

Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This afternoon at 1.—Italian Opera. The Italian Opera Company, under the management of Mr. G. G. ...

Business Notices.

G. COLLAMORE & CO. Continue to make a specialty of the MEXICAN BRITANNIA CO'S SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

HEBER'S HOLLY. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders used by the most eminent Physicians.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILSON'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL. This is the best and most valuable preparation of the purest cod liver oil.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. For sale in quantities with extra charge. J. T. LEE.

WHEATLEY'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL. With Hypophosphite of Lime, a great improvement, making it the best and most valuable.

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AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st. Wedding Cards, Ball Tickets, Programs, Most elegant in the city.

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AT JAMES EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway! Wedding, Visiting, and Ball Cards, Most elegant in the city.

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tract attention to a remarkable and somewhat momentous phase of Arkansas politics. We may hereafter pay more attention to the merits of the combatants.

The Board of Education set a good example of economy yesterday, which would be a great deal more cheering if there were a prospect that many branches of the City Government would follow it.

The presence of the nobility, royalty and the statesmanship of England, at the funeral of Mr. Peabody, was full of eloquent meaning.

The consummation yesterday in Pittsburgh of the great act provided for at the meeting of the Presbyterian Assemblies in this city last Spring, means far more, we trust, than the mere union of two wealthy, numerous and influential bodies of Christians that hold substantially the same doctrinal views.

Senator Cole, Gen. Babcock, and Judge O'Sullivan have gone to San Domingo with what we might term a commission of good nature, which permits them to see all they can and converse with whomsoever they please, but not to make bargains for the United States.

With Hypophosphite of Lime, a great improvement, making it the best and most valuable. It is, of course, improper to undertake any judgment upon the matter at this stage.

District-Attorney Pierpont has uncovered a very disgraceful and criminal business in the drawback frauds, of which we have hitherto given some brief accounts; but of which we preferred not to speak fully until, as now, we could do so with assurance and authority.

It is, of course, improper to undertake any judgment upon the matter at this stage. The virtues of his patent blacking and incomparable pain-killer; and when they turn away, half angry with themselves for being so easily cheated, there are others in plenty to take their places.

A business speculation of this sort is not journalism; but there is another theory of editing which is still worse. That theory makes no venture that will cost money, and throws over the poverty of its pages the thin veil of pretense and parade.

The World seeks to parry the force of our demonstration as follows:—Now, if Mr. Greeley will take the trouble to present in THE TRIBUNE an accurate statement of the number of names registered in the six strongest Free Republican counties, and a statement of the number of votes polled in these counties, we shall be in a better position to test the soundness of his argument.

Why should we give you "the figures?" It would cost hundreds of dollars to collect them; why should not this expense devolve on whoever hopes to make something out of them? To us they would have no significance whatever.

There was a lively excitement around the Canvassing Board of Kings County yesterday, in consequence of our exposure of the audacious tampering with the election returns for Sheriff. The Board suddenly discovered that the returns from the fourth district of the Seventh Ward had been altered, and sent them back to the Supervisors for correction.

instead of good ones, fictitious letters instead of genuine dispatches. "Pray," said Martin Chuzzlewit to the editor of the New-York Bowdler Journal, "may I venture to ask whether the 'Popular Instructor often deals in—I am at a 'loss to express it without giving you offense—'in forgery? In forged letters, for instance?'"

JOURNALISM IN NEW-YORK. During the past few months much more than the usual spirit of rivalry has been displayed by the principal metropolitan newspapers in collecting and arranging intelligence of the successive sensations of the day.

It is rather surprising that, quick as Americans are in finding out the best way to do things, there are still certain classes of papers which have not discovered the true road to reputation and success. The Mountebank of the press, for instance, with whom journalism is a purely commercial speculation, trades upon the curiosity of the mob, and trusts to making money by the daily manufacture of a lively sensation.

The Letters from Next Door. The Overland Route will soon be so hackneyed that we can no more feel the spirit of adventure in a journey to San Francisco than in a voyage to Fall River.

WHICH IS THE JUSTICE? The World pronounces our test of the efficiency of Registration in our City "too foolish for serious confutation." Let us see:—The World had broadly asserted that Registration precluded scrutiny or challenge at the polls; that one whose name was on the Registry voted of course. We refuted this by showing that, while 143,171 names were registered in the City for our late election, only 117,000 voted, showing that over Twenty-six Thousand were registered who did not vote.

Response by The Tribune. Why should we give you "the figures?" It would cost hundreds of dollars to collect them; why should not this expense devolve on whoever hopes to make something out of them? To us they would have no significance whatever.

THE BROOKLYN ERAID. There was a lively excitement around the Canvassing Board of Kings County yesterday, in consequence of our exposure of the audacious tampering with the election returns for Sheriff.

THE GREATLY INCREASED VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION. This table exhibits vividly the growth and progress of immigration to this country from its inconceivable infancy to its ripe maturity; and I submit that no fair mind can gravely deny that it is a direct consequence of the establishment and growth of our Home Manufactures.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

That Population is a main element of National strength—that its rapid, persistent increase implies National growth and prosperity—that the voluntary migration of thousands from their native land to one far distant, especially if its language, religion, customs, institutions, &c., differ widely from those in which the emigrants have hitherto delighted, argues a decided predominance of attractions and advantages in the land they seek over that they abandon—can scarcely need demonstration.

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of inhabitants from abroad was about Four Millions. And, in spite of our great Civil War, our gain by immigration during the last thirteen years must have largely exceeded Two Millions.

Nor is this all. A very large proportion of those immigrants approach our shores in the flower of their youth or in the early prime of life, and soon become parents of vigorous, healthy children. Much has of late been absurdly said of the decay of the reproductive power especially of our primitive New-England stock, and of the prospect that it will soon be supplanted around the very hearth-stones of the Puritans: the crain of truth at the bottom of this heap of chaff being simply this: New-England has for half a century been sending forth the most enterprising and energetic of her sons and daughters to people and civilize the vast regions which lie between her and the Pacific; and she has been proffering homes and work in their stead to the physically robust but intellectually less developed youth of Western Europe and of Canada. Of course, a very large proportion of those now born on her soil are children of foreign-born parents, just as a large portion of those born in the Great West proudly trace their origin back to a New-England ancestry. I presume that this transfusion of blood is beneficial both to the East and the West; and I do not apprehend that the original New-England stock is in any more danger of being supplanted or run out at home than Ireland is of ceasing, because of emigration, to be Irish.

Of the immigrants who landed on our shores in the forty years ending with 1850, there came from different countries as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, 1,549,476; France, 398,083; Germany, 318,123; Sweden & Norway, 30,120; Denmark, 5,548; The Azores, 3,342; Portugal, 2,614; Russia, 1,374; All other countries, 1,659; Switzerland, 37,738; stated, 318,140; China, 41,443; Total, 2,505,644.

NOTE.—Of the large number who came to us from British ports, a considerable number had made their way from Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, &c., to Great Britain, thence embarking for this country. So a considerable proportion of those who embarked from French ports were probably Germans, Belgians or Swis. Up to a recent period, fully half of our immigrants were of Irish birth; but of late migration from Ireland has fallen off, while that from far more spacious and populous Germany has largely increased, so that the last-named country (or countries) is probably sending us more emigrants than any other people than all the British Isles. The migration hither from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (sometimes grouped as Scandinavia), has also largely increased; being mainly attracted to the congenial climate of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and their vicinity.

Since 1855, the whole number of persons other than natives of the United States, who arrived as passengers at our ports were in each year as follows: 1850, 200,436; 1851, 170,282; 1852, 251,306; 1853, 190,415; 1854, 252,333; 1855, 318,123; 1856, 181,282; 1857, 318,554; 1858, 153,640; 1859, 267,155; 1860, 41,930; 1861, 296,215; 1862, 198,287; Total 13 years, 2,505,644.

While it is probable that this somewhat exceeds the whole number of immigrants—many persons of foreign birth arriving by sea who were not immigrants, but mercantile or other travelers—it should be considered that thousands annually migrate hither from (or through) the Canadas, who do not count in the above exhibit, not having reached us by sea. Thousands annually leave Great Britain and Ireland in vessels whose destination is British America; but their emigrant passengers are scarcely landed in the New World ere they strike a beach for the United States. Others give the Canadas a trial, but are soon driven thence by their comparative lack of enterprise and dearth of employment to the greater activity, more rapid growth, and ampler wages, proffered by the Union.

Of the above aggregate immigration for thirteen years, there came to us from different countries as follows: British Isles, 1,215,000; Germany, including Prussia, 318,123; Austria, 318,123; Sweden & Norway, 30,120; Denmark, 5,548; France, 398,083; Belgium, 10,245; Switzerland, 37,738; Spain, 10,245; Italy, 13,568; West Indies, 10,245; Hungary, 487; Russia, 1,374; Azores, 3,342; Poland, 2,614; Central America, 2,614; Spain, 10,245; South America, 2,452; All others, 48,229.

Frederick Kapp, one of our State's Commissioners of Emigration, in a paper recently read by him before the Social Science Association, sums up the influence of political and commercial convulsions and of good or bad harvests, upon the volume of European migration hitherward, as follows: "The difficulty experienced in disposing of property at satisfactory prices prevented many from leaving the Old World immediately after the close of the Napoleonic wars. But the great famine of 1816-17 drove several thousands over the ocean. Henceforward, it may be stated that the tide has run forward, the moral and material causes of immigration, above alluded to, regularly governed the numerical proportions of the influx of Europeans into the United States. In 1817, the number of immigrants was 10,245; in 1818, it increased to 11,662; in 1819, to 12,740; of a total of 27,287; but in 1820 their number fell to 10,694 of 25,380, and in 1821 it rose to 12,740. These fluctuations were due to the great commercial panic of 1818, and the distress in the manufacturing districts of England, as well as the famine in Ireland, which drove thousands from their native soil. In 1822, the circumstances would never have thought of emigration.

"Again, in Germany, where the abortive revolutionary movement of 1830-1832, the local political convulsions in the various States Governments, and the reactionary policy of the Federal Diet, as well as a general distrust of the future, produced an unusually large emigration. In 1831, only 35,855 Germans arrived in the United States; in 1832, 101,189; in 1833, 68,823; and in 1834 to 1837, the number of the greatest political depression, 17,654, 8,245, 20,130, and 23,665 respectively.

"The emigration from Ireland, which from 1822 rose much beyond its former proportions, reached its culminating point after the great famine of 1846. During the decade of 1846 to 1854 inclusive, in which period the highest average number of emigrants from any country to the United States were reached, 1,512,100 Irish left the United Kingdom. In the first half of that decade, viz., from Jan. 1, 1846, to Dec. 31, 1849, 607,341 went to the United States, and in the last half, viz., from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1854, 904,759 arrived in this country. With this unprecedentedly large emigration, Ireland had exhausted herself. Since 1855, her quota has fallen off, to less than one-half of the average of the preceding years.

"Almost coincident, in point of time, with this mightily exodus from Ireland was the colossal emigration from Germany, which followed the year 1830, the political revolutions attempted in 1849 and 1851. Already in 1845 and the following years, the German contingent of emigrants to the United States showed an average twice as large as in any other year. In 1850, 1851 and 1852, the number of emigrants from Germany was 304,559, 304,559 and 304,559 respectively. The reason of this extraordinary decrease was the great financial crisis of 1857, which shook the foundations of the whole industrial system of the Old World, and in consequence of which the annual life of the United States. Again, the annual influx into New York was smaller in 1853