

For other incidentals, 9 vouchers.....	39 50
Total	\$ 2046 25
Balance in Treasury.....	\$ 433 20

RECEIPTS OF 1871.

Per balance in treasury.....	\$ 433 20
Per annual State appropriation.....	500 00
Per revenue of the "Annals".....	372 95
Per annual fees of members	45 75
Per overdraft of treasury	33 97
Total	\$1385 87

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1871.

For salary of librarian, 4 vouchers.....	\$ 150 00
For salary of corresponding secretary, 6 vouchers	472 95
For rent of building, 3 quarters, 3 vouchers.....	150 00
For publishing the "Annals," 4 vouchers	501 40
For stationery, 1 voucher	9 90
For freight and expressage, 5 vouchers.....	33 30
For extra printing, 1 voucher	2 00
For postage, 2 vouchers	23 92
For fuel, 2 vouchers.....	14 70
For other incidentals, 7 vouchers	27 70
Total	\$1385 87
Deficit of treasury.....	\$ 33 97

All of which, with the vouchers for the same, is most respectfully submitted.

H. S. WELTON, *Treasurer.*

IOWA CITY, Dec. 12th, 1871.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 1, 1872. }

The Thirteenth General Assembly passed an act to encourage immigration to the State of Iowa, appropriating for that purpose the sum of \$5,000. In pursuance of this act the members of a Board of Immigration were duly commissioned by the Governor, and held their first meeting April 4, 1870. The law authorized the Board to appoint a Secretary, required him to keep an office at the Capitol, and prescribed the general character of the duties incumbent upon him. At the first meeting, A. R. Fulton was appointed to this position at a compensation of \$100 per month until otherwise ordered. Mr. Fulton has continued as the Secretary of the Board up to the present time, but for the last year only nominally, as there were no funds to continue his salary. He has, however, found time, without neglecting the duties of another position, to maintain a large correspondence, and continue the distribution of documents, thus keeping up the working organization of the Board.

By the law, the Governor was made *ex-officio* President of the Board, and one of its first acts was to authorize him to publish to the world the fact of the organization of the Board, and that the State had recognized the wisdom of the policy of encouraging immigration by the passage of a law for that purpose. A notice was prepared and published, setting forth the facts, together with the names and addresses of the several Commissioners, and the Secretary; and also inviting correspondence from persons desiring information of our State with a view to immigration. This circular was gratuitously published in nearly all the newspapers of Iowa, and in some of the papers out of the State. Small circulars were also

printed in several languages, and enclosed with the correspondence of the Secretary, and distributed to bankers and other parties in various parts of the State, with the request that they assist in giving them circulation among their correspondents. By means of these circulars and newspaper notices, the fact of the establishment of a Board of Immigration soon became extensively advertised, and the result was, that a large correspondence was soon maintained with parties in the eastern States and Europe, who were anxious to learn all they could of the resources and advantages of our State.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

With the small amount of funds placed at their disposal, it was apparent that the Board should not attempt to maintain agents on salaries to be paid for their services out of the appropriation. It became with them a serious question as to how they could effect the greatest result with the means in their hands. The Board, therefore, at its first meeting authorized the Secretary to prepare a pamphlet for general distribution free of charge, setting forth the resources of the State, and giving such general information as would be useful to all who might be induced to seek homes in Iowa. The Secretary prepared the treatise entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," which was approved by the Board. Of this pamphlet, there were ordered to be printed in English, 35,000 copies; in German, 15,000 copies; in Holland, 5,000 copies; in Danish, 6,000 copies, and in Swedish, 4,000 copies. The pamphlet contained a neat miniature map of the State, and a number of valuable tables showing its agricultural, mineral, and other resources, as well as its climatology. The distribution of this pamphlet in the English language was commenced in September, 1870, and in the German and Holland in the months of October and November of the same year. It will be seen by the financial statement attached to this report that the Board has paid nothing from the appropriation for the printing of the pamphlet in the Scandinavian languages. The printer engaged to print the pamphlets in these languages delayed the work so long that it was deemed best to countermand the order for them. Some time after this, however, we were informed by the printer that the pamphlets were so nearly done that it would require but little

additional expense to complete them. In the meantime the funds at the disposal of the Board had been used for other purposes. It was therefore suggested at our meeting held in April last, that as the appropriation was so nearly exhausted, we might procure advertising enough to apply in payment for the work to induce the printer (as he very much desired to do so) to go on and complete the job, rather than lose all that had been done. Accordingly, the Secretary, under instruction of the Board, obtained advertisements amounting in the aggregate to \$380, and forwarded to the printer for insertion in the pamphlets. The printer was also authorized to accept such additional advertisements of a proper character as he might be able to obtain, the proceeds of which were to apply in payment for the work. He obtained additional advertisements to the amount of \$100, making an aggregate of \$480. The printer then went on and completed the work, with the understanding in writing "that the Board of Immigration did not guaranty or become responsible for any further compensation than the amount received for the advertisements inserted in the pamphlets." About the middle of September last, the Secretary received notice that the Scandinavian pamphlets were printed and ready for delivery, and the several parties advertising were authorized to remit to the printer the several amounts agreed upon. After all this trouble to procure the printing of these pamphlets, we regret to have to report that the greater portion of them were destroyed by the great fire in Chicago. When that event occurred, the Secretary was arranging through Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co., of Davenport, to have a large portion of them shipped to the Scandinavian countries *free of charge for transportation*.

Of the pamphlets published by authority of the Board, there have been distributed as follows:

Of the English edition	30,000 copies.
Of the German edition	14,500 copies.
Of the Holland edition	2,800 copies.

There have also been distributed a limited number of copies in the Danish and Swedish languages, making an aggregate of about 45,500 copies. About 6,000 copies of the English edition have been distributed in the British Islands, and of the German about 12,000

copies through the German States. Most of the Holland pamphlets were distributed through our agents, Messrs. Hoppers and Hasselman, and through Messrs. Mumm and Rhynsburger, members of the Board. The greater portion of the documents sent to the British Islands were distributed through our agent, E. T. Edginton, Esq.

For facilities afforded in the transportation of documents almost free of cost, we are under obligations to the Hamburg Steamship Line, as well as to the following railroad companies, to-wit: Pennsylvania Central; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Burlington & Missouri River; and the Des Moines Valley. The Board and the State are also under lasting obligations to Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co., of Davenport, who are agents for various transportation lines, for the efficient and valuable service rendered by them in procuring free transportation for our documents, as well as for the general interest they have manifested in promoting immigration. Various land companies and real estate agencies, have also cheerfully co-operated with us in giving circulation to our documents.

In addition to the regular pamphlet published by authority of the Board, there have also been distributed a large number of other documents, including copies of the valuable letter to the Workingmen's Emigrant Association of London, prepared by His Excellency, Governor Merrill; the pamphlets, maps, and circulars of the several railroad companies; and such other suitable documents as could be obtained.

DOCUMENTS ON HAND.

We still have on hand copies of our pamphlet in the several languages as follows: English, 5,000; German, 500; Holland, 2,200; Swedish, 100, and Danish, 150 — making a total of 7,950 copies. We also have about 9,000 of the miniature map of Iowa, which were intended for the Danish and Swedish pamphlets. Had our means been sufficient to have enabled us to publish a new and revised edition of the pamphlet, we could have profitably disposed of the entire first edition long since. It was desirable, however, as we could not have a later edition, to retain some on hand to enable us to supply special applications.

AGENTS COMMISSIONED.

Since the organization of the Board, the following agents have been commissioned, to-wit:

Louis A. Ochs, of Scott county, to Germany, June 13, 1870.

Martin N. Clausen, of Mitchell county, to Scandinavia, June 21, 1870.

Danford Eddy, of Clayton county, to the Eastern States, June 21, 1870.

E. T. Edginton, of Lucas county, to the British Islands, July 7, 1870.

Rev. Peter Havermans, of Troy, New York, to Belgium, July 11, 1870.

Henry Hoppers, of Marion county, to Holland, July 15, 1870.

D. J. Coleman, of Woodbury county, to the Eastern States, Sept. 29, 1870.

Rev. Alexander King, of Ireland, to the British Islands, Nov. 14, 1870.

Theodore K. Hunby, of Worth county, to Scandinavia, November 21, 1870.

Carl Jaaks, Hamburg, Germany, April 20, 1871.

L. W. Hasselman, Holland, April 28, 1871.

Alex. A. Wise, London, England, April, 1871.

Rev. James E. Fitch, Allamakee county, May 1, 1871.

J. Fred. Meyers, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1871.

All the commissions to agents were issued for one year.

The following were re-commissioned, to-wit:

Louis A. Ochs, agent to Germany.

Rev. Alex. King, agent to British Islands.

Danford Eddy, agent to Eastern States.

Several of the agents commissioned by the Board were working under partial pay from the different railroad companies, so that only \$400 of the appropriation has been expended in payment to agents. Several of these agents have rendered valuable service and spent much time without receiving any compensation. The several railroad companies operating roads leading into and through Iowa, have from the first manifested a desire to co-operate with the Board, and

when applied to, have invariably passed our agents over their lines free of charge.

WORK AND REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The several reports of our agents show that they have been doing for Iowa a good work, although receiving but little, and most of them no compensation. They have been instrumental in disseminating through the Eastern States, and in European countries, a vast amount of valuable information concerning our State. Their work has borne and will continue to bear its fruits, in the speedy settlement and cultivation of our broad prairies, the development of our mining resources, and the establishment of manufactories; thus resulting in the addition of untold wealth to our State.

Messrs. E. T. Edginton, Louis A. Ochs, and Menry Hospers, our agents, respectively, to the British Islands, Germany, and Holland, have all returned, and their reports show that, under the circumstances, they have most efficiently discharged the duties of the trusts confided to them. It is to be regretted that the funds at the disposal of the Board were insufficient to enable them to be continued in the work so well begun. It is, however, a matter of some gratification to be able to state, that we now have reliable local, or resident agents in England, Germany, and Holland, who will faithfully distribute to the best advantage all such documents as we may send them.

These resident agents are Alex. A. Wise, of London, Carl Jaaks, of Hamburg, and L. W. Hasselman, of Holland. They are all gentlemen who are interested in promoting the welfare of emigrants from their respective countries, and have manifested a willingness to furnish their countrymen with a full knowledge of the advantages of Iowa.

We know of many who have settled in Iowa through the representations of these agents. The fruits of Mr. Hospers' mission to Holland have appeared in the establishment of large Holland settlements in Northwestern Iowa, and especially that in Sioux county. Many of the new immigrants are persons of considerable means, and will contribute much toward the development of that portion of the state.

Owing to the fact that we had not the advantage of publications

in the Scandinavian language, our agent, Martin N. Clausen, Esq., appointed for those countries, has not had the facilities for doing the efficient work that he desired to do. He has, however, done much by the publication of articles on Iowa in the leading Scandinavian journals, and also by translating and publishing portions of our pamphlet. In this way he has awakened much interest in regard to Iowa, and has reported to Rev. C. L. Clausen, of this Board, a very favorable feeling, with the assurance that much could be done for Iowa by the circulation of pamphlets in the Danish and Swedish languages.

Theodore K. Humby, bearing a commission from the Board of Immigration, about a year ago visited Norway, but has made no report, except by letter, in which he gave assurance of the increasing favor of Iowa with the people of that country.

Rev. Alex. King, appointed to promote emigration to Iowa from the British Islands, has done invaluable service in attracting attention to our State by the contribution of many ably written articles to leading religious and secular journals in England. His letters, addressed to the President of the Board from time to time, evince his continued interest and faith in our State as the "Home for Immigrants."

D. J. Coleman, Esq., soon after his commission issued, spent several months in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, in the discharge of his duties, with the most flattering success. It is believed that his efforts resulted in the establishment of several colonies in Northwestern Iowa.

Rev. James E. Fitch and Mr. Danford Eddy are still actively engaged in their work of directing emigration to Iowa from the Eastern States. Through them, as well as through Mr. Coleman, we have distributed many documents. Messrs. Fitch and Eddy have been working together, and the joint report submitted by them shows what they have been doing for the cause.

It will be seen that we have had a goodly number of agents, more or less actively engaged in assisting to carry forward the work of the Board. Only two of them—Messrs. Edginton and Hospers—have received any compensation from the appropriation made by the

General Assembly, and they only a mere pittance, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred dollars.

We attach hereto the reports made to the Board by several of its agents, as containing many valuable suggestions, as well as showing the extent of the work in which they have been engaged. A lengthy, well written report, or rather treatise, on the general subject of immigration, by J. Fred Meyers, Esq., of Washington, D. C., we are obliged to omit. It is, however, a document well worthy of attention, and should be printed.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the duties of the Secretary enumerated in the law, is that of procuring the publication of essays and other articles, setting forth the resources of the State, in eastern journals. This has been done to some extent, but many of the publishers of eastern journals are indifferent about giving publicity to articles designed to attract attention and favor to any particular State, especially without compensation. Many of them, however, have given us, from time to time, generous and flattering notices.

CIRCULARS.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Secretary has endeavored, from time to time, to collect from the various counties of the State such reliable data as would enable him to answer correctly the various inquiries, of parties abroad seeking information in regard to our State. A circular addressed by him to auditors and others in the several counties asked the information indicated by the following questions, and elicited full and satisfactory responses from most of them:

1. What is the financial condition of your county?
2. What railroads constructed, or in contemplation?
3. What cities, towns, villages, and post offices in your county?
4. What are the prices of land—improved and unimproved? Also of timber land?
5. What the proportion of prairie and timber land?
6. What is the cost of fuel, lumber, wages of farm hands, mechanics, and domestics; also prices paid for breaking prairie?

7. Are any of the laws for restraining stock from running at large, in force, and if so, which of them?
8. What mills or other manufactories have you?
9. What church organizations have you?
10. Have you any graded schools, and if so, where?
11. Give any general information of interest to the immigrant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Since the organization of the Board an extensive correspondence has been maintained by the Secretary, members of the Board, and agents, with parties in other States and in Europe, who were desirous of seeking new homes in the west, and a large proportion of whom, we have reason to believe, have been induced to make choice of our State. The Secretary has written over *seven hundred* letters, to say nothing of circulars, mostly in answer to inquiries concerning the resources of our State, its general advantages, and its adaptation to the various industries, including agriculture, mining, manufactures and trade. He has been in receipt of over *one thousand* letters, all of which have received attention, either by the transmission of documents, or written replies. Some of the letters written by him in reply to persons asking information of our State, have been published in the local papers where the parties resided, thereby promoting a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the advantages that Iowa offers to the immigrant. The large correspondence maintained through the Secretary, members of the Board, and agents, has doubtless been productive of great interest in our State, and much good to the cause of immigration.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The increasing interest in the subject of immigration, especially in the west, and the desire to adopt the best means of securing to the immigrant better protection from fraud and imposition, gave rise to the call for a National Immigration Convention, at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 23, 1870. The call was signed by the Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Delegates were in attendance from twenty-two States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia. The following delegates,

commissioned by the Governor, were in attendance from Iowa, to-wit: M. J. Rohlf, C. Rhyusburger, S. F. Spofford, C. L. Clausen, A. R. Fulton, and Louis A. Ochs. Governor Merrill was also in attendance, and took part in the deliberations of the Convention. The body continued in session two days, and finally, by a vote of seventy-three to five, adopted the following report, submitted by Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submit the following report, as substantially embracing the predominant sentiment of the members of the Immigration Convention, as contained in the resolutions referred to us for consideration:

"It must be manifest to all who have heard the deliberations and discussions of the Convention, that justice, patriotism, and philanthropy demand the immediate interposition of enlightened public sentiment and law for the protection of the rights and interests of the peoples of other lands, who are annually leaving their native countries and coming to our great national home of freedom.

"That great and grievous wrongs have been perpetrated cannot be doubted, and it is equally clear that full and efficient remedies for existing evils ought to be supplied.

"The important question to be solved is, what source or department of power can afford an adequate power? It is believed to be the judgment of this Convention, as indicated by the resolutions introduced and referred to the Committee, that upon our National Government is devolved the duty and responsibility of controlling, jointly with other governments, the embarkation and transit of emigrants, and co-operatively with auxiliary institutions in controlling the debarkation and protection of the emigrants—in obtaining a permanent home in the place of their choice, in the land of their adoption.

"This is eminently a question of national importance, as upon the proper protection, care and culture of this class of population largely depend not only their progress and prosperity, but also the fullest development of the resources of our country, and the permanency and perpetuity of our republican principles and institutions. The committee, therefore, present the following resolutions, as containing briefly, but substantially, the views of this Convention:

"1st. *Resolved*, That additional legislation, and a more rigid

enforcement of existing laws on the subject of immigration, are necessary to prevent actual abuses and frauds, and protect the true interests of the emigrant on his arrival, and while in transit to his destination in this country; and that, for the accomplishment of this purpose, in the opinion of this Convention, appropriate legislation is imperatively demanded of the Federal Government.

"2d. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to open negotiations with countries from which persons emigrate to this country, so as to secure a joint jurisdiction on emigrant ships for the protection of emigrants against abuse and fraud; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Congress of the United States.

"3d. *Resolved*, That this Convention unqualifiedly condemns all schemes, combinations, and monopolies oppressive to emigrants, by which they are deprived of the proper and useful facilities for cheap and safe transportation, and by which various impositions are practiced upon their indigent and dependent condition.

"4th. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, a "Bureau of Immigration" should be established under the auspices of the Federal Government.

"5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of one from each State and Territory represented in this Convention, be appointed to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will most fully accomplish the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

"6th. *Resolved*, That all capitation tax collected from emigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of law, are odious and unjust, and ought to be abolished."

SUGGESTIONS AND REMARKS.

There is no State in the Union which is more interested in immigration than Iowa, with her millions of acres of fertile unoccupied lands, offering cheap homes to the tillers of the soil from every country. Recent events, and fears of the future, have produced a disturbed state of feeling throughout Europe, and therefore no time could be more favorable than the present to induce immigration to Iowa, if efficient and proper means were employed. Many of the other States are making great efforts to secure immigration from

the East and foreign countries, and Iowa should not fail to put forth similar efforts. Large quantities of documents in different languages setting forth the agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other advantages of Iowa, should be scattered broad-cast, and intelligent, active agents stationed in New York, and the several countries of Europe, fully prepared to give such information as may be desired by the people. Those people in the crowded portions of the Eastern States, who are looking westward for new homes, should be made familiar with the great advantages that Iowa possesses, that they may be induced to come and take part in developing the varied resources of a commonwealth already great, but vastly greater in its promise for the future. We think the present General Assembly should make liberal provision for carrying forward the work commenced by the Board of Immigration, confident as we are, that the experiment made during the last two years, with the very limited means provided, has been a successful one. In our opinion the present General Assembly should appropriate for this purpose, to be used during the next two years, not less than twenty thousand dollars. This amount would bear no comparison with the increase of the material wealth of our State which would speedily result from its judicious use for this purpose. It is not for us to say what proportion of the estimated *fifty thousand* increase of population which Iowa has received during the past year is the result of the work of the Board of Immigration, but we believe that a very large per centum of the increase is due to its efforts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditures on account of the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the last General Assembly, and placed at the disposal of the Board for promoting immigration:

STATEMENT

Of Expenditures on account of Appropriation for the Board of Immigration.

Date of Voucher.		Number of Warrant.		IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1870						
May	30	2166		A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary.	200 00
June	27	2446		A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary.	100 00
Aug.	5	2723		A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary.	100 00
"	"	2732		A. R. Fulton	Freight paid on paper to Pella.	5 96
"	"	182815		Bezer Bros.	On account for printing pamphlets	100 00
Sept.	14	3023		Mills & Co.	Printing pamphlet and advertising	1441 11
"	"	3026		Mills & Co.	Printing and Lithographing.	81 00
Oct.	8	13130		U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	4 50
"	"	252223		Voigt & Beck.	Printing pamphlet in German.	851 42
"	"	313301		A. R. Fulton.	Salary as Secretary, to Nov. 7.	100 00
Nov.	1	13313		U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	2 75
"	"	23395		Henry Hospers.	Salary as Agent to Holland.	100 00
"	"	3354		Bezer Bros.	Printing pamphlet.	353 49
"	"	143401		E. T. Edginton.	Translating to Holland language.	80 00
"	"	173429		Voigt & Beck.	Freight on books to Liverpool.	14 30
"	"	193441		E. T. Edginton.	Binding Holland pamphlet.	27 22
Dec.	2	3515		Bezer Bros.	Salary as Agent to England.	100 00
"	"	33324		M. J. Rollis.	Balance on binding Holland pamphlets.	32 78
"	"	33325		A. R. Fulton.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	28 00
"	"	33328		A. R. Fulton.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	26 40
"	"	33329		U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	12 39
"	"	22		Henry Hospers.	Postage and wrappers for pamphlets.	12 50
"	"	263608		E. T. Edginton.	Salary as Secretary, to Dec. 7.	100 00
"	"	263609		C. R. Huburgart.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	11 00
"	"	313748		Mills & Co.	For 65,000 maps and balance on printing.	518 75
1871.						
Jan.		43774		E. T. Edginton.	Salary as Agent to England.	50 00

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

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Date of Voucher.	No. of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1871.				
Jan. 4	3775	Henry Hospers.....	Salary as Agent to Holland.....	\$ 100 00
"	3776	S. F. Spofford.....	Expenses to Indianapolis.....	25 95
Jan. 19	3870	Langfeldt, Thode & Co.....	Expense of shipping German pamphlets.....	2 50
Jan. 27	3900	E. T. Edginton.....	Freight on books to Liverpool.....	9 05
Feb. 1	3941	E. T. Edginton.....	Postage and wrappers for pamphlets.....	9 60
"	3942	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to February 7.....	50 00
Mar. 6	4082	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to March 7.....	50 00
"	4083	Henry Hospers.....	Balance on salary as Agent to Holland.....	50 00
"	4084	E. T. Edginton.....	Postage, wrappers and freight on books.....	27 75
Mar. 31	4215	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to April 7.....	50 00
April 3	4230	E. T. Edginton.....	Freight and postage on pamphlets.....	45 40
April 18	4300	Voigt & Beck.....	Inserting 15,000 maps in pamphlets.....	30 00
April 26	4322	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to May 7.....	50 00
May 27	4488	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to June 7.....	50 00
June 23	4644	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to July 7.....	50 00
July 1	4688	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	1 00
				\$ 4997 98

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

[No. 27.]

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing list of Expenditures may be classified as follows :

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Printing and binding English pamphlets.....	\$ 1441 11	Paid freight, postage and wrappers on pamphlets to England.....	121 25
Printing and binding German pamphlets.....	881 42	Paid expenses of Board attending Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.....	91 35
Printing and binding Holland pamphlets.....	593 49	Paid freight and expressage.....	19 51
Other incidental printing and lithographing.....	81 00	Total.....	\$ 4997 98
Paid for 65,000 miniature maps, etc.....	518 75		
Paid Secretary.....	850 00		
Paid Agents.....	400 00		

Leaving a balance of the appropriation undrawn of \$2 02.

No. 27.]

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

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It may be stated that the expense of translating is included in the above items for printing and binding the pamphlets in the German and Holland languages, and also that in the item for the maps is included a balance on printing and binding, and inserting the maps in the English pamphlets.

In addition to the proceeds of the advertising already mentioned as being applied on the printing of the Scandinavian pamphlets, the sum of \$100 dollars was received by the Secretary from the B. & M. R. R. Co., for an advertisement printed on the cover of the Holland pamphlets. This has been applied by him in payment of freights, expressage, for printing of circulars, and for other necessary contingencies, all satisfactory to the Board.

In carrying out the objects of the law, providing an office at the Capitol, and affording all needed facilities, we acknowledge the cheerful co-operation of the Census Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MUMM,
M. J. ROHLFS,
C. L. CLAUSEN,
C. RHYNSBURGER,
S. F. SPOFFORD,
MARCUS TUTTLE,
Board of Immigration.

REPORT OF HENRY HOSPERS.

To the Honorable Board of Immigration:

On the 15th day of July, 1871, I received my commission from your Honorable Board as agent to the Kingdom of the Netherlands to aid, promote, and advise immigration to the State of Iowa.

In consequence of the probability that the Netherlands might become involved in the war between Germany and France, I did not

leave for Europe till the middle part of October, 1870. I arrived in Rotterdam on the 3d day of November, 1870, and on the 7th day of November, 1870, I opened an office in the village of Hoog Blokland, in the province of Zuid, Holland. I immediately caused advertisements (of which the following is a translation) to be inserted in the newspapers herein named, to-wit:

- “De Herant,” published at Amsterdam.
- “Het Niemos vander Dog,” published at Amsterdam.
- “Provinciale triesche Courant,” published at Leesuwarden.
- “De Wehsten,” published at Kampen.
- “De Bazuin,” published at Kampen.
- “Hensdensche Courant,” published at Hensden.
- “Haarlemmer Courant,” published at Haarlem.
- “Niemoer Rotterdamsche Courant,” published at Rotterdam.

TRANSLATION OF ADVERTISEMENT.

“UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.”

“Mr. Henry Hospers, Mayor of the city of Pella, in the State of Iowa, United States of America, specially commissioned by the Board of Immigration of the said State of Iowa, will remain in the Netherlands until the 15th day of January, A. D., 1871, for the purpose of giving detailed information to all who wish to emigrate to Iowa, about the country, climate and prospects of said State. All letters will be promptly answered without charge; and further notice will be given at what places and times persons interested can have a general conference with him.”

Address,

HENRY HOSPERS,

Care of Wm. Middelhoop, Esq., at Hoog Blokland, near Gorinchem.”

No sooner had the advertisement appeared in print, when a large number of letters arrived, and continued to arrive, filled with any number of questions.

To answer all these, in such a manner as to do justice, would have required the assistance of several clerks. I therefore wrote and had published a pamphlet of eight pages, entitled—

"IOWA."

"Shall I Emigrate to America? Practically answered by a Hollander who resided 24 years in one of the best States in the Union."

I had one thousand of these pamphlets printed, and sent the same without charge throughout the Netherlands.

Except Saturdays and Sundays, (on Saturdays I remained at my office to read and answer letters that were waiting for me) from the 28th day of November, 1870, till the 11th day of January, 1871, I have been engaged in traveling through the Netherlands, and in meeting people at the designated places.

The following is a list of the cities and villages, where, according to appointments previously made, I held conferences or meetings:

Gorirehem, 5 times.
 Emmirhhoven, 3 times.
 Genderen.
 Wertogenboork.
 Rotterdam, 4 times.
 Dordrecht.
 Klundert.
 Axel.
 Fianer.
 Utrecht, 2 times.
 Amsterdam, 3 times.
 Heerenveen, 2 times.
 Leemvarden.
 Dronryp.
 Stommels.
 Zalt Bommel.
 Rosjum.
 Schoonhoven.
 Noordeloos.

At the above named places respectively I met from ten to forty persons, putting every question imaginable to me, all of which I answered to the best of my ability. Most of those conferences were prolonged till after midnight.

Many, especially persons with large families, were anxious to learn all about Iowa. Parents, surrounded with all the comforts of life, worth from \$10,000 to \$40,000, with several grown-up children, and willing to leave those comforts behind, in order to better the position of their children, were eager for information. Several of this class will come to Iowa this year; others, having to wait till they sold their property, will come next year.

Mechanics and capitalists, professional men and owners of factories, in fact from all classes, wrote to me or came to see me.

My mission to Holland, I am sure, will bear good fruit, and will bring to our noble State well educated, enterprising, and industrious families.

Already several have arrived, some of which have settled in Marion, and others in Sioux county, Iowa.

Before my departure from Holland, I had notices inserted in some newspapers, giving my address in Iowa, and offering to answer all letters. Not a week passes but what I received letters, eagerly inquiring for information.

The pamphlets published by your Board and translated into the Dutch language, also the biennial message of our worthy Governor Merrill, have done a great deal of good and were read with much interest.

My friend C. Rhynsburger, member of your honorable Board, sent 250 copies of Mr. Fulton's "Iowa: the Home for Immigrants," to my address in Holland. I had the same gratuitously and carefully distributed. On each of these pamphlets I had to pay in Holland (they were short-paid in America) 30 Holland cents, specie (12 American cents) postage, making thirty dollars. I also paid for advertisements in eight papers twelve guilders, specie, (\$4.80) and I expended for prepaying letters in the Netherlands, six guilders and twenty cents, specie (\$2.48), making for these three items, with ten per cent added for the agio on gold, forty-one dollars, American currency, which amount I would earnestly pray your honorable board to refund me.

Besides my loss of time, I am out of my own pocket, over and above the two hundred and fifty dollars received by me from your honorable Board, more than three hundred dollars. I beg leave to present this fact to the consideration of your honorable board.

Being fully convinced that my mission to the Netherlands has already, and will further bear good fruits, and hoping that my humble efforts may bear the approbation of your honorable board, I remain, with due respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOSPERS.

Pella, March 1, 1871.

REPORT OF E. T. EDGINTON.

To the Honorable Board of Immigration :

GENTLEMEN :—Having been appointed by your honorable board, one of the agents to the British Islands for the promotion of immigration to this State, on receipt of my commission, I made arrangements for my immediate departure, leaving New York on the 6th of August, 1870, and arriving in Liverpool on the 18th of the same month. Without any delay, I secured myself an office for the transaction of the business connected with my mission, and entered at once into an active performance of my duties. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season for immigration, and the non-arrival of any documents, I was prevented from doing as much as I would have done, had I a supply for immediate distribution. In the mean time, however, I was not idle, but availed myself of every opportunity of acquiring information as to parties and localities from whence emigration was expected to flow during the spring of 1871.

My first package of pamphlets came to hand on the 19th of October, which I had waited for two months ; and in this connection I would remark that the total number sent was wholly inadequate even to supply the personal applications for them, leaving a large number of agents whom I wished to supply without any. I had a list of two thousand agents, resident in all parts of the British Islands, whom I was desirous of furnishing with an ample supply of documents, which, as a matter of course, I was quite unable to do. I

made repeated applications for a more liberal supply of documents, and also requested that a large edition of a cheaper document should be sent for more general and promiscuous distribution, but was informed that owing to the very limited funds at the disposal of your honorable board, my request could not be complied with. It is much to be regretted that the supply of documents should have been suspended when they would have been the most efficacious.

I am not in a position to state the number of individuals who were induced to come to Iowa through my representations, as most of them booked their passages through local passenger agents, consequently, I only occasionally came in contact with them.

In addition to Liverpool, I visited, among others, the following principal towns, viz.: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, Neath, Swansea, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Stirling, etc., in all of which I distributed pamphlets and furnished individual information to all who applied. The collapse of the supply when most needed had a most disastrous effect on the exertions I had been making during the winter. If your honorable board desire to make immigration from abroad successful, I would suggest that the Legislature should be recommended to make a much more liberal provision, not only for printed matter, but also for the payment of agents, who should be constantly employed during the entire year in visiting and lecturing, in the agricultural districts, especially.

It is also desirable that short advertisements should be inserted in all the leading newspapers, informing intending emigrants where they could obtain the desired information. As a proof of the value of such brief advertisements, I inserted one for a few weeks in a leading religious paper, and had over 500 applications.

I hope that an effort will be made to induce the Legislature to make an appropriation on a liberal scale, commensurate, at least, with younger States. If they do, there cannot be a doubt that the result will equal, if not surpass, the most sanguine expectations.

Yours respectfully,

E. T. EDGINTON,

Chariton, Nov. 21, 1871.

REPORT OF CARL JAAKS.*

To the Präsident and Members of the Board:

Gentlemen: When by the resolution of the Board, dated 20th of April of this year, I had the honor, to be appointed Commissioner of the Board of Immigration for Iowa, I had already distributed here in suitable manner six chests of pamphlets, by the mediation of my friends, Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co. Afterwards I received many supplementary consignments of greater importance, which enabled me to satisfy any inquiries and preliminary arrangements. My chief object was to supply with the respective pamphlets all newspaper offices and periodical editorships of Germany, accompanied by the following circular letter:

Honored Sir: I take the liberty, to offer to your kind perusal and inspection the annexed statistics of the State of Iowa (North America), begging you to publish in the daily reports of your periodical, so considerably propagated, a full statement of the advantages which said country offers to immigration. I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlfs, member of the Board of Legislation and of the Society for promoting the Immigration, to forward gratis and post-free, to any respectable person, if required, such a pamphlet, and to give full informations relative to the intended journeys and trips to that country.

Soliciting your particular attention to the advertisement on the other side, I beg to hand me not prepaid, a copy of your publication on this head.

I am, Gentlemen,

&c., &c.

The notice on the other hand referred to, and annexed to this and other circular letters, written by Mr. M. J. Rohlfs, runs as follows:
I shall exert myself to the utmost, to provide my countrymen, who will apply to me, with good and cheap land, and endeavor to procure

*This report is presented here in the original translation as furnished by the agent.

for them a competent possessory deed thereof. I am ready to satisfy any inquiry made by writing, but I beg, to send me none but post-paid letters.

Davenport, State of Iowa, Jan. 1871.

M. J. ROHLFS,

Member of the Legislative-Court of the State of Iowa, and member of the Board for promoting the immigration in Iowa.

These pamphlets were sent to all newspaper offices of Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen-Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Prussia, Hanover, Hessen-Nassau, Hohenzollern, Pommern, Posna, Brandenburg, Rhenish-Prussia, Saxony, Silesia, Sleswig-Holstein, Lauenburgh, Westphalia, Prussia-Saxony, Schauenburg-Lippe, Reus-Greitz, Reus-Schleiz-Gera-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, Saxony-Altenburg, Saxony-Coburgh-Gotha, Saxony-Meiningen, Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburgh-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburgh-Sondershausen, Waldeck-Pyrmont, and Wurtemberg.

The whole number of the pamphlets forwarded amounts to 1657, which gave rise to many extolling publications in favor of Iowa, in consequence of which I received letters of inquiry from all parts of Germany, a part of which, together with sundry newspapers, I handed at that time to Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co. in Davenport, which they intend to exhibit before the Legislative Court during the next assembly.

I sent 321 parcels to all Agents of the sundry Immigration-Companies in the whole of Germany, for being distributed amongst real immigrants; in the choice of the pamphlets the importance of the respective places has duly been taken into consideration, to which was annexed the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen.—In order to evince, that the State of Iowa (North-America) offers to immigrants any conveniences, they are entitled to expect, I send you together with the annexed statistics a full explanation relative to the circumstances prevailing in that blessed country.

Being glad you, to distribute kindly these respective pamphlets

amongst the immigrants, I add the request in the name of Mr. M. J. Rohlf's, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for forwarding the immigration in Jowa, to recommend this State as a suitable one to a new home. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

By these means the chief attention of the immigrants has been called on Jowa and the event of which is highly satisfactory, as made evident by the following circumstance: I engaged a person for each vessel bound from here to New York with the purpose of supplying the passengers of the steerage and, if possible, also those of the second salon with a pamphlet of recommendation, and by these means I learned, that the respective passengers had been already sufficiently instituted by the respective Agents, so that the chief aim of the immigrants was Jowa, and even those, who, invited by their kinsmen were going to other places, expressed a desire, to establish a home in Jowa, in case that the place of their present destination should not answer to their wishes. The persons thus engaged by me on the vessels have also the incumbency, to serve the passengers, what enables them fully, to extol the pamphlet to the immigrants, and particularly by not handing over the respective pamphlets, until they have passed the Channel and the sea-sickness has relaxed.

In order to give intelligence and manifestation as to the part, from whence this gratis-distribution comes, I added always the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen.—Permit me to lay before you the annexed statistic, which offers a clear statement of all circumstances relative to the State of Jowa (North America), making evident, that this blessed State supplies the immigrants with all the conveniences, they are entitled to desire.

I further inform you, that I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlf's, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for promoting the immigration in Jowa, to forward gratis and post-paid such a pamphlet to any respectable person, if required, and to give full

information relative to this State. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

With the view of propagating and diffusing information and intelligence about Jowa, even in the remotest parts of human society, I contrived to send the respective pamphlets from the most renowned hotels down to the obscurest inns, from the most considerable merchants down to the shop-keepers in villages, owners of mills, and to all those, who by their trade are brought into connection with their neighborhood. Having commenced with the most northern regions of Germany, I proceeded in these endeavors already beyond the limits of Holstein and Mecklenburgh and as soon as I shall be sufficiently provided with pamphlets, I shall not leave to scatter them in the same way in the southern, eastern and western Provinces of that Country.

To these pamphlets I add the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to hand you the annexed statistic, which offers a thorough knowledge of all circumstances in Jowa (North America), apparently showing that such State supplies the immigrants with all conveniences they may reasonably aspire to. Begging you, to exhibit it kindly to the inspection of all those who are interested in the matter, I beg leave to add, that I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlf's, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for promoting the immigration to Jowa to forward post-paid and gratis the respective pamphlets, if required, to any respectable person, and to give full information relative to this State and respecting the voyages and trips which may be intended to undertake. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

This proceeding had its proper effect; considerable immigrations from the Sleswig-Isles (north-sea) have taken place, being their chief aim Clinton, in Jowa, where considerable colonies are establishing. Both, from those Isles and the north and west coast of Sleswig, considerable applications have been made, particularly to immigration-hosts in Altona, relative to engagements which extend already to the

very spring of this year, all of which with a view to Iowa, alleging that the pamphlets received gave rise to the favorable opinion they entertain with regard to Iowa.

The last stock of pamphlets I intend to send to all the railway stations of Germany, in order to be exhibited in the waiting-rooms, where the animated intercourse of indigenious and foreign people is very considerable, and where the tedious awaiting gives a propensity for reflecting upon the contents of the pamphlets. To these pamphlets I join the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen: By the present I take the liberty to offer to your inspection a full statement of all circumstances relative to the State of Iowa, (North America), in order to evince that the said State offers to immigrants any conveniences they are entitled to expect. Begging to exhibit this pamphlet for the inspection of the respective public, I have the satisfaction to add that I am authorized by the government of this State to supply gratis, if required, any respectable person with a post-paid copy of this pamphlet, to give full information relative to the respective journeys and trips, and to assist in procuring an agreeable passage.

By the circular on the other side you are informed that Mr. M. J. Rholf, in Davenport, member of the government, is ready to serve any body who may apply to him.

I am, &c., &c.

CARL JAAKS.

General Agent of the Government of Iowa.

Rödingsmarkt, 14, Hamburg.

Many teachers of sundry provinces applied to me for such a pamphlet, either to use it in the lessons, or to provide the immigrants with intelligence relative to our view, which manifested the utility of supplying all teachers in Germany with our respective pamphlets, which, if it meets your approbation, shall be done next year. I could perform considerable achievements if I were furnished with the necessary means by the Government; but I am laboring under the supposition of your having adopted the principle that "the cheapest way is the best," by which my exertions remain paralyzed. Should

I be honored also for the future with the employment of a Commissioner of the Iowa State, I refer to chapter 44, section 1, of the statutes for Iowa, dated 30th of March, 1870, begging to invest me with the instalment thereof for three years, drawn up without any restriction, so as to enable me to exhibit it before any person whomsoever. Furthermore, taking into consideration, that the Commissioners of Michigan and Nebraska, in this place, receive an annual appointment of \$1500, besides a full reimbursement of all expenses, whereas, if I am allowed to judge, by the consequences of their activity, is not so beneficial as mine. I beg to fix me a corresponding annual salary. I don't claim any allowance amounting to the just mentioned sum, which I consider too high, but I hope my exertions will be duly acknowledged.

For singularity's sake, I may be allowed to add, that the Commissioner of Michigan loiters about the harbor at each starting of an immigrant vessel, like a porter with a plate-mark on his hat. He has also fixed the pamphlet respecting the State of Michigan in the office of Mr. Aug. Bolten, so that no body can contribute to the divulgation thereof. The same man publishes twelve times the year a newspaper, the contents of which is never changed, and all this, though he lived 36 years in America.

With the highest esteem,

CARL JAAKS.

Commissioner for Iowa.

Hamburgh, 1st December, 1871.

REPORT OF D. EDDY AND J. E. FITCH.

A. R. FULTON, Esq., *Secretary of Board of Immigration:*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with instructions from the Board, we submit to you the following report of our work during the past season.

You are aware of the great embarrassments under which we have

been laboring thus far, and we trust you will make due allowance. On entering upon our great work, we were soon made to feel that, in order to secure our share of eastern emigration, we must compete with the well paid agents of older organizations, who had already established their lines of travel, and were working thousands of emigrants *through* our beautiful State to Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. There were thousands of eastern families who knew as little about Iowa as we do of Nevada or Colorado, and yet they were, as a general thing, quite well posted in regard to Minnesota, Kansas, etc. The reason of this, doubtless, is found in the fact, that those States have appropriated more means, and sent more agents to secure that class of settlers than we have. Iowa, however, the "Beautiful land," only needs to be known to be appreciated.

By an extensive correspondence in eastern journals, and by delivering a large number of popular and scientific lectures on Iowa, in addition to the circulation of your valuable immigration pamphlet, we have induced many thousands of the very best class of eastern and New England people to settle in our State, many of whom bought improved farms and valuable railroad lands, whilst the majority have settled on homestead and pre-emption claims. A colony of five hundred persons has settled in Emmet and Palo Alto counties. The vanguard of a large colony of New Englanders have also settled in Kossuth and Humboldt counties. Over one thousand families in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, through the means and influences which we have brought to bear, with the aid of several assistants, are making preparations to emigrate to Western Iowa in the Spring.

In relation to the increase of population in Northwestern Iowa during the past season, a recent issue of the *Cherokee Times* says:

"There are ten counties in the northwestern corner of Iowa whose gain from emigration alone this season will average not less than 500 inhabitants each, making an aggregate of 5,000 inhabitants. Each inhabitant adds not less than \$100 to the wealth of these counties, being an aggregate of \$500,000."

A statement of the business of the Sioux City Land Office for the month of June last also indicates how rapidly that portion of the State has settled up during the past season. The official figures are as follows:

	ACRES.
Homesteads taken, 225	24,145
Pre-emptions made, 482	47,125
Entered with military bounty land warrants	320
Entered with Agricultural College scrip	2,407
Entered with cash	3,192
Final homesteads proved up, 16	2,290
Total acres	79,470
Receipts of the office for the month	\$9,800.79

All the lands entered with warrants, scrip, or cash, were for the uses of actual settlers, who thus proved up pre-emption claims or commuted homesteads.

The business for June was a slight increase upon that for May, when the total number of acres disposed of amounted to 73,348. In that month 219 homesteads were taken and 414 pre-emptions made.

These figures indicate, allowing but three persons to each family, an increase in the two months of May and June of not less than 4,000 in the Sioux City Land District, by the disposition of public lands alone.

As we now have our assistants at work in the various Eastern States, and our lines of travel established from east to west, we may reasonably hope for and expect still greater success next year.

The above is only a partial account of our laborious work for the past year, all of which we have performed without any compensation, or a single dollar towards defraying our expenses. The small appropriation made by the last General Assembly was but little more than sufficient to pay for the printing of the pamphlets, leaving very little to remunerate you, Mr. Secretary, for your services, or the agents working under you. It is but reasonable to hope that the coming General Assembly will appropriate a more liberal amount to carry forward this great and important work.

Respectfully submitted,

D. EDDY.

J. E. FITCH,

Des Moines, Dec. 14, 1871.

REPORT OF LOUIS A. OCHS.

—
DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 18, 1871.

To the Honorable Board of Immigration of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN:—In laying before your honorable body the first annual report of the work of your Commissioner, I am sensible of the difficulty of correctly representing all that may be important for you to know, and interesting to the people of the State, and shall, therefore, briefly review the work thus far done, with such observations as have occurred to me while engaged in my labors.

As soon after receiving the necessary instructions as the circumstances of the recent Franco-Prussian War would warrant, I started for Germany, having first possessed myself of such information regarding the best and most expeditious transportation from New York to the different portions of the State. In this I was aided by the management of all the leading through lines of railroad, all of whom expressed a willingness to co-operate with me in securing to emigrants the best of accommodations.

I left New York, May 9th, 1871, for Hamburg, and thence to South Germany, and commenced operations immediately on my arrival, by advertising in all leading papers, stating the names of places and dates where I would be present, prepared to give all who contemplated emigration to the United States, such information regarding the various advantages possessed by the State of Iowa, its lands, climate, principal cities, markets, and best means of reaching the State and to effect a residence, as well as to distribute pamphlets authorized by the State authority.

I found the people anxious to receive all such information, when once assured that it was reliable. In many instances I found it more effective to employ well known residents of the interior towns to precede me with instructions—to tell the people that a representative of the State of Iowa would be at their place on such days—as there are large numbers of unauthorized pamphlets, especially from South

America, scattered over Germany, which have been pronounced unreliable by the leading papers; and as a result I found the only way to make effective the pamphlets that I was distributing, was to visit the people at their homes and deliver them in person, instead of sending them from the seaport towns.

My experience has demonstrated that, though more expensive, the best method of inducing immigration to Iowa, is to visit the people in the interior, as in nearly every instance, when the emigrant reaches the seaport he is fully determined upon his destination.

I found the people very desirous to learn all they could about the State, especially those living in the small interior villages, many of which I could only reach by private conveyance. Their chief desire was to learn about the lands and prices of the same; climate, amount and kinds of crops, costs of raising the same; price of labor, markets, and ruling prices. While they evinced but little, if any desire, for information concerning citizenship and franchises, being, as I found on inquiry, in many instances, well informed upon this subject.

Their leading idea being to secure homes for themselves and families. Owing to the condition of the people, as the result of the war, emigration this year has been very limited. The same causes will induce many to emigrate next year, and in addition to those who would come to this country, from a natural love for republican institutions, and to secure homes of their own. It is my opinion that large numbers of a more wealthy class will sell their property and emigrate to escape the effects of the war.

In conversing with this class, I found that information concerning the cities of the State, prospects of interior cities, trade, etc., was the more acceptable.

The operations of your Commissioner, owing to the state of the country, at the close of the war, were confined to the interior towns in South Germany and Schleswig-Holstein.

In Mecklenburg, Alsace, and Switzerland, I have colonies forming that will be ready to emigrate early in the spring. These parties contemplate settling in the interior and Western and Northern portions of the State, where desirable land in sufficient quantity can be obtained at fair prices.

Where it was difficult to organize colonies my operations were directed to placing all the information concerning the State before all classes.

There is considerable in regard to the details of the work which I shall be pleased to explain to your honorable body, if so ordered.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. OCHS.