

of the last table, upon the increase of national wealth, was as follows:

First year.....	250,000	\$25,000,000
Second year.....	520,000	52,000,000
Third year.....	780,000	78,000,000
Fourth year.....	1,040,000	104,000,000
Fifth year.....	1,300,000	130,000,000
Sixth year.....	1,560,000	156,000,000
Seventh year.....	1,820,000	182,000,000
Eighth year.....	2,080,000	208,000,000
Ninth year.....	2,340,000	234,000,000
Tenth year.....	2,600,000	260,000,000
Total.....		\$1,430,000,000

ROBERT J. WALKER, who has made this subject his study, estimates "The value of the labor of the immigrants, from 1850 to 1860, at fourteen hundred and thirty millions of dollars, making no allowance for the accumulation of capital by annual reinvestment, nor for the natural increase of population, amounting by the census, in ten years, to about 24 per cent."

This addition to our wealth by the labor of the children of the immigrants in the first ten years would be small, but in the second, and each succeeding decennium, when we count children and their descendants, it would be large, and constantly augmenting. But he calculates, and the census shows, that our wealth increases each ten years at the rate of 125.45 per cent.

Now, then, take an increase of the wealth in consequence of immigration, as before stated, and compound it at the rate of 125.45 per cent. every ten years, and this result is largely over three billions of dollars in 1870, and over seven billions of dollars in 1880, independent of the effect of any immigration succeeding 1860.

Mr. WALKER says: "If these results are astonishing, we must remember that immigration here is augmented population, and that it is population and labor that create wealth. Capital, indeed, is but the accumulation of labor. Immigration, then, from 1850 to 1860, added to our National wealth, a sum more than our whole debt, and augmenting in a ratio much more rapid than the increase, and thus enabling us to bear the war expenses.

The American Emigrant Company, with a capital of a million of dollars, whose shareholders reside chiefly in the Eastern States, with its headquarters in this City, is promoting immigration to the Western States. It has obtained large tracts of land for this purpose. It has sent agents to different countries in Europe to organize colonies, and parties of the best class of emigrants to come together, and undertakes to afford them ample facilities for transportation to the chosen locations, and to aid them in making a beginning on the virgin soil.

The arrangements made are calculated to relieve the emigrant from uncertainty and vexation, and to greatly reduce their expenses. The Company having the ability, gives them ample time to pay for choice lands, and at the same time to make it sufficiently profitable to the Company.

Such efforts are praiseworthy, and must redound to the benefit of the sections in which these new comers make their homes.

Yours, &c., CITIZEN.

American Emigrant Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of emigration from Europe to supply the places of the laborers who have joined our armies from the Northern States, has become interesting. Every measure calculated to promote it should receive encouragement. In August, a year ago, the Secretary of State, in behalf of our Government, addressed a letter to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries, in which he asserted the fact, well known to the intelligent in this country, that "nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States."

For the purpose of giving force and effect to this great fact, he made all those officers virtually Commissioners of Emigration. He addressed to each an official document, in which he proclaims his power to act as such in the following words: "You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter and in any way which may lead to the immigration of such persons to this country."

In one of his dispatches to these officers on this subject, Mr. SEWARD says:

"How much the old European nations suffer from the immobility of classes and masses, which the new nation needs? We could receive and employ all the conscientious teachers of Europe, without fear of danger from their imputed heresies in politics or in religion.

France, Belgium and England are agitated and excited to make war against and destroy us by classes of persons thrown out of employment, who, if they should make their way here, would find abundant and harmless occupation, with large rewards. Indeed, some of them might become founders of States, which would, at no distant day, become as great as those which are disordered by reason of their wants.

Let us hope that the European minds may be sagacious enough to discern that the cure for all the social evils in both hemispheres is migration of surplus population to regions where population is deficient."

One of our foreign Ministers, whose location enables him to know the public sentiment, in reply to Mr. SEWARD, says:

"The information directed by your circular, confirmed by the collateral facts which every week is bringing to public attention, has wrought a very considerable modification of the first unfavorable impression, judging from what I now see and hear.

I shall not be surprised to see a resumption of the tide of emigration from Switzerland and Germany with the early Spring, much like that of former years. The general success or failure of our armies during the Winter will, however, have great influence upon the amount of emigration. The mass of those contemplating going to America are those who want to make homes for themselves and their children. They want a free country, and ultimate peace, and, unless they can see a proximate promise of this, they will not go. Let us have the Union restored without Slavery, and the supremacy of the Federal Government everywhere asserted and acknowledged, and we will see more and a better class of emigrants to the United States from Europe than ever before."

Our diplomatic and consular officers are undoubtedly discharging the new duties devolving upon them with that zeal and fidelity which their importance demands. Over 90,000 immigrants have arrived since the 1st of January last, and it is more than probable that a much larger number will arrive during the ensuing six months of this year.

As soon as this rebellion shall be crushed, or so nearly so that its end can be foreseen abroad, as well as at home, we may look for an emigration far greater than any that has yet occurred, should adequate pains be taken to promote it. And why should not great pains be taken? What can the Government do, or companies, or individuals do, better calculated to increase the power and wealth of the country than to promote emigration? We have a statement before us, taken from the census tables, with estimates, as follows:

"Now, besides the money brought here by immigrants, the census proves that the average annual value of the labor of Massachusetts, per capita, was, in 1860, \$220 for each man, woman and child, independent of the gains of commerce, (very large, but not given,) assuming that, if the immigrants, at an average amount, value of only \$100 each, or less than 33 cents a day, it would make in ten years, at the rate of 100,000 each year, the following aggregate:

First year.....	100,000	\$10,000,000
Second year.....	200,000	20,000,000
Third year.....	300,000	30,000,000
Fourth year.....	400,000	40,000,000
Fifth year.....	500,000	50,000,000
Sixth year.....	600,000	60,000,000
Seventh year.....	700,000	70,000,000
Eighth year.....	800,000	80,000,000
Ninth year.....	900,000	90,000,000
Tenth year.....	1,000,000	100,000,000
Total.....		\$550,000,000

In this table the compiler of it says this labor of all immigrants each year is properly added to those arriving the succeeding year, so as to make the aggregate, the last year, one million. This would make the value of the labor of million of immigrants, in ten years, \$550,000,000, independent of the annual accumulation of capital, and the labor of the children of the immigrants, after the first ten years, which, with their descendants, would go on constantly increasing. But by the actual official returns (see page 14 of Census) the number of above immigrants to the United States from December, 1850, to December, 1860, was 2,598,216, or an annual average of 259,821—say 260,000.

The effects then of this immigration, on the basis