72
Blankets, 550 pairs.....	1,870 00
Brooms, 96 dozen.....	531 00
Beef and pork, salt, 42 barrels.....	786 00
Buildings, repairs, &c.....	43,521 92
Barley, 200 pounds.....	20 00
Blacksmiths' coal.....	44 64
Bedding.....	225 00
Coffee, 12,826 pounds.....	2,789 65
Candles, 1,240 ".....	309 06
Crackers, 3,326 ".....	240 75
Clothing.....	1,542 41
Corks, 29 gross.....	30 28
Contingent expenses.....	1,029 45
Cotton, 137½ pounds.....	90 27
Coal, 1,887 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀ tons.....	13,202 35
Corn (canned), 4 dozen.....	19 50
Charcoal.....	14 00
Croton water, yearly rent.....	1,000 00
Cider, 6 dozen.....	27 50
Dry goods, 33,446 yards.....	7,644 87
Drugs and medicines.....	2,790 64
Disinfectant.....	23 20
Engineers tools.....	165 40
Eggs, 33,188.....	893 84
Flour, 2,122 barrels.....	14,985 77
Farina, 20 boxes.....	138 50
Flaxseed meal, 2,469 pounds.....	98 59
Fish, fresh and salt.....	1,860 95
Fruit.....	107 19
Furnaces.....	270 00
Furniture.....	964 25
Fire brick.....	36 00
Fertilizer.....	69 00
Glass (window), 22 boxes.....	243 00
Glass and earthenware.....	337 25
Grates, ranges, &c.....	253 79
Grindstone.....	8 00
Garden seed.....	126 27
Grate bars.....	118 25
Hardware.....	726 91
Hams.....	34 72
Harness, and repairs.....	155 75

Hops, 200 pounds.....	\$ 50 00
Hats, 12 dozen.....	19 50
Iron.....	151 87
Indigo, 25 pounds.....	39 50
India rubber sheeting, 77 yards.....	95 75
Leather and findings.....	310 10
Lard, 731 pounds.....	156 66
Lamps.....	289 98
Lint, 53 pounds.....	127 20
Lime and cement.....	115 35
Lumber.....	1,260 20
Live stock.....	50 00
Lightning rods.....	1,691 10
Mustard.....	45 50
Matches, 70 gross.....	210 00
Malt, 32 bushels.....	76 80
Molasses and syrup, 1,345 gallons.....	927 83
Meal and feed.....	2,548 91
Meat, fresh, 318,351 pounds.....	54,234 59
Milk, 27,590 quarts.....	7,677 00
Maccaroni, 25 pounds.....	5 75
Nails, 23 kegs.....	118 25
Oil, whale and kerosene, 3,167 ^a gallons.....	1,708 75
Oatmeal, 140 barrels.....	1,180 40
Paints.....	204 26
Potatoes, 287 barrels.....	855 00
Printing.....	528 00
Poultry.....	36 00
Plumbing.....	427 90
Rice, 14,105 pounds.....	1,364 22
Rope.....	109 37
Refrigerator.....	22 10
Rubber hose.....	32 50
Sugar, 44,390 pounds.....	6,782 75
Spices.....	288 35
Soap, soft, 76 barrels.....	228 00
Soap, hard, 21,813 pounds.....	2,123 42
Salt, 100 sacks.....	400 15
Stoves, pipe, &c.....	103 08
Starch, 1,270 pounds.....	149 68
Stationery.....	1,496 10
Salaries and wages.....	34,239 28
Shoes, 2,976 pairs.....	3,932 85
Steam engine, repairs of.....	27 07
Tea, 5,104 pounds.....	4,891 16
Thread, tape, pins, &c., &c.....	667 63
Tobacco for unpaid laborers, 586 pounds.....	422 76
Tin, 10 boxes.....	217 45

Tow, 10 pounds.....	\$	7	53
Vinegar, 19 barrels.....		152	00
Vegetables.....		35	64
Woodware.....		1,025	30
Whiskey, 552 gallons.....		858	88
Wines, liquors, &c.....		2,639	96
Yarn, 59½ pounds.....		87	40
Zinc, 163 pounds.....		21	74
		<u>\$242,303</u>	<u>58</u>
			242,303 58
			<u>\$756,158 58</u>
Deduct amount paid for buildings, repairs and improvements.....	\$43,521	92	
For lightning rods.....	1,691	10	
“ plumbing.....	427	90	
Furnaces.....	270	00	
Contingent expenses.....	1,029	45	
Amount received in cash by the Superin- tendent of Ward's Island, for the sale of groceries to physicians and others, sale of flour barrels, ferriage from visitors, employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Island, &c., as per cash account of the Treasurer.....		<u>3,749</u>	<u>39</u>
			<u>\$50,689 76</u>
Net cost of support of Ward's Island.....	\$191,613	82	

January 20th, 1870.

GEO. W. WHEELER,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of moneys, and value of other remittances received by the Treasurer of the Commissioners of Emigration, with which to forward recently arrived emigrants to their friends or relatives, to whom application was made by letter or telegram for funds, and from whom such funds were received for that purpose, together with a Statement of the amounts disbursed, returned, and remaining on hand, on December 31st, 1869.

1869. RECEIPTS.

MONTH.	Amount received in Cash.	Amount received in Checks.	Amount received in Post Office Orders.	Value of Passage orders and tickets received.	Total Receipts.
January.....	\$1,246 00	\$1,062 00	\$480 90	\$275 55	\$3,064 45
February.....	737 10	1,387 50	126 00	84 20	2,334 80
March.....	1,530 70	1,389 62	393 95	305 65	3,619 92
April.....	3,756 15	2,458 40	983 40	1,342 05	8,540 00
May.....	5,970 73	4,621 14	1,301 50	3,091 07	14,984 44
June.....	4,747 60	3,157 80	1,219 20	2,475 77	11,600 37
July.....	3,545 90	3,156 15	1,199 80	1,608 30	9,510 15
August.....	3,251 95	2,216 15	959 90	1,009 66	7,437 66
September....	3,132 85	1,845 47	976 40	1,056 05	7,017 77
October.....	3,320 49	1,955 39	1,507 27	1,292 55	8,075 70
November.....	3,105 15	2,499 72	1,548 45	2,218 72	9,372 04
December.....	2,341 85	2,180 35	1,267 50	825 04	6,614 74
Total....	\$36,686 47	\$27,929 69	\$11,964 27	\$15,585 61	\$92,165 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

MONTH.	Amount paid in Cash, Checks, and Post Office Orders for forwarding.	Value of Passage Orders and Tickets paid for forwarding.	Amount returned to senders of remittances in Cash, Checks, and Post Office Orders at their request.	Value of Passage Orders and Tickets returned to senders at their request.	Total amount paid for forwarding and returned to senders.
January.....	\$3,256 85	\$268 45	\$512 65	\$38 70	\$4,076 65
February.....	1,716 10	84 20	447 75	43 81	2,291 86
March.....	2,384 00	170 30	1,287 00	533 05	4,374 35
April.....	4,643 68	617 50	722 50	199 75	6,183 43
May.....	8,422 57	2,117 95	1,454 37	104 00	12,188 89
June.....	8,663 35	2,190 47	1,373 00	438 47	12,665 29
July.....	6,965 58	982 62	2,212 45	500 20	10,660 85
August.....	5,714 84	1,499 92	1,057 71	58 00	8,330 47
September....	5,147 95	909 22	784 13	58 25	6,899 55
October.....	5,014 81	535 50	1,065 92	134 80	6,751 03
November.....	6,098 13	990 10	983 50	149 95	8,221 68
December.....	5,603 42	1,058 12	949 35	226 61	7,837 50
Total....	\$63,651 28	\$11,424 35	\$12,850 33	\$2,574 59	\$90,501 55

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

There was received in Cash the sum of.....	\$36,686 47	
“ “ Checks.....	27,929 69	
“ “ Post Office Orders.....	11,964 27	
“ “ Passage Orders, the value of which was.....	15,584 61	
Total receipts.....		\$92,165 04
Add balance on hand January 1st, 1860.....		8,454 31
		<hr/>
		\$100,619 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

There was paid in Cash, Checks, and Post Office Orders, the sum of.....	\$63,651 28	
There was paid in Passage Orders, the value of which was.....	11,424 35	
There was returned to senders of remittances in Cash, Checks, and Post Office Orders the sum of.....	12,850 33	
And in Passage Orders, the value of which was.....	2,575 59	
		<hr/>
		90,501 55
Balance on hand, December 31st, 1869.....		\$10,117 80

STATEMENT,

Showing the total value of remittances received for forwarding emigrants to destination, the amount disbursed for that purpose, the amount returned to senders from August 27th, 1860, to December 31st, 1869, inclusive; a period of nine years and four months, and the balance on hand awaiting the arrival of emigrants, or request to have the same returned to sender.

YEAR.	Amount received in Cash, Checks, Post Office Orders and Passage Orders.	Amount expended for forwarding emigrants to destination.	Amount returned by mail or express to senders of remittances.
1860.....	\$6,034 60	\$5,824 85	.....
1861.....	9,465 09	8,928 16	507 43
1862.....	18,990 55	17,346 90	1,394 75
1863.....	46,147 91	41,203 00	3,304 79
1864.....	58,583 44	48,901 88	7,146 26
1865.....	62,288 88	54,787 14	6,998 94
1866.....	57,359 11	50,786 41	8,188 77
1867.....	66,865 89	54,271 33	8,807 00
1868.....	64,054 70	54,076 22	9,018 03
1869.....	92,165 04	75,075 63	15,425 92
Total.....	\$481,955 21	\$411,195 52	\$60,641 89

Total amount received in nine years and four months.....	\$481,955 21
Amount expended for forwarding emigrants to destination.....	\$411,195 52
Amount returned to senders of remittances.....	60,641 89
	471,887 41
Balance on hand, December 31st, 1869.....	\$10,117 80

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

Showing amounts reimbursed by the Commissioners of Emigration to the City and County of New York, and the several other cities and counties in the State of New York, and to various charitable institutions and hospitals in the State, for care and support of emigrants from May 5th, 1847, to December 31st, 1869, inclusive.

YEAR.	City of New York.	Institutions.	Counties.	Total.
1847.....	\$2,333 36	\$280 00	\$2,270 68	\$4,884 04
1848.....	2,540 00	487 93	18,421 95	22,449 88
1849.....	6,306 98	1,857 59	37,400 95	45,565 52
1850.....	10,832 75	2,650 71	26,736 40	40,219 86
1851.....	13,042 94	8,784 40	67,781 17	89,608 51
1852.....	10,912 97	12,755 08	64,763 90	88,431 95
1853.....	20,000 00	9,737 01	122,135 16	151,872 17
1854.....	27,525 36	9,117 50	78,532 85	115,175 71
1855.....	.....	8,645 56	43,181 17	51,826 73
1856.....	.....	10,528 07	13,439 97	23,968 04
1857.....	.....	6,680 16	85,563 85	92,244 01
1858.....	.....	8,002 73	16,893 16	24,895 89
1859.....	206 29	6,173 92	23,555 75	29,935 96
1860.....	753 81	7,001 68	51,113 59	58,869 08
1861.....	2,237 94	6,373 36	11,244 63	19,855 93
1862.....	1,051 11	4,545 83	10,419 12	16,016 06
1863.....	810 76	5,402 96	9,578 50	15,792 22
1864.....	2,453 62	5,207 09	11,639 00	19,349 71
1865.....	5,370 36	8,950 38	17,944 05	32,264 79
1866.....	2,814 10	9,201 70	22,980 39	34,996 19
1867.....	1,689 59	10,095 99	22,160 29	33,945 87
1868.....	63,976 08	12,920 72	24,840 40	101,737 20
1869.....	18,986 76	11,971 59	17,788 31	48,746 66
Total.....	\$193,844 78	\$168,371 96	\$800,435 24	\$1,162,651 98

GEO. W. WHEELER,

Treasurer.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COUNTY BILLS FOR SUPPORT OF EMIGRANTS DURING 1869.

	No. temporarily Relieved.	No. Chargeable in Poor-house.	Total No. of Persons.	No. of Weeks.	Temporary Relief.	Board.	Medical Attendance.	Transportation.	Burial Expenses.	Amount of Bill Rendered.	Amount of Bill Allowed.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.
Albany.....	249	56	307	605 4-7	\$548 13	\$1,312 09	.....	\$118 68	\$22 00	\$2,511 66	\$1,995 90	185	127	45
Broome.....	.....	5	5	135 3-7	.....	322 35	.....	.....	.....	323 35	323 35	4	1	.....
Chautauq.....	310	3	313	68 5-7	618 88	205 75	\$593 19	3 40	10 00	1,895 06	1,631 22	25	223	65
Dutchess.....	.....	2	2	15 6-7	.....	43 35	.....	.....	.....	43 35	43 35	1	1	.....
Erle.....	.....	21	21	149 3-7	.....	373 94	.....	.....	.....	565 74	373 94	5	12	4
Genesee.....	.....	1	1	13	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	26 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	149	149	149	1,064 5-7	.....	8,428 38	.....	.....	.....	4,261 90	8,428 38	61	78	10
Lewis.....	1	5	6	106	36 00	211 68	35 58	54 39	10 00	453 64	347 65	1	3	2
Monroe.....	143	22	165	352	886 41	919 17	.....	9 32	57 00	2,173 88	1,871 90	14	143	8
Niagara.....	1	.....	1	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh City.....	.....	4	4	21 4-7	.....	43 13	.....	3 93	.....	47 06	47 06	.....	2	.....
Oneida.....	1	40	41	599 2-7	138 00	1,211 27	.....	12 00	12 00	1,502 46	1,373 27	9	17	15
Onondaga.....	5	12	17	219 5-7	38 45	319 33	.....	4 00	14 00	465 51	376 38	8	9	5
Oswego.....	.....	9	9	317 6-7	.....	555 32	.....	.....	.....	600 50	555 32	2	.....	7
Ontario.....	1	1	2	82 2-7	33 25	334 33	.....	28 02	.....	453 60	390 60	1	.....	1
Queens.....	38	38	38	338 2-7	.....	615 66	.....	.....	.....	704 34	615 68	4	32	2
Rockland.....	.....	26	26	495 3-7	.....	1,243 94	.....	9 50	.....	1,488 34	1,253 44	9	14	3
Sturben.....	4	.....	4	.....	205 10	.....	.....	.....	10 00	663 10	215 10	.....	4	.....
Suffolk.....	1	1	1	.....	27 50	.....	30 00	.....	13 50	123 50	71 00	.....	.....	1
Tioga.....	.....	1	1	52 1-7	.....	97 62	.....	.....	.....	96 62	97 62	.....	.....	1
Troy City.....	.....	2	2	16 6-7	.....	16 85	.....	.....	.....	16 85	16 85	.....	2	.....
Ulster.....	1	4	5	81 5-7	112 12	163 41	.....	.....	.....	294 69	275 58	4	.....	1
Westchester.....	.....	44	44	797 4-7	.....	2,512 35	.....	.....	10 00	3,458 30	2,522 35	23	15	6
Yates.....	.....	2	2	51 4-7	.....	103 14	.....	.....	10 00	113 14	113 14	.....	.....	2
Am't for Counties,	717	449	1166	5,585	\$2,863 34	\$14,059 68	\$658 77	\$233 24	\$168 50	\$22,302 59	\$17,984 03	305	683	178

Buffalo Hospital, Buffalo.....	77	77	558 2-7	\$1,074 24				\$1,869 96	\$1,074 24	37	36	4
Buffalo, Lying-in Hospital.....	14	14	241 6-7	956 58				1,262 55	956 58	10	2	2
Troy Hospital, Troy.....	40	40	788 6-7	3,155 41	6 50			3,308 74	3,161 91	32	4	4
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	111	111	1,404 8-7	3,532 87			24 00	3,758 24	3,556 87	57	44	10
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	4	4	221 5-7	443 36				572 31	443 36	4		
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	6	6	281	420 92				420 92	420 92	2	2	2
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	4	4	207 5-7	415 21				430 35	415 21	4		
St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, Rochester.....	8	8	156 8-7	234 48				234 48	234 48	8		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	8	8	165 5-7	231 07				231 07	231 07	8		
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.....	2	2	57 4-7	172 76				172 76	172 76	1	1	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	2	2	63 2-7	126 59				126 59	126 59	2		
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	2	2	40 2-7	80 56				80 56	80 56	2		
Rochester City Hos- pital.....	8	8	150 1-7	375 36				587 85	375 36		4	4
Buffalo General Hos- pital.....	11	11	86 5-7	260 15				260 15	260 15	1	7	3
	287	287	4,424	\$12,079 56	\$6 50		\$24 00	\$13,316 43	\$12,110 06	158	100	29
Total Amount...	717	736	14,531	\$26,139 24	\$2,870 34	\$658 77	\$233 24	\$35,619 02	\$30,094 09	463	783	207

TABLE Showing the Numbers and Nationalities of Alien Emigrants who arrived at the Port of New York from May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1870.

NATIONALITY.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Ireland.....	53,946	98,061	112,691	117,088	163,906	118,131	113,164	83,303	43,043	44,376	57,119	36,075
Germany.....	53,180	51,978	55,705	45,536	69,919	118,611	119,644	176,986	53,893	56,113	80,974	31,574
England.....	8,964	23,093	28,331	28,163	23,553	31,551	27,136	30,578	32,938	33,787	36,093	13,324
Scotland.....	2,854	6,415	8,840	6,773	7,303	7,694	6,456	4,909	4,723	4,723	6,170	2,718
France.....	3,380	2,734	2,663	3,463	5,964	8,968	7,470	7,986	4,174	3,964	3,089	1,795
Switzerland.....	1,947	1,629	1,405	2,869	4,499	6,471	4,604	8,633	3,373	2,559	2,454	1,315
Holland.....	3,611	1,560	2,447	1,174	1,788	1,233	1,085	1,466	8,323	1,666	1,784	348
Wales.....	473	1,054	1,763	1,520	2,189	2,531	1,133	1,268	1,118	1,376	1,687	566
Norway.....	853	1,207	3,300	3,150	2,113	1,889	1,377	81	208	488	63	3
Sweden.....	139	1,007	1,007	1,110	873	2,008	1,630	1,859	918	918	619	237
Italy.....	197	321	603	476	618	859	553	735	697	690	596	669
Belgium.....	551	118	118	330	475	59	34	398	1,301	850	444	253
Spain.....	101	253	314	257	278	471	659	646	457	330	263	146
West Indies.....	299	892	449	554	575	965	.....	11	19	235	330	344
Denmark.....	95	52	159	90	220	157	.....	103	174	469	453	284
Poland.....	26	79	133	188	423	188	186	169	143	265	245	66
Sardinia.....	.....	.....	173	105	98	69	73	148	67	426	405	324
South America.....	34	57	33	104	131	130	111	111	119	163	66	69
Portugal.....	.....	.....	287	65	36	37	237	34	24	30	33	27
Nova Scotia.....	10	26	151	164	81	23	6	128	9	30	30	18
Russia.....	.....	.....	38	19	28	33	39	55	20	56	43	19
Canada.....	.....	.....	59	61	50	48	.....	3	64	57	30	17
Mexico.....	.....	.....	33	41	49	23	.....	24	20	19	11	13
Sicily.....	.....	.....	31	28	13	43	37	53	18	10	10	19
China.....	.....	.....	9	11	23	14	53	30	18	8	11	15
East Indies.....	.....	.....	34	23	10	18	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	6	4	4	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual Totals.....	129,068	189,176	230,608	212,796	269,601	300,962	284,945	310,333	138,333	142,842	168,773	78,689

TABLE showing the Numbers and Nationalities of Alien Emigrants, &c.—(Continued.)

NATIONALITY.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Ireland.....	32,652	47,330	26,784	32,217	92,157	89,399	70,462	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204	1,664,009
Germany.....	26,270	37,869	27,139	27,740	35,002	37,446	69,451	106,716	117,591	101,969	99,605	1,638,254
England.....	10,375	11,361	5,632	7,975	18,557	23,710	27,286	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,090	539,668
Scotland.....	2,325	1,617	659	692	1,887	3,128	3,962	4,979	6,315	7,890	10,643	11,298
France.....	1,439	1,549	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	3,069	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,705	77,200
Switzerland.....	791	1,422	1,898	1,264	1,194	1,663	2,618	3,685	3,985	3,302	2,999	65,607
Holland.....	261	440	331	456	1,407	615	729	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247	23,347
Wales.....	500	811	697	1,062	1,143	659	505	1,840	309	699	1,111	23,584
Norway.....	35	53	93	22	1,238	88	158	653	142	1,008	3,465	19,757
Sweden.....	399	391	332	663	1,370	1,516	2,337	3,907	4,843	14,530	8,465	23,787
Italy.....	390	642	750	487	1,444	475	591	8,918	1,932	933	1,643	64,588
Belgium.....	57	76	165	195	455	198	97	157	1,623	149	1,145	7,943
Spain.....	224	228	190	124	292	198	924	315	293	910	910	6,411
West Indies.....	416	533	165	156	256	238	283	945	914	171	578	6,507
Denmark.....	493	495	613	1,689	1,580	545	727	1,526	1,372	1,087	2,800	15,104
Poland.....	114	89	87	50	137	198	423	231	268	268	598	4,622
Sardinia.....	138	89	67	99	68	124	109	155	97	184	102	2,305
South America.....	133	110	96	98	68	124	109	155	97	184	102	2,305
Portugal.....	45	19	14	13	8	34	42	86	79	13	60	1,580
Nova Scotia.....	81	23	11	67	77	37	77	40	22	92	119	1,369
Russia.....	69	61	36	46	47	37	93	184	166	146	876	1,580
Canada.....	25	25	19	33	17	36	43	23	42	33	27	715
Mexico.....	13	22	49	13	35	92	70	66	25	34	90	790
Sicily.....	1	1	1	9	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	297
China.....	4	13	10	15	5	41	36	26	17	49	15	414
East Indies.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	1	7	15	4	3	25	193
Greece.....	6	2	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	7	112
Turkey.....	8	3	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	22	5	116
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Annual Total.....	79,322	105,162	65,839	76,306	166,844	182,296	196,352	233,418	242,781	313,086	269,989	4,297,980

Avowed Destination of Passengers landed at Castle Garden, &c.—Continued.

DESTINATION.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Kansas.....	1	11	25	88	77	43	26	63	123	261	888	486	706	1,095	1,669	5,033
North Carolina.....	11	66	41	62	48	15	53	7	.....	.....	37	140	68	114	1,118	784
Mississippi.....	6	14	62	21	50	46	12	.....	.....	.....	52	65	73	84	1,118	603
Alabama.....	7	30	21	24	39	31	11	.....	.....	.....	27	96	75	114	1,005	577
New Dominion.....	30	2	42	56	17	47	22	149	.....	.....	45	119	77	150	49	816
Nebraska.....	2	27	27	42	31	18	3	.....	.....	.....	116	34	640	1,410	1,653	4,193
South America.....	26	80	18	14	36	29	13	.....	.....	.....	34	27	83	185	91	556
Cuba.....	.....	.....	25	23	46	31	30	17	.....	.....	50	11	31	14	18	349
Arkansas.....	8	30	9	10	16	17	8	.....	.....	.....	4	33	71	78	18	302
Florida.....	13	13	5	11	33	9	6	.....	.....	.....	5	19	29	34	23	199
Mexico.....	13	13	7	5	7	13	4	.....	.....	.....	71	19	26	14	7	349
Oregon.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	9	6	.....	.....	.....	18	38	19	30	24	139
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	15	15	18	14	26	141
West Indies.....	2	.....	.....	6	23	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	50
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	23	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3	113
Vancouver's Isle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakotah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	51,114	141,595	185,076	84,226	85,602	108,633	68,311	81,458	161,646	184,700	300,081	286,851	241,985	216,232	267,158	2,906,619

GENERAL TABLE,

Showing the number of Aliens arrived and landed at the Port of New York for whom bonds were demanded or Commutation and Hospital moneys were paid, as also the total number treated, cared for, forwarded, etc., classified under the different heads, from the organization of the Commissioners of Emigration, May 6, 1847, to December 31, 1869.

YEAR.	Number of Aliens arrived for whom Commutation and Hospital moneys were paid and bonds demanded.	Number treated and cared for in Ward's Island Institutions.	Number treated in Marine Hospital, Staten Island, until transferred from control of Commissioners of Emigration.	Number supplied temporarily with board and lodging and money received in the City.	Number supplied temporarily with food at Cas-the Garden Landing Depot.	Number provided with employment through the Labor Exchange.	Number forwarded to destination in U. S. and Europe, etc.	Number treated in other Institutions in this Com-mission.	Number relieved and provided for in various Counties of this Com-mission.	Grand total of persons treated, cared for, re-lieved, forwarded, etc., by and at expense of the Commissioners of Emigration.
1847.....	133,062	1,629	6,474	503	.....	.....	796	1,190	.....	10,594
1848.....	169,176	4,057	8,661	6,640	.....	.....	2,103	694	5,369	27,533
1849.....	220,603	8,220	6,159	16,854	.....	.....	2,969	1,360	5,595	41,268
1850.....	312,796	10,156	8,411	27,314	.....	8,000	7,301	2,367	5,397	57,896
1851.....	289,601	14,989	6,343	23,941	.....	18,304	4,601	1,655	12,550	85,096
1852.....	300,992	15,182	8,897	117,568	.....	14,971	4,831	1,364	18,439	181,005
1853.....	284,945	14,385	4,796	44,514	.....	13,984	8,363	1,153	9,851	91,774
1854.....	319,223	15,950	4,762	69,085	.....	13,954	4,608	2,021	10,504	130,894
1855.....	336,233	13,901	2,402	93,925	.....	15,151	4,996	807	12,175	143,357
1856.....	142,349	7,610	1,648	11,173	.....	9,376	1,899	1,061	5,946	36,824
1857.....	183,773	6,830	1,856	5,411	.....	10,933	1,589	864	4,353	32,385
1858.....	78,580	6,906	1,204	6,144	.....	9,846	1,515	2,645	4,800	26,580
1859.....	79,322	4,361	274	4,589	.....	7,150	615	245	9,407	19,438
1860.....	105,163	4,720	.....	5,337	.....	7,717	401	485	2,104	20,715
1861.....	65,530	5,070	.....	4,907	.....	1,807	450	597	1,193	20,874
1862.....	76,306	3,947	.....	8,158	.....	5,961	276	139	3,707	16,558
1863.....	152,844	4,611	.....	9,98	.....	11,617	365	138	3,653	30,556
1864.....	169,266	7,363	.....	1,737	.....	9,656	296	257	7,407	26,937
1865.....	184,369	7,363	.....	975	.....	6,651	391	379	1,316	29,580
1866.....	232,416	10,305	.....	3,108	.....	8,343	631	203	12,945	36,998
1867.....	249,751	13,237	.....	1,906	.....	10,235	613	268	11,367	44,866
1868.....	313,686	14,260	.....	2,366	.....	14,569	302	377	12,894	71,951
1869.....	285,869	13,911	.....	1,103	.....	13,799	917	1,801	6,701	73,157
Total.....	4,297,980	201,373	56,877	447,928	51,646	264,024	40,441	17,507	170,915	1,349,883

REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SHIP "JAMES FOSTER, Jr."

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration, of the State of New York, dated March 12, 1869, whereby the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to enquire as to certain charges publicly made, of ill-usage of passengers by the ship "*James Foster, Jr.*," on her voyage from Liverpool, England, to the port of New York, your Committee commenced forthwith an examination of the persons that seemed most capable of giving reliable information.

A complaint, however, having been made against the owners of the ship, by John Carey, one of the passengers, your Committee proceeded to a formal examination, under oath, of such passengers as should present themselves, by virtue of the power vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, by Chapter 857, Session Laws 1868, p. 2,040, entitled "An Act for the more effectual protection of Emigrants arriving at the port of New York."

Your Committee held four sittings at Castle Garden, viz.: on March 13th, 15th, 25th and 29th, 1869, and examined, under oath, twelve witnesses, named as follows:

Robert Blackmore,	Griffith Richards,
Patrick Caveney,	Peter Scouler,
Michael Callaghan,	Hermann Brandt,
Abraham Meyers,	Jacob Trem,
Bartholomew Tobin,	Whitmore Morgan, and
James Burke,	Thomas Boundy.

Due notice of the proceedings having been given to the owners of the ship, they were represented at the sittings of your Committee by

Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, one of the firm of Charles H. Marshall & Co., and by Thomas H. Hubbard, Esq., of Counsel; and on the third and fourth sittings, Mr. George Putnam Smith, of Counsel for certain of the passengers, attended on their behalf, and took part in the proceedings.

Your Committee report the following facts, as the result of their investigation :

The ship "*James Foster, Jr.*," of the Black Ball Line, 1,428 tons burden, left the River Mersey, Liverpool, England, on her voyage to New York, on the 19th December, 1868.

The passengers had been, for the most part, taken on board on the 13th or 14th December, and from that time till the 19th December, the ship lay at anchor.

The number of steerage passengers on board was 146—of these, 14 had shipped as "passenger cooks," contracting, in consideration of a reduction of passage money, to perform certain duties on board.

The actual number of the crew was 30, although the 14 passenger cooks seem to have been passed off before the Emigration Officer in Liverpool, as ordinary seamen, thus apparently swelling the number of the crew to 44.

The officers of the ship were :

Andrew Armstrong, *Captain.*
 Joseph Armstrong, *First Mate.*
 John McVeity, *Second Mate.*
 Thomas Murphy, *Third Mate.*
 James Glynn, *Carpenter and Boatswain.*
 Edward Monument, *Surgeon.*

The quantity of provisions which each passenger was entitled to receive during the voyage, is set forth in the copy contract annexed to this report.

The sum paid by each steerage passenger was £4 sterling.

The passengers who shipped as "passenger cooks," paid only £2 5s. 0d. sterling each, in consideration of which reduction they agreed "to clean below decks and cook for the passengers."

The ship anchored in New York harbor on the 7th day of March,

1869, the voyage having lasted 78 days, being a passage of unusual duration, the average time consumed in winter passages not exceeding 45 days.

The weather, for the greater part of the voyage, was rough, with head winds.

The ship had been but a short time at sea before a scene of disorder, violence and barbarity began, which your Committee believe to be, of late years, without parallel.

The captain seems to have been utterly neglectful of his duty, and left the management of the ship and the care of the passengers to inferior officers.

The crew, composed mostly of landsmen, unused to the sea, proved incompetent to the performance of the ordinary work of the ship, and soon became wholly exhausted from fatigue.

To supply this deficiency, the passenger cooks were required to work as ordinary seamen, a duty which they had never agreed to perform; and even the passengers, who had paid full passage money, were compelled, at all hours of the day, and often in the night, to clean decks, haul ropes, make sail; in fact to perform all a sailors duty, except to go aloft.

Of the provisions served out to the passengers, the pork was good, the beef was middling; the flour was occasionally sour; the meal was bad; the bread became bad after the middle of the voyage; the biscuits were of two qualities, and were sometimes good, sometimes bad.

The quantity of these provisions supplied to the passengers was gradually diminished, until, after the second week of the voyage, it appears to have been not more than one-half that to which they were entitled under the contract. On each Saturday rations were served out for the ensuing week. After the third week the supply was so reduced, that it proved not sufficient to last until the following Thursday, and thenceforward, until the next Saturday's distribution, two days of starvation intervened.

The allowance of water was soon reduced to about 3 pints a day. The hours of distribution were irregular. For a while, the water was of good quality, fresh and fit to drink. But for the last five weeks of

voyage, it was salty, composed of the rain water which had fallen the deck, and the salt spray, which had necessarily mixed with it.

The sufferings of the passengers from hunger and thirst were dire.

Some of them, more provident than others, had brought on board a larger supply of food than they needed for their necessities, and sold the surplus.

It is in evidence that, in this sort of traffic, one of the passengers paid one shilling for a biscuit, and in another case sixpence was paid for a "naggin" of water.

All these privations seem to have been without any sufficient cause or excuse, for on the arrival of the ship at the Port of New York, the supply of meat was not yet altogether exhausted, and there was plenty of fresh water still in the tanks.

The number of the passengers on board was less than the capacity of the ship to accommodate them.

The arrangements for cooking were defective. There was only one fire in the cook's galley. In this, the fire was lit sometimes at 8 A. M., and sometimes not until 2 P. M., and sometimes, the fire was put out by the orders of the carpenter, for the purpose of compelling the famishing passengers to do some sailor's work about the ship.

The power over the passengers, vested in this man, seems to have been unlimited. He presided over the serving out of provisions and beer, and therein showed favor towards some of the passengers and hostility to others, sometimes throwing the food of the latter on the deck, and spilling even their scanty supply of water.

Several of the crew, worn out by ill-treatment and exhaustion, died during the voyage.

The passenger cooks and passengers were required to work the ship, and the conduct of the carpenter towards some of these passengers seems to have been cruel and barbarous.

It appears from the evidence, a copy of which is hereto annexed, that he was in the habit of beating them with his fist, with ropes, with belaying pins, or any other weapon that came to his hand; so that, from the effects of this ill-usage, several of them died.

The first mate also beat the passengers. The captain refused to listen to any complaint, and treated remonstrance with insult.

Your Committee are advised that the carpenter, and two of the other inferior officers of the ship, are now in custody, and awaiting their trial on indictments found against them in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of the State of New York, on account of offences alleged to have been committed by them against certain of the crew and passengers of this ship on this voyage, and their trial is likely to take place next month.

Your Committee therefore forbear to make any further comment, which might tend to throw obstacles in the way of a fair and impartial investigation of the charges against these men.

The captain of the ship and the first mate have died on shore since the arrival of the ship in port, victims to a malignant fever which broke out on board, and which had its origin probably in their own incapacity, neglect, or misconduct.

The person who acted as doctor on the voyage seems to have been incompetent and derelict in duty. The sick in the hospital were shamefully neglected by him.

The serving out, from time to time, of a ration of castor oil to each of the sick, seems to have been the extent of his medical services; and the only surgical operation alluded to in the evidence as having been performed by him, was the amputation of the finger of John Gilmartin, a passenger, a shoemaker's pincers being the instrument used, and the patient dying in two days after the operation.

It was an actual reign of terror on board that ill-fated ship. Of passengers that were young, strong, and vigorous when they first came on board, four died on the passage. Of those who survived, some were scarce able to stagger ashore, so faint were they from hunger and exhaustion.

The foregoing statement will serve to give your Honorable Board a general idea of the condition of the passengers of the ship *James Foster, Junior*, in this most unfortunate voyage. For further details your committee refer to the copy testimony annexed.

The ill-treatment of her crew your Committee have not specially inquired into, as not being included in the subject of investigation,

which, by the statute of this State above referred to, the Commissioners of Emigration are empowered to make.

The Committee believe that if their proceedings in this matter have effected no more than to attract to this subject the attention of the public press, both here and in Europe, much good has been done; not to speak of the advantage which the testimony taken by them and perpetuated may be to passengers seeking redress by civil proceedings.

In seeking for the causes of these disasters, your Committee are willing to make all due allowance for the unusual duration of the voyage at the most inclement season of the year; and the demoralization and confusion which are but too apt to follow the continued labor, anxiety, and exhaustion to which officers and crew must be subjected.

Careful and thorough compliance, however, by the proper officers in Liverpool, with the beneficent provisions of the English Passenger Acts of 1855 and 1863, would have gone far to prevent much of the suffering to which both crew and passengers were subjected.

In these acts, provisions are made for the examination and survey, by an Emigration Officer, of the provisions and water; for the proper facilities for cooking; for the number and qualification of "passenger cooks," whom the act requires to be "sea-faring" men, and for the manning of the ship with an efficient crew to the satisfaction of the Emigration Officer.

Your Committee are unable to see how, unless these requirements of the British law had been evaded, or openly violated, the calamities of this voyage could have occurred.

The principal security against the recurrence of such evils is to be found, perhaps, in the rapid discontinuance of sailing ships in the carrying of immigrants to this port, and the institution of steam vessels in their stead.

The story of the misfortunes of the *James Foster, Junior*, will, it is hoped, increase the tendency in that direction.

It is the manifest duty of shipowners to exercise great care and caution in the choice of officers, into whose hands the care and government of passengers across the Atlantic may be entrusted.

It is, at best, a difficult and a delicate office, requiring, perhaps, a

larger share of patience, good temper, forbearance, and kind feeling than is commonly found among men educated in the rough school of a sailor's life.

And yet, it is hard to imagine any situation in which men are more completely helpless, more completely at the mercy of those who may be set over them, or have juster claims on the sympathies and the charity of their fellows, than passengers on emigrant ships.

The establishment of an efficient police on the seas, by whose means injustice and cruelty may be detected and prevented, is a measure toward which philanthropy has as yet made little progress.

Much must still depend on the humanity of shipowners and the careful choice they make of their agents.

Your Committee beg leave to suggest, as subject for the consideration of your honorable board, whether the enactment of some such provisions as to emigrant ships, as are to be found in the British Passenger Acts above referred to, would not tend to the protection of passengers across the Atlantic and the increase of their security and comforts.

The subject is well worthy the attention of the Congress of the United States. When it is remembered how much of the present population of the United States is made up of immigrants or their immediate descendants, and how much of its wealth, enterprise, and prosperity has sprung from their labor, nothing surely should be left undone by the country they have chosen for their home which could tend to make their voyage to these shores as convenient and easy as possible, and impress them in advance, with the provident care for their welfare displayed by the country in which their future lives are to be spent, and to whose advancement their future labors are to be devoted.

New York, May 12th, 1869.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
P. McELROY,
FREDERICK KAPP,

Special Committee of Commissioners of Emigration.

COMMUNICATION

RELATIVE TO PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION,
 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE BY A
 SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION }
 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 CASTLE GARDEN, *New York, October 7, 1869.* }

HON. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR,—The Commissioners of Emigration have been honored with the receipt of your communications of May 20th and June 17th, in relation to the proposed draft of a Convention between the United States and the North German Union for the better protection of steerage passengers between both countries, and most cheerfully comply with your desire by herewith laying before you their views on the subject.

ARTICLE I.

On line 2 of this article after the word *North Germany* we would add "nor in any vessel sailing under the flag of one of the contracting parties, and clearing from any other European port to a United States port." We think it necessary to extend the convention to all American and German vessels which sail from an European port which is not German, as for instance, Antwerp or Rotterdam, in order to subject the forwarding of passengers *via* Belgium, Holland, England or France, to the control of the mixed commission, which is to be created, and will sit in the several ports of arrival and in order to prevent an indirect circumvention of the treaty; if no clause of this or a similar character be inserted, any German or American ship could set at defiance the law to be created in clearing from a neighboring port.

Instead of *upper deck* on the last line of page 1 we would suggest *weather deck*, as according to a later explanation the *upper deck* signifies the deck under the *weather deck*; for this reason the deck which is accessible to the open air, and which is to be surrendered to the passengers for exercise, is to be called the weather deck.

ARTICLE II.

To this there is no objection.

ARTICLE III.

If there should be more than two berths in one line, provision should be made for proper access to them. The draft of the convention says nothing about this important matter. We would therefore propose to add after *passenger* ship, line 9 from the beginning of Article III, "and if the row of berths consists of more than two berths joined lengthwise each berth must be made accessible both at the head and foot thereof." Instead of at *twelve* years we would put down the age of adult passengers at *fourteen*. Thus it was in the old laws, and there is no reason for a change, as the age of puberty does not commence before the fourteenth year. In line 2 below, after *children*, we would add, "and those confided to their care," as it is customary among emigrants that young persons travel under the protection of their relatives and friends, and as it would be cruel not to allow them to participate in the benefits of this clause.

ARTICLE IV.

Instead of *hospital* in line 6 from the beginning of this clause, it should read hospitals, and in line 7 *fitted* instead of *filled*.

ARTICLE V.

Instead of *upper* in line 1 read *weather*.

ARTICLE VII.

The space of fifteen cubic feet allotted to each adult passenger on board is too much, and it would require a whole flotilla to accommodate passengers. A steamer with 800 passengers, for instance, would have to be provided with 32 boats. It is impossible to carry out such prescriptions. Much besides depends upon the condition of the ship. An old vessel requires greater facilities for the protection of the passengers than a staunch and comparatively new vessel. We would leave the execution of this measure with the Commissioners of Emigration, and would strike out the words, line 3 of this article, in the proportion.

ARTICLES VIII AND IX.

There is no objection to these articles.

ARTICLE X.

After word *daily* on page 5, insert "at the same hour each day," which hour shall not be changed during the voyage, unless by reason of stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.

Experience shows, that one good cook is perfectly sufficient on sailing vessels. On steamers they have invariably more than two cooks. If, however, on the former some extra help be required, the captain can and will undoubtedly choose a cook from among the passengers. As in extraordinary cases the Commissioners are empowered to require the employment of assistant cooks, we would strike out line 1 of this article, from one to line 7, and substitute the following, "provide an experienced cook, who shall be a sea-faring man, and rated in the ship's articles as passenger cook, and shall be employed in cooking the food for the passengers, and shall not assist in navigating or working the vessel." Line 8, instead of *number of cooks* we should say *one cook*, and on line 10, after *cooks*, we would add the words, "such assistant cooks may be taken from the passengers, who may be willing to lend their services for a consideration."

ARTICLE XII.

Line 3 from the beginning, *cook* instead of *cooks*, and after the words *working the vessel*, line 8 from below, we would add, "but such assistant stewards may be taken from the passengers in the manner prescribed for employing cooks." It is a question of great doubt, whether a proper person can be found who is competent to act as stewardess on a sailing vessel. Perhaps it would do to empower the captain to select one from among the passengers with the previous authorization of the Commissioners.

ARTICLE XIII.

The captain must have power to compel the passengers to assist in keeping clear the compartments. He will no doubt secure the aid of passengers, but the power to compel should be very safely guarded.

After the word *health*, on line 3 of this article we would add, "and shall protect the passengers from violence, ill-usage, or insult from any of the officers or crew, and." The word *two*, as referring to water closets, to be stricken out, and after words *creylic acid* add, "or such

other disinfecting agent as the Commissioners of Emigration may indicate." In a treaty which shall permanently bind the two countries, we should not limit ourselves to these details. Science may in a year or two discover some other and better disinfecting agent which may render these specified obsolete.

It is decidedly against the interest of the owner or agent or master of the ship, as well as against the interests of the passengers to permit them to remain on board for 48 hours after arrival in port. It would be unjust to the former as it would add a heavy charge to the expenses of the ship, and would not benefit the majority of the passengers. Steamers must often discharge and clear in 48 hours, but they would be prevented from doing so if the passengers were allowed to remain on board. In only one instance they would be entitled to it, viz., when the ship cannot land. We would therefore add the words *during the voyage*, line 9 from below, "unless proper arrangements are made for sooner landing them with their baggage."

The process of disinfection does not appear to us satisfactory, unless applied after the completion of each voyage; besides nothing is said in reference to epidemics having raged on board an emigrant ship. We would therefore, after the word *necessary*, from line 3 from the end of this article, add the following, "and after the completion of each voyage a thorough disinfecting of the vessel in all its parts is to take place, and no vessel on board of which an epidemic has been raging, shall proceed to sea with passengers unless pronounced by the physicians, to be appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration, so thoroughly disinfected as to exclude any danger to passengers."

ARTICLE XVII.

A fine should be fixed. We, therefore, would add at the end, "and in case of a violation of this provision the offender shall be fined by the loss of his wages, for a term not exceeding two months."

ARTICLE ———

We would add at the end, "and for refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of this article, the master shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, and of not more than two hundred dollars."

ARTICLE ———

What we would insert here speaks for itself, and must form part of the contemplated convention. "No person shall be taken on board

of any emigrant vessel at the expense of the North German Government, or of the local governments of North Germany, if such person shall have been convicted of theft or of any of the crimes specified in the extradition treaties between the United States and the German States, or if any such convicted criminal shall have been released on condition of his emigrating to America. The master, owner or agents of any vessel who may be found guilty of violating this article, shall be fined a sum not less than one hundred, and not more than one thousand dollars."

ARTICLE XXIV. (Old XXII.)

In line 7 in above article, we would say children of *eight* instead of years. And further on line 20 and 22 *single males of fourteen* instead of *twelve*, and *single females of fourteen* instead of *twelve*, for the reasons hereinbefore stated.

Although our attention has been specially directed to Arts. 1-22 of the draft treaty, in which matters of detail affecting the comfort of emigrants are provided for, we take leave briefly to refer to article 23 which concerns the mode of enforcing the provisions of the treaty.

If proper means of compelling compliance with the provisions or punishing for the breach of them be not afforded, the treaty remains a dead letter, without any practical utility.

There are two opinions in our Board as to the manner in which these provisions could be carried out. Having been unable to agree upon them, we think it best to give them both in the words of the Commissioners, who have reported upon the present draft.

"There is some difficulty," says Mr. O'Gorman, "in carrying into effect the provisions of the proposed convention on the side of the United States. This difficulty arises from the complicated nature of our government. The several States claim and exercise extensive jurisdiction over the question of emigration as far as it can affect the interests of individual States and comes properly within the scope of its power of Internal police. Thus, in illustration, we have in the State of New York the Commissioners of Emigration.

How the objects of the proposed Convention can be carried out is a question that cannot be settled by the treaty itself, but must be the subject of appropriate legislation in Congress so far as Congress has constitutional power over the subject; and where it has not, State Legislation must be depended on.

We do not think that a treaty can go further than to bind each sovereign to carry out the objects of the treaty by appropriate legislation, without delay, and therefore the question of what legislative means should be adopted in this case, seems scarcely open for consideration now.

It may not, however, be out of place to suggest that if a mixed Commission be provided for, somewhat in the mode indicated, each of the members should be a citizen of the nation in which the Commission is to sit. The duties of the Commission should be merely preventive—examinatory and detective—not judicial.

The Courts of each country must decide according to such laws as exist or may be enacted, and their jurisdiction should be extended, and their practice perhaps amended, to meet the new branch of their duties.

The right of trial by jury for instance, cannot be disturbed in the United States, and it would seem unnecessary to give judicial powers to such a Commission here, while the ordinary Tribunals can do the work. We are inclined to think that the Commissioners, whatever be their duties, should be paid officers. Work, such as would be imposed on them, cannot be well done unless it is made the chief business of the Commissioners. This, however, is not a question for a treaty, but for the legislation by which the treaty is to be carried out. And an article in the treaty pledging each Government with all reasonable dispatch to enact laws to reach the case is about all that can properly find a place in the treaty. When Congress finds that duty devolve upon it, it probably will not be disposed to adopt the plan developed in the latter articles of the treaty.

Congress, while extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts to such cases, would do well to provide for the chief difficulty and danger in these cases; viz., the absence of witnesses when wanted at the trial of the cause.

This can be obviated by legislative provisions for the speedy taking of testimony before the Commissioners or one of them, to be appointed under the treaty, and in the case of ships arriving in the port of New York, before the State Commissioners of Emigration, or one of them, or before a United States Commissioner on service of proper notice on the master or representative of the ship, and the perpetuation of said testimony by filing it in some public office, where it would be accessible—such protection is afforded by ch. 857, Laws of State of New York, 1868.

When Congress comes to legislate on this subject the Commissioners of Emigration will be happy to place at their disposal any suggestions that their experience may lead them to believe would be worthy the consideration of the Legislative Department of the United States."

"As excellent as a law or treaty may be," says Mr. Kapp, on the other hand "it will be a dead letter, if the means of enforcing its provisions are not expressly provided for.

During the whole time of our existence, covering nearly a quarter of a century, we have been struggling to carry out the laws enacted for the protection of emigrants, but we were left insufficient means of effectually proceeding in the Courts against fraud and imposition.

The impediments thrown in our way have of late been partly removed by the enactments of the State law, but still much remains to be done.

For this reason we demanded two years ago summary proceedings for the recovery of damages sustained by the emigrant, and take the liberty of quoting the brief passage of our Report (Annual Report for 1867, 112-13,) which was made in consequence of the terrible sufferings which had just occurred on board the Hamburg ship *Leibnitz*.

'We would state' we said there 'that the efforts which have been made by legislation at Washington and Albany to protect the lives and health of emigrant passengers from the rapacity of ship-owners, have been attended with but a very limited share of success. The regulations to which the owners of ships are required to conform, are with some exceptions, precisely those called for by the exigency of the case, as is best proved by the fact that the accidents and disasters which continue to happen are almost always traceable to the disregard of some of these provisions; but the fact that they are disregarded proves in its turn that the law must remain a dead letter, until more effective remedies are provided against its violation.

The act of 1855 provides that if some of its provisions are violated the master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and that if others of its directions are not complied with, the master or the owners, or both, shall forfeit money penalties against the ship to the *authorities of the United States*.

It is found that indictments are not feared, and that suits for the recovery of penalties are never instituted.

To make the law effective, the power of obtaining redress must be lodged in the hands of the emigrants themselves.

The law gives them an action against the ship for marine *torts* and for breaches of marine contracts ; but, this action must be prosecuted through the dilatory forms of admiralty practice. The ship is bonded, and she goes on her way. The emigrant, poor, friendless, and often emaciated by disease, is kept loitering in a crowded city, dancing attendance on the delays of litigation, while the western fields, which he came to till, lie fallow. The loss falls immediately on himself ; but indirectly likewise on the entire country, which receives and detains a languishing pauper when it needs industrious and able-bodied laborers.

It is absolutely necessary to authorize a summary proceeding, simple and expeditious, such as the case of the emigrant requires. A Commissioner should be appointed for the especial purpose of hearing and passing upon these complaints. He might be appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States, under the precedent established in the case of the Register in Bankruptcy. This authority, however, must be to hear and determine. An appeal from his decision should not operate to supersede execution ; but the losing party should be cast upon his chances of obtaining restitution.'

We are inclined to doubt whether Article XXIII of the present draft, which creates Referees or Commissioners, without judicial powers, will answer the purpose, and we think that the corresponding article of the old draft, which, as we are informed, has been suggested by Assistant Secretary Hunter, is much better adapted to protect the emigrant. We would, therefore, suggest the substitution of Mr. Hunter's article instead of the present one.

If an application to Congress, for obtaining the object desired, could be avoided, the old article might stand ; but both drafts are designed to erect a tribunal by treaty, with authority to exercise, to a certain extent, the judicial power of the United States, which, under the Constitution, (Art. III, Sec. 1), is vested in the Supreme Court only, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time establish. Either article, therefore, must be ratified by Act of Congress, and for this reason we would prefer the original one of Mr. Hunter, which is broader and better adapted to effect the purpose sought.

If the constitutionality of such an act should be doubted, we would refer, as a precedent, to the treaty of 1862, concluded between the United States and Great Britain, suppressing the African slave trade. Mr. Hunter's article, which we would adopt as ours, reads as follows :—

ARTICLE XIX.

For the purpose of carrying this Convention into effect, and especially with the view to enable steerage passengers to obtain prompt redress for any violation of the contract for their passage to and from the United States, and to and from the North German Union, and for any misdemeanor towards them on their way, a Board of Commissioners with judicial powers, shall be established in those ports of the parties where the greatest number of passengers usually arrive and embark. Each of the said boards shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the national government, within whose territory the board is to be established; the second by the highest representative of the other party accredited to the government referred to; and the third may be appointed, upon the invitation of the other two members, by the government of the state within whose limits the board is to discharge its functions. If, however, such invitation should not be accepted, the other member of the Board may be appointed by the others, and in the event of their disagreement as to the person, the choice shall be by lot. The Commissioner appointed by the national government, within whose jurisdiction the Board is to sit, shall provide, at its organization, for other business. Each of the said Commissioners, before entering upon his official duties, shall make and subscribe a solemn oath, that he will carefully examine and impartially decide, according to justice, all questions which may be brought before the Board, under the provisions of this Convention, by either government, or by any parties claiming to be aggrieved; and that they will, in general, see that the stipulations of this Convention are strictly observed. Such oath shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the Board.

The Board shall have power to survey every vessel intended to carry passengers pursuant to this Convention, including their accommodation, equipment, and the competency of the master, officers, crew, and other persons employed for the duties assigned them respectively, under this Convention.

And the said Board shall have power to summon and, if necessary, to compel the attendance of witnesses; to issue writs as may be required for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, agreeably to the usages and principles of law prevalent in the respective countries wherein they sit; to grant new trials; to impose and administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, to punish by fine, not exceeding, or by imprisonment, not exceeding, contempt

of their authority; to exact bail and security; to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conduct of business before them, and to regulate the practice therein. The laws of the respective states where the Commissioners shall sit, shall be regarded as rules of decision in cases where they may be applicable. The forms of writs, executions and mesne, and other process, and the forms and modes of proceedings shall be the same in each of the states wherein such boards shall sit respectively, as are now, or, from time to time shall be used in summary proceedings of a corresponding character by the highest Court of original and general jurisdiction of such state respectively, except that trial shall not be by jury in any case arising under this Convention. Nothing herein contained is, however, to be construed to give said Boards, in the United States, authority to try these cases of crime or those civil suits wherein the right of trial by jury is secured by the Constitution of the United States.

In admiralty cases such writs and process shall be used as may be conformable to the principles and rules of Courts of Admiralty, as regulated by the laws of the country in which such boards shall respectively sit. Their decisions and decrees, when unanimous, and the amount in controversy shall not exceed Two Thousand Dollars, shall be final and without appeal; but from any final decree which shall not be unanimous and the amount in controversy shall exceed two thousand dollars, there shall be an appeal to the Tribunals of the country under whose flag the ship in question sails, which appeal in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction shall be conducted according to the principles and usages of law regulating appeals in admiralty. And the said Board shall have power to try and sentence any ship or vessel, and any party connected with any ship or vessel accused of any violation of any article of this Convention, and to impose and pass sentence of imprisonment, fines and penalties under the provisions of this Convention, provided that no person shall be sentenced to such imprisonment for a longer period than
 or fined to an amount exceeding

Such Board may also or instead of such fines and penalties pass sentences against any vessels, disqualifying the same from carrying steerage passengers between ports of the parties to this Convention for definite periods of time, to be fixed in and by such sentences. They shall, also, have jurisdiction to decree the payment of damages for civil injuries inflicted, and for damages incurred for the non-

performance or mis-performance of contracts, as to justice shall appertain.

The fines, penalties and forfeitures collected by the respective governments in proceedings before said Boards, shall be held under such security as may by law be required, as a fund for defraying the expenses attending the execution of this Convention. Any surplus which may remain at stated times, shall be applied by the Board for purposes of charity and relief to steerage passengers. The Board shall report annually to the Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of each of the contracting parties as to the state of the fund aforesaid, and if from that statement it shall appear that the fines collected have not been sufficient to meet the expenses incident to the execution of this Convention, a moiety of the excess shall be defrayed by the government of each of the contracting parties.

Both parties to this Convention engage to endeavor to use their authority and influence so that the Commissioners to be appointed pursuant to this article may constitute an honorary Board whose services shall be entirely gratuitous.

The said Board may, however, appoint such executive officers as in their judgment may be indispensable for carrying this Convention into effect; especially in regard to the proper surveys, examinations and inspections of vessels, as well as before their departure, as after their arrival, and to the preparation of evidence and the taking of the testimony of passengers and of persons employed on board of vessels; and upon the report of any such officer to any member of the Board, stating a case of violation of the foregoing Convention, a meeting of the Board shall, on motion of any member, be called by their President within twenty-four hours, at a place and time to be designated by said President."

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

With much respect,

Your Obedient Servants,

On behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration,

FREDERICK KAPP,

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

COMMUNICATION

ADDRESSED TO CONVENTION OF RAILROAD AGENTS BY CHAIRMAN OF RAILROAD AGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, *April 9th*, 1869.

CHAS. P. LELAND, Esq.,

President General Passenger Ticket Agents' Convention.

SIR,—At the last regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, of the State of New York, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted :

“ WHEREAS, The several railroad ticket agents will meet in the month of April for the purpose of arranging their summer time-tables,

“ *Resolved*, That our Railroad Committee be requested to call the attention of said agents to the importance and necessity of better accommodations and quicker transport of emigrant trains to the West, and to insist upon the reform of the present system, which is detrimental to both the health and comfort of the emigrants, besides being almost as expensive as the first-class passages.”

In accordance with such resolution, the Railroad Agency Committee respectfully call the attention of yourself and colleagues to the importance of the suggestions therein set forth. From the investigations made by the members of the Committee, and from the numerous complaints presented from time to time through the press of the Western States, it appears that emigrant passengers are subjected to great delays and serious inconveniences on their journeys westward, and it is urged that measures should be taken to correct these abuses, in the accomplishment of which your valuable assistance is respectfully and earnestly requested.

The causes of complaint may be stated as slow travelling and insufficient accommodation, both on the trains and at the depot.

While the emigrant rates are about one-half of first-class rates, the difference in the rate of speed at which the trains are run is so great

as—including loss of time (which is loss of labor to the emigrant, as also to the country) and the expense of living—to make the cost of travelling nearly the same, if not actually more expensive to the emigrant. For instance, the time between New York and Chicago is, by first-class train, thirty-six hours; by emigrant train, three and a half to six days—making an average difference of say three days, which costs the emigrant traveller as follows:

For ticket.....	\$13 00
For subsistence for three days (extra), say.....	3 00
For loss of labor, three days, at \$3 per day.....	9 00
	<hr/>
Making.....	\$25 00

while the first-class fare at the present time is \$20: in addition to which is the fact that the first-class passenger is not limited in the weight of his baggage, as is the emigrant.

On some of the roads many of the cars used for emigrants are without water-closets and badly ventilated; and in the winter without fire and in the summer without water.

At the depots on several of the roads no shelter or protection is afforded to the emigrant who, while waiting for the connecting train, is exposed to the danger of being cheated and robbed by improper persons who are allowed to approach and communicate with him.

It is alleged that the improvement in the transportation of emigrant passengers has not kept pace with the times, and that the railroad companies of the North and West have not given to this important element in the progress and prosperity of this country, that attention and consideration which is due to it.

In case it is not practicable for your Convention to confer with the Committee on the subject of this communication, it is then respectfully suggested that a Conference Committee be appointed and empowered to carry out such alterations in the present mode of transporting emigrant passengers as may be agreed upon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL,

Chairman R.R. Agency Committee, Commissioners of Emigration.

LETTERS

OF SECRETARY OF STATE AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OF UNITED STATES, AND HON. THURLOW WEED, IN
REPLY TO INVITATION TO VISIT WARD'S ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, *October 26, 1869.*

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your kind note enclosing the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration to accompany them on a visit of inspection to Ward's Island is received.

It would afford me great pleasure, were it in my power, to accept this tempting invitation. Twenty years ago my attention was drawn to the public spirit and the benevolence of Mr. Verplanck and his associates, in organizing a Commission and devoting their disinterested and unpaid services to the protection of the strangers coming to our shores—the poor emigrants who have contributed so much to the wealth and growth of our nation. For twenty years I have watched with annually-increasing interest their good work, and the development and the success of their benevolent objects.

Few, if any, charities have ever been founded with wiser or more humane objects; fewer, still, have been administered on more liberal or more truly catholic principles. The grateful hearts of hundreds of thousands bear witness, saying, "I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me."

I pray you to convey to the Commissioners my regrets that it is not in my power to join them on Saturday. With a God-speed to them in the great and good work, with much respect,

Yours, truly,

HAMILTON FISH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, *October 25, 1869.* }

BERNARD CASSELY, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing a card from the Commissioners of Emigration inviting me

to accompany the Commissioners, and the North German Consul-General on a visit of inspection to Ward's Island on Saturday next.

Will you do me the favor to thank the Commissioners in my name for the honor they have done me, and to express my great regret that it will be impossible for me to be there?

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

NOTE.—Mr. WEED's letter, which gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Commission, was unfortunately mislaid till too late for publication.

CHAPTER 808.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS RELATING TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL," PASSED APRIL 13, 1853.

[Passed May 10, 1869; three-fifths being present.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The second section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several laws relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Marine Hospital," passed April 13, 1853, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2.—The said Commissioners of Emigration are, and each of them is hereby vested with the same powers in regard to administering oaths of office to employees, and to the binding out of children with consent of parents or next of kin, actually chargeable upon them, and also in regard to persons in the institution, or any of them, under the charge of said Commissioners, for the prevention or punishment of any infraction or violation of the rules or orders and regulations of such Commissioners, or their officers, in regard to such institutions, as are possessed by the Governors of the Almshouse in the City of New York, or any of them, for the same purposes; and the General Agent or Superintendent of the said Commissioners, duly appointed and authorized by them, shall have the same power to administer oaths that the said Commissioners, or any of them, may have by any law of this State.

§ 3.—The amount for which the master, owner or owners, consignee or consignees of any ship or vessel bringing emigrants or passengers to the City of New York, may commute for any bond or bonds authorized or required by or pursuant to the seventh section of Chap. 523, of the Laws of 1851, shall be \$2.50 for each and every such passenger, and fifty cents of the amount commuted for any passenger or passengers shall be set aside as a separate fund for the benefit of each and every county in this State, except the County of New York.

The Commissioners of Emigration shall deposit the moneys of said fund so set apart in any bank that the said Commissioners may select, and the same, or as much of it as may be necessary, shall be distributed to the several counties, except the County of New York, once in every three months, and the balance that may be left after such three months' payment shall be paid over to the Commissioners of Emigration for the construction and improvement of their buildings and grounds.

§ 4.—This Act shall take effect immediately.

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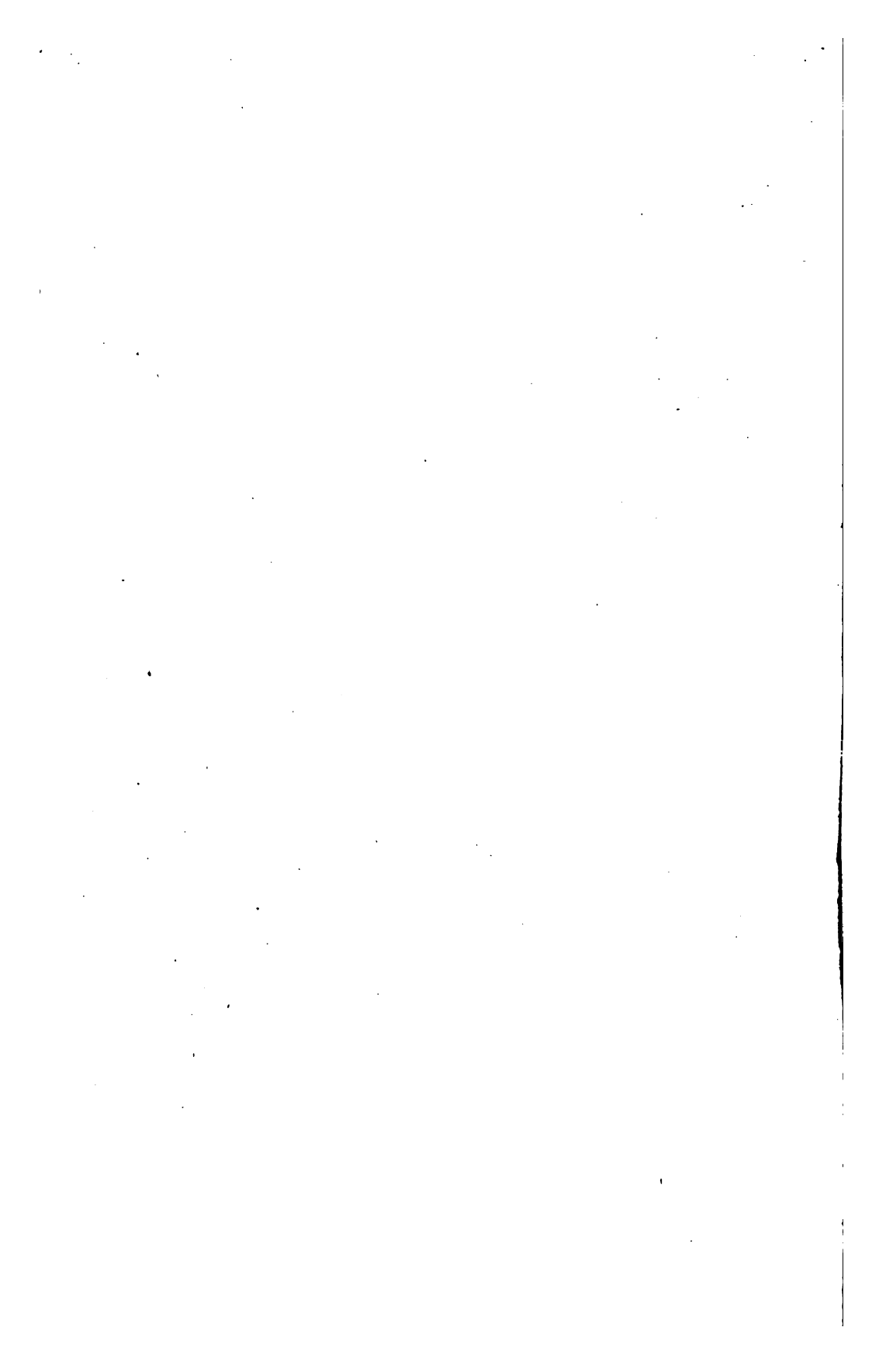
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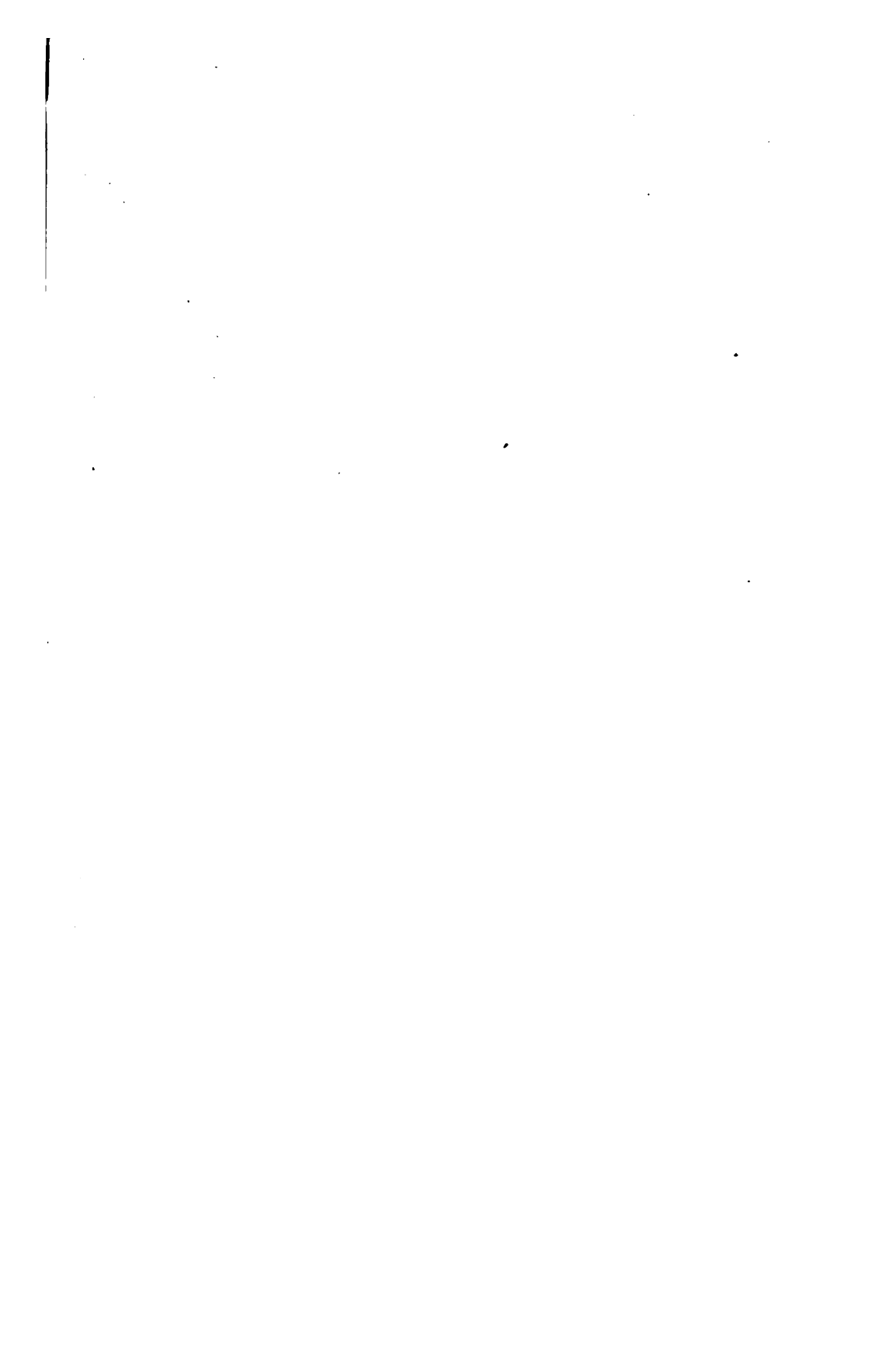
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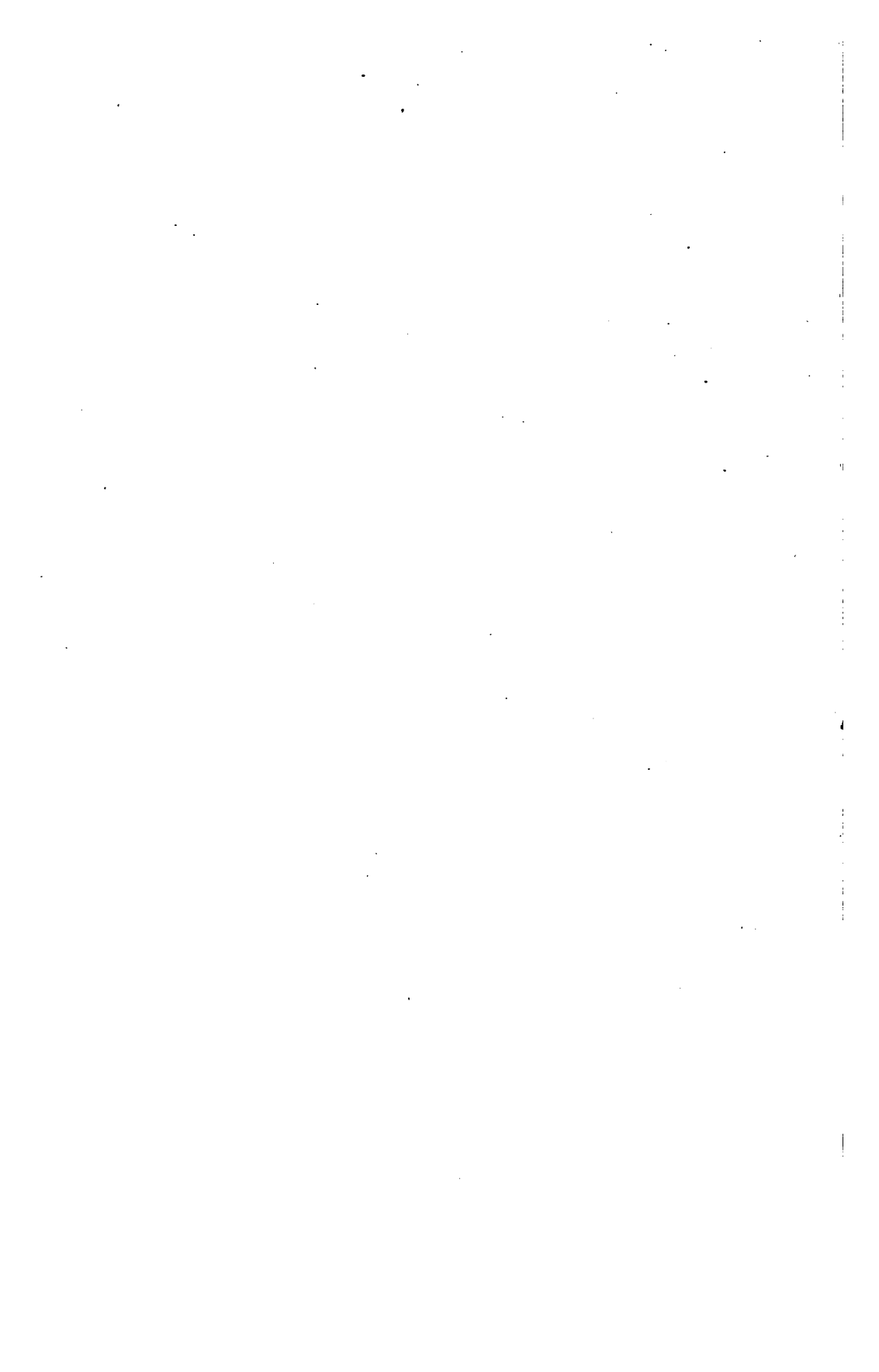
P. 71, Table III, instead of 40,164 steerage passengers from Liverpool consigned to John G. Dale, read 48,164, and for 33,411 steerage passengers consigned to Williams & Guion, read 33,401.

P. 103, for "supplied with nurses" read "supplied with trusses."

In regard to the Police and Customs difficulties, referred to on page 30, it is proper to say that, since this report was in type, they have been in great part removed. A German-speaking inspector has been detailed for duty at Castle Garden, and Captain Thomas Thorne, who has lately taken charge of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct, shows every disposition to meet the requirements of the Commission.











FEB 28 1941

