

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 20, 1862.

SIR: It seems proper, in view of the general desire expressed for information relating to the Eighth Census, that a synopsis of the results should be made public at as early a moment and to such an extent as the condition of the work will justify. The unusual interest manifested on this subject induces me to present a preliminary report which, while it may want completeness, and in some of its details fail of that minute accuracy wherein the work when completed, it is hoped, will not be deficient, may be relied on as being substantially correct and entitled to confidence.

It is a subject of congratulation that the unhappy state of affairs which has interposed to impede the ordinary course of events has not interfered with the rendition of complete returns from all sections of the country, and that we are enabled to represent the condition of all the great elements of a nation's prosperity as they existed in the year 1860—a circumstance, probably, of no trifling significance in facilitating the early and happy settlement of our domestic troubles.

In the collection of the details to be embodied in the Eighth Census there have been employed sixty-four marshals, comprising those of all the United States judicial districts, under whose direction, and that of those special agents appointed for unorganized territory, there have been employed 4,417 assistants, upon whom devolved the duty of enumerating the people and collecting the other statistics required by law. To these officers there has been paid the sum of \$1,045,206 75; the sum of \$247,000 remaining suspended on account of the presumed or known disloyalty of officers, or the existence of some good reason for suspending payments. There are employed in this office at the present time 168 clerks and 16 messengers, laborers, and watchmen. The wants of the War Department have made it seem proper to allow that branch of the government the services of several clerks, who were for a considerable time engaged in the office of the Quartermaster General, while the demands of other government departments, committees in Congress, and State legislatures, for information only to be had from the census records, and which could not be disregarded, have seriously impeded the progress of this work, and thrown charges upon our fund which it has appeared impossible to avoid. Nevertheless, we have not transgressed, and it is my hope that our expenditures will not exceed the appropriations heretofore made for this service.

While in the prosecution of their duties the marshals were generally faithful to their trusts, and manifested an anxious desire for the proper completion of their duties, it is stated, with regret, that there were one or two exceptions,

wherein the cupidity of the officer not only involved a violation of law, but wrought injustice to his assistants and retarded the progress of the work.

In my review of the condition and progress of the various interests which comprise the census, my statements are not limited to the exhibition of facts as they are presented in the returns of the Eighth Census. It seemed a duty to make the report one of the past as well as the present, and the more so while in doing this the opportunity is afforded of presenting statistical facts in a more popular form and agreeable dress.

By a liberality unprecedented in the history of the world, our federal and State governments having munificently provided for the care of the children of affliction by the endowment of hospitals for the insane and idiotic, and institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind; and as a record of these unfortunates is now made in every census, and there exists no official history of their numbers at different periods, or of the care which has been devoted to them, it has been my endeavor to give a correct narrative on these subjects, and one which it is believed will prove acceptable to Congress and contribute to the diffusion of useful information throughout the country. Having indulged in no theories, with no prejudices to sustain, it will be my aim to present facts impartially, in the hope of enjoying your approval, and administering to the gratification and information of the country.

Having had the exclusive superintendence of the taking of two censuses under the law of May 23, 1850, and compiled the principal details, my opinions are confirmed in the general excellence of the plan, and in the belief that with each enumeration the statistics are collected with increased accuracy and greater ease.

POPULATION.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 1.)

The subjoined table exhibits the population returns of the Eighth Census, and presents a complete view of the number of inhabitants of the United States and Territories in 1860, according to the enumeration then taken in pursuance of the Constitution:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 964,201 | New Jersey | 672,035 |
| Arkansas | 435,450 | New York | 3,880,735 |
| California | 379,994 | North Carolina | 992,622 |
| Connecticut | 460,147 | Ohio | 2,339,502 |
| Delaware | 112,216 | Oregon | 52,465 |
| Florida | 140,425 | Pennsylvania | 2,906,115 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | Rhode Island | 174,620 |
| Illinois | 1,711,951 | South Carolina | 703,708 |
| Indiana | 1,350,428 | Tennessee | 1,109,801 |
| Iowa | 674,948 | Texas | 604,215 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | Vermont | 315,098 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,684 | Virginia | 1,596,318 |
| Louisiana | 708,002 | Wisconsin | 775,881 |
| Maine | 628,279 | Colorado Territory | 34,277 |
| Maryland | 687,049 | Dakota Territory | 4,837 |
| Massachusetts | 1,231,066 | Nebraska Territory | 28,841 |
| Michigan | 749,113 | Nevada Territory | 6,857 |
| Minnesota | 173,855 | New Mexico Territory | 93,516 |
| Mississippi | 791,305 | Utah Territory | 40,273 |
| Missouri | 1,182,012 | Washington Territory | 11,594 |
| New Hampshire | 326,073 | District of Columbia | 75,080 |

Though the number of States has increased during the last decennial period from thirty-one to thirty-four, and five new Territories have been organized, the United States has received no accessions of territory within that term, except a narrow strip to the southward of the Colorado river, along the Mexican line, not yet inhabited. As general good health prevailed, and peace reigned throughout the country, there was no apparent cause of disturbance or interruption to the natural progress of population. It is true that the very large immigration from Europe, together with an influx of considerable magnitude from Asia to California, has added largely to the augmentation which the returns show to have taken place during the decade.

In comparing the gain of any class of the population, or of the whole of it, one decade with another, the rate per cent. is not a full test of advancement. The *rate* of gain necessarily diminishes with the density of population, while the absolute increase continues unabated. The actual increase of the entire free and slave population from 1850 to 1860, omitting the Indian tribes, was 8,225,464, and the rate per cent. is set down at 35.46; while from 1840 to 1850 the positive increment of all classes was 6,122,423, yet the ratio of gain was 35.87 per cent. The two decades from 1800 to 1810, and from 1840 to 1850, were marked by the great historical facts of the annexation of Louisiana, and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California. Each of these regions contributed considerably to the population of the country, and we accordingly find that during those terms there was a ratio of increase in the whole body of the people greater by a small fraction than shown by the table annexed for the decade preceding the Eighth Census. The preponderance of gain, however, for that decennial term above all the others since 1790, is signally large. No more striking evidence can be given of the rapid advancement of our country in the first element of national progress than that the increase of its inhabitants during the last ten years is greater by more than 1,000,000 of souls than the whole population in 1810, and nearly as great as the entire number of people in 1820. That the whole of this gain is not from natural increase, but is, in part, derived from the influx of foreigners seeking here homes for themselves and their children, is a fact which may justly enhance rather than detract from the satisfaction wherewith we should regard this augmentation of our numbers.

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New Hampshire, likewise, has gained but slowly, her increment being only 8.097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce, then, come in to supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all, of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860, and its density at each period.

| States. | 1850. | | 1860. | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| | Population. | Number of inhabitants to the square mile. | Population. | Number of inhabitants to the square mile. |
| Massachusetts | 994,514 | 127.49 | 1,231,066 | 157.83 |
| Connecticut | 370,792 | 79.33 | 460,147 | 98.42 |
| Rhode Island | 147,545 | 112.97 | 174,620 | 133.63 |
| | 1,412,851 | ..... | 1,865,833 | ..... |

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained during the decade 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is perhaps a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the south, having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.67, and slaves 15.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 174,657, equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 152,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 3.88 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a diminution to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further north.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 3,000. The greater mildness of the climate and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences and its proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the north.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the Seventh Census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is therefore nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given as 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In 1830 Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained under the progress of the last thirty years is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, according to the Eighth Census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,598,603, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and south we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the north and south respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity where-with respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Having thus briefly and imperfectly noticed the manner in which the general gain of population during the last ten years has been distributed among the States, we may with advantage examine the progress of the country as a whole, in this respect, from 1790 to 1860. In order to show the progress of the entire population, and of each class for this period, table No. 1 has been prepared, which is hereunto appended.

The figures in that table show considerable uniformity in the rate of progression of the whole population. It has varied in the different decades from $32\frac{4}{9}$ per cent. increase to $36\frac{1}{2}$. The whites, constituting the great bulk of the inhabitants, have governed the ratio of augmentation for the mass. The lowest rate of increase shown for that class was by the census of 1830, namely, a fraction less than 34 per cent. In 1850 it has risen above 38 per cent., and continued to be about the same from 1850 to 1860. The number of free colored

persons was small in 1790, and as a condition or class in society it holds about the same position as then. We possess very insufficient means for estimating the natural increase of this division of our population. Their aggregate number has been so continually affected by manumissions, by legislation changing their condition, and to a small extent by emigration, that from these causes, rather than by the ordinary progress of increase, they have reached a total of nearly half a million, and the rate per cent. of their advancement in seventy years, has been equal to that of the whole population, and not very far below that of the whites; and that at the same time they have gained in a ratio nearly one-half greater than the slaves.

In the interval from 1850 to 1860, the total free colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 488,005, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by twofold, and three or fourfold, respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston during the five years ending with 1859, the city registrar observes: "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored; and in Philadelphia during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births—a high rate of mortality chiefly ascribed to consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more northern States, and in other States to expulsive enactments of the legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and nine thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does 12½ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

With regard to the mean duration or expectation of life among colored persons in different localities of the country, reference may be made to some comparative tables published in the census report to Congress in 1852, page 13. The returns of 1860, when cast into the same form, would, doubtless, exhibit similar results. In a simple statement, when viewed apart from the liberations or manumission in the southern States, the aggregate free colored in this country must represent nearly what is termed "a stationary population," characterized by an equality of the current of births and deaths.

There are now in the United States about 4,000,000 slaves. They have advanced to that vast number from about 700,000 in 1790. The rate of progress of this class of population has been somewhat more fluctuating than can be easily accounted for. Why, for example, they should have increased over 30 per cent. from 1820 to 1830, and only 23¾ per cent. during the next decade, does not appear from any facts bearing upon their condition during this period. It may,

perhaps, be attributed to the large emigration to Texas, prior to 1840, which, doubtless, exerted no small influence upon the ordinary progress of the slave population in the United States during that decade. There is no importation nor emigration of slaves into or from the country, and it would seem that they should be subject to no cause of increase or decadence except what nature decrees. This law is that of gradual and steady increase, and under it the total number of slaves in 1860 should have been 4,130,000, had they gained at the same ratio as during the preceding ten years.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent., and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for 70 years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

With regard to the future increase of the African race in this country, various extravagant speculations have been recently promulgated. An attentive survey of the statistics of the census will guide to a more satisfactory approximation. The following summary exhibits the numbers of the colored race and their rates of increase during the last seventy years:

Census of slaves and free colored.

| Census of— | Free colored. | Increase, per cent. | Slaves. | Increase, per cent. | Free colored and slaves. | Increase, per cent. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1790..... | 59,466 | ..... | 697,897 | ..... | 757,363 | ..... |
| 1800..... | 108,305 | 82.23 | 893,041 | 27.97 | 1,001,346 | 32.23 |
| 1810..... | 186,440 | 72.00 | 1,191,364 | 23.40 | 1,377,804 | 37.58 |
| 1820..... | 233,534 | 25.23 | 1,538,038 | 28.79 | 1,771,572 | 28.58 |
| 1830..... | 319,590 | 36.87 | 2,000,043 | 30.61 | 2,319,633 | 31.44 |
| 1840..... | 386,303 | 21.37 | 2,487,455 | 23.81 | 2,873,758 | 23.41 |
| 1850..... | 434,449 | 12.46 | 3,204,313 | 28.83 | 3,638,762 | 26.62 |
| 1860..... | 482,122 | 10.97 | 3,933,587 | 23.38 | 4,415,709 | 21.90 |

Here the rate of increase will be seen at a glance to have been gradually diminishing, especially during the last thirty years. The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years, must give results exceeding, rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 21.9, shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.0 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And, to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored, and slaves; based on the well-known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.:

Probable future population of the United States.

| Year. | Free colored and slaves. | Aggregate of whites and colored. | Percentage of colored. |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1870..... | 5,407,130 | 42,328,433 | 12.77 |
| 1880..... | 6,591,393 | 56,450,241 | 11.68 |
| 1890..... | 7,909,550 | 77,366,089 | 10.24 |
| 1900..... | 9,461,450 | 100,365,803 | 9.46 |

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In this case, nine millions of the colored, in the year 1900, appears a large estimate. Of these a great portion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes. In regard to emigration, the number colonized by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries during the past ten years, has averaged about 400 per annum, besides the Africans captured on several slave-ships. The total number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from 1820 to 1856 inclusive, is stated at 9,502, of whom 3,676 were free born.

In the report on the Seventh Census, for 1851, a table was published in which the States were arranged into sections or groups according to geographical situation, productions, climate, the pursuits of their inhabitants, and other prominent characteristics. The progress of these groups combined is that of the entire republic, and the opportunity of observing the growth of each of them separately, enables us the more satisfactorily to ascertain the advancement of the whole country. The table is therefore here repeated, being extended so as to embrace the results of the census of 1860.

| States. | Area in square miles. | 1850. | | 1860. | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Population. | No. of inhabitants to square mile. | Population. | No. of inhabitants to square mile. |
| New England States, (6) | 63,272 | 2,728,106 | 43.11 | 3,135,283 | 49.55 |
| Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6)..... | 151,760 | 8,553,713 | 56.36 | 10,597,661 | 69.83 |
| Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6) ... | 286,077 | 3,557,872 | 12.43 | 4,364,927 | 15.25 |
| Central slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, (6)..... | 309,210 | 5,167,276 | 16.71 | 6,471,887 | 20.93 |
| Northwestern States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, (7).... | 250,295 | 2,734,945 | 10.92 | 5,543,382 | 22.14 |
| Texas. | 237,321 | 212,592 | 0.89 | 604,215 | 2.55 |
| California. | 188,982 | 165,000 | 0.87 | 370,991 | 2.01 |

Without going into the minutiae of decimal computations, an inspection of the above table will show that the great middle States have gained in density 25 per cent., and the northwestern group 100. The growth of those States, as of California and Texas, represents the settlement of new lands and the development of agricultural, mining, and pastoral pursuits. The production of grain, cotton, and wool, the rearing of sheep, horned stock, and swine, and the abundance of gold and other valuable minerals, give employment to the population, add to its numbers, and augment the wealth of the State. But it cannot be overlooked that there are other portions of the earth of equal extent which possess similar natural advantages, but exhibit no such proofs of prosperity as the divisions of our country referred to. The causes of the noble and beneficent

result in our case are attributable to the attraction of our institutions, the freedom of industry, the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and, above all, the long enjoyment of, and, as we believed, perfect guarantees of peace. Let us hope that the experience of the now passing decade will not cause us to look back with regret upon that which we are reviewing as the culmination of our national progress.

SEXES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 2.)

The excess of male population in the United States, compared with that of the other sex, presents a marked difference with respect to other countries. While in the United States and Territories there is an excess of about 730,000 males in more than 31,000,000 of people, the females of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland outnumber the males some 877,000 in a population of little more than 29,000,000. This disparity is the result of many causes. The emigration from the mother country of men in the prime of life, and the large demands of their military, naval, and marine service, seem to account for some proportion of the excess of females; while immigration from all parts of Europe, our small military and naval service, and the few losses we have sustained from the contingencies incident to a state of war, have served to exhibit a larger male population, in proportion, than can be shown in any country on the globe.

The great excess of males in newly-settled territories illustrates the influence of emigration in affecting a disparity in the sexes. The males of California outnumber the females near 67,000, or about one-fifth of the population. In Illinois the excess of males amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population. In Massachusetts the females outnumber the males some 37,600. Michigan shows near 40,000 excess of males; Texas, 36,000; Wisconsin, 43,000. In Colorado the males are as twenty to one female. In Utah the numbers are nearly equal; and while in New York there is a small preponderance of females, the males are more numerous in Pennsylvania.

SLAVERY.

For more than three and a half centuries slavery has existed in the West Indies. Indians from the American coast were conveyed to St. Domingo and Cuba in large numbers. The plea for the capture and employment of the aborigines was their conversion to Christianity, which but few lived long to enjoy, as, under the effects of labor and the climate, they died with a rapidity too shocking to contemplate.

This circumstance directed the attention of the Spaniards to Africa, from which country slaves were imported about the year 1503, the licenses for that object greatly enriching the Spanish exchequer for a long period after. The introduction of Africans into Brazil and Peru dates almost simultaneously with the conquest of the countries by Cortez and Pizarro, early in the sixteenth century. By the middle of that century the aborigines of the West Indies had disappeared, and their places were occupied by Africans, who were introduced about this period in very large numbers throughout the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. It was but shortly subsequent that English adventurers embarked successfully in the slave trade, which they pursued under charters from Elizabeth and James I.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique

and Guadeloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so the conclusion is inevitable that all the enlightened nations of the world enjoyed any extended commerce simultaneously participated in a traffic deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally hostile. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would at the present time be more than 21,000,000 of this class of persons in the United States, British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended from 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northward progress has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its termination, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the Legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all born after the 1st of March of that year free at the age of 26. Pennsylvania in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared the children of slave mothers born thereafter free. Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland in 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York in 1799; New Jersey in 1820. Such is the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its effects have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons has been seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a class, and allowed bond and free to remain during their lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can be proved by such as are unfamiliar with the subject or have an object in view in their representation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to the result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were able to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods of the population of slaves, and the number of slaves become extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deposit of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of an emancipation act, which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the people prosecuted the slave trade at an early period with energy and that they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest steps of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

INDIAN SLAVERY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 3.)

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz: the statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of free colored population scattered throughout these tribes; all of which will be found appended to the population tables. By reference to the

will appear that the Choctaws held 2,297 negro slaves, distributed among 385 owners; the Cherokees, 2,504, held by 384 owners; the Creeks, 1,651, owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws, 917 to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Choctaw is the owner of 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indians number about as eight to one slave.

Among the Cherokees the largest proprietor holds 57 slaves; the ten largest own 353, averaging a little over 35, and the number to each holder averages a little more than a half per cent. more than with the Choctaws, while the population of Indians in the tribe to slaves is about nine to one. Among the Creeks two hold 75 slaves each; ten own 433, while the ratio of slaves to the whole number of Indians varies but little from that with the Cherokees. The largest proprietor among the Chickasaws holds 61 slaves; ten own 275, or an average of 27½, while the average is nearly eight to each owner in the tribe, and one to each five and a half Indians in the tribe. It thus appears that in those tribes there are nearly eight Indians to each negro slave, and that the slaves form about 12½ per cent. of the population, omitting the whites and free colored. The small tribe of Seminoles, although like the tribes above mentioned, transplanted from slaveholding States, holds no slaves, but intermarry with the colored population. These tribes, while they present an advanced state of civilization, and some of them have attained to a condition of comfort, wealth, and refinement, form but a small portion of the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, and are alluded to on account of their relation to a civil condition recognized by a portion of the States, and which exercises a significant influence with the country at large.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 4.)

With regard to manumission it appears from the returns that during the census year they numbered a little more than 3,000, being more than double the number who were liberated in 1850, or at the rate of one each to 1,309; whereas, during 1850, the manumissions were as one to every 2,181 slaves. Great irregularity, as might naturally be expected, appears to exist for the two periods whereof we have returns on this subject. By the Eighth Census it appears that manumissions have greatly increased in number in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while they have decreased in Delaware and Florida, and varied but little in Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia, and other slaveholding States not mentioned.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 5.)

The number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860 is not only much less in proportion than in 1850, but greatly reduced numerically. The greatest increase of escapes appears to have occurred in Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia, while the decrease is most marked in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee.

That the complaint of insecurity to slave property by the escape of this class of persons into the free States, and their recovery impeded, whereby its value has been lessened, is the result of misapprehension is evident, not only from the small number who have been lost to their owners, but from the fact that up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing to such

an extent that the whole annual loss to the southern States from this cause bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved than the daily variations which in ordinary times occur in the fluctuations of State or government securities in the city of New York alone.

From the tables annexed, it appears that while there escaped from their masters 1,011 slaves in 1850, or one in each 3,165 held in bondage, (being about $\frac{1}{3165}$ of one per cent.) during the census year ending June 1, 1860, out of 3,949,557 slaves, there escaped only 803, being one to about 5,000, or at the rate of $\frac{1}{5000}$ of one per cent. Small and inconsiderable as this number appears, it is not pretended that all missing in the border states, much less any considerable number escaping from their owners in the more southern regions, escaped into the free States; and when we consider that in the border States not 500 escaped out of more than 1,000,000 slaves in 1860, while near 600 escaped in 1850 out of 910,000, and that at the two periods near 800 are reported to have escaped from the more southern slaveholding States, the fact becomes evident that the escape of this class of persons, while rapidly decreasing in ratio in the border slave States, occurs independent of proximity to a free population, being in the nature of things incident to the relation of master and slave.

It will scarcely be alledged that these returns are not reliable, being, as they are, made by the persons directly interested, who would be no more likely to err in the number lost than in those retained. Fortunately, however, other means exist of proving the correctness of the results ascertained, by noting the increase of the free colored population, which, with all its artificial accretions, is proven by the census to be less than 13 per cent., in the last ten years, in the free States, whereas the slaves have increased 23½ per cent., presenting a natural augmentation altogether conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase being equal to that of the most favored nations, irrespective of immigration, and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. An additional evidence of the slave population having been attended from year to year, up to the present time, with fewer vicissitudes, is further furnished by the fact that the free colored population, which from 1820 to 1830 increased at the rate of 36½ per cent., in 1840 exhibited but 20½ per cent. increase, gradually declining to 1860, when the increase throughout the United States was but one per cent. per annum.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the commissioners sent by the Continental Congress to Europe, Silas Deane, expressed the expectation that if the colonies established their independence, the immigration from the Old World would be prodigiously increased; and as a consequence, the cultivated lands would rise in value, and new lands would be brought into market. This anticipation has been strikingly and abundantly realized. And in connexion with the census of nativities, the records of immigration have a special importance as indicating the progressive augmentation of the immigrants who have sought to improve their fortunes in the New World.

From a survey of the irregular data previous to 1819, by Dr. Seybert, Prof. Tucker, and other statistes, it appears that from 1790 to 1800, about 50,000 Europeans, or "aliens," arrived in this country; in the next ten years the foreign arrivals were about 70,000, and in the ten years following, 114,000, ending with 1820. To determine the actual settlers, a deduction of 14.5 per cent. from these numbers should probably be made for transient passengers, as hereafter described.

Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803. The portion of this territory south of the thirty-third parallel, according to the historian Hildreth, comprised a population of about 50,000, more than half of whom were slaves. With these

should be counted about 10,000 in the settlements north of that parallel, augmented by a recent immigration, with a predominance of whites. The foreign population acquired with the whole Louisiana territory may thus be reckoned at 60,000; about one-half or 30,000 being whites of French, Spanish, and British extraction; and the other 30,000 being slaves and free colored. This number of whites should evidently be added to the current immigration by sea already mentioned, in order to obtain the foreign accession to the white population of the United States during that period.

Instead of scattered notices from shipping lists, the arrival of passengers has been officially recorded at the custom-houses, since 1819, by act of Congress. There are some deficiencies perhaps in the returns of the first ten or twelve years, but the subsequent reports are considered reliable. While the classified lists exhibit the whole number of foreign passengers, the great majority of whom are emigrants, they also furnish valuable information not otherwise obtainable respecting the statistical history of immigration.

The following numbers, registered under the act of 1819, are copied from the authentic summary of Bromwell, to which the numbers for the last five years have been added from the annual reports of the State Department, thus bringing the continuation down to the year of the present census.

Statement of the number of Alien passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1860.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Year ending September 30, 1820..... | 4,871 | 2,393 | 1,121 | 8,385 |
| 1821..... | 4,051 | 1,636 | 2,840 | 9,127 |
| 1822..... | 3,816 | 1,013 | 2,082 | 6,911 |
| 1823..... | 3,598 | 848 | 1,908 | 6,354 |
| 1824..... | 4,706 | 1,393 | 1,813 | 7,912 |
| 1825..... | 6,917 | 2,959 | 323 | 10,199 |
| 1826..... | 7,702 | 3,078 | 57 | 10,837 |
| 1827..... | 11,803 | 5,939 | 1,133 | 18,875 |
| 1828..... | 17,261 | 10,060 | 61 | 27,382 |
| 1829..... | 11,303 | 5,112 | 6,105 | 22,520 |
| 1830..... | 6,439 | 3,135 | 13,748 | 23,322 |
| 1831..... | 14,909 | 7,724 | ..... | 22,633 |
| 1832..... | 34,596 | 18,583 | ..... | 53,179 |
| Quarter ending December 31, 1832..... | 4,691 | 2,512 | 100 | 7,303 |
| Year ending December 31, 1833..... | 41,546 | 17,094 | ..... | 58,640 |
| 1834..... | 38,796 | 22,540 | 4,020 | 65,365 |
| 1835..... | 28,196 | 17,027 | 151 | 45,374 |
| 1836..... | 47,865 | 27,553 | 824 | 76,242 |
| 1837..... | 48,837 | 27,653 | 2,850 | 79,340 |
| 1838..... | 23,474 | 13,685 | 1,765 | 38,914 |
| 1839..... | 42,932 | 25,125 | 12 | 68,069 |
| 1840..... | 52,883 | 31,132 | 51 | 84,066 |
| 1841..... | 48,082 | 32,031 | 176 | 80,289 |
| 1842..... | 62,277 | 41,907 | 351 | 104,535 |
| First three quarters of 1843..... | 30,069 | 22,424 | 3 | 52,496 |
| Year ending September 30, 1844..... | 44,431 | 34,184 | ..... | 78,615 |
| 1845..... | 65,015 | 48,115 | 1,241 | 114,371 |
| 1846..... | 87,777 | 65,742 | 897 | 154,416 |
| 1847..... | 136,086 | 97,917 | 965 | 234,968 |
| 1848..... | 133,906 | 92,149 | 472 | 226,527 |
| 1849..... | 177,232 | 119,280 | 512 | 297,024 |

Statement of the number of Alien passengers, &c—Continued.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Year ending September 30, 1850..... | 186,331 | 112,635 | 1,038 | 310,004 |
| Quarter ending December 31, 1850..... | 32,990 | 26,805 | 181 | 59,976 |
| Year ending December 31, 1851..... | 217,181 | 102,219 | 66 | 379,466 |
| 1852..... | 212,469 | 157,696 | 1,438 | 371,603 |
| 1853..... | 207,958 | 163,615 | 72 | 368,645 |
| 1854..... | 256,177 | 171,656 | ..... | 427,833 |
| 1855..... | 115,307 | 85,567 | 3 | 200,877 |
| 1856..... | 115,846 | 84,590 | ..... | 200,433 |
| 1857..... | 146,215 | 105,091 | ..... | 251,306 |
| 1858..... | 72,824 | 50,002 | 300 | 123,126 |
| 1859..... | 69,161 | 51,640 | 481 | 121,282 |
| 1860..... | 88,477 | 65,077 | 86 | 153,640 |
| Total..... | 2,977,603 | 2,035,536 | 49,275 | 5,062,414 |

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration:

| Periods. | Passengers of Foreign birth. | American and Foreign. |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| In the 10 years ending September 30, 1839..... | 128,502 | 151,636 |
| In the 10½ years ending December 31, 1839..... | 538,381 | 572,716 |
| In the 9½ years ending September 30, 1849..... | 1,427,337 | 1,479,478 |
| In the 11½ years ending December 31, 1860..... | 2,968,194 | 3,235,391 |
| In the 41½ years ending December 31, 1860..... | 5,062,414 | 5,459,421 |

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers:

| Three census periods. | Passengers of Foreign birth. |
|---|------------------------------|
| In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840..... | 552,000 |
| Do.....do.....1850..... | 1,558,300 |
| Do.....do.....1860..... | 2,707,624 |

To arrive at the true immigration, these numbers should be largely increased for those who have come by way of Canada. On the other hand, they should be diminished for return emigrants, and for the merchants, factors, and visitors who go and come repeatedly, and are thus enumerated twice or more in the returns.

For an example of the former class, according to British registry, 17,798 emigrants returned from the United States to Great Britain in the year 1860. How numerous has been the latter class who have been counted twice or more, is not definitely known; to make note of these would constitute a desirable improvement in the future official reports.

The preceding summaries embrace passengers of foreign birth, together with 397,007 native born Americans, who were also registered as arriving from foreign ports. In the record of ages following, both classes are united; but since the foreigners are far more numerous, the result will exhibit very nearly the relative number at each age of the foreign passengers. A careful reduction of the whole number whose ages were specified, has just been completed in connexion with the census, as follows :

Distribution of Ages on arrival.

| Ages. | Number of ages stated from 1830 to 1860. | | | Proportions. | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 5..... | 218,417 | 200,676 | 419,093 | 4.143 | 3.806 | 7.949 |
| 5 and under 10..... | 199,704 | 180,606 | 380,310 | 3.788 | 3.425 | 7.213 |
| 10 and under 15..... | 194,580 | 166,833 | 361,413 | 3.691 | 3.164 | 6.855 |
| 15 and under 20..... | 404,338 | 349,753 | 754,093 | 7.669 | 6.633 | 14.302 |
| 20 and under 25..... | 669,853 | 428,974 | 1,098,827 | 12.706 | 8.136 | 20.842 |
| 25 and under 30..... | 576,822 | 269,554 | 846,376 | 10.940 | 5.112 | 16.052 |
| 30 and under 35..... | 352,619 | 163,778 | 516,397 | 6.688 | 3.103 | 9.794 |
| 35 and under 40..... | 239,468 | 114,165 | 353,633 | 4.542 | 2.165 | 6.707 |
| 40 and upwards..... | 342,022 | 200,323 | 542,344 | 6.467 | 3.799 | 10.266 |
| Total..... | 3,197,823 | 2,074,663 | 5,272,486 | 60.654 | 39.346 | 100.000 |

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the distribution is materially different from that of a settled population; the females are less than the males in the ratio of two to three; almost precisely one-half of the total passengers are between fifteen and thirty years of age. It will further be noted that the sexes approach nearest to equality in children and the youthful ages, as would naturally be expected in the migration of families; while from twenty-five years of age to forty the male passengers are double the number of females. The total distribution of ages has never varied very materially from the average, as appears from the following table:

Total Proportions for different periods.

| Ages. | 1830 to 1839. | 1830 to 1840. | 1840 to 1850. | 1850 to 1860. | 1830 to 1860. |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Under 5..... | 6.904 | 8.511 | 8.284 | 7.674 | 7.949 |
| 5 and under 10..... | 5.763 | 7.552 | 7.434 | 7.077 | 7.213 |
| 10 and under 15..... | 4.568 | 7.817 | 7.564 | 6.323 | 6.855 |
| 15 and under 20..... | 11.052 | 11.830 | 13.059 | 15.762 | 14.302 |
| 20 and under 25..... | 22.070 | 19.705 | 21.518 | 20.617 | 20.842 |
| 25 and under 30..... | 19.574 | 16.661 | 15.722 | 15.944 | 16.052 |
| 30 and under 35..... | 10.194 | 10.215 | 9.914 | 9.609 | 9.794 |
| 35 and under 40..... | 8.171 | 7.875 | 6.563 | 6.466 | 6.707 |
| 40 and upwards..... | 11.704 | 9.834 | 9.942 | 10.523 | 10.266 |
| Total..... | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 |

The passengers from foreign ports arrive at all seasons of the year; the greatest number, however, make the passage in the second and third quarters, or in the summer months, and a smaller number in the winter months.

The deaths on the voyage during the last five years have been only about one-sixth of one per cent.; the time of passage being generally some thirty days. With regard to the question, how many of the passengers are emigrants, the reports of the State Department during the past five years—1855 to 1860—have specified the places of residence as follows:

Country where the passengers from foreign ports mean to reside; also the country where born.

| Country. | Mean to reside in— | | | Born in— |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males & females |
| United States..... | 551,095 | 357,395 | 908,490 | 126,704 |
| British America..... | 7,682 | 4,044 | 11,726 | 25,443 |
| Great Britain and Ireland..... | 2,207 | 1,037 | 3,244 | 407,429 |
| Azores..... | 544 | 133 | 677 | 1,954 |
| Spain..... | 389 | 65 | 454 | 4,007 |
| West Indies..... | 271 | 72 | 343 | 5,170 |
| France..... | 130 | 47 | 177 | 19,338 |
| Germany..... | 140 | 36 | 176 | 279,957 |
| Other countries specified..... | 329 | 67 | 396 | 82,185 |
| Not stated..... | | | 50,901 | 23,317 |
| Total of 5 years, 1855 to 1860..... | | | 976,584 | 976,584 |

Deducting the number at the head of the last column who were born in the United States, it will be seen that in these five years 781,696 out of a total of 849,790 alien passengers, designed to make their permanent home in the United States. Further statistics of 24,848 second passages, and about 30,000 emigrants, to Canada, *via* New York, indicate that the alien passengers should be diminished 14.5 per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers.

From the first of the two following tables it will be seen that the most numerous class among the passengers is that of *laborers*; the next in order are *farmers*, mechanics, and merchants. The "seamstresses and milliners," and nearly all of the "servants," are females; the other female passengers, with few exceptions, have been entered under the category of "not stated," and comprise about five-sevenths of that division.

It will be proper to mention that the ten trades and professions marked with a star in the table were always enumerated during the whole period. The other occupations were not reported during the four years 1856-'59, except that their aggregate only was embraced under the single title of "other occupations." But the omission could be roughly supplied by assuming the number in each trade during the four years to be the same fraction of the yearly passengers as it was in the other six years.

In 1856-'59, the deaths on the passage also were omitted in the official total of passengers, though retained in all previous years and in 1860; for the sake of uniformity this temporary omission of deaths is restored in the present collection of tables, which have been verified throughout with the greatest care.

The next following table, stating the birthplace or "country where born," will form a valuable supplement to the decennial census of nativities. Except-

ing the first numeric column, which commenced with small numbers October 1, 1819, the remaining columns correspond as nearly with the census periods as the official yearly reports allow without interpolation.

The total number arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on our shores is thus stated to be 2,750,874. But a recent statement from British official sources† gives the number emigrating to the United States in the forty-six years, 1815-'60, as 3,048,206. The difference of the two returns will be explained partly by those who emigrated in the interval, 1815-19, before our registry commenced, being about 55,000; and chiefly by the more numerous class who entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in our custom-house returns.

In the same period of forty-six years it is also stated that 1,196,521 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British colonies in North America. A large portion of these are known to have eventually settled in the United States. Thus it appears safe to assume that since the close of the last war with that country, in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, "a population for a kingdom," have emigrated to this country.

Next in magnitude is the migration from Germany, amounting to 1,486,044 by our custom-house returns; the next is that from France, 208,063; and from the other countries, as shown in the table. A large share of the German emigrants have embarked from the port of Havre; others from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp; many have also crossed over and taken passage from British ports.

As our own people, following "the star of empire," have migrated to the west in vast numbers, their places have been supplied by Europeans, which has modified the character of the population, yet the great mass of the immigrants are found to cherish true patriotism for the land of their adoption.

Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the forty-one years ending with 1860.

| Occupation. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| *Merchants..... | 19,434 | 41,881 | 46,388 | 124,149 | 231,852 |
| *Farmers..... | 15,005 | 88,240 | 256,880 | 404,712 | 764,837 |
| *Mechanics..... | 6,805 | 56,583 | 164,411 | 179,726 | 407,524 |
| *Mariners..... | 4,995 | 8,004 | 6,398 | 10,087 | 29,484 |
| *Miners..... | 341 | 368 | 1,735 | 37,523 | 39,067 |
| *Laborers..... | 10,280 | 53,169 | 281,229 | 527,639 | 872,317 |
| Shoemakers..... | 1,109 | 1,966 | 63 | 336 | 3,474 |
| Tailors..... | 983 | 2,252 | 65 | 334 | 3,634 |
| Seamstresses and milliners..... | 413 | 1,672 | 2,096 | 1,065 | 5,246 |
| Actors..... | 183 | 87 | 233 | 85 | 588 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 2,937 | 6,600 | 1,303 | 717 | 11,557 |
| *Clergymen..... | 415 | 932 | 1,559 | 1,420 | 4,326 |
| Clerks..... | 882 | 1,143 | 1,065 | 792 | 3,882 |
| *Lawyers..... | 244 | 461 | 831 | 1,140 | 2,676 |
| *Physicians..... | 805 | 1,859 | 2,116 | 2,229 | 7,109 |
| Engineers..... | 226 | 311 | 654 | 825 | 2,016 |
| Artists..... | 139 | 513 | 1,223 | 615 | 2,490 |
| Teachers..... | 275 | 267 | 832 | 154 | 1,528 |
| Musicians..... | 140 | 165 | 236 | 188 | 729 |
| Printers..... | 179 | 472 | 14 | 40 | 705 |

† British Almanac, 1862.

* See page 16.

Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

| Occupation. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Painters | 232 | 369 | 8 | 38 | 647 |
| Masons..... | 793 | 1,435 | 24 | 58 | 2,310 |
| Hatters..... | 137 | 114 | 1 | 4 | 256 |
| Manufacturers..... | 175 | 107 | 1,833 | 1,005 | 3,120 |
| Millers..... | 199 | 189 | 33 | 210 | 631 |
| Butchers..... | 329 | 432 | 76 | 108 | 945 |
| Bakers..... | 583 | 569 | 28 | 92 | 1,272 |
| *Servants..... | 1,327 | 2,571 | 24,538 | 21,058 | 49,494 |
| Other occupations..... | 5,466 | 4,004 | 2,892 | 13,844 | 26,206 |
| Not stated..... | 101,442 | 363,252 | 969,411 | 1,544,494 | 2,978,599 |
| Total..... | 176,473 | 640,086 | 1,768,175 | 2,874,687 | 5,459,421 |

Country where born.

| Countries. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| England..... | 15,827 | 7,611 | 32,092 | 247,125 | 302,655 |
| Ireland..... | 27,106 | 29,188 | 162,332 | 748,740 | 967,366 |
| Scotland..... | 3,180 | 2,667 | 3,712 | 38,331 | 47,890 |
| Wales..... | 170 | 185 | 1,261 | 6,319 | 7,935 |
| Great Britain and Ireland..... | 35,534 | 243,540 | 848,366 | 297,578 | 1,425,018 |
| Total United Kingdom..... | 81,827 | 283,191 | 1,047,763 | 1,338,093 | 2,750,874 |
| France..... | 8,868 | 45,575 | 77,262 | 76,358 | 208,063 |
| Spain..... | 2,616 | 2,125 | 2,209 | 9,298 | 16,248 |
| Portugal..... | 180 | 829 | 550 | 1,055 | 2,614 |
| Belgium..... | 28 | 22 | 5,074 | 4,738 | 9,862 |
| Prussia..... | 146 | 4,250 | 12,149 | 43,887 | 60,432 |
| Germany..... | 7,583 | 148,304 | 422,477 | 907,780 | 1,486,044 |
| Holland..... | 1,127 | 1,412 | 8,251 | 10,769 | 21,559 |
| Denmark..... | 189 | 1,063 | 539 | 3,749 | 5,540 |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 94 | 1,201 | 13,903 | 20,931 | 36,129 |
| Poland..... | 21 | 369 | 105 | 1,164 | 1,659 |
| Russia..... | 89 | 277 | 551 | 457 | 1,374 |
| Turkey..... | 21 | 7 | 59 | 83 | 170 |
| Switzerland..... | 3,257 | 4,821 | 4,644 | 25,011 | 37,733 |
| Italy..... | 389 | 2,211 | 1,590 | 7,012 | 11,202 |
| Greece..... | 20 | 49 | 16 | 31 | 116 |
| Sicily..... | 17 | 35 | 79 | 429 | 560 |
| Sardinia..... | 32 | 7 | 201 | 1,790 | 2,030 |
| Corsica..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 9 |
| Malta..... | 1 | 35 | 78 | 5 | 119 |
| Iceland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 |
| Europe..... | 2 | ..... | 51 | 473 | 526 |
| British America..... | 2,486 | 13,624 | 41,723 | 59,309 | 117,142 |
| South America..... | 542 | 856 | 3,579 | 1,224 | 6,201 |
| Central America..... | 107 | 44 | 368 | 449 | 968 |
| Mexico..... | 4,818 | 8,599 | 3,271 | 3,078 | 17,766 |
| West Indies..... | 3,998 | 12,301 | 13,528 | 10,660 | 40,487 |

Country where born—Continued.

| Countries. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ..... | 3 | 8 | 35 | 41,397 | 41,443 |
| es..... | 9 | 39 | 36 | 43 | 127 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 27 |
| ..... | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| States..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| ood Hope..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| ..... | 10 | 36 | 47 | 186 | 279 |
| ..... | 13 | 29 | 327 | 2,873 | 3,242 |
| lands..... | 271 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 286 |
| lands..... | 70 | 52 | 3 | 189 | 314 |
| l Islands..... | 4 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 29 |
| Islands..... | 1 | 6 | 28 | 44 | 79 |
| lands..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 104 | 109 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 13 | 17 |
| nce..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 |
| Islands..... | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| and..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| ..... | 32,892 | 69,799 | 52,725 | 25,438 | 180,854 |
| Al Aliens..... | 151,824 | 599,125 | 1,713,251 | 2,598,214 | 5,062,414 |
| ites..... | 24,649 | 40,961 | 54,924 | 276,473 | 397,007 |
| l..... | 176,473 | 640,086 | 1,768,175 | 2,874,687 | 5,459,421 |

EDUCATION.

returns of the marshals present the statistics of education and educational institutions under the same general heads as in 1850, viz: the number of who attended school any time in the year preceding the 1st day of 1860, the number of schools, with their pupils and teachers, together with the amounts received for their support from taxes, permanent funds, tuition, and other sources, for the year previous. Although these returns have not been reduced to a tabulated form, enough is ascertained to authorize the belief that not far from 5,000,000 persons received instruction in the various educational institutions of the different States in the year ending June, 1860, or one-fifth of the entire free population of the country. And it is gratifying to know, from the official reports of State and municipal authorities, that in many of the States these institutions, in number, material outfit of buildings, furniture, and apparatus, and in the professional knowledge and zeal of the teachers, have kept pace with the growth of their respective communities and the increase of wealth, and industrial prosperity generally.

The plan heretofore adopted of presenting the returns under the general heads of colleges, academies, and private schools does not exhibit the peculiarities of the system and means of instruction in each State, nor the prodigious and comprehensive character of the educational interests of the country, an attempt will be made, in addition to the tables heretofore

given, to arrange the institutions in a manner which will throw much light upon the nature of our institutions, and exhibit the action of the general government in relation to schools and education, as in its appropriation of over 50,000,000 acres of public lands to educational purposes in the several States, and of the policy of the different States in the disposition of the same, and of the history of the military and naval academies of the government.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

By the law of May, 1850, the principle was first established of permanently limiting the number of representatives, and relieving the country and Congress from the necessity of fixing every ten years the number of members whereof the House should be composed. The law establishes the number of representatives under each census at two hundred and thirty-three, who are apportioned among the several States respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in slaveholding States, three-fifths of the slaves is added, by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) being the ratio of representation of the several States. But as the number and amount of the fractions among so many dividends would, of course, in the aggregate be sufficient to reduce the number of representatives below the number specified, it was provided that the whole number should be supplied by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions an additional member each for its fraction, until the total number of two hundred and thirty-three members should be assigned to the several States. It is also provided that new States being admitted subsequently to any one of the decennial enumerations shall have representatives on the same basis, while it is at the same time provided that such excess in the number of members of the House of Representatives shall only continue until the apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

In pursuance with law, the apportionment was made and proclaimed on the 5th day of July, 1861, distributing the representation in the thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, according to their federal population, as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| Alabama | 6 | Minnesota | 1 |
| Arkansas | 3 | Mississippi | 5 |
| California | 3 | Missouri | 9 |
| Connecticut | 4 | New Hampshire | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | New Jersey | 5 |
| Florida | 1 | New York | 31 |
| Georgia | 7 | North Carolina | 7 |
| Illinois | 13 | Ohio | 18 |
| Indiana | 11 | Oregon | 1 |
| Iowa | 5 | Pennsylvania | 23 |
| Kansas | 1 | Rhode Island | 1 |
| Kentucky | 8 | South Carolina | 4 |
| Louisiana | 5 | Tennessee | 8 |
| Maine | 5 | Texas | 4 |
| Maryland | 5 | Vermont | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | Virginia | 11 |
| Michigan | 6 | Wisconsin | 6 |

According to the apportionment, the States which have their representation increased are: Arkansas *one*, California *one*, Illinois *four*, Iowa *three*, Louisiana *one*, Michigan *two*, Missouri *two*, Texas *two*, Wisconsin *three*.

The States where representation is diminished by the new apportionment are: Alabama *one*, Georgia *one*, Kentucky *two*, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, each *one*, New York *two*, North Carolina *one*, Ohio *three*, Pennsyl-

vania *two*, Rhode Island *one*, South Carolina *two*, Tennessee *two*, Vermont *one*, Virginia *two*. The arrangement of representatives for the 38th Congress under the law of May 23, 1850, was changed subsequent to the apportionment by the law of March 4, 1862, which increased the number of representatives to 241, by giving one additional to the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This act makes the number of representatives 241 from and after the 3d of March, 1863. It is understood that the bill as originally passed by the House added 6 to the 233 representatives theretofore provided, and added these to States having unrepresented fractions on the apportionment of July 5, 1861, whenever the addition of a representative to any State would bring the representative constituencies of that State nearer to the ratio of representation, ascertained according to the act of May 23, 1850, than they would be on the apportionment; and the effect was to make the constituencies in every State approximate *nearest to the ratio*. As the ratio is the law of absolute equality, it was claimed that this rule of apportionment approaches in the nearest practicable degree to equality among the States according to their respective representative populations. It appeared subsequently that, by assuming 239 as the number from which to deduce the ratio of representation, two States only would be entitled to an additional representative on the above rule, and the bill was amended accordingly by the Senate and concurred in by the House; so, in fact, the ratio for the next decade is on the basis of 239 representatives, with two (2) added to equalize representation among the several States.

It will be perceived that the preponderance of representation is rapidly but steadily advancing westward, and that regions unorganized and with scarcely a civilized inhabitant in 1790 now form populous States, with a larger representation than was enjoyed by all the States at that time. The increase of population and, as a consequence, of representation in the new States of the west is prominently illustrated by a comparison of the representation of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, under the census of 1860, with that of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, and Connecticut, the six States having the largest representation, respectively. Under the census of 1790 Virginia had nineteen representatives, the largest number of any of the original States under the first census. Her representation is reduced under the census of 1860 to eleven, while Ohio, which was admitted into the Union in 1802, has nineteen representatives. Indiana, admitted into the Union in 1816, has the same number of representatives as Virginia; and Illinois, admitted into the Union in 1818, has fourteen representatives under the new apportionment. Massachusetts, with a representation of fourteen under the census of 1790, is reduced to ten under the new census. Pennsylvania and New York, the one with thirteen representatives and the other with ten under the first census, notwithstanding the immense resources of those two great States, have, under the census of 1860, the one thirty-one and the other twenty-three representatives. The ratio of increase in population in those two States since the census of 1850 was 25.51 per cent. in New York, and 25.71 per cent. in Pennsylvania, while in Illinois the ratio of increase during the same period was 101.04, and in Indiana 86.83 per cent. The probability is, therefore, should the ratio of increase of population continue in the States of the west as indicated by the census of 1860, that in the course of three or four decades New York and Pennsylvania, now the two most powerful States, may yield to some of their younger sisters, as Virginia, sometimes, not inappropriately, termed the mother of States, first yielded to them, and has now yielded to two new States carved out of territory originally her own.

North Carolina, under the census of 1790, had ten representatives; Maryland eight, and Connecticut seven. These three States have, under the census of 1860, (the first, seven; the second, five; and the third, four representatives,) an average representation of sixteen instead of twenty-five, as under the first ap-

portionment. Thus the power of the old States declines, while that of the new States west of the Alleghanies increases more rapidly than they lose. Iowa, admitted into the Union in 1846, Michigan in 1837, and Wisconsin in 1848, have six representatives each under the last apportionment—two more than Connecticut or Maryland, and only one less than North Carolina. And here it must be borne in mind that the ratio of representation under the census of 1790 was one representative to every thirty-three thousand of representative population, while it is fixed by the last census at one representative for every 127,000.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 6.)

The present returns constitute the second general enumeration of annual deaths in the United States. The accumulated materials are the more valuable since they furnish instructive comparisons with the former returns of 1850, as well as with those of the nations of Europe which are favored with a permanent registration.

The rate of mortality has ever been a leading object of statistical inquiry, and in connexion with the number of births and migrations indicates the annual loss and gain of population. Besides the numerical proportion, expressively termed "the death figure" by a German statist, the records of mortality have a physical significance in our own land for elucidating the relative prevalence of diseases, and the comparative salubrity of the climate on the Atlantic coast contrasted with the elevated interior and the valley of the Mississippi. It is an interesting inquiry, whether the record of deaths over so large an extent of the New World shall disprove or confirm, and enlarge the conclusions drawn from vital statistics in other lands, and shall point to similar means of promoting health and longevity.

Adopting, in a first view, the civil divisions of the United States, the *number of deaths returned* to the Census office, and their *ratio to the living population*, are as follows. In making the present comparison, the population was changed according to the mean rate of increase from the end to the middle of the year in which the deaths occurred.

Deaths in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. | States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | 12,759 | 74 | 1.34 | 1.20 | Maryland. | 7,370 | 92 | 1.09 | 1.63 |
| Arkansas | 8,855 | 48 | 2.06 | 1.46 | Massachusetts | 21,303 | 57 | 1.70 | 1.93 |
| California | 3,704 | 101 | 0.99 | 1.00 | Michigan | 7,390 | 100 | 1.00 | 1.16 |
| Connecticut | 6,138 | 74 | 1.35 | 1.59 | Minnesota | 1,108 | 153 | 0.65 | 0.50 |
| Delaware | 1,246 | 89 | 1.13 | 1.34 | Mississippi | 12,213 | 64 | 1.57 | 1.46 |
| Florida | 1,764 | 78 | 1.28 | 1.08 | Missouri | 17,652 | 66 | 1.52 | 1.83 |
| Georgia | 12,816 | 81 | 1.23 | 1.11 | New Hampshire | 4,469 | 72 | 1.39 | 1.35 |
| Illinois | 19,209 | 87 | 1.14 | 1.38 | New Jersey | 7,525 | 88 | 1.14 | 1.34 |
| Indiana | 15,325 | 87 | 1.15 | 1.32 | New York | 46,881 | 82 | 1.22 | 1.49 |
| Iowa | 7,250 | 92 | 1.09 | 1.08 | North Carolina | 11,602 | 84 | 1.19 | 1.31 |
| Kansas | 1,443 | 73 | 1.37 | ..... | Ohio | 24,724 | 93 | 1.07 | 1.48 |
| Kentucky | 16,466 | 69 | 1.45 | 1.56 | Oregon | 237 | 218 | 0.46 | 0.36 |
| Louisiana | 12,324 | 57 | 1.76 | 2.35 | Pennsylvania | 30,214 | 95 | 1.06 | 1.26 |
| Maine | 7,614 | 81 | 1.23 | 1.32 | Rhode Island | 2,479 | 69 | 1.44 | 1.55 |

Deaths in the United States—Continued.

| States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. | States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| South Carolina..... | 9,745 | 71 | 1.41 | 1.23 | Nebraska..... | 381 | 75 | 1.34 | ..... |
| Tennessee..... | 15,153 | 72 | 1.39 | 1.20 | Nevada..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Texas..... | 9,377 | 63 | 1.58 | 1.48 | New Mexico..... | 1,305 | 71 | 1.42 | 1.91 |
| Vermont..... | 3,355 | 93 | 1.08 | 1.03 | Utah..... | 374 | 105 | 0.94 | 2.13 |
| Virginia..... | 22,472 | 70 | 1.43 | 1.36 | Washington..... | 50 | 228 | 0.44 | ..... |
| Wisconsin..... | 7,141 | 107 | 0.93 | 0.97 | District of Columbia.. | 1,285 | 68 | 1.74 | 1.66 |
| Colorado..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Total, United States. | 392,821 | 79 | 1.27 | 1.41 |
| Dakota..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |

It will be seen that the total return of deaths of all classes and ages, white and colored, for 1860, amounts to 392,821. In 1850 the returns gave 323,272; whence it appears that the number of annual deaths, after an interval of ten years, has been augmented by 69,549, that is, an increase of 21.51 per cent. In the same interval the total increase of the whole population, according to the census, has been 35.58 per cent. Thus the mortality has not increased in proportion to the increase of population.

Under equal conditions this fact would favor a progressive salubrity in our climate, and undoubtedly there has been a sanitary improvement in many places. But the principal part of the difference in the rate of mortality is to be ascribed to the prevalence of cholera in 1849, swelling the deaths to an unusual amount. A previous visitation of Asiatic cholera in 1832 with alarming reports of its ravages in Europe, and the consequent excitement of the public here, will long be remembered. Near the beginning of the year 1849 the pestilential scourge reappeared almost simultaneously in New York and New Orleans, and thence gradually spread over the whole country. Along the chain of the lakes, and in the Mississippi valley, it raged with peculiar violence, and chiefly in the summer months, which are embraced in the census year, commencing on the first of June. Therefore, to render the circumstances of the two enumerations more equal, let the deaths by cholera, 31,506 in number, be first taken out of the total mortality of 1850, the remaining deaths are 291,766. Comparing this number with the whole enumeration in 1860, which was a healthy year, we find an increase of 34.64 per cent., which differs but slightly, as will be seen, from the current increase of the living population. Thus, with proper and obvious corrections, the one class of returns has advanced in nearly equal proportion with the other.

Among persons of foreign birth the outbreak of this disease in 1849 appears to have been more violent than among the native residents. In the foreign portion of the population 11,056 deaths by cholera were reported in the census of 1850, besides an increase from the other zymotic diseases. It was in the midst of the vast emigration which has continued to arrive on our shores, and being attracted to the commercial centres where the disease chiefly prevailed, the mortality of emigrants then rose to nearly as large an amount as it has now reached ten years after. Including persons of unknown birth-place, the returns have been as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Deaths of foreigners in 1850..... | 32,970 |
| Deaths of foreigners in 1860..... | 34,705 |

Another feature worthy of mention is the small mortality in the new States of Minnesota and Oregon, and in Washington Territory. On examining the returns we find here the least mortality; but early explorations in this territory had determined "the skiey influences" to be favorable, and the climate healthy. Besides, it appears a general characteristic of the pioncer States that the more hardy and enterprising class predominate among the first settlers; with a comparative absence of young and aged persons the deaths are less frequent. As immigration progresses, entire families with members of all ages become residents. The soil is broken by the plough, exposing vegetable matter to decomposition, and the deaths gradually occur in a greater ratio, as exhibited in the returns of the census.

A State registry of the annual deaths, births, and marriages has been for several years in operation in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, South Carolina, and Kentucky. The deaths in nearly all of the principal cities are annually registered and reported chiefly in connexion with the boards of health. Whenever the deaths could be more correctly ascertained from these local records the census marshals were authorized to copy them. But on examination they appear to have rarely availed themselves of the privilege, with one large exception, mentioned below. The records were generally obtained by inquiry from house to house, in the same manner as the facts embraced in the other schedules. It is evident that the population in all varieties of young and old, male and female, was a present and visible fact to the enumerator, with scarce a chance of omission. But the deaths of the past twelve months were matters of recollection of which a portion would naturally be forgotten, and in the occasional removal and breaking up of families another portion would be lost. A precise enumeration was therefore impracticable, and the census of deaths is admitted to be deficient in numbers; nevertheless, being taken in the same manner over extensive sections of country, the returns stand on the same footing, and though not the whole, will be regarded as very large examples or representative numbers of the whole, and relatively reliable.

A full registration of the social statistics is a work of time and experience, proceeding yearly from deficient to more and more complete returns. In Massachusetts such an organization is in successful operation, and our marshals appear in this instance to have resorted to the State registry. The resulting proportion of deaths exhibited in the foregoing summary is noticed to be relatively greater in Massachusetts, but the disparity will be rightly ascribed to the better conditions under which the permanent registry operates, rather than to any marked difference of climate compared with that of the adjoining States.

Having thus far considered the civil divisions, let us now combine the returns under a new form, having reference to the physical aspects of the country.

The relative mortality in the great natural divisions is found to be as follows:

| Natural Divisions. | Rate of Mortality. | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Annual deaths, 1860. | Per cent. of population. | Per cent. in 1850. |
| I. LOWLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, Comprising a general breadth of two counties along the Atlantic from Delaware to Florida, inclusive..... | 15,392 | 1.31 | 1.45 |
| II. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, Comprising Louisiana and a breadth of two counties along each bank of the river northward to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri..... | 30,154 | 1.81 | 2.33 |
| III. THE ALLEGHANY REGION, From Pennsylvania, through Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, &c., to Northern Alabama..... | 26,346 | 1.08 | 0.96 |
| IV. THE INTERMEDIATE REGION Surrounding the Alleghanies, and extending to the lowlands of the Atlantic and to the Mississippi valley..... | 79,615 | 1.32 | 1.19 |
| V. THE PACIFIC COAST, California, Oregon, and Washington..... | 3,991 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| VI. THE NORTHEASTERN STATES, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont..... | 15,438 | 1.24 | 1.25 |
| VII. THE NORTHWESTERN STATES, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota..... | 15,508 | 0.98 | 1.01 |
| The whole United States..... | | 1.27 | 1.41 |

For reasons before stated, the percentages in the last two columns will be understood as expressing not the absolute, but the *relative*, mortality of one section compared with another section, or with the whole United States. The third, fifth, and seventh divisions will be seen to exhibit the smallest proportions of mortality, nearly equal or differing but little from 0.98, the mean value. The second division shows by far the greatest mortality; the relative mean of two different years being 2.09 per cent. of the population, while the first, fourth, and sixth divisions, together with the remaining States not included above, conform nearly to the general average of the whole United States.

The conclusions from the census, thus briefly stated, appear entirely accordant with the topography of the country, and illustrate how far the human system has power to withstand the influence of diverse temperatures and climates. Leaving out the Alleghany region, and its extension through the Catskill and White mountains to Maine, the surface of the populated States nowhere rises more than a few hundred feet above the sea level. The extent from north to south, through twenty degrees of latitude, presents an agreeable "interchange of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains," most happily situated between the rigors of the polar and the flaming heat of the tropic regions. Hence, with the exceptions indicated, a considerable uniformity might be expected in the prevailing rate of mortality; and such is, in fact, the result of the census. There appear no marked deviations on a large scale from the common standard, or mean of the two enumerations in 1850 and 1860, except in the divisions already specified, where climatic causes of a diverse nature are plainly in operation.

The first division, comprising *the great Atlantic plain*, was remarked by the early explorers in America on account of its uniform level over a length of a thousand miles along the coast, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles inland. The sea and shore meet, for the most part, in a mingled series of bays, estuaries, and small islands rising just above the tide. The low grounds in summer abound in miasm, and a single night's exposure in the rice-fields of Carolina is said to be very dangerous, and carefully avoided. But, away from the cypress swamps and marshes, there is generally a sandy soil; and the aggregate mortality is found by the census to rise above, though not much above, the general average of the whole country. In every few years, however, it is well known that the low portions from Norfolk, southward and extending around the Gulf of Mexico, are visited by epidemic disease, when the mortality rises much higher than the ordinary amount.

In respect to the second division it may be observed that while the low valley or trough of the Missouri river, for example, is five miles in width, *the alluvial tract of the Mississippi* is often from forty to fifty miles in breadth. On each side of this river plain are the line of bluffs, which are very steep, and in some places rise two or three hundred feet in height. The river is described as coursing its way between these bluffs, so called, here veering to one side; there, to the other, and occasionally leaving the whole alluvial tract on one side. The annual flood commences in March, continuing two or three months. During this time the river plain is submerged to the not unusual depth of fifty feet below the junction of the Ohio river, the additional depth decreasing to ten or twelve feet at New Orleans. The lateral overflow is principally on the western side, and covers an area from ten to fifty miles wide. A periodic inundation of such vast dimensions will rank among the grandest features of the western continent. Towards the last of May the water subsides, leaving the broad alluvial plain interspersed with lakes, stagnant pools, and swamps, abounding in cottonwood, cypress, and coarse grass. The flood leaves also a new layer of vegetable and animal matter exposed to fermentation and decay under the augmenting heat of the summer sun. When, in addition to this, the air becomes unusually damp during the hot season, the conditions of epidemic disease, according to medical authority, are fully present. What the Roman poet expressively termed the "cohort of fevers" then advances upon the human race as it were in destructive conflict; the abundant alluvial matter decomposing under a high temperature, with occasionally a more humid and stagnant atmosphere. These are stated to be the conditions by which the mortality of the lower Mississippi valley has reached the high rate indicated by the census. The portion embraced in the foregoing classification was terminated on the north with the county of Cape Girardeau, for the reason that the hilly country in that vicinity is connected with a rocky stratum traversing the beds of both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From this great chain southward to the Gulf of Mexico is an extent of between six and seven hundred miles. The entire valley, according to geologists, may have been once an arm or estuary of the ocean extending inland from the Gulf of Mexico. The present influence of so large an area of alluvial matter must pervade the adjacent borders to a certain undefined extent.

The third division, or *Alleghany country*, is exhibited by the statistics as a region of great salubrity. It consists of high ridges running nearly parallel with the sea-coast through an extent of nine hundred miles, with a breadth varying from fifty to two hundred miles. The ridges are generally well watered and wooded to the summit, and between are extensive and fertile valleys; they are known as the Blue ridge, Alleghany ridge, North mountain, Cumberland ridge, and others. The region has been termed an elevated plateau or water-shed, whence the rivers flow eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The ridges being for the most part about

alf a mile high, appear to exercise no other influence on the climate than what due to mere elevation, thus securing a pure atmosphere and other conditions favorable to the growth of a healthy and vigorous population.

On the *Pacific coast* the seasons of the year have an entirely different type from that of the eastern United States. A cold sea current apparently cools down the temperature of summer, so that July is only 8° or 9° Fahrenheit warmer than January, and September is the hottest month. From this cause, Indian corn fails to come to maturity, although wheat and other cereals, as well as orchard fruits flourish in fine perfection. The elastic atmosphere and bracing fleet of the climate have been remarked by settlers from all quarters of the globe.

In the northwestern States a continental, as distinguished from a sea, climate prevails with wide extremes of temperature. In the northeastern States, also, the thermometer ranges through more than a hundred degrees from winter to summer, yet the year appears generally healthy. Without entering into further details on this or the other divisions, enough evidence has been offered to show a certain correspondence between the physical features of the country and the mortality returns of the census.

Let us next examine the record of mortality with reference to changes in the different months and *seasons* of the year. The annual course of the sun through equinox and solstice brings on the vicissitudes of the seasons, with the attendant train of periodic phenomena, among which is the varying distribution of mortality. During the twelve months ending June 1, 1860, the deaths are stated to have occurred as follows:

Deaths in the United States, by Months and by Sex, 1860.

| Months. | Number recorded. | | | Proportions. | | | State registry. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| January | 17,537 | 15,156 | 32,693 | 4.42 | 3.82 | 8.24 | 7.60 |
| February | 17,791 | 16,208 | 33,999 | 4.79 | 4.37 | 9.16 | 7.75 |
| March | 20,569 | 18,473 | 39,042 | 5.18 | 4.65 | 9.83 | 8.11 |
| April | 19,336 | 17,593 | 36,929 | 5.03 | 4.58 | 9.61 | 7.88 |
| May | 21,365 | 19,376 | 40,741 | 5.38 | 4.68 | 10.06 | 7.25 |
| June | 14,333 | 13,223 | 27,556 | 3.73 | 3.44 | 7.17 | 6.81 |
| July | 16,161 | 14,351 | 30,512 | 4.08 | 3.63 | 7.70 | 8.01 |
| August | 18,387 | 16,558 | 34,945 | 4.61 | 4.17 | 8.78 | 10.09 |
| September | 17,243 | 15,852 | 33,095 | 4.49 | 4.13 | 8.62 | 11.40 |
| October | 16,457 | 13,693 | 30,150 | 3.89 | 3.45 | 7.34 | 8.81 |
| November | 13,194 | 11,365 | 24,559 | 3.44 | 2.96 | 6.40 | 7.45 |
| December | 14,614 | 12,753 | 27,367 | 3.68 | 3.21 | 6.89 | 7.94 |
| Unknown | 1,338 | 986 | 2,324 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,235 | 185,580 | 392,815 | 52.72 | 47.28 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

To facilitate a perception of the relations, the numbers in the last four columns are represented by proportional parts of 100, that is, by percentages whereof the sum is 100. A correction in this part of the table has been made for unequal months, by first adding one-thirtieth part to the deaths in April, June, September, November, and two twenty-ninths to the deaths in February; thus changing all to the majority standard of 31 days before casting the proportions. The mean monthly proportion is 8.33, and those which are below this value of course indicate months having less than the average mortality.

The year of the census ends with the last of May, and the deaths in that month are the most numerous in the returns. This circumstance, however, is very unusual, and after extensive scrutiny the most natural interpretation appears to be, not that May is the most fatal month, but that such deaths being the more recent, were better recollected and more fully reported to the marshals. Many facts concur to indorse this explanation, especially the results of the permanent State registry of Massachusetts during the nine years ending with 1859; these having been corrected to equality of months are subjoined in the last column for comparison; and the less numerous returns in Rhode Island furnish like results. It is at once evident, from the nature of the case, that the few State registries in which the deaths are noted at the time of occurrence are adapted to show the monthly proportions of mortality more correctly than this part of the census, where the deaths are set down only at the end of the year. In the latter case an unknown portion of the earlier deaths must be indistinctly remembered or often totally forgotten.

Without disguising this unexpected peculiarity, or concealing any defects of the census, it is better to exhibit it in its true light as shown by comparison in the preceding table. The inquiry will naturally arise, must the distinction of months therefore be omitted and the mortality statistics be considered only from other points of view? Without fully answering this question at present, it will be proper to observe that even as the eye perceives the nearer objects of a landscape more fully and distinctly than the remote, so the recollection of past events has a similar recession which is subject to laws. On this ground, passing back from May, the monthly returns might be successively augmented, with some variations, in an ascending scale, to correct for forgetfulness. Approximate corrections of this nature can be obtained from the army statistics of mortality at more than eighty different posts scattered over the whole United States. During the twenty-one years ending with 1859 the official number of deaths returned to the Surgeon General's office in the four quarters of the year commencing with January were:

| | First quarter. | Second quarter. | Third quarter. | Fourth quarter. | Year. |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Deaths | 904 | 956 | 1,227 | 1,096 | 4,183 |
| Proportions | 21.61 | 22.86 | 29.33 | 26.20 | 100.00 |

These proportions do not essentially differ from those of the two State registries before mentioned. Without presuming on entire accuracy, the *relative* deficiencies of the United States census of 1860 would be corrected to the same standard by taking the returns of the first quarter, or first three months, in the former table, unchanged, adding 6, 46, and 58 per cent. to the deaths in the second, third, and fourth quarters, respectively.

In the United States the greatest number of deaths occurs during the third quarter, comprising the months of August and September. In England the climate is less subject to extremes of winter and summer temperature than ours, and the deaths are much more evenly distributed through the year. With but a small average difference, the least number of deaths there occurs in the third quarter, and the greatest number in the first quarter, or winter season.

Generally speaking, the *normal* course of temperature and moisture through the year, in any place, is the most favorable to agricultural productions and the most conducive to public health; while great and sudden extremes of heat and cold are alike injurious to organic life and to the human constitution. In the promotion of public hygiene it has further been observed that the influence of

the weather upon mortality is exerted more immediately upon infants and the aged, whose vital force is less than that of persons in middle life.

Once more let us glance at the statistics of mortality with reference to the *Ages at death*. The whole number, including white and colored, are exhibited in the following table. The right hand columns on the scale of 100 are designed to serve, in some degree, the purpose of a diagram for illustrating the relative numbers deceased at different periods of life:

Deaths classified by Ages and by Sex, 1860.

| Ages. | Number enumerated. | | | Proportions. | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|---------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total, '60. | Total, '50. |
| 0-1 | 44,480 | 36,794 | 81,274 | 11.35 | 9.39 | 20.74 | 16.90 |
| 1-2 | 20,588 | 17,648 | 38,236 | 5.25 | 4.51 | 9.76 | } 21.41 |
| 2-3 | 12,493 | 11,153 | 23,646 | 3.19 | 2.85 | 6.04 | |
| 3-4 | 7,587 | 7,083 | 14,650 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 3.74 | |
| 4-5 | 5,332 | 5,147 | 10,479 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 2.67 | |
| 5-10 | 13,822 | 13,637 | 27,459 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 7.01 |  | 6.68 |
| 10-15 | 6,359 | 6,768 | 13,127 | 1.63 | 1.73 | 3.36 | 4.12 |
| 15-20 | 8,111 | 9,265 | 17,376 | 2.07 | 2.36 | 4.43 | 4.79 |
| 20-25 | 10,398 | 10,551 | 20,949 | 2.65 | 2.69 | 5.34 | } 11.74 |
| 25-30 | 9,452 | 9,560 | 19,012 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 4.85 | |
| 30-40 | 16,224 | 15,343 | 31,567 | 4.14 | 3.92 | 8.06 |  | 9.07 |
| 40-50 | 13,470 | 10,522 | 23,992 | 3.44 | 2.68 | 6.12 | 7.14 |
| 50-60 | 11,902 | 8,514 | 20,416 | 3.04 | 2.17 | 5.21 | 5.50 |
| 60-70 | 11,284 | 8,323 | 20,107 | 2.88 | 2.25 | 5.13 | 5.12 |
| 70-80 | 8,995 | 8,009 | 17,004 | 2.30 | 2.05 | 4.35 | 4.17 |
| 80-90 | 4,776 | 4,808 | 9,584 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 2.45 | 2.54 |
| 90- | 1,284 | 1,500 | 2,784 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.74 | 0.76 |
| Unknown | 688 | 371 | 1,059 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,235 | 185,586 | 392,821 | 52.72 | 47.28 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

In the last column but one the sum of the four percentages between one and five years of age is 22.21, which does not essentially differ from 21.41, the corresponding percentage in 1850. By comparison throughout the last two columns, it will further appear that the only marked difference in the distribution of ages at death, in 1850 and 1860, is in early infancy, or under one year of age. From some misapprehension, occasionally an assistant marshal, not regarding infants as a part of the active population, has been less careful of their enumeration; and the greater proportion of infants in 1860 should doubtless be ascribed to a more complete enumeration. Upon the middle ages of life, in 1850, the cholera has traced a perceptible effect, as was to be expected from the immigration. With proper allowance for this feature, the return of deaths in 1860, for all ages above the first, appears similar and conformable to that of 1850.

As before shown, the total deaths returned in 1860 were 1 in 79 of the population; and in the less healthy year of 1850 the stated deaths were 1 in 71 of the population, a few still-births being included. In Europe the corresponding ratios, exclusive of still-births, have been recently collected by Professor Wap-pius* from ten years official statistics, and are shown in the middle column following:

* Bevölkerungstatistik, I, p. 160.

Ratio of Deaths in Europe.

| Countries. | Population to one death. | The same adjusted to the scale of population in the U. States in 1850. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Norway | 56 | ..... |
| Sweden | 49 | ..... |
| Denmark | 49 | ..... |
| England | 44 | 47 |
| France | 44 | 44 |
| Belgium | 42 | 46 |
| Netherlands | 39 | ..... |
| Prussia | 36 | ..... |

The wide deviation of the stated ratio in the United States from these values is partly due to the more youthful character of the American population, sustained by a constant immigration. However, by the aid of the rates of mortality at different ages in England and France,* with those of Belgium, applied to the United States census of 1850, the unequal distribution of ages is here corrected in the three values of the last column. A large deficiency in our return of deaths is still indicated.

With regard to the question frequently asked, How much ought to be added to the census return of deaths, in order to approximate to the true numbers? the way for an answer, as definite as the subject admits, has been opened by a recent investigation. From a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated by Mr. L. W. Meech that the rate of mortality in the United States during the last half century has continued between limits, whereof the higher is represented by the English life table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition, compared with the last column above, the conclusion is derived, that *the annual deaths in the United States have been one in 45 or 46 of the population.* There are localities where the "length of days" among the people is considerably above this standard, and others where it is below it; the value just stated, in the long average, cannot be far from the truth.

The question of supplying the deficient number of deaths can now be answered by an approximate correction. To avoid irregularities in the registry of infants, the returns "under five" are at present omitted. Applying the foregoing method, and regarding the deaths of 1850 as excessive from cholera, it finally appears that the census of deaths above five years of age should be increased by about five-twelfths. The same rule may possibly apply to the deaths noted as "one and under five;" but "under one," the number should be increased in a greater ratio, not here determined. Thus in the aggregate of the whole country, so far as can now be ascertained, where seventeen deaths actually occurred, only twelve were reported in the census, exclusive of early infancy.

According to the preceding determination of one annual death in 45.5 living at the middle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850, by supplying the omissions, become 501,000; and the 392,821 deaths enumerated in 1860 should similarly be increased to 680,000. At this rate, nearly six millions (5,905,000) of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places have been supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation.

* Eighteenth Report of the Registrar General, (England), p. 32.