

THE

AMERICAN

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1865.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME V.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 443 & 445 BROADWAY.
1866.

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District
of New York.



P R E F A C E .

THE present volume of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for the year 1865 embraces the final military operations of the war in the United States, the disbandment of the armies, the reduction of the fleets, and the peaceful occupation of the Southern States. The change in the administration of the Federal Government by the shocking death of President Lincoln, and the accession of Vice-President Johnson, are described in its pages, together with the various measures to re-establish the State governments and to restore the authority of the Federal Government in all parts of the Union.

The debates in Congress during the year on the relations of the Southern States to the Union, the recognition of the Louisiana government, the admission of a Senator from Virginia, etc., present the preliminary views of that body on one of the most important questions of the time. The views of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, as expressed in their public addresses, have been included, as also their messages to Congress, the report of the Lieutenant-General, and the public documents of the Government.

The achievement of emancipation by the almost universal assent of the country; the measures taken by the Federal Government relative to the freedmen; those adopted by the Conventions and Legislatures of the Southern States to raise them to a position of civil rights; and the successful adaptation of the former master and servant to the new mode of life—forming one of the most interesting chapters of human history—are presented in this volume. No less interesting was the sudden change in the aspect of the country on the disappearance of military lines; the unobstructed passage back and forth to the North and South; the reunion of belligerents as “one people, one country, one destiny.” This has not been overlooked in these pages.

The details of the internal affairs of the country embrace the disappearance of the armies among the citizens; the resumption of commercial inter-

course ; the commerce of the country ; the finances of the Federal Government and its banking system ; the acts of State Legislatures ; the results of elections ; the progress of educational and charitable institutions under the care of the State governments ; the debts and resources of the States ; and all those political movements, the results of which are to transfer the public power from one to another portion of its citizens.

The relations of the United States to foreign nations, as developed in its Diplomatic Intercourse, are fully presented ; and also the civil, military, and commercial history of all the States of Europe and South America, and the more important kingdoms of Asia, with some countries of Africa, is fully brought up.

The progress and peculiar features and mode of treatment of those scourges known as the Asiatic Cholera, the Cattle Disease, and the disease of Swine, with the latest investigations, have been carefully described.

The advance in Astronomy, Chemistry, and many other branches of science, with the new applications to useful purposes which have been developed, have not been overlooked.

Geographical explorations have been earnestly continued in all quarters of the globe, and the discoveries which have followed have been fully presented.

The record of Literature is not less interesting than that of any previous year. The titles of all important works of the various classes to which they belong, are stated in detail.

A notice of the principal religious denominations of the country states their branches, membership, views on civil affairs, and the progress of their distinctive opinions.

The number of distinguished men who closed their career has been large. A brief tribute is paid to their memory.

All important documents, messages, orders, despatches, and letters from official persons, have been inserted entire.

viction that, "the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere—that it acts not through or upon the States, but directly upon individuals—that the States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations—that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before;" asserting that the effort making by certain persons "to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people, and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union—all of them more or less and some of them entirely—under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially, as well as politically, to the low level of the black;" pledging the party to support President Johnson's reconstruction policy, "in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law, in all parts of the country—that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections—that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by military commission;" urging—in view of the enormous national debt, and the great weight of State and local taxes—retrenchment and economy, the disbanding of the army, and the reduction of the navy; recommending such a revision of the revenue laws as to make taxation equal and just; expressing gratitude to the soldiers of the republic, but repelling the assertion "that they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro" as a "gross insult on their patriotism;" recognizing "the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have contended for the liberties of the nation;" and reaffirming adherence to the Monroe doctrine.

The election took place on the 10th of October, and resulted in the success of the Union nominee, General Hartranft, the candidate for Auditor-General, receiving 238,400 votes, which gave him a majority of 22,660 over his opponent, Colonel W. W. H. Davis.

At a meeting of colored men, held in Philadelphia, on the 17th of July, to take into consideration the question of negro suffrage, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the apparent anxiety to preserve the ballot-box from the influence of the ignorance of the colored man is proved, by the class of men invited and urged to the polls at every election, to be but a hypocritical and malignant subterfuge.

Resolved, That the objection that, if enfranchised, the freedmen of the South will permit themselves to be used by their former oppressors, can only be founded on the fallacious presumption that he can be made to do, now that he is free, what he could not be forced to do when a slave.

PERSIA, a country in Asia. It is bounded on the west by Asiatic Turkey, on the north by the Russian Government of Trans-Caucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the Desert of Khiva, on the east by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. The sovereign ("Shah") of Persia is an absolute and uncontrolled monarch. Present Shah, Nasser-eh-Din, born in 1829, succeeded his father, Mohammed-Shah, in 1848; heir apparent, Mouzaffer-eh-Din-Mirza. The ministry was, in 1865, composed of Mirza-Mohammed-Khan (War and Presidency of the Ministry); Mirza-Said-Khan (Interior); Mirza-Yusuf (Finances). The diplomatic corps at Teheran consists of ministers plenipotentiary of France, England, Russia, and Turkey.

The army numbers at present ninety regiments or battalions of regular infantry, at 800 men each; fifty-three squadrons of regular cavalry, at 500 men each; 5,000 men, artillery, and 200 men, light artillery, and 80,000 cavalry.

It is difficult to ascertain the number of inhabitants, as no lists of births and deaths are kept, and no complete census has ever been taken. In 1859 the Shah ordered a census to be taken, but it was found impossible to carry it through, against the persistent opposition which was everywhere made to it from religious prejudices. The number of the nomadic population can, however, easily be estimated, as their chief ("Ilkhani") knows exactly the number of tents of his tribe. They number a little over 3,000,000. The population is about 10,000,000.

According to descent, the population consists of aborigines (Persians and Medes), Tartars, Turks, Koords, Arabs, Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, descendants of Turcoomanni, Russians, and Poles. The Koords, who, in their physical constitution, show a great similarity to the Germans, and speak their own language (which belongs to the Iranian family of languages), are governed by a Governor ("Wali"), who is appointed by the Shah, though the dignity is hereditary in a family, which claims to descend from the house of the Sassanides. The number of the Armenians, as well as their former riches and commerce, have more recently been greatly reduced. Tatus Khan, the Armenian Bishop of Ispahan, assured Dr. Polak,* that the population of his diocese, which extends from Java and India to Kasfan Kuh in Persia, amounted to only 20,000; to these are to be added a small number of Roman Catholic Armenians and a few hundred families in Tabris and the neighborhood, belonging to the diocese of Uch Miazin. Ispahan has at present the largest

* Polak, *Persien, Das Land und seine Bewohner* (Leipzig, 1863, 2 vols.). The author of this work, from which the information given in this article has been chiefly derived, was one of six Austrians who, upon the invitation of the Persian Government, went in 1851 to Teheran to establish a military and a medical school. He also became the court physician of the Shah. He published at Teheran several works in the Persian language; as *Manuale of "Anatomy"* (1864); "*Surgery*" (1867). Some of his pupils were sent to Paris, where they graduated and published medical treatises. (See vol. I. p. 311.)

Armenian population of any Persian town; still the number of families does hardly exceed 400, instead of the 12,000 which lived there formerly. With the exception of a few merchants in Tabris, the congregations are very poor, and living upon poor agriculture and manufacture of wine. They suffer greatly from the despotic and arbitrary acts of the Governors, although they are at present enjoying in some respects the protection of Russia. To this external oppression are frequently added serious troubles between those Armenians which have joined the Roman Catholic Church (United Armenians) and those which adhere to the old Armenian Church (Non-United Armenians). In consequence of their unfavorable situation in Persia, emigration to Russia and India is becoming frequent, especially among the younger generation. From India, the Armenians of Persia are already receiving large sums for the support of their churches and their poor.*

Among the Nestorians, Romans Catholic and American Protestant (of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions) missionaries have been laboring for many years. Both have established churches and schools. The Shah, in 1865, granted to the friends of the Protestant missionaries a new site for a church, and subscribed himself £100 for its erection. The English ambassador also subscribed £50, and the Shah also appointed General Gehangir Khau, an Armenian, to represent the interests of the Protestant Nestorian community.

The Jews were very numerous and powerful in southern Persia in the times of the Sassanides, and ever since the beginning of the Mohammedan rule. But oppression and persecution have reduced their number to such an extent that, as a learned Jewish Mula (rabbi) assured Dr. Polak, they are now estimated at only about 2,000. They constitute three large congregations in Shiraz, Ispahan, and Kashan, and smaller ones in Teheran, Demavend, Balafush, and Kazeran. The Persian Jews are allowed to live in polygamy, but actual cases of polygamy are rare, on account of their extreme poverty. They still have to-day the capitation tax which was imposed upon the Jews by Mohammed. The continuous persecution induced most of the Jews to emigrate to Turkey and the Eastern countries, although the Government tried to prevent emigration in every possible way. In 1865 Sir Moses Montefiore, of England, made efforts to relieve his coreligionists in Persia from the tyranny under which they were groaning. The British minister in Teheran received the assurance that the Jewish subjects of the Shah should be no longer oppressed. In Persia, Jews are always engaged in the mint, and many of them are celebrated as physicians. The Persian Jews still continue to make pilgrimages to the tomb of Esther, in Hamadai (the ancient

Ecbatana), their only national monument. The Parsees, or, as they call themselves, Zerdushtees, still live in small numbers in the towns of Yazd and Kerman. The wealthier Parsees, in India, annually send them large sums of money, in order to satisfy the extortion of the Governors; for they desire that a small remnant of the adherents of Zoroaster remain in their native land and preserve the holy fire. A delegate, the Manookishee Sahib, was sent by them to Teheran, to obtain the permission to pay the taxes for the Persian Parsees, and to establish an educational institution. The Persian Government refused both requests; the former because it was regarded as an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Shah, the second on the ground that it could not grant permission for the establishment of an idolatrous institution. The Parsee merchants and agriculturists enjoy the reputation of industry, perseverance, and honesty. They conduct the commerce with India. Among themselves they still use the old Persian language. Their priests are called Mabeda. Although the Shah is of a different religion, they regard him as their legitimate ruler, and reverence him as the successor of Kaoos and Djemahid. Their numbers amount to about 8,000 or 9,000.

The number of European residents in Persia is very small. They comprise a limited number of merchants (Frenchmen, Greeks, Germans, Swiss, and Russians), a few military officers, physicians, and mechanics. They live mostly in Tabris and Teheran.

The art of printing was introduced into Persia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by the Prince Abbaz Mirza Nayibe-Sultaneh. But the Persians have never learned to appreciate it, and the number of books printed is very small. A great extension, on the other hand, has been given to lithography. Every large town has one or several lithographic institutions, in which a considerable number of dictionaries, historical and poetical works, treatises of a religious character, etc., have been lithographed. Libraries are very rare; the royal collection of Persian and Arabic works embraces no more than 800 manuscripts and a few printed European books. The largest library of Persia, that of Ardebil, has been carried off by the Russians to St. Petersburg, where, it is said, now the most beautiful Persian and Arabic manuscripts are to be found.

For several years a lithographed official weekly newspaper has been published at Teheran, at an annual subscription price of two and a half ducats. In its first part the paper gives court news, distinctions, appointments. The name of the Shah is always accompanied by some titles, and prayers for the preservation of his life. Next follow reports from the provinces, generally to the effect, that "owing to the justice and circumspection of the Governor, the 'rayet' (subjects) enjoy undisturbed happiness," that "impartiality and justice prevail at the raising of taxes; that the ways and bridges

* The Gotha Almanac for 1866 estimates the number of Armenians as high as 900,000, and that of the Nestorians at 100,000.

are in a good condition." Stories of miraculous cures, etc., fill the remainder of the space. In case of scarcity of material, one page is left blank, or European news is taken from the Turkish journal in Constantinople. At the time when England and Persia had fallen out, the *Teheran Gazette* had frequently polemical articles and manifestoes against England. The Persian Government at the same time used the "*Journal de Smyrne*" in the Persian interest.

The majority of the Persians, about 7,500,000, are Mohammedans of the sect of the Sheah. The Sunnites live especially in Koordistan near the Persian Gulf, in Talish near the Caspian Sea, and number altogether about 1,500,000 souls. The sect of the Sheikhi does not differ much from the Sheah. Their system treats especially of subtle details concerning the form of existence of the Imam Meihdi, who, they believe, will make his appearance on the day of resurrection. Under the name of Ali Allah all those sects are comprised who believe in the incarnation of Ali, regarding him either as a direct incarnation of God, or as an indirect one through Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ. They deny the validity of the Koran, do not perform the "prayer," and do not observe the laws of purification and of food. Their chief seat is at and near Kermanshah, where their ecclesiastical chief resides. Scattered, they live in all parts of the country. One branch, Davoodi, occupies the region around Kasooin, and the villages which lie near Resht.

Of more recent origin is the sect of the Bábis,* whose history forms one of the most interesting episodes both of the modern history of Persia and the recent history of Mohammedanism. The sect is named after their founder, who called himself "Báb-eddin" ("the Gate of Faith"). His first public appearance was in the year 1848. He was at that time a young man, bearing the name Mirza Ali Mohammed. Earnestly inquiring after truth and religious progress, the young man made a pilgrimage from Shiraz, his native town, to Mecca, which led him to renounce the prevailing form of Islamism. Soon he felt a vocation to bring about a thorough reform of Mohammedanism, or rather to establish a new religion out of a mixture of Mohammedan, Christian, Jewish, and Parsee views. The rare gifts, and especially the great eloquence of the pious enthusiast, soon attracted disciples from all sides. Among

* The first thorough work on the history and the origin of the Bábis has just been published by Count de Gobineau, under the title *Les Religions et Philosophies dans l'Asie Centrale* (Paris 1866). The author was formerly French minister in Teheran. Before him but little had been published in Europe concerning the Bábis. (See *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellschaft*, vol. v.; Petermann, *Reisen im Orient*, vol. ii.; Polak, *Persten*, vol. i., pp. 350-354.) Count Gobineau, in an introduction to his work, treats at length of the religious and moral character of the Asiatics, of Perstan Mohammedanism, on the origin and the substance of the Sheah, on Sufism, on the influence of European ideas in Persia, etc. The history of the Bábis is followed by treatises on their doctrines (a kind of Unitarianism), on the theatre in Persia, and, as a concluding appendix, he gives the sacred book of the Bábis, "The Book of Preccepts."

them was the most learned woman of Persia, to whom the name Gurrat-el-Ain ("Delight of the Eye") was given, and who subsequently with numerous other followers suffered death for her faith. Some of the most zealous disciples of the Báb, or, as his followers called him, the "Hezret-e-Ala" ("Elevated Highness"), were sent out as Dai (apostles) to different parts of Persia, and even to the capital, Teheran. The leader of these apostles applied the work of the ingenious mystic to the dangerous field of politics. The Báb did not oppose these schemes of the apostles (eighteen in number), although it was not in accordance with his own character and original designs. He thus became involved in the sad fate which his followers brought upon themselves by a rising against the lawful authorities of the country. After a two years' imprisonment, during which he composed numerous writings, he was put to death in a horrible manner. His death, however, did not put an end to the sect, which, on the contrary, continued to gain numerous adherents in all parts of the country, until a plot against the life of the Shah called forth a war of extermination against them. But the general opinion of those best acquainted with Persian affairs is, that Bábism is not yet extinct, but still has large numbers of followers.

PERU, a republic in South America. Provisional President (Dictator) since November 1865, Gen. Prado. Congress is composed of a Senate (two members for every department), and Chamber of Deputies (one Deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants). In 1864 the Senate was composed of 36, and the Chamber of Deputies of 86 members. Area 508,986 square miles; and the population in 1860, 2,865,000.

The Government having hypothecated the receipts from the sale of guano for the years 1865 and 1866, the revenue for these years consisted exclusively of the receipts from duties. The latter amounted, in 1863, to \$3,511,669; and in 1864, to \$2,835,981. The public debt amounted on December 31, 1864, to \$32,399,939.

The fleet which Peru, at the beginning of the year 1865, opposed to that of Spain, was composed of the following steamers: Callao, 30 cannon (68-pounders); Amazonas, 36 cannon (68 and 82-pounders); Chalaco, four cannon (68-pounders); Lersundi, two cannon (68-pounders); Tumbes, four cannon (32-pounders); Chancamaya, 2 cannon (82-pounders); two iron-clads, Loa, with two cannon (100-pounders), and the monitor Victoria, with two cannon (68-pounders); finally one brig carrying 12 rifled guns (16-pounders); together nine vessels, carrying 94 cannon. The army, in 1864, was composed as follows:

Infantry	8,400
Cavalry	1,200
Artillery	1,000
Total	10,600
Genedarmes	5,408

The imports were estimated, in the year 1861, at \$32,000,000, and the exports at