

and the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. But you will observe that they thus embrace all the Atlantic ports which receive any considerable number of emigrants, and the two largest commercial States. Thirteen-fifteenths of all the emigrants to the country arrive within these limits; — and of the remainder almost all arrive at New Orleans.

On their arrival, it is true, they scatter in different directions. But the custom is becoming universal among the relieving officers of different sea-board States, to consider paupers a charge on the State where they landed. Wherever, therefore, it is an economy to do so, the custom now is general, to pay their passage one stage towards that State. So that in giving these accounts of these States, which are indeed all I can find in print, I am sure that I give a statement very near the whole amount of such relief afforded.

For even in Pennsylvania and Maryland, where no pauper reports are printed but those of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the custom prevails in the interior counties of sending the destitute foreigners to those cities. These cities receive all the head money tax, and, rightly or wrongly, the counties practically compel them to take the charge of emigrants. In Maryland there is no State system for the charge of the poor. The several counties make their own arrangements. Alleghany county makes none, but sends its poor direct to Baltimore. In Pennsylvania they publish no reports of their proceedings, excepting the city and districts of Philadelphia.

The total of persons relieved in 1850 in the places thus indicated, is 121,206. But it must be remembered, that to the larger portion of persons included here the relief afforded is but a trifle. 72,946 of the number received only what is called out door relief in the poor reports; supplies namely of food, provisions or money, which are given where needed; the whole family relieved being then counted among the paupers of the town. The average amount paid to each person of this class in New York city, by the Board of 10 Governors, is but \$1 62, and probably the average for that class throughout the whole tables, should not be higher than \$2 each. The persons in Alms Houses and Hospitals are those whose relief is most costly, as their destitution is most complete.

The arrangements for foreign paupers of the other Atlantic States of the North are wholly different. In New England every State has its poor-law, based on the principle that each town shall be at the charge of those poor persons who have a "settlement" in it. If then one town relieves a person whose "settlement" is in another town in the same State, the town where he belongs must pay the amount, if it have been properly notified of the fact. The different States, however,