# LOOKING AT THE YEAR 1880.

*FORESTALLING THE CENSUS TAKER BY A GUESS AT POSSIBILITIES.*

**Figures Showing the Increase in the Population of the United States Since 1790—Result, Forty-Seven Million People in 1880—Native Population of the Territories.**

The speculative American mind is already exercised concerning the present population of our beloved country, and is taxing its Yankee privilege of guessing what that population will be in the year 1880—if this weary old world lives long enough to hail that year of enumeration.

Under ordinary and regular conditions the merest tyro in mathematics could forecast our increase. But the conditions are not ordinary, and great allowances must be made for variations. For instance, if we had a certain ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1860, it would naturally follow, supposing conditions equal, that something like a similar ratio would prevail for the next ten years. But the conditions are radically changed; the circumstances are not only different but exceptional, and no formula of the past can be made to apply. The war of the rebellion, besides abolishing slavery and upsetting almost every established idea and institution in the land, made fearful inroads into the population of the country. There was not only the loss by battle and attending evils, but the absence of half a million of young and vigorous men necessarily reduced the natural increase in times of peace. Then there was a rapid decline in immigration; a decline that has continued to the present time, and bids fair to go still further. Between the arrival of half a million and less than a hundred thousand in a year, there is a very material difference. It should be noted, too, that the great majority of immigrants are men and women in the beginning of life, founders of immediate families.

These hints are thrown out to prepare the reader for the estimates, to be made further on, of the population of the Union now, and the probable population in 1880. Keep in view the tremendous drain by actual loss in the war, the natural retardation of increase in consequence of the absence of heads of families, and the sudden reduction of immigration.

Going back to the first census, taken in 1790, we summarize the enumerations up to 1870. Bear in mind, however, that a considerable fraction of population has been added by annexation, as in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the conquest of Texas, the partition of Mexico, and the forlorn outpost of Alaska. Here is the summary:

| *Census of* | *Total Population.* | *Increase in 10 years.* | *Per cent. Inc.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 3,929,214 | — | — |
| 1800 | 5,308,483 | 1,379,269 | 35.10 |
| 1810 | 7,239,881 | 1,931,398 | 36.38 |
| 1820 | 9,638,822 | 2,399,941 | 33.16 |
| 1830 | 12,866,020 | 3,227,198 | 33.37 |
| 1840 | 17,069,453 | 4,203,433 | 32.67 |
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 6,122,423 | 35.88 |
| 1860 | 31,443,321 | 8,251,445 | 35.58 |
| 1870 | 38,558,371 | 7,115,050 | 22.63 |

The uniformity of the increase up to the war of the rebellion is very remarkable. Taken altogether, it shows a little more than three and a half per cent. a year. At that rate we should have had in 1870 about 42,500,000. We fell short about four millions.

We setting well along into the last half of the decade, and several State enumerations were made in 1875. From these, and from the figures of the past, there may be found reasonable grounds for estimating the present population, and the probable population in 1880.

ENUMERATIONS SINCE 1870.

Censuses were taken in twelve States in 1875, Michigan took one in 1874, and Missouri and Nebraska in 1876. The following table are given the results of these enumerations, compared with the Federal census of 1870, showing the increase of population in actual number of persons; giving also the rate of increase by percentage:

| *States.* | *Pop. 1870.* | *Pop. 1875.* | *Increase.* | *Inc. in 5 yrs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | 1,194,020 | 1,353,654 | 159,634 | 13.37 |
| Kansas | 364,399 | 528,349 | 164,050 | 45.01 |
| Louisiana | 726,915 | 857,009 | 130,124 | 17.90 |
| Massachusetts | 1,457,351 | 1,651,912 | 194,561 | 13.35 |
| Michigan | 1,184,059 | *1,334,064 | 149,072 | 12.59 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 | 597,197 | 157,491 | 35.83 |
| Missouri | 1,721,295 | 42,086,507 | 365,212 | 21.16 |
| Nebraska | 122,993 | *187,771 | 64,778 | 52.66 |
| Nevada | 42,491 | 52,510 | 10,019 | 23.65 |
| New Jersey | 906,096 | 1,016,915 | 110,819 | 12.23 |
| New York | 4,382,759 | 4,597,455 | 214,696 | 4.89 |
| Oregon | 90,923 | 104,209 | 13,287 | 14.60 |
| Rhode Island | 217,353 | 258,239 | 40,886 | 18.81 |
| South Carolina | 705,606 | 828,487 | 117,881 | 16.70 |
| Wisconsin | 1,054,670 | 1,236,729 | 182,059 | 17.25 |
| Totals | 14,010,636 | 16,993,009 | 2,253,384 | 15.42 |
| *Census of 1874. | | | | |

Now let us compare the rate of increase above indicated with those of previous enumerations. In order to make the comparison more clear, we must double the rates above given to correspond with the ratios of earlier periods of ten years:

| *States.* | *Increase per cent. 1870 to 1875.* | *Increase per cent. 1860 to 1870.* | *Increase per cent. 1850 to 1860.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | 251.11 | 76.61 | 20.32 |
| Kansas | 240.00 | 10.02 | 10.02 |
| Louisiana | 26.74 | 25.07 | 25.07 |
| Massachusetts | 25.78 | 18.38 | 26.70 |
| Michigan | 58.09 | 58.91 | 26.92 |
| Minnesota | 179.72 | 155.53 | 71.70 |
| Missouri | 70.56 | 75.90 | 62.02 |
| Nebraska | ——— | 577.11 | 219.34 |
| Nevada | 24.07 | 24.07 | 47.03 |
| New Jersey | 27.87 | 27.87 | 26.92 |
| New York | 26.61 | 11.93 | 14.72 |
| Oregon | 297.13 | 72.19 | 38.78 |
| Rhode Island | 18.50 | 24.24 | 9.27 |
| South Carolina | 47.07 | 47.07 | 33.43 |
| Wisconsin | 154.05 | 35.00 | 34.60 |

The next operation is to reduce this percentage of increase into figures, which produces the following result for 1880, supposing the increase from 1870 to 1875 to continue:

| *States.* | *Pop. 1870.* | *Per Cent. Inc.* | *Pop. 1880.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | 1,194,020 | 159.63 | 3,093,000 |
| Kansas | 364,399 | 164.05 | 962,477 |
| Louisiana | 726,915 | 130.80 | 1,676,163 |
| Massachusetts | 1,457,351 | 194.56 | 3,173,000 |
| Michigan | 1,184,059 | 149.07 | 2,950,000 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 | 157.49 | 1,130,000 |
| Missouri | 1,721,295 | 365.21 | 2,440,000 |
| Nebraska | 122,993 | 64.78 | 201,000 |
| Nevada | 42,491 | 47.00 | 62,500 |
| New Jersey | 906,096 | 110.82 | 1,912,000 |
| New York | 4,382,759 | 214.69 | 9,410,000 |
| Oregon | 90,923 | 26.75 | 115,000 |
| Rhode Island | 217,353 | 40.86 | 306,125 |
| South Carolina | 705,606 | 117.88 | 1,537,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,054,670 | 182.06 | 1,918,328 |
| Totals | 14,010,636 | 30.84 | 30,115,093 |

The States that have made no enumeration since 1870 must be estimated, of course, in accordance with their previous ratios. We give them with their actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1870:

| *States.* | *Inc. 1850 to 1860.* | *Inc. 1860 to 1870.* | *States.* | *Inc. 1850 to 1860.* | *Inc. 1860 to 1870.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 34.05 | 43.67 | Maryland | 23.57 | 15.01 |
| Arkansas | 107.41 | 11.26 | Mississippi | 33.47 | 4.03 |
| California | 968.21 | 47.44 | New Hamp. | 2.04 | *2.34 |
| Connecticut | 24.19 | 21.11 | N. Carolina | 14.22 | 1.08 |
| Delaware | 5.04 | 1.79 | Ohio | 23.86 | 15.16 |
| Florida | 60.57 | 23.70 | Pennsylvania | 25.91 | 21.19 |
| Georgia | 16.57 | 12.29 | Tennessee | 16.08 | 14.09 |
| Illinois | 110.07 | 77.61 | Texas | 184.56 | 61.01 |
| Indiana | 26.93 | 24.45 | Vermont | 0.31 | 0.49 |
| Maine | 7.73 | *2.17 | Va. and W. Va. | 12.28 | 4.44 |

*Loss.

Surely each of these States must have increased since 1870 considerably faster than during the war period; yet we will take in round numbers very nearly the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870, and apply it as follows:

| *States.* | *Pop. in 1870.* | *Inc. per ct.* | *Pop. in 1880.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 521,071 | 12.00 | 583,600 |
| California | 560,247 | 50.00 | 840,000 |
| Connecticut | 537,454 | 20.00 | 644,900 |
| Delaware | 125,015 | 2.00 | 127,500 |
| Florida | 187,748 | 30.00 | 244,000 |
| Georgia | 1,184,109 | 14.00 | 1,350,000 |
| Illinois | 2,539,891 | 80.00 | 4,500,000 |
| Indiana | 1,680,637 | 25.00 | 2,100,000 |
| Maine | 626,915 | 2.00 | 640,000 |
| Maryland | 780,894 | 12.00 | 875,000 |
| Mississippi | 827,922 | 5.00 | 870,000 |
| New Hampshire | 318,300 | 3.00 | 328,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,071,361 | 5.00 | 1,125,000 |
| Ohio | 2,665,260 | 17.00 | 3,100,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,521,951 | 22.00 | 4,300,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 | 15.00 | 1,450,000 |
| Texas | 818,579 | 60.00 | 1,300,000 |
| Vermont | 330,551 | 0.50 | 332,000 |
| Virginia and W. Va. | 1,067,177 | 5.00 | 1,120,000 |
| Totals | 21,514,703 | | 28,000,000 |
| Add above | 14,010,636 | 30.84 | 19,115,093 |
| Aggregate | 35,525,339 | | 47,115,093 |

We shall probably have over 46,000,000 in the territories included, in 1880. Some rather enthusiastic editors look confident of more than 50,000,000, but that is clearly too high a figure. That would demand an increase of 30 per cent. all around, which, considering the fact that immigration has dwindled to almost nothing, is not expected.

ABOUT NATIVE DECLINE.

When the census was compared the figures of the census of 1860 and 1870 we saw that the New England States reported what seemed to be a decline in the number of natives. Let us take this bull by the horns. The dominant State is New Hampshire. She is reported in the census of 1860 as having 342,521 of her native born in the United States. In the census of 1870 she reports but 365,576. Here is a decline of 23, which is, *prima facie*, unnatural. How did it come about? Suppose New Hampshire had been living within a mile of her for a century and the census of 1870 was taken, say, twelve months a year. Now suppose a census taken in June or July seizes upon the people of New Hampshire, and they go, sociably as it were, to Ohio. Of course those who go are the young men and women just beginning life. They are the reproductive element. They leave behind them old women and old men to the number of 23 while they bound new energy in the West. Every dozen of these young couples from New Hampshire counts as a native of Ohio, and so, while the Eastern State apparently declines, the Western State benefits by the increase. The New Hampshire blood does not decrease at all; it only passes out of jurisdiction and is credited to Ohio.

SECTIONAL MIGRATION.

It is little satisfaction to take State by State, and show where the people of the several States go to when they go to roll. We are essentially sectional, and our individual migration runs on lines of latitude in the most remarkable manner. Take the swarming hive that has peopled the great West for instance. Half a dozen States in all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

What this eastern section has done in the peopling of the country may be understood from the tables herewith submitted. We divide the country into four sections—the Eastern, embracing New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the Western, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; the Pacific, embracing Nevada, California, and Oregon; and the Southern, taking in all the old slave States except Missouri, which goes with the West. These centennial tables show the number of natives of the Eastern and three Middle States in 1850, 1860, and 1870; the number of such natives residing within the said territory, and the number of natives of the Eastern and Middle States who were living in other States; also the percentage of all natives of said section who had gone to the West and South:

LIVING IN THE STATES.

| *States.* | *In 1850.* | *In 1860.* | *In 1870.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 583,169 | 628,279 | 583,620 |
| New Hampshire | 317,456 | 326,942 | 342,521 |
| Vermont | 291,948 | 315,098 | 315,098 |
| Massachusetts | 994,514 | 1,231,065 | 1,267,420 |
| Rhode Island | 146,965 | 174,621 | 187,807 |
| Connecticut | 407,504 | 460,147 | 477,919 |
| New York | 2,049,314 | 2,587,328 | 2,730,475 |
| New Jersey | 465,509 | 606,271 | 633,096 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,906,367 | 2,982,591 | 3,141,165 |
| Total | 8,362,674 | 10,006,840 | 11,292,639 |
| Increase per cent in ten years | | 21.47 | 14.97 |

In the last column the white population only are included, but the colored people in other parts of the country are not numerous enough to make any visible impression on aggregates:

LIVING IN OTHER STATES.

| *States.* | *In 1850.* | *In 1860.* | *In 1870.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 10,822 | 9,146 | 9,000 |
| N. Hampshire | 16,465 | 20,604 | 23,055 |
| Vermont | 16,907 | 15,847 | 16,000 |
| Mass. | 31,016 | 36,100 | 39,000 |
| R. Island | 9,149 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Connecticut | 17,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| New York | 151,097 | 179,000 | 179,000 |
| New Jersey | 424,000 | 513,000 | 540,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 195,000 | 217,000 | 220,000 |
| Total | 1,055,456 | 1,220,697 | 1,275,055 |
| Increase per cent in ten years | | 20.45 | 4.46 |

To show how these Eastern and Middle States have spoiled themselves for the West, we take only the State of Michigan. In 1870 that State contained 916,349 inhabitants who were born in the United States. They were natives of the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | 807,268 | Connecticut | 7,419 |
| New York and Middle States | 91,081 | Rhode Island | 1,707 |
| Maine | 9,962 | New York | 231,829 |
| New Hampshire | 1,629 | New Jersey | 8,963 |
| Vermont | 4,139 | Pennsylvania | 27,577 |
| Massachusetts | 16,840 | | |
| Eastern and Middle | | | 309,447 |

So it seems that of the natives of the United States living in Michigan, 55.37 per cent. were born in that State, 33.78 per cent. were from the Eastern and Middle States, and 10.85 per cent. from the 31 parts of the Union. Of the last contingent, only a mere sprinkling came from the South, and a large proportion of those were colored people. For instance:

LIVING IN MICHIGAN FROM THE SOUTH.

| *States.* | *White.* | *Colored.* | *States.* | *White.* | *Colored.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 72 | 46 | Mississippi | 69 | 32 |
| Arkansas | 64 | 20 | Missouri | 440 | 417 |
| Delaware | 649 | 72 | Georgia | 71 | 87 |
| Florida | 37 | 20 | S. Carolina | 103 | 117 |
| Georgia | 192 | 87 | Tennessee | 349 | 593 |
| Kentucky | 675 | 104 | Texas | 41 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 149 | 4 | Va. and W. Va. | 1,701 | 1,193 |
| Maryland | 1,002 | 209 | | | |
| Total | | | | 5,675 | 3,751 |
| Per cent from the south | | | | | 1.19 |

This leaves less than 90,000 for all the adjoining Western States to furnish to Michigan, while New York alone gives her nearly a quarter of a million, and these, too, of the young men and women of the Empire State, whose increase goes to the credit of Michigan.

WHERE SOUTHERNERS GO TO.

The line of migration in the South is even more distinctly marked by lines of latitude than in the North. The natives of the South Atlantic States lie west toward and beyond the Mississippi. Of course the border States give something to their neighbors; but the flood is not in that direction. The following table from the census of 1870 will illustrate this. It includes the old slave territory except Missouri and the District of Columbia, and includes blacks and whites alike:

SOUTHERN MIGRATION.

| *States.* | *At home.* | *Living in other States.* | *Per Cent. Migrated.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 993,700 | 10,000 | 1.00 |
| Arkansas | 484,471 | 5,000 | 1.03 |
| Delaware | 140,369 | 10,000 | 7.12 |
| Florida | 187,748 | 12,000 | 6.39 |
| Georgia | 1,184,109 | 20,000 | 1.69 |
| Kentucky | 1,321,011 | 104,000 | 7.87 |
| Louisiana | 564,397 | 160,000 | 28.35 |
| Maryland | 508,649 | 209,000 | 41.09 |
| Mississippi | 827,922 | 43,000 | 5.19 |
| N. Carolina | 1,036,880 | 100,000 | 9.64 |
| S. Carolina | 705,606 | 117,000 | 16.58 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 | 191,000 | 15.17 |
| Texas | 818,579 | 49,000 | 5.98 |
| Va. & W. Va. | 2,126,313 | 297,000 | 14.02 |
| Total | 12,162,475 | 1,948,000 | 16.01 |

Delaware and Maryland overflow into New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Kentucky into Ohio and Indiana, and Tennessee and Virginia into Virginia and Pennsylvania. Take these away, and the migration of the Southern people into the North and Western States is only a mere trifle. Take North Carolina, for example, and see how many of her native whites were living in the Eastern and Middle States in 1870:

NATIVE WHITES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 145 | Vermont | 19 |
| Maine | 29 | New York | 237 |
| Massachusetts | 277 | New Jersey | 159 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | Pennsylvania | 502 |
| Rhode Island | 32 | | |

Of 866,456 white natives of North Carolina, only 2,024, or less than one-quarter of one per cent., ventured to settle in the industrious regions of the North and East.

If we take the Western States, also, as a section, we find the migration much the same. Ohio pours into Indiana, Indiana into Illinois, and so the overflow from the West takes its way. The following table distributes according to the census of 1870:

| *States.* | *All Natives.* | *In the West.* | *Per Cent.* | *In the South.* | *Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,707,267 | 36,000 | 2.07 | 35,000 | 2.01 |
| Indiana | 1,000,011 | 1,528,135 | 10.78 | | |
| Illinois | 1,470,400 | 1,121,257 | 31.00 | 37,000 | 2.51 |
| Michigan | 807,268 | 309,000 | 38.27 | 7,000 | 0.87 |
| Wisconsin | 846,223 | 354,000 | 42.00 | 4,000 | 0.50 |
| Minnesota | 130,000 | 130,884 | 50.47 | 2,000 | 1.54 |
| Iowa | 717,000 | 407,000 | 56.80 | 8,000 | 1.12 |
| Missouri | 1,000,000 | 365,000 | 36.50 | 40,000 | 4.00 |
| Kansas | 74,000 | 70,000 | 94.60 | 2,000 | 2.70 |
| Nebraska | 29,000 | 21,000 | 1.45 | 1,000 | 3.22 |
| Total | 8,417,262 | 5,078,000 | 60.34 | 136,000 | 1.62 |

There is a singularly even proportion, if we except Missouri, whose surplus goes toward Arkansas and Texas. Perhaps about one-half of the four per cent. of Western born people who go out from the West go to the Pacific States.

The native born of the Pacific States keep pretty well within their territory. The census of 1870 distributes them as follows:

| *States.* | *Inc. 1850 to 1860.* | *Inc. 1860 to 1870.* | *States.* | *Inc. 1850 to 1860.* | *Inc. 1860 to 1870.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 34.05 | 43.67 | Maryland | 23.57 | 15.01 |
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| New Hampshire | 318,300 | 3.00 | 328,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,071,361 | 5.00 | 1,125,000 |
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| Pennsylvania | 3,521,951 | 22.00 | 4,300,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 | 15.00 | 1,450,000 |
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What this eastern section has done in the

# WHERE NOAH'S ARK RESTED.

*A BOLD ENGLISHMAN'S DARING AND DANGEROUS FEAT.*

**Pushing through Clouds and up Crags and Icy Cliffs to the Top of Mount Ararat—A Thrilling Scene Vividly Described—A Picture.**

*From the Spectator.*

From the plain of the Araxes, where the Armenians place the lost Paradise of man, rises an extinct volcano of imposing beauty and size, its peak, 17,000 feet high, soaring suddenly from the plateau, which is but three or three thousand feet above the sea; its sides, rising at the elevation of three or four thousand feet, are green and sunny, one of the sublimest objects on the face of the earth. It is Ararat, the mountain of the Ark, the ancient sanctuary of the Armenian nation, the centre of the once famous kingdom, now the cornerstone of three great empires. On the top of its lower peak, Little Ararat, the dominions of the Czar, the Sultan, and the Shah, the territories of the three chief forms of faith that possess Western and northern Asia, come near to a point. When in 1828 the Czar Nicholas defeated the Persians and rescued the legendary resting place of the ark, he insisted on retaining Ararat with in the Russian territories on account of the veneration which it is regarded by all the surrounding races, and which is reflected on the sovereign who possesses it. No mountain save Sinai has such sacred associations, and Sinai Ararat has a dignity which never attained to it. Persians, Turks, Turks and Arabs regard the mountain with reverence as genuine as that of the Christian, nay, for its majesty, its solitariness, and the fact that they all believe in the Deluge and in the Ark, it is more sacred. They have a legend, for example, that Noah, when he planted the vineyard, "sitting on the mount," Ararat, "he was so overjoyed, in September of last year, the very anniversary but of ascending the mountain of the Ark alone."

The narrative of Mr. Bryce's ascent fills one with wonder and delight; lifts one's imagination like an astronomer's discovery and compels him to see something in the Ark and its age. The beginning is unpromising with the scene on which the solitary man gazed, when he stood on the little plain of snow which forms the summit of Ararat, with a sickly bright green sky above it, and a wild west wind whistling across it, clouds gathering in, and over the distant plain, which stretches through miles of stretching valleys and mountains away to the world's end." It was only from dawn till dark, but an immeasurable experience, one of those which seem to free the soul from bonds of time and space, lay between these boundaries, for him who left the old world behind and wrapped himself in the solitude of the snow and the slopes of the mountain scenes such as they had witnessed from immemorial time, the nomad Kurds "watering their flocks at the spring, pitching their goat's-hair tents in the recesses of their lofty rocks, chanting their wildly pathetic airs, with neither a poet to remember them nor a pen to record them, and yet endowed with heart and mind strained to the utmost pitch of exertion and excitement, to that platform of eternal snow, to stand, a feeble, solitary, exhausted creature, alone in the vastness, between the cloud-veil of Ararat and the sight-bedded sky."

Mr. Bryce had set out six days before from Erzeroum, with a companion and an escort of six armed Cossacks, accompanied by an interpreter; but the Cossacks failed them early in the undertaking, having no notion of the importance of time, no notion of carrying baggage, and a propensity, perhaps not unnatural, but unknown to the purposes of the travelers, to steal, smoke and loiter. The interpreter was robbed to alleviate the party of Sandarbulah, or the Governor's Well, the only high permanent camping ground on the mountain, and the one way in all the lands upon which the gates of Paradise are said to be guarded by a flaming sword. With the Cossacks, however, he would have had no means of communication, and they were at their mercy completely, yet they felt no fear of them, and in arrival no danger from either Kurds or Cossacks, on yonder a certain peaceful spirit became equally apparent in guides, for the former never go near the mountain than the lower pastures, and the latter have no motive to go nearer, so high. When they had reached a height of 12,000 feet, and everything lay below them, except Little Ararat opposite, and the stupendous scene that rose from where the clouds were spread around them, they had to pass a chasm of lava standing up perfectly clear in a sea of cloudless blue; when they had noted the landmarks, and had agreed to meet about midnight at iron stud, lest a notion that the Cossacks, who were now worse than useless, might be seized with a panic and fly, safely down into the plain, the travelers parted, and Mr. Bryce commenced his solitary ascent of the awful peak held by the Armenians to be guarded by angels from the profaning foot of man, and by the Kurds to be the haunt of Jinn who keep watch over more human mistakes in the world's service. Mr. Bryce was alone, carrying with him his ice-axe, some pieces of bread, a small flask of cold tea, or hard-boiled eggs, and a few meat lozenges, on the principle that the climbers were of that most terrible kind, the unknown, and, clad in heavy shoes, with a long pole, a knapsack, came to a snow bed, lying over loose broken stones and sand, so fatiguing to cross that he almost gave in on the other side of it. There he found solid rock, however, and the sound of their Ararat began to sink, and that through a progress, which was now coming down upon them, small flat tips scattered on the lumps of rock, but leaving no trace of a crater. Up to this point one Cossack and one Kurd had accompanied him—they were mightily amazed by the ice-axe, and made no secrets to see—but the Kurd stopped now, sheltered on the verge of a precipice, and the Cossack, who was sleepy, to be sent, and attempted the Cossack, who had received the new shape, looked up at the frozen cliff above them which, and then, he said, and shook his head." Mr. Bryce made him understand by pantomime that he was to wait for him, and he went on alone forward, and set his face to the great peak, Little Ararat now lying 1,000 feet below the eye. He climbed the crags which had pinched the Cossack, and emerged on a straight slope of volcanic stones, which rolled about so that he slipped down more than he gained, and he was soon so tired that he had to rest every 100 paces, and gasping like a fish out of water, he would be able to "walk 50 paces further." The weakness in Mr. Bryce's great courage. He sat down, ate an egg, and he believed that on 3 days he should recover, or he should come to a "bad place," he would turn back, let the summit be over so near. And as there is no more bragging in his story than there was rashness in his courage, he says simply that soon was the extinction of his legs and his lungs the bad place, or 3 or 4 yards wound have almost welcome.

Going on again, he turned and got on another rock rib, working his laborious way over toppling masses of lava, until, perhaps the grandest sight of the whole mountain presented itself. At his feet was a deep, narrow, impassable gully, in whose bottom stood, by what he the inland sea of Erivan, 1,000 feet below, a group of Kurd tents, red, grim, and terrible, ran right toward the summit, its upper end lost in the clouds, through which, at intervals, they broke or scattered, one could descry, far, far above, a wonderful spot. The Kurds, for some reason, never go near it; it is the abode of the jinn, and it is called the "Place of Prayer." There came the struggle between the imagination, longing to feel itself upon the majesty and the wonder of the scene, and the consciousness of the tremendous task of the present. Mr. Bryce felt that he was on the threshold of a place which seemed to great for human organization to have seen its eye. This was a race against time, in which he could only win the crisis for a route, rises constantly to his watch, husband his strength by morsels of food taken at frequent intervals, and endeavor to resolve the problem of the way and sending, in the meantime, no messengers, no the little pieces of stone to mark the way, like Poucet without his bread, he relied on the presence of mind, coolness and nerve. The interpreter was robbed to alleviate the party at Sandarbulah, or the Governor's Well, the only high permanent camping ground on the mountain, and the one way in all the lands upon which the gates of Paradise are said to be guarded by a flaming sword. With the Cossacks, however, he would have had no means of communication, and they were at their mercy completely, yet they felt no fear of them, and in arrival no danger from either Kurds or Cossacks, on yonder a certain peaceful spirit became equally apparent in guides, for the former never go near the mountain than the lower pastures, and the latter have no motive to go nearer, so high. When they had reached a height of 12,000 feet, and everything lay below them, except Little Ararat opposite, and the stupendous scene that rose from where the clouds were spread around them, they had to pass a chasm of lava standing up perfectly clear in a sea of cloudless blue; when they had noted the landmarks, and had agreed to meet about midnight at iron stud, lest a notion that the Cossacks, who were now worse than useless, might be seized with a panic and fly, safely down into the plain, the travelers parted, and Mr. Bryce commenced his solitary ascent of the awful peak held by the Armenians to be guarded by angels from the profaning foot of man, and by the Kurds to be the haunt of Jinn who keep watch over more human mistakes in the world's service. Mr. Bryce was alone, carrying with him his ice-axe, some pieces of bread, a small flask of cold tea, or hard-boiled eggs, and a few meat lozenges, on the principle that the climbers were of that most terrible kind, the unknown, and, clad in heavy shoes, with a long pole, a knapsack, came to a snow bed, lying over loose broken stones and sand, so fatiguing to cross that he almost gave in on the other side of it. There he found solid rock, however, and the sound of their Ararat began to sink, and that through a progress, which was now coming down upon them, small flat tips scattered on the lumps of rock, but leaving no trace of a crater. Up to this point one Cossack and one Kurd had accompanied him—they were mightily amazed by the ice-axe, and made no secrets to see—but the Kurd stopped now, sheltered on the verge of a precipice, and the Cossack, who was sleepy to be sent, and attempted the Cossack, who had received the new shape, looked up at the frozen cliff above them which, and then, he said, and shook his head." Mr. Bryce made him understand by pantomime that he was to wait for him, and he went on alone forward, and set his face to the great peak, Little Ararat now lying 1,000 feet below the eye. He climbed the crags which had pinched the Cossack, and emerged on a straight slope of volcanic stones, which rolled about so that he slipped down more than he gained, and he was soon so tired that he had to rest every 100 paces, and gasping like a fish out of water, he would be able to "walk 50 paces further." The weakness in Mr. Bryce's great courage. He sat down, ate an egg, and he believed that on 3 days he should recover, or he should come to a "bad place," he would turn back, let the summit be over so near. And as there is no more bragging in his story than there was rashness in his courage, he says simply that soon was the extinction of his legs and his lungs the bad place, or 3 or 4 yards wound have almost welcome.

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THE EMPIRE STATE.

It will be seen from the tables given above that New York shows only seven per cent. increased population in the period from 1870 to 1875. The census of 1875 is confessedly untrustworthy, and manifestly too low. I prefer should be a very large addition to the population of the Empire State. The fact that the State of New York has given to and received from other States will show curiously compensating population. We are speaking of the native born only:

WHAT NEW YORK HAS GIVEN AND TAKEN.

| *The East.* | *Given to.* | *