
INTRODUCTION TO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.



INTRODUCTION.

The primary facts of the mortality of the United States in the year ending June 1, 1860, were gathered by the 4,414 marshals, in their census inquiries, in the summer of 1860, from the manifold reports, at the houses of families of the whole country.

The reports of the marshals were digested in the Census Office and reduced to tables, stating, for each State and Territory, the deaths, according to one hundred and thirty-eight causes, including twenty-two external causes or means of violent death. Connected with these were the numbers of each sex who died at each age or period under one year, those one and under five years, and each quinquennial period from five to thirty, and each decennial period thereafter. In another set of tables is the number who died in each month, with the same facts and conditions as in the other tables as to State or Territory, sex and disease, or cause of death. In these statements all the population, both white and colored, free and slave, native and foreign, are included in one class; no distinction as to race, color, or nativity is made. These facts have been analyzed and new combinations formed, which will be found in this report, and there have been added to them such other and collateral facts, from other times in our own country, both general and local, and also such from other countries, as will illustrate the vitality and mortality, the worth of life, and the dangers of death in the United States.

This report is far from being as complete as desirable, because the primary bases on which it rests are imperfect, the reports of mortality first given to the marshals being incomplete. It is very apparent that the whole number of deaths which occurred in the year was not furnished. Although it would seem extremely probable, indeed, almost certain, that so important an event as death in a house or family would not be forgotten or fail to be reported, yet it must be considered that many families dissolve in the course of a year. The head—the father or mother, or both—may die, and the survivors, if any, separate, and become incorporated in other families, leaving none to tell the events of their former connexion. The marshal inquires not as to the history of any other family, but of the one then and there present, and the reporter answers merely to this limited inquiry, and states, at most, only the deaths that occurred within that household. Moreover, the original reporters may not always have been familiar with the whole history of the family. Although the marshal would naturally endeavor to get his information from the best authority, it was not always easy to find such. The heads of families being at times away from home, and their places not in all cases supplied by an intelligent or permanent member of the household, a boarder, visitor, or servant, or possibly a neighbor, only may have been found to answer the inquiring officer. The interrogatories are not always understood, the respondent sometimes referring the question to very recent events, or to those happening to the parents and children, and not to the strangers who constitute a part of the household. Some die in taverns, boarding-houses, on shipboard, in boats on rivers, and no record is made, no account taken of their death.

The fulness of the reports of events of past months and years is in proportion to their recency, and they are in perfect proportion to the length of the time elapsed since their occurrence. In all such investigations, in which the facts depend on the memories of the informant, especially if these

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respondents are the average heads or members of families in any large community or country, the number of facts reported out of any number that have existed must diminish with the lapse of time since their occurrence. This was remarkably shown in taking the decennial census of Ireland in 1841 and in 1851, when the enumerators were directed to inquire the number of deaths in each of the ten preceding years. The number reported and recorded increased with the years from the beginning to the end of the decade. This progressive increase is seen in the report of 1851.

TABLE A.—*Population and mortality of Ireland, ascertained in 1851.*

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 10,000.	Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 10,000.
1842	7,995,272	68,732	85	1847	7,153,650	249,335	348
1843	7,819,377	70,499	90	1848	6,996,270	208,252	297
1844	7,647,351	75,055	98	1849	6,842,353	240,797	351
1845	7,479,110	86,900	116	1850	6,691,822	164,093	245
1846	7,314,570	122,889	168	1851 (three months)	6,548,459	46,261	70

The table of the reported deaths and rate of mortality in Ireland shows an increase from 1842 to 1850. This does not indicate that there was any actual increase of the number of deaths, or of their proportion to the living, but simply that even the most solemn and important events of death are forgotten, and the difficulty of learning and proving them increases with the lapse of years since their occurrence. It is probable that the lapse of even a year, or less, from the date of the mortuary events of the year under consideration to the time of the marshal's inquiry, caused some of them to be forgotten, or removed some of the witnesses, and consequently the mortality in the earlier part of the year ending June 1, 1860, was less completely known and reported than that of the late months.

CENSUS MARSHALS.

The officers employed to take the census were not all disciplined, intelligent, and prepared for their work. They had many inquiries to make, an abundant record to put on paper, and a large responsibility to fulfil. Some of these were of loose habits of mind, unused to the severe exactness necessary for the complete discharge of their duties. Some probably inquired without their schedules, and trusted to their memories to make their record when they should reach their homes. Some considered that the first inquiry as to the living population was the main and the only one needful to be made and answered, while those relating to death and its circumstances were merely incidental, to be attended to if convenient and agreeable to both parties concerned. Some seemed to have been under the last error, and omitted entirely this inquiry. In the seventh census, and perhaps in the eighth, whole counties, districts, or towns were returned without a death. In these and many other ways, and from manifold causes, operating in greater or less degree, the reports manifestly failed to show all the mortality in the several States and Territories. There is not only this obvious deficiency of completeness of reports of the facts in all the States, but this deficiency varies in the several States. Some have evidently made reports approaching nearer to completeness than others. Those whose families are more stationary have made apparently more complete returns than those whose population is more changeable in their habits and more subject to disruption. The numbers returned from the several States bear widely different proportions to their living population, and show a similar difference in the apparent rate of mortality—from one in two hundred and twenty-eight in Washington Territory, to one in forty-eight in Arkansas.

It is extremely improbable that these are indications of the relative rates of death, but they are rather indications of the diligence of the marshals in this part of their inquiry. Seven of the States had laws in operation in 1860 requiring the registration and return of their mortality. In three of these States—Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—the national marshals discovered a smaller

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number of deaths than were reported by the State authorities, and in four—Rhode Island, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Kentucky—they discovered and reported more. Massachusetts, which had a registration system in active though imperfect operation for seventeen years, reported 21,304 deaths, while her local authorities gathered the record of 21,893 in the same period—June, 1859, to May, 1860, inclusive—which is a rate of one in 57.78 of the population of 1860. The terms of the laws of all these States are not sufficiently imperative, or the administration not sufficiently vigorous, to secure from every town complete reports of all the events described and intended to be gathered and recorded. Although the reports of Massachusetts are more complete than those of any other State, yet in many towns they do not include all the deaths. In some the local authorities seem to have made no active and effective efforts to obtain them. Some of these officials appear to have been passively content to report such events of birth, marriage, and death as they happened to hear of. Mr. E. B. Elliott, the learned and reliable actuary, examined these local city and town returns thoroughly a few years ago, and, after carefully comparing the reports with the number of the living people of every town, and these with each other, and then with the reliable reports of English towns, he concluded that only one hundred and sixty-six of the three hundred and thirty-one towns then incorporated in the State, containing more than two-thirds of the population, had given full and reliable accounts of their mortality. Since that time, 1855, the State reports have become apparently more and more complete. The returns in 1855 were 20,798, or 1.84 per cent. of the population. In the complete year 1860, January to December, there were 24,130 deaths reported, or 1.96 per cent. of the population, and in 1863 27,751, or 2.22 per cent. of the calculated population. In the last year; 1863, there probably was a greater rate of mortality than in the previous year. There was also a gradual but constant increase of population in all the years under consideration, which would give a corresponding increase of deaths; yet this increase of the reported deaths is greater than that of the living, and this is due, not so much to any increase of mortality in proportion to the living, but to an increased interest in the people to report all the deaths, and an increased energy in the State and town authorities to collect and record them.

RATE OF MORTALITY.

It is manifest that neither in 1850 nor in 1860 was the entire mortality of any State ascertained and reported; nor was even such an approximation obtained as will permit any reliable calculation to be made of the rate of mortality, or any safe estimate of the proportion of the deaths to the living. The proportions of the deaths reported in 1850 and in 1860 vary so widely—from over two per cent. to less than one-half of one per cent.—that not even the amount of deficiency can be estimated. As this census of deaths, then, affords no opportunity of determining the reliable rate of mortality in the country, or any of its parts, it fails to teach some of the most important lessons which it was hoped might be derived from it; yet it gives other very valuable information, and allows other deductions of great importance to the people, and renders profitable aid to sanitary science.

The returns show the sex and age of the deceased, and the time, place, and cause of death. It may be safely assumed that these are representative as well as positive and individual facts, and that they are distributed among the non-reported deaths in the same proportion as among those which were ascertained and recorded; that is, the whole number of deaths in the year investigated fell in the same proportion on males and on females, happened in the same proportion in the several months, and from the same proportions of the several causes, and took away the same proportion of the several ages, in any district or State, or in the whole country, as those which were discovered and reported by the inquiring officers.

Among the reported deaths, the ratio of those from consumption, or any other cause, to those from all stated causes, and of those under five or between seventy and eighty years, or of those at any age to those of all reported ages, or of those happening in any month or season to those of all reported

months or seasons, is, without doubt, the same as among the total deaths. In any State or district the proportionate force of mortality, from any cause, or in any period, or at any age, thus determined, may be assumed as the ground of comparison with that of any other State or district, or with that of any other country.

The proportions in which death is produced by each of the various causes, or in which it is distributed to the different ages or seasons of the year, or to the two sexes, may then be calculated from the data in possession of the department, and these may be made the basis of comparison of one people or district with another in respect to their mortality.

NO DISTINCTIONS OF RACE, COLOR, OR NATIVITY.

In abstracting the deaths, with the causes, ages, sexes of the deceased, and the date, no distinctions of color and race, of bond and free, were made. None can therefore be made in this report. All were and must be included in the same classes. In the report of 1850 the whites and the colored were distinguished. By this analysis important differences were shown as to the liabilities and dangers of the two races, and especially important in their susceptibility of the various causes of death. The report of 1850, and the collateral reports of mortality made by some of the States and cities, indicate that the conditions of sickness and mortality are not the same for the white and for the colored races. Some are more favorable for one race and some more favorable for the other. Although the general laws of disease and death are the same for all, yet their special applications vary. While the proportionate force of some diseases was nine times as great upon the whites as upon the blacks and mulattoes, the proportionate destructive force of some others was fifteen times as effective on the blacks and mulattoes as upon the whites, and there were all intermediate degrees between them; yet very few bore with equal severity on both races.

From some analyses of the few mortality reports that distinguish foreigners and natives, and by deductions from the comparison of the reports of foreign population at different times, it seems probable that immigrants suffer more from disease and death in this country than the natives.

NOMENCLATURE.

The causes of death were reported according to their popular designations to the marshals. Those officers took and recorded those names as they were given, and so delivered them at Washington. The names are various, manifold, and vague; more than one, and often many, are used to designate the same disease, and some are so vague that it is difficult to determine what disease is intended to be understood from the language. It would be impossible to include all of them in tables; they would occupy the space of many volumes, and would be unprofitable for the reader or student to consult or analyze them. The English original returns included 1,195 popular names. These were reduced to 95 scientific terms, each of which represented a disease or a class of diseases not easily separated. In 1846 the American Medical Association appointed a committee to collect all the popular names of fatal diseases known in this country, and digest them into a scientific list and classification of terms. They found, in the various returns and printed registers of causes of death in Massachusetts, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., eleven hundred and forty-seven names. These were reduced to one hundred and seven, which represented the whole. The manifold popular names which were found by the marshals, and were digested in the Census Department, were reduced to the one hundred and twenty-four terms which are used in this book in the various tables of the causes of mortality.

In this new presentation English names have been preferred and used where they represent the disease as definitely and, in general, as intelligibly; yet, in many cases, the Latin and scientific names are the only true and recognized terms, and many of them have become so common as to be well understood by statisticians and those who consult works of this nature and by the people at large. In making this condensation of terms, in the first place, all those which are synonyms of each other are

included in one term. Very many others differ only in some incidental circumstance which does not belong to the disease, but to its causes, as in the New York reports of several years, under which head of casualties, include thirty-one* different means and causes; under abscess, twelve different localities of the human body; under cancer, eighteen localities. These, and many others of similar nature, are each given as distinct diseases, and thus the New York mortality report for 1864 includes 204 diseases or causes of death, and the list in course of years is swelled to over 600. But in the condensed nomenclature these synonyms are severally included in one—abscess, cancer, &c. The Philadelphia reports for 1864 include 273 causes.† Most of the other reports condense the terms, and reduce them to a more uniform nosology; yet this condensation is not always the same. The combination of the terms of similar, or nearly similar, signification is not always made on the same principle by different registrars or officers having charge of these matters. Consequently the nomenclature of Sweden, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, New York, and South Carolina differ in some of their details, although they agree in their general statements.

The last English report (26th) for 1863 gives 114 causes, including several kinds of accidents or violence; the last Scotch report gives 104; the last Massachusetts gives 136 causes; Frankfort, Germany, gives 237; the Irish for 1851 gives 101. In course of this report much use is made of the facts of other American and of foreign reports. Some of their nosologies have been condensed and their terms combined to harmonize with those used here; for the convenience of comparison. Some of the terms used here and elsewhere do not designate the disease or cause of death, but the results which may spring from a variety of causes. In all countries and States some are said to have died of insanity, others of dropsy and old age, all of which leave yet unexplained the diseases which lay behind and produced dropsy and insanity, or were coincident with old age. Dropsy is usually the consequence of disease of the heart or some other great and important organ. Insanity is simply the disturbance of the functional operations of the brain, produced by epilepsy, apoplexy, or by some other disease or disturbance of the cerebral organ or nervous systems, or by other cause acting even remotely in other parts of the system. Very few die purely of old age, when the organs have exhausted their power, and simply from that cause cease to act, with no intervening disease of any part of the frame or disturbance of any other function.

CLASSIFICATION.

In the reports of most countries and States the diseases are classified according to some supposed affinities which exist among them. Many classifications have been made and used, but in all there is a want of a single principle or basis on which the several divisions are made and on which the several

* In several of the New York reports, under the head of casualties, the following occur:

Suffocation in embankment.
Killed by some patient.
mad bull.
machinery.
shooting.
fire-works.
oxide.
oxy. gas.
nit. ac. gas.
fall.

Killed by being crushed.
run over.
horse.
firing store.
being thrown from horse.
being thrown from window.
stage fall.
pistol shot.
falling of wall.
gunshot.

Killed by lightning.
railroad.
rock blast.
stab.
burn.
drowning.
boiler explosion.
cannon explosion.
jumping from window.

† Fever: Adynamic.
Bilious.
Brain.
Camp.
Congestive.
Chagres.
Continued.
Catarrhal.
Eruptive.
Gastric.

Fever: Hectic.
Intermittent.
Inflammatory.
Lung.
Low.
Malignant.
Miliary.
Nervous.
Petecchial.
Puerperal.

Fever: Pernicious.
Remittent.
Rheumatic.
Scarlet.
Spotted.
Surgical.
Typhoid.
Typhus.
Traumatic.
Yellow.

classes stand. The most ingenious, and perhaps the best, is made by Dr. William Farr, the accomplished head of the general registry office of England. Another classification, with equal scientific skill, is made by Dr. James Stark, the efficient and learned manager of the Scottish registry office. These differ not widely from each other, yet distinctly in some of the details. The Irish system differs from these. The French, the German, the Swedish, the Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the South Carolina, all differ from these. The Massachusetts and the Vermont systems are copies of the later English. The first system of Dr. Farr, and that used in the earlier English reports, was mainly adopted by the American Medical Association in 1846. It was used in the Mortality Report of the United States of 1850, and in the reports of Rhode Island, Kentucky, South Carolina, Connecticut, Buffalo, and Charleston, South Carolina. The same is used in this. The reports of most cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lowell, and Brooklyn, arrange the diseases in alphabetical order for easy popular reference. The same order is adopted in the principal tables of this report.

DIFFERENCE OF CLIMATE.

The United States presents a wide difference of climate, extending from 49° north to 25° south, almost from the torrid to the frigid zone.

	Summer.	Winter.	Year.
The mean temperature at Maine is.....	63.33	16.50	40.57
Washington, District of Columbia.....	76.33	36.05	56.14
St. Augustine	80.37	58.08	69.63

The extremes of heat and cold differ still more widely:

	Summer.	Winter.	Year.
Fort Brady	62.0	18.3	40.4
Northumberland, Pennsylvania	71.2	28.7	50.9
Fort Merrill, Texas.....	82.2	46.3	71.4
Key West	82.5	69.5	76.5

There are also differences in the elevation from that coast near to and not far elevated above the ocean to the mountain region, some thousand feet higher.

The difference of the old and the newly settled country, the cultivated and the wild, the drained and the wet, the regions exposed to the winds of the sea and those protected by the mountains from their influence, are connected with diversities of disease. The same diseases appear in States and latitudes and longitudes, yet in very different proportions. "Man is not born, nor does he live, suffer, or die, in the same identical manner in all parts of the earth. Birth, life, disease, and death all change with the climate and the soil (sol.) They are all modified with race and nationality. These manifestations varied in life and in death, in health and disease, these incessant changes according to situation (espace) and origin of men, constitute the special object of medical geography."—(*Boudin Geog. et de Statistique Medicales, I, p. XXV.*)

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Although it is very desirable to show the connexion of the mortality with the various parts of the country, yet it does not seem best to present the special facts, circumstances, and conditions, ages, and months, and seasons of death, in connexion with each individual State, for the purpose of showing the effect of climate and endemic influence in life and health, disease and death.

DISTRICTS.

The whole territory of the United States has been divided into nine large districts, in which the States are arranged according to their geographical position and climatic character. These divisions and districts are:

- I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.
- II. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.
- III. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- IV. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas.
- V. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.
- VI. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.
- VII. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
- VIII. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.
- IX. California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Dakota, and Nevada.

CLIMATE.

The nine districts, with the exception of the ninth, or Pacific region, severally represent the different climatic characters of the country. Their extreme northern and southern limits or points extend to the degrees of latitude as in the following table:

TABLE B.

DISTRICTS.	NORTHERN.		SOUTHERN.	
	State.	Latitude.	State.	Latitude.
I.....	Maine.....	47. 30	Connecticut.....	41.
II.....	Minnesota.....	49.	Michigan.....	42.
III.....	Pennsylvania.....	42.	New Jersey.....	39.
IV.....	Iowa.....	43.	Illinois.....	37.
V.....	Virginia.....	40.	North Carolina.....	34.
VI.....	Missouri.....	40. 30	Tennessee.....	35.
VII.....	South Carolina.....	35.	Florida.....	26.
VIII.....	Arkansas.....	36. 30	Texas.....	25.
IX.....	Washington.....	49.	Arizona.....	31.

Some of these districts extend, between their extreme points, through a wide range of latitude and great diversity of climate; yet their extreme points are projections from their general form, and contain but few people, as the northern extremities of Maine, Minnesota, and Michigan, and the southern parts of Florida and Texas. The main body of the population is within the more compact parts of these districts and much narrower bounds. In the Pacific district, extending eighteen degrees from the British dominions north to New Mexico south, the main body of the population is in Oregon, California, and Utah, between thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of latitude.

TEMPERATURE.

The following tables are extracted and condensed from the volumes of the Medical Statistics of the United States Army, 1839 to 1855 and 1855 to 1859, from Blodgett's extremely valuable work on climatology, and the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, &c. They show the mean temperature of the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—and of the year, and also the coldest and the warmest months, and the average of the thermometer in the various parts, the extreme northern and southern, of each district in which any meteorological observations have been made, and from which they have been obtained.

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TABLE C.—Showing the mean temperature in the several districts.

District.	STATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	LATITUDE	YEAR.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.					MONTH.		RANGE.
					Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	
I	Maine.....	Hancock Barracks.....	46.07	1829-45	16.41	39.15	63.33	43.15	40.51	68.73	6.45	62.28
		Portland.....	43.39	1824-35-41-53	24.7	42.8	65.2	48.1	45.2	68.2	22.8	45.4
	New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	43.13	1828-37	22.7	42.6	65.4	47.3	44.5	67.1	21.2	45.9
		Portsmouth.....	43.4	1825-45-49-53	26.6	43.2	64.4	49.0	45.8	67.1	24.9	42.2
	Vermont.....	Williamstown.....	44.07	1829-41	16.4	38.0	61.6	41.6	39.4	64.0	15.5	48.5
		Burlington.....	44.29		21.6	42.7	67.9	47.8	45.0	69.9	20.4	49.5
	Massachusetts.....	Fort Independence.....	42.20	1824-54-55-59	28.20	45.61	68.31	52.3	48.70	76.64	16.56	60.08
		Amherst.....	42.22	1839-50; 54-55	24.7	45.0	68.6	48.7	46.7	71.0	23.5	47.5
	Rhode Island.....	Fort Adams.....	41.29	1842-53; 57-59	30.38	45.63	69.10	52.79	49.70	73.22	23.79	49.43
	Connecticut.....	Fort Trumbull.....	41.21	1833-53	29.92	46.41	69.27	52.86	49.62	75.80	19.97	55.83
	New York.....	Plattsburg.....	44.41	1839-52	20.22	42.34	66.76	46.67	44.00	72.11	10.33	61.78
		Niagara.....	43.18	1829-54	27.81	44.83	68.41	50.59	47.91	73.57	20.08	53.49
Fort Hamilton.....		40.37	1843-54; 55-59	31.55	47.43	71.39	54.76	51.43	77.40	18.81	58.59	
II	Minnesota.....	Fort Snelling.....	44.53	1819-55-58	15.72	46.31	70.66	45.95	44.39	81.66	— 2.50	84.16
		Fort Howard.....	44.30	1822-51	19.91	43.52	68.51	46.01	44.49	79.13	6.88	72.25
	Wisconsin.....	Fort Crawford.....	43.05	1822-45	21.25	43.66	72.28	48.34	47.63	81.46	6.92	74.54
		Fort Brady.....	46.30	1846-54; 55-56	18.08	37.54	62.07	43.59	40.37	71.00	3.69	67.31
Michigan.....	Fort Gratiot.....	42.55	1830-52	25.70	43.68	66.70	49.07	46.29	75.16	16.71	58.45	
III	Pennsylvania.....	Allegheny.....	40.32	1825-54; 55-57	30.37	49.73	71.50	51.52	50.73	77.10	16.43	60.67
		Fort Mifflin.....	39.53	1823-53	33.50	50.83	74.42	56.67	53.85	82.19	26.61	55.58
	New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	40.13	1840-44	32.0	49.4	70.7	52.1	51.1	72.8	30.9	41.9
IV	Iowa.....	Fort Atkinson.....	43.00	1842-46	20.62	46.63	68.02	46.13	45.50	73.53	7.53	66.00
		Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	39.21	1830-55-59	29.32	53.77	81.49	53.89	52.82	83.05	10.12	72.93
	Ohio.....	Oberlin.....	41.23	1850-52; 54-55	29.2	46.6	70.2	51.2	49.3	75.5	24.8	50.7
		Staubenville.....	40.25	1833-44	30.2	50.7	71.1	53.9	51.4	73.9	29.7	44.2
	Indiana.....	Cincinnati.....	39.07	1806-13	32.9	54.3	73.0	55.0	53.8	74.5	30.0	44.5
		New Harmony.....	38.11	1826-29	37.6	58.7	70.9	54.9	56.9	78.8	34.1	44.7
	Illinois.....	Rock Island.....	41.30	1824-35	24.9	50.5	74.1	51.7	50.3	76.5	22.8	53.7
		Athens.....	39.52	1854-55	28.0	54.4	76.2	57.2	53.9	79.4	25.7	53.7
V	Delaware.....	Delaware.....	39.35	1825-54; 55-59	34.38	51.79	75.54	56.81	54.26	80.47	22.00	68.47
	Maryland.....	Fort McHenry.....	39.17	1845-54; 55-59	34.20	52.64	74.46	56.44	54.41	80.55	23.37	57.18
		Fort Severn.....	38.58	1822-45	34.82	53.79	75.31	57.76	55.42	79.79	25.98	53.81
	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe.....	37.00	1825-54; 55-59	41.34	56.71	76.41	61.72	59.01	82.83	28.41	54.42
		Richmond.....	37.04	1824-27	37.2	55.7	75.4	56.3	56.2	77.6	33.7	43.9
North Carolina.....	Johnston.....	34.00	1822-45	50.60	64.46	80.19	67.46	65.68	83.14	39.92	43.22	
VI	Missouri.....	Fort Scott.....	37.45	1843-53	32.99	54.78	74.95	55.27	54.50	81.24	22.70	58.54
		Jefferson Barracks.....	38.28	1827-54; 55-59	33.78	55.95	76.55	55.90	55.49	85.80	20.52	65.28
	Kentucky.....	Newport.....	39.05	1847-54; 55-59	33.66	53.83	74.77	56.02	54.59	79.59	18.33	61.26
		Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	35.08	1850-52	42.6	61.1	78.1	61.4	60.8	79.9	41.7	38.2
	Knoxville.....	35.56	1852	39.3	55.8	70.8	56.7	55.7	74.1	30.5	43.6	
VII	South Carolina.....	Fort Moultrie.....	32.45	1823-54-55-59	51.67	65.52	80.53	67.93	66.35	84.29	40.14	44.15
	Alabama.....	Mount Vernon.....	31.12	1840-54; 55-59	51.62	66.89	78.95	66.02	65.89	82.29	42.15	40.14
	Georgia.....	Augusta.....	33.28	1826-46	48.07	64.37	80.21	63.37	64.01	85.25	39.24	46.01
	Florida.....	Barancas.....	30.18	1822-54; 55-56; 58-59	54.02	68.37	81.47	69.60	68.30	86.04	42.62	43.42
		St. Augustine.....	29.48	1824-52	58.08	68.54	80.37	71.53	69.63	84.35	51.22	33.13
	Key West.....	24.32	1831-55-59	69.74	76.07	82.60	78.44	76.73	85.34	61.20	24.14	
VIII	Arkansas.....	Fort Smith.....	35.23	1842-54; 53-56; 58-59	40.40	61.09	78.00	60.43	59.89	83.90	25.10	58.80
	Mississippi.....	Natchez.....	31.34	1836-47	52.2	68.0	81.0	67.1	67.1	81.3	52.3	29.0
	Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	30.26	1822-54; 55-59	54.02	68.75	81.13	68.06	67.92	85.56	39.63	45.93
		New Orleans.....	29.57	1825-53; 55-59	56.42	69.97	82.47	70.83	68.17	88.54	41.02	47.52
	Texas.....	Fort Brown.....	25.53"	1846-55-58	63.38	74.98	82.28	73.12	73.68	85.83	51.56	34.27
IX	Washington.....	Fort Steilacoom.....	47.10	1849-55-59	42.14	49.19	62.55	50.75	50.30	66.82	34.51	32.31
	Oregon.....	Fort Dalles.....	45.36	1850-55-59	35.52	53.35	70.74	52.88	53.36	76.01	21.98	54.03
	California.....	Benicia.....	38.03	1849-55	49.02	56.54	67.01	60.57	58.29	70.66	42.59	28.07
		San Francisco.....	37.48	1847-55-59	50.48	54.38	57.47	57.01	54.83	62.02	46.11	15.91
		Yuma.....	32.32"	1850-55-59	57.38	72.98	91.57	75.47	74.03	96.00	49.82	46.18
	Utah.....	Salt Lake.....	40.46	1850-55	32.08	51.73	75.92		53.24			
	New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	35.41	1849-55-59	30.11	49.32	70.22	50.07	49.82	75.25	23.91	51.34

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TABLE D.—*Showing the coldest and warmest month found in the records, and the range of the thermometer, and the extremes of temperature, in each district.*

District.	STATE	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		Range of the district.
			Month.	Mean temperature.	Month.	Mean temperature.	
I	Maine.....	Hancock Barracks.....	July.....	68.45	January.....	6.45	} 74.84
	New York.....	Fort Columbus.....	July.....	81.29	February.....	21.54	
II	Minnesota.....	Fort Gaines.....	July.....	68.93	January.....	- 2.10	} 83.76
		Fort Snelling.....	July.....	81.66	January.....	0.92	
III	Pennsylvania.....	Fort Allegheny.....	July.....	82.19	January.....	16.79	} 65.40
		Fort Mifflin.....	July.....	82.19	February.....	26.61	
IV	Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	July.....	84.86	January.....	- 9.39	94.25
V	Maryland.....	Fort McHenry.....	July.....	80.55	January.....	24.20	} 59.40
		Fort Washington.....	July.....	83.60	December.....	26.16	
VI	Missouri.....	Jefferson Barracks.....	July.....	85.80	February.....	20.52	65.28
VII	South Carolina.....	Fort Moultrie.....	August.....	84.29	February.....	40.14	} 47.34
	Georgia.....	Augusta.....	July.....	87.48	December.....	37.23	
VIII	Texas.....	San Antonio.....	July.....	86.26	January.....	27.00	} 63.32
		Fort McIntosh.....	August.....	90.32	January.....	50.59	
IX	New Mexico.....	Fort Massachusetts.....	July.....	70.80	January.....	13.28	} 82.72
	California.....	Fort Yuma.....	.....	.....	December.....	49.82	

POPULATION--WHITE AND COLORED.

The populations of the districts differ in composition as to race, some being nearly all white, with so small a proportion of others intermixed as to make no material difference in the calculations of the force of mortality or of its causes. Others have a very large proportion of the colored race, and in some parts the population is nearly equally divided between the whites and negroes.

TABLE E.—*Showing the white and colored population of the United States in districts.*

DISTRICT.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I.....	3,441,151	3,500,919	6,942,070	34,897	38,819	73,716
II.....	902,708	805,218	1,707,926	4,387	3,930	8,317
III.....	1,750,676	1,745,282	3,495,958	38,785	43,482	82,267
IV.....	3,176,693	2,949,285	6,125,978	28,894	28,531	57,425
V.....	1,174,875	1,169,636	2,344,511	559,275	558,228	1,117,503
VI.....	1,460,103	1,349,592	2,809,695	317,075	320,524	637,599
VII.....	758,544	728,324	1,486,868	682,803	695,662	1,378,465
VIII.....	775,983	680,406	1,456,389	547,545	534,412	1,081,957
IX.....	403,295	184,272	587,567	3,077	1,402	4,479
Total United States.....	13,844,028	13,112,934	26,956,962	2,216,738	2,225,990	4,442,728

TABLE F.—*Showing the proportion of white and colored in each district.*

DISTRICT.	MALES.		FEMALES.		PERSONS.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
I.....	10,000	101	10,000	110	10,000	108
II.....	10,000	48	10,000	48	10,000	48
III.....	10,000	221	10,000	248	10,000	235
IV.....	10,000	90	10,000	96	10,000	93
V.....	10,000	4,760	10,000	4,772	10,000	4,766
VI.....	10,000	2,171	10,000	2,374	10,000	2,269
VII.....	10,000	9,001	10,000	9,551	10,000	9,270
VIII.....	10,000	7,056	10,000	7,854	10,000	7,429
IX.....	10,000	76	10,000	76	10,000	76
United States.....	10,000	1,601	10,000	1,697	10,000	1,647

AGE OF DISTRICTS.--PROGRESS OF POPULATION.--OLD AND NEW POPULATIONS.

There is also a great difference in the age of the districts as peopled countries. Some have been inhabited more than two hundred years; others were first settled by civilized people within the present generation. In some the children and children's children, even to the seventh native generation, have had time to reach the extreme and oldest age allotted to man on earth. These districts are filled with a population of every age in due proportion. In other districts the population is almost entirely composed of the immigrants yet in the younger and middle periods of life, and the small number of children of those who have had time to marry and establish households. These districts have comparatively few in the earlier periods of life, and almost none in the latest. Some districts have increased rapidly within the last ten years and in the previous decades, partly by the excess of births over deaths among themselves, and partly by immigration from abroad or from other States. These have a large proportion of their population in the early and middle periods of life. Some are nurseries of population, to be transplanted to other States. Many of their youth and middle-aged persons emigrate, and leave their parents and the younger children behind. These districts have a large proportion in the extremes of life—more in childhood and late manhood and womanhood and in old age. There is a difference of distribution in the races. In the newer and those growing by immigration there is an excess of males, who constitute a large proportion of those who leave their homes to go abroad. In those growing by the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, and especially in those which send forth emigrants to other States, there is an excess of females.

The following table shows the progress of population in each district, the number at each census, the actual increase, and the rate in each decennial period:

TABLE G.—Total population of each district in each decennial year.

YEAR.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.
1790.....	1,349,943						618,512		
1800.....	1,820,071	470,128	34				814,310	195,798	31
1810.....	2,430,940	610,869	33				1,055,616	241,306	29
1820.....	3,032,620	610,680	24	8,896			1,327,033	271,357	25
1830.....	3,867,723	835,103	27	31,639	22,743	255	1,669,056	342,023	25
1840.....	4,663,743	796,020	20	243,212	211,573	668	2,097,339	428,283	25
1850.....	5,825,510	1,161,767	24	709,122	465,910	191	2,801,341	704,002	23
1860.....	7,016,018	1,190,508	20	1,703,874	994,752	130	3,578,250	776,909	27
	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
1790.....				1,520,883			108,868		
1800.....	50,240			1,778,217	257,334	16	326,557	217,689	199
1810.....	267,562	217,322	432	2,007,365	229,148	12	689,083	362,526	111
1820.....	783,822	516,260	192	2,217,346	209,981	10	1,033,716	364,633	53
1830.....	1,438,379	654,557	83	2,513,014	295,668	13	1,510,276	456,560	43
1840.....	2,581,516	1,143,137	79	2,585,032	72,018	2	1,992,740	482,464	31
1850.....	3,820,215	1,238,699	47	3,016,953	431,921	16	2,667,166	674,426	33
1860.....	5,509,096	1,688,881	44	3,463,285	446,332	14	3,447,497	780,331	29
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.		
1790.....	331,621								
1800.....	507,692	176,071	53	8,850					
1810.....	667,548	159,856	31	116,908	108,058	1,220			
1820.....	971,629	304,081	45	243,128	126,220	107			
1830.....	1,442,285	470,656	48	382,748	139,620	57			
1840.....	1,931,023	488,738	33	629,039	246,311	64			
1850.....	2,443,760	512,737	26	1,383,980	754,921	120	178,818		
1860.....	2,865,619	421,859	17	2,538,972	1,154,992	83	582,679	403,861	225

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All these conditions of early or late settlement, of emigration and immigration, of rapid or slow increase or decrease, of color, and of sex, have their influence on the composition of population as to age and sex, as will be seen by the following tables. The population in the white and the colored of the two sexes, and in the different districts, is distributed in different proportions through the several periods of life, as is seen in the following tables:

TABLE H.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

WHITE.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	89,381	87,834	177,215	27,357	26,724	54,081	53,259	51,558	104,817
1 to 5	365,081	357,041	722,122	118,288	115,089	233,377	214,431	210,233	424,664
5 to 10	397,558	389,978	787,536	116,848	112,919	229,767	230,548	226,293	456,841
10 to 15	358,325	347,369	705,694	97,535	92,326	189,861	203,329	198,045	401,374
15 to 20	342,223	327,643	709,866	85,227	84,836	170,063	179,312	191,318	370,630
20 to 30	611,822	686,935	1,298,757	157,878	142,053	299,931	298,295	319,391	617,686
30 to 40	490,659	488,578	979,237	132,403	105,559	237,962	229,558	220,912	450,470
40 to 50	351,522	329,006	680,528	85,205	63,474	148,679	160,746	147,319	308,065
50 to 60	224,652	220,589	445,241	49,086	36,572	85,658	98,217	93,537	191,754
60 to 70	133,750	139,623	273,373	23,672	18,327	41,999	55,468	55,903	111,371
70 to 80	58,514	64,626	123,142	7,423	5,873	13,296	21,814	23,817	45,631
80 to 90	15,428	19,115	34,543	1,435	1,186	2,621	5,147	6,166	11,313
90 to 100	1,514	2,447	3,961	159	123	282	467	709	1,176
Above 100	64	95	159	11	13	24	29	59	88
Unknown	58	38	96	181	144	325	56	22	78
Total	3,441,151	3,500,919	6,942,070	902,708	805,218	1,707,926	1,750,676	1,745,282	3,495,958
	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
Under 1	101,795	99,154	200,949	35,398	33,912	69,310	47,802	45,634	93,436
1 to 5	415,613	402,599	818,212	146,627	141,825	288,452	192,453	183,364	375,817
5 to 10	428,872	418,416	847,288	162,297	156,271	318,568	205,396	198,085	403,481
10 to 15	378,221	359,472	737,693	149,200	142,758	291,958	184,320	175,445	359,765
15 to 20	337,297	339,291	676,588	125,339	130,023	255,362	154,617	157,237	311,854
20 to 30	570,624	529,796	1,100,420	199,024	209,607	408,631	268,141	243,518	511,659
30 to 40	408,741	348,559	757,300	141,362	139,123	280,485	180,019	151,724	331,743
40 to 50	259,336	219,083	478,419	99,890	97,040	196,930	111,936	94,665	206,601
50 to 60	159,136	131,494	290,630	62,193	61,471	123,664	66,001	55,116	121,117
60 to 70	80,927	69,387	150,314	35,043	36,551	71,594	33,095	29,404	62,499
70 to 80	28,192	24,887	53,079	13,750	15,224	28,974	11,934	11,282	23,216
80 to 90	6,321	5,657	11,978	3,591	4,557	8,148	3,176	3,068	6,244
90 to 100	658	664	1,322	475	630	1,105	421	481	902
Above 100	77	75	152	48	98	146	58	86	144
Unknown	883	751	1,634	638	546	1,184	734	483	1,217
Total	3,176,693	2,949,285	6,125,978	1,174,875	1,169,636	2,344,511	1,460,103	1,349,592	2,809,695
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
Under 1	23,987	22,933	46,920	22,911	22,011	44,922	8,024	7,767	15,791
1 to 5	97,773	93,519	191,292	100,456	95,808	196,264	30,247	29,007	59,254
5 to 10	110,896	107,073	217,969	110,223	105,170	215,393	26,093	25,199	51,292
10 to 15	104,056	99,274	203,330	96,062	90,777	186,839	19,737	17,848	37,585
15 to 20	83,336	87,299	170,635	75,376	78,151	153,527	19,705	16,678	36,383
20 to 30	132,033	128,661	260,694	144,167	121,087	265,254	130,132	39,953	170,085
30 to 40	84,347	78,963	163,310	101,033	76,393	177,426	110,180	26,714	136,894
40 to 50	56,893	51,139	108,032	63,783	44,699	108,482	38,547	11,892	50,439
50 to 60	35,175	31,515	66,690	32,929	23,264	56,193	13,959	5,706	19,665
60 to 70	19,847	17,782	37,629	14,316	10,647	24,963	4,588	2,399	6,987
70 to 80	7,122	6,912	14,034	3,897	3,257	7,154	1,017	704	1,721
80 to 90	1,821	1,969	3,790	792	812	1,604	294	203	517
90 to 100	253	365	618	111	147	258	77	68	145
Above 100	42	72	114	34	33	67	22	11	33
Unknown	963	848	1,811	9,893	8,150	18,043	673	103	776
Total	758,544	728,324	1,486,868	775,983	680,406	1,456,389	403,295	184,272	587,567

INTRODUCTION.
RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	409,914	397,527	807,441
1 to 5	1,681,569	1,628,485	3,310,054
5 to 10	1,788,731	1,739,404	3,528,135
10 to 15	1,590,785	1,523,314	3,114,099
15 to 20	1,402,432	1,452,476	2,854,908
20 to 30	2,512,116	2,421,001	4,933,117
30 to 40	1,878,302	1,636,525	3,514,827
40 to 50	1,227,858	1,058,317	2,286,175
50 to 60	741,348	659,264	1,400,612
60 to 70	400,706	380,023	780,729
70 to 80	153,663	156,584	310,247
80 to 90	38,005	42,753	80,758
90 to 100	4,135	5,634	9,769
Above 100	385	542	927
Unknown	14,079	11,085	25,164
Total	13,844,028	13,112,934	26,956,962

TABLE I.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	784	818	1,602	128	136	264	1,006	1,045	2,051
1 to 5	3,132	3,257	6,389	504	524	1,028	4,022	4,291	8,313
5 to 10	3,795	3,971	7,766	557	570	1,127	4,802	5,007	9,809
10 to 15	4,022	3,974	7,996	478	477	955	4,871	4,983	9,854
15 to 20	3,464	4,117	7,581	388	434	822	4,168	4,905	9,073
20 to 30	6,158	7,464	13,622	847	771	1,618	6,714	8,399	15,113
30 to 40	5,200	5,821	11,021	705	504	1,209	4,911	5,706	10,617
40 to 50	4,006	4,220	8,226	424	288	712	3,834	4,171	8,005
50 to 60	2,315	2,614	4,929	229	118	347	2,382	2,487	4,869
60 to 70	1,291	1,498	2,789	92	61	153	1,294	1,429	2,723
70 to 80	532	694	1,226	27	30	57	540	664	1,204
80 to 90	130	262	392	4	14	18	189	269	458
90 to 100	48	80	128	2	2	4	40	87	127
Above 100	15	25	40	2	1	3	10	36	46
Unknown	5	4	9				2	3	5
Total	34,897	38,819	73,716	4,327	3,930	8,317	38,785	43,482	82,267
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	813	834	1,647	15,303	16,011	31,314	9,929	10,247	20,176
1 to 5	3,425	3,369	6,794	73,813	74,578	148,391	45,075	46,029	91,104
5 to 10	3,931	3,983	7,914	82,338	81,824	164,162	49,753	50,250	100,003
10 to 15	3,792	3,721	7,513	81,946	76,982	158,928	47,317	45,988	93,305
15 to 20	3,116	3,477	6,593	62,477	63,151	125,628	36,898	37,668	74,566
20 to 30	5,235	5,259	10,494	92,972	91,137	184,109	54,696	52,754	107,450
30 to 40	3,458	3,202	6,660	58,615	60,991	119,606	32,136	33,949	66,085
40 to 50	2,288	2,226	4,514	39,768	40,361	80,129	19,727	20,756	40,483
50 to 60	1,542	1,206	2,748	26,508	26,287	52,795	12,225	12,321	24,546
60 to 70	810	702	1,512	16,472	16,376	32,848	6,248	6,689	12,937
70 to 80	319	307	626	6,375	6,765	13,140	2,107	2,503	4,610
80 to 90	102	131	233	1,924	2,467	4,391	660	890	1,550
90 to 100	38	31	69	535	831	1,366	180	280	460
Above 100	21	19	40	178	385	563	83	152	235
Unknown	4	4	8	51	82	133	41	48	89
Total	28,894	28,531	57,425	559,275	558,228	1,117,503	317,075	320,524	637,599

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TABLE I.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts—Continued.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLO- RADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	19,442	20,575	40,017	14,017	15,108	29,125	40	44	84
1 to 5.....	94,867	96,969	191,836	68,530	70,083	138,613	169	167	336
5 to 10.....	99,912	101,368	201,280	72,775	72,713	145,488	136	121	257
10 to 15.....	96,983	93,487	190,470	67,871	64,563	132,433	94	103	197
15 to 20.....	76,190	80,091	156,281	58,287	62,534	120,821	116	113	229
20 to 30.....	120,164	121,240	241,404	106,629	102,079	208,708	770	315	1,085
30 to 40.....	75,154	79,490	154,644	66,301	63,168	129,469	898	298	1,196
40 to 50.....	48,895	50,731	99,626	42,733	39,391	82,124	545	155	700
50 to 60.....	26,634	27,113	53,747	21,037	18,312	39,349	234	70	304
60 to 70.....	16,275	15,919	32,194	11,373	9,879	21,252	51	11	62
70 to 80.....	5,570	5,589	11,159	3,140	3,001	6,141	19	2	21
80 to 90.....	1,689	1,924	3,613	930	946	1,876	3		3
90 to 100.....	505	617	1,122	296	313	609			
Above 100.....	289	298	587	201	223	424		1	1
Unknown.....	234	151	385	13,425	12,100	25,525	2	2	4
Total.....	682,803	695,662	1,378,465	547,545	534,412	1,081,957	3,077	1,402	4,479

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	61,642	64,818	126,280
1 to 5.....	293,537	299,267	592,804
5 to 10.....	317,999	319,807	637,806
10 to 15.....	307,374	294,277	601,651
15 to 20.....	245,104	256,490	501,594
20 to 30.....	394,185	389,418	783,503
30 to 40.....	247,378	253,129	500,507
40 to 50.....	162,230	162,299	324,519
50 to 60.....	93,106	90,588	183,694
60 to 70.....	53,906	52,564	106,470
70 to 80.....	18,629	19,555	38,184
80 to 90.....	5,631	6,903	12,534
90 to 100.....	1,644	2,241	3,885
Above 100.....	799	1,140	1,939
Unknown.....	13,764	12,394	26,158
Total.....	2,216,738	2,225,990	4,442,728

TABLE J.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MAS- SACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNEC- TICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	90,165	88,652	178,817	27,485	26,860	54,345	54,265	52,603	106,868
1 to 5.....	368,813	360,298	729,111	118,792	115,613	234,405	218,453	214,524	432,977
5 to 10.....	401,353	393,949	795,302	117,405	113,489	230,894	235,350	231,300	466,650
10 to 15.....	363,347	351,343	714,690	98,013	92,803	190,816	202,200	202,028	411,228
15 to 20.....	345,687	371,760	717,447	85,615	85,270	170,885	183,480	196,223	379,703
20 to 30.....	616,980	694,399	1,311,379	158,725	142,824	301,549	305,009	327,790	632,799
30 to 40.....	495,859	494,399	990,258	133,108	106,063	239,171	234,469	226,618	461,087
40 to 50.....	355,528	333,226	688,754	85,629	63,762	149,391	164,580	151,490	316,070
50 to 60.....	226,967	223,203	450,170	49,315	36,690	86,005	100,599	96,024	196,623
60 to 70.....	135,041	141,121	276,162	23,764	16,388	40,152	56,762	57,332	114,094
70 to 80.....	59,046	65,322	124,368	7,450	5,903	13,353	22,354	24,481	46,835
80 to 90.....	15,558	19,377	34,935	1,439	1,200	2,639	5,336	6,435	11,771
90 to 100.....	1,562	2,527	4,089	161	125	286	507	796	1,303
Above 100.....	79	120	199	13	14	27	39	95	134
Unknown.....	63	42	105	181	144	325	58	25	83
Total.....	3,476,048	3,539,738	7,015,786	907,095	869,148	1,776,243	1,769,461	1,788,764	3,558,225

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE J.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts—Continued.

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Under 1	102,608	90,988	202,596	50,701	49,923	100,624	57,731	55,881
1 to 5	419,038	405,968	825,006	220,440	216,403	436,843	237,528	229,393	466,921
5 to 10	432,703	422,399	855,102	244,635	238,095	482,730	255,149	248,335	503,484
10 to 15	382,013	363,193	745,206	231,146	219,740	450,886	231,637	221,433	453,070
15 to 20	340,413	342,768	683,181	187,816	193,174	380,990	191,515	194,905	386,420
20 to 30	575,859	535,055	1,110,914	291,996	300,744	592,740	322,837	296,272	619,109
30 to 40	412,199	351,761	763,960	199,977	200,114	400,091	212,155	185,673	397,828
40 to 50	261,024	221,309	482,333	139,658	137,401	277,059	131,663	115,421	247,084
50 to 60	160,678	132,760	293,438	88,701	87,758	176,459	78,226	67,437	145,663
60 to 70	81,737	70,089	151,826	51,515	52,927	104,442	39,343	36,093	75,436
70 to 80	28,511	25,194	53,705	20,125	21,989	42,114	14,041	13,785	27,826
80 to 90	6,423	5,788	12,211	5,515	7,024	12,539	3,836	3,958	7,794
90 to 100	696	695	1,391	1,010	1,461	2,471	601	761	1,362
Above 100	98	94	192	226	483	709	141	238	379
Unknown	887	755	1,642	689	628	1,317	775	531	1,306
Total	3,205,487	2,977,816	6,183,303	1,734,150	1,727,864	3,462,014	1,777,178	1,670,116	3,447,294
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
Under 1	43,429	43,508	86,937	36,928	37,119	74,047	8,064	7,811	15,875
1 to 5	192,640	190,438	383,128	168,986	165,881	334,867	30,416	29,174	59,590
5 to 10	210,808	208,441	419,249	182,998	177,883	360,881	26,229	25,320	51,549
10 to 15	201,039	192,761	393,800	163,933	155,339	319,272	17,831	17,951	37,782
15 to 20	159,526	167,390	326,916	133,663	140,635	274,298	19,821	16,791	36,612
20 to 30	252,197	249,901	502,098	250,796	223,166	473,962	130,902	40,268	171,170
30 to 40	159,501	158,453	317,954	167,334	139,561	306,895	111,078	27,012	138,090
40 to 50	105,788	101,870	207,658	106,516	84,090	190,606	39,092	12,047	51,139
50 to 60	61,809	58,628	120,437	53,966	41,576	95,542	14,193	5,776	19,969
60 to 70	36,122	33,701	69,823	25,689	20,526	46,215	4,639	2,410	7,049
70 to 80	12,692	12,501	25,193	7,037	6,258	13,295	1,036	706	1,742
80 to 90	3,510	3,893	7,403	1,722	1,758	3,480	297	223	520
90 to 100	758	922	1,740	407	460	867	77	68	145
Above 100	331	370	701	235	256	491	22	12	34
Unknown	1,197	999	2,196	23,318	20,250	43,568	675	105	780
Total	1,441,347	1,423,886	2,865,233	1,323,528	1,214,808	2,538,336	406,372	185,674	592,046

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	471,376	462,345	933,721
1 to 5	1,975,106	1,927,742	3,902,848
5 to 10	2,106,630	2,059,211	4,165,841
10 to 15	1,899,159	1,817,501	3,716,750
15 to 20	1,647,536	1,708,966	3,356,502
20 to 30	2,905,501	2,810,419	5,715,920
30 to 40	2,125,680	1,889,654	4,015,334
40 to 50	1,390,078	1,220,616	2,610,694
50 to 60	834,454	776,852	1,611,306
60 to 70	454,612	432,587	887,199
70 to 80	172,292	176,139	348,431
80 to 90	43,636	49,656	93,292
90 to 100	5,779	7,875	13,654
Above 100	1,184	1,682	2,866
Unknown	27,843	23,479	51,322
Total	16,060,666	15,364,814	31,425,480

INTRODUCTION.

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TABLE K.—Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.

WHITE.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	259	258	255	303	331	316	304	295	299
1 to 5	1,062	1,019	1,041	1,310	1,429	1,366	1,224	1,204	1,214
5 to 10	1,155	1,113	1,134	1,294	1,402	1,345	1,316	1,296	1,306
10 to 15	1,041	992	1,016	1,080	1,146	1,111	1,161	1,134	1,148
15 to 20	994	1,050	1,022	944	1,053	995	1,024	1,096	1,060
20 to 30	1,777	1,962	1,870	1,748	1,764	1,756	1,703	1,830	1,766
30 to 40	1,425	1,395	1,410	1,466	1,303	1,393	1,311	1,265	1,288
40 to 50	1,021	939	980	943	788	876	918	844	881
50 to 60	652	630	641	543	454	501	561	535	548
60 to 70	388	398	393	262	227	245	316	320	318
70 to 80	170	184	177	82	72	77	124	136	130
80 to 90	44	54	49	15	14	15	29	35	32
90 to 100	4	6	5	1	1	1	2	4	3
Above 100									
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	320	336	328	301	289	295	327	338	332
1 to 5	1,308	1,365	1,335	1,248	1,212	1,230	1,318	1,359	1,338
5 to 10	1,350	1,418	1,383	1,381	1,336	1,358	1,407	1,468	1,436
10 to 15	1,190	1,218	1,204	1,269	1,220	1,245	1,263	1,300	1,280
15 to 20	1,061	1,150	1,104	1,066	1,111	1,089	1,059	1,166	1,110
20 to 30	1,796	1,796	1,796	1,694	1,791	1,742	1,837	1,805	1,821
30 to 40	1,286	1,181	1,236	1,203	1,189	1,196	1,233	1,125	1,181
40 to 50	816	743	780	850	829	839	767	702	735
50 to 60	500	445	474	529	525	527	452	408	431
60 to 70	254	235	245	298	312	305	226	217	222
70 to 80	88	84	86	117	130	123	81	83	82
80 to 90	19	19	19	30	38	34	21	22	22
90 to 100	2	2	2	4	5	4	2	3	3
Above 100									
AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	316	315	315	299	327	312	199	421	269
1 to 5	1,290	1,285	1,288	1,311	1,425	1,364	751	1,575	1,009
5 to 10	1,463	1,471	1,467	1,438	1,564	1,497	648	1,368	874
10 to 15	1,373	1,364	1,369	1,253	1,350	1,298	490	969	640
15 to 20	1,100	1,200	1,149	983	1,162	1,067	489	903	620
20 to 30	1,742	1,768	1,755	1,881	1,801	1,844	3,232	2,169	2,899
30 to 40	1,113	1,085	1,099	1,318	1,136	1,233	2,736	1,450	2,332
40 to 50	750	702	727	832	664	754	957	645	859
50 to 60	464	433	449	429	346	390	346	309	335
60 to 70	261	244	253	166	158	173	113	130	119
70 to 80	93	95	94	50	48	49	25	38	29
80 to 90	24	27	25	10	12	11	7	12	8
90 to 100	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	2
Above 100									

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	296	303	299	40 to 50	887	807	848
1 to 5	1,215	1,242	1,229	50 to 60	536	503	520
5 to 10	1,293	1,327	1,310	60 to 70	289	290	289
10 to 15	1,150	1,162	1,156	70 to 80	111	119	115
15 to 20	1,014	1,108	1,060	80 to 90	27	32	29
20 to 30	1,816	1,847	1,831	90 to 100	2	4	3
30 to 40	1,358	1,249	1,305	Above 100			

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE L.—Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	224	210	217	291	346	317	259	240	240
1 to 5	897	839	866	1,148	1,333	1,236	1,036	986	1,019
5 to 10	1,087	1,022	1,053	1,269	1,450	1,355	1,238	1,151	1,199
10 to 15	1,152	1,023	1,084	1,089	1,213	1,148	1,255	1,145	1,197
15 to 20	992	1,060	1,028	824	1,104	988	1,074	1,128	1,102
20 to 30	1,764	1,922	1,847	1,930	1,961	1,945	1,731	1,931	1,837
30 to 40	1,490	1,499	1,495	1,607	1,282	1,453	1,266	1,312	1,282
40 to 50	1,147	1,087	1,115	966	732	855	988	959	973
50 to 60	664	673	668	521	300	417	614	571	591
60 to 70	369	385	378	209	155	183	333	328	330
70 to 80	152	178	166	61	76	68	139	152	146
80 to 90	37	67	53	9	35	21	48	61	55
90 to 100	13	20	17	4	5	4	10	20	15
Above 100	4	6	5	4	2	3	2	8	5
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	281	292	286	273	286	282	313	319	316
1 to 5	1,185	1,180	1,183	1,319	1,335	1,326	1,421	1,436	1,428
5 to 10	1,360	1,396	1,378	1,472	1,465	1,469	1,569	1,567	1,568
10 to 15	1,312	1,304	1,308	1,465	1,379	1,422	1,492	1,434	1,463
15 to 20	1,078	1,218	1,148	1,117	1,131	1,124	1,163	1,175	1,169
20 to 30	1,811	1,843	1,827	1,662	1,632	1,647	1,725	1,645	1,685
30 to 40	1,196	1,122	1,159	1,047	1,092	1,070	1,013	1,059	1,036
40 to 50	791	780	786	711	723	717	622	647	634
50 to 60	533	443	488	473	470	472	385	384	384
60 to 70	280	246	263	294	293	293	197	208	202
70 to 80	110	107	109	113	121	117	66	78	72
80 to 90	35	45	40	34	44	39	20	27	24
90 to 100	13	10	12	9	14	12	5	8	7
Above 100	7	6	6	3	6	5	2	4	3
AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLO. RADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	284	295	290	262	289	275	130	314	167
1 to 5	1,389	1,394	1,392	1,283	1,341	1,312	549	1,192	750
5 to 10	1,463	1,457	1,460	1,362	1,392	1,377	442	864	574
10 to 15	1,420	1,344	1,382	1,270	1,236	1,253	305	735	440
15 to 20	1,116	1,151	1,134	1,091	1,197	1,143	377	807	511
20 to 30	1,760	1,743	1,751	1,996	1,954	1,975	2,504	2,250	2,424
30 to 40	1,101	1,142	1,122	1,241	1,209	1,225	2,920	2,128	2,672
40 to 50	716	729	722	800	754	777	1,772	1,107	1,564
50 to 60	390	389	390	393	350	372	760	500	679
60 to 70	238	228	233	212	189	201	165	78	138
70 to 80	80	81	80	58	57	58	61	14	46
80 to 90	24	27	26	17	18	17	9	-----	6
90 to 100	7	8	8	5	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Above 100	4	4	4	3	4	4	-----	7	2

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	278	292	285	40 to 50	736	733	734
1 to 5	1,332	1,352	1,342	50 to 60	422	409	416
5 to 10	1,443	1,444	1,444	60 to 70	244	237	241
10 to 15	1,395	1,329	1,362	70 to 80	84	88	86
15 to 20	1,112	1,158	1,135	80 to 90	25	31	28
20 to 30	1,789	1,759	1,774	90 to 100	7	10	8
30 to 40	1,122	1,143	1,133	Above 100	3	5	4

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TABLE M.—*Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.*

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	259	250	254	303	332	316	303	294	298
1 to 5.....	1,061	1,017	1,039	1,310	1,429	1,366	1,220	1,199	1,210
5 to 10.....	1,154	1,112	1,133	1,294	1,402	1,345	1,315	1,292	1,304
10 to 15.....	1,045	992	1,017	1,080	1,147	1,112	1,163	1,135	1,149
15 to 20.....	994	1,050	1,022	944	1,054	995	1,025	1,096	1,061
20 to 30.....	1,777	1,961	1,869	1,750	1,765	1,757	1,704	1,832	1,768
30 to 40.....	1,426	1,396	1,411	1,467	1,311	1,393	1,310	1,266	1,288
40 to 50.....	1,022	941	981	944	788	870	919	846	883
50 to 60.....	652	630	641	543	788	658	567	537	549
60 to 70.....	388	398	393	262	227	245	317	320	318
70 to 80.....	169	184	177	82	72	77	124	137	130
80 to 90.....	44	54	49	15	14	15	29	35	32
90 to 100.....	4	7	5	1	1	1	2	4	3
Above 100.....									

AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	320	335	327	292	289	290	324	334	329
1 to 5.....	1,307	1,363	1,334	1,271	1,252	1,262	1,337	1,373	1,354
5 to 10.....	1,350	1,418	1,383	1,410	1,378	1,394	1,436	1,487	1,461
10 to 15.....	1,191	1,218	1,205	1,332	1,272	1,302	1,303	1,326	1,314
15 to 20.....	1,062	1,151	1,105	1,083	1,118	1,100	1,078	1,167	1,121
20 to 30.....	1,796	1,797	1,797	1,672	1,741	1,712	1,811	1,774	1,796
30 to 40.....	1,286	1,181	1,235	1,153	1,158	1,155	1,194	1,112	1,154
40 to 50.....	816	743	781	805	795	800	741	691	717
50 to 60.....	501	445	474	511	508	509	440	403	422
60 to 70.....	255	235	245	297	306	301	221	216	218
70 to 80.....	88	84	86	121	127	121	79	82	80
80 to 90.....	20	19	19	31	40	36	21	23	22
90 to 100.....	2	2	2	5	8	7	3	4	3
Above 100.....				1	2	2		1	1

AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	301	305	303	284	310	296	198	420	268
1 to 5.....	1,337	1,338	1,338	1,299	1,388	1,342	749	1,572	1,007
5 to 10.....	1,463	1,464	1,464	1,407	1,488	1,446	646	1,364	871
10 to 15.....	1,395	1,354	1,375	1,260	1,300	1,279	488	967	638
15 to 20.....	1,107	1,176	1,141	1,177	1,261	1,099	488	904	619
20 to 30.....	1,751	1,756	1,753	1,928	1,868	1,899	3,224	2,169	2,894
30 to 40.....	1,107	1,113	1,110	1,286	1,168	1,230	2,737	1,455	2,335
40 to 50.....	734	715	725	819	703	764	963	649	864
50 to 60.....	429	412	430	415	348	382	349	311	337
60 to 70.....	250	236	243	197	139	170	114	129	119
70 to 80.....	88	87	87	54	52	53	25	38	29
80 to 90.....	24	27	25	13	14	13	7	12	8
90 to 100.....	5	6	6	3	3	3	1	3	2
Above 100.....	2	2	2	1	2	1			

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AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	294	301	297	40 to 50.....	867	795	832
1 to 5.....	1,224	1,256	1,243	50 to 60.....	520	506	513
5 to 10.....	1,313	1,342	1,327	60 to 70.....	283	281	282
10 to 15.....	1,178	1,184	1,181	70 to 80.....	107	114	111
15 to 20.....	1,027	1,113	1,069	80 to 90.....	27	32	29
20 to 30.....	1,812	1,832	1,821	90 to 100.....	3	5	4
30 to 40.....	1,325	1,231	1,279	Above 100.....		1	

All these conditions of age or recency of settlement, of the race and color of the people, of the composition of the population, whether native or immigrant, their rate of increase, and their distribution through the several ages of life, have their influence, and, in many cases, a very important influence, on the diseases that prevail among them, and on the rate and frequency of mortality. The diseases of new and old countries, of males and females, of childhood, manhood, and age, of the white and the colored races, are not alike in character, proportion, and fatality. It is therefore needful to know the composition of the population, before a true estimate can be made of their morbidity, and before the mortality of one people can be properly compared with another in respect to their liability to disease and danger of death.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population is distributed variously through the several periods of life in different countries, and in different parts of the same country. Some have more in childhood and youth—the forming period; some more in the mature and middle—the working and responsible period; and some have more in old age—the resting period of life.

If the same number were born in any district or country in each successive year through an entire generation and more, and if none should die until they should have passed their fourscore years, and then all cease at once their life on earth, there would be the same number of persons living in each year, from the first to the last. But the law of mortality is continually reducing their numbers from the earliest to the latest period of life, so that the sum of the living population is a pyramid, with a broad basis of numbers in the first months, gradually, but not regularly diminishing to the last day of extreme old age.

In any definite number of people, among whom the births have been equal in all the years for a generation, the ratio of the height of this pyramid to its base indicates the force of mortality in diminishing the breadth of the strata ascending toward the apex, or the number of persons in the successive years from infancy to old age; for the wider the base in proportion to the height, or the greater the number of children in proportion to the total population, the greater is the number of deaths that remove those who would otherwise enter and be found in the more advanced ages, and who would otherwise become component parts of the upper strata of the pyramid, and the difference of this proportion between the base and the elevation, in different countries or different periods of the world, shows their comparative vitality and mortality, their healthfulness and morbidity.

In any growing population where the births exceed the deaths, there is necessarily an excess of infancy; and in new States, where the families are mostly or entirely young, and where none have had time to grow to old age, there is, of course, a great preponderance of childhood, and the pyramid of ages would show a very wide base in the early years, without necessarily indicating any more unhealthiness or a greater force of mortality upon any age than in another and older country, where the basis is smaller and more rapidly growing.

This distribution of population is modified by the addition of immigrants, who, being mostly, or almost entirely, persons in youth and middle age, increase, to their extent, those classes, and consequently diminish the ratio of infancy and childhood, until their own families multiply by the births of their children. The first effect, then, of immigration is to diminish the ratio of the population in both the early and later ages, by increasing that of the middle period, and, next to increase the proportion of infancy, but not that of old age. Thus all the new and most of the western States have a larger proportion of their population under fifteen than the older or eastern, except district VIII, which has a smaller ratio of childhood than district VII.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF DISTRICTS.

The following table shows the growth of the population in each district, the rate of increase of each class, and the proportion which the increase of each class contributed to the total increase:

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TABLE N.—*Population and increase of the districts.*

District.		YEAR.	TOTAL.	WHERE BORN.		
				In the district.	In other districts.	In foreign countries.
I	Population.....	1860	7, 016, 018	4, 897, 842	650, 198	1, 467, 978
	Population.....	1850	5, 814, 660	4, 252, 520	610, 988	951, 152
	Increase in ten years.....		1, 201, 358	645, 322	39, 210	516, 826
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		20. 6	15	6. 4	54
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		20. 6	11	. 6	8. 8
II	Population.....	1860	1, 725, 843	579, 773	654, 971	491, 099
	Population.....	1850	707, 105	204, 997	338, 513	163, 595
	Increase in ten years.....		1, 018, 738	374, 776	316, 458	327, 504
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		144	182	93	200
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		144	53	44. 7	46. 3
III	Population.....	1860	3, 578, 232	2, 749, 019	275, 918	553, 295
	Population.....	1850	2, 798, 295	2, 230, 101	214, 959	353, 235
	Increase in ten years.....		779, 937	518, 918	60, 959	200, 060
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		27. 8	23	28	56
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		27. 8	18. 5	2. 1	7. 1
IV	Population.....	1860	6, 184, 007	3, 213, 351	2, 080, 803	889, 853
	Population.....	1850	4, 001, 262	2, 154, 509	1, 441, 990	404, 763
	Increase in ten years.....		2, 182, 745	1, 058, 842	638, 813	485, 090
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		54. 5	48	44	119
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		54. 5	26. 4	15. 9	12. 1
V	Population.....	1860	2, 549, 189	2, 235, 865	175, 782	137, 542
	Population.....	1850	2, 174, 149	1, 927, 083	142, 661	104, 405
	Increase in ten years.....		375, 040	308, 782	33, 121	33, 137
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		17. 2	16	23	31
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		17. 2	14. 2	1. 5	1. 5
VI	Population.....	1860	2, 831, 364	1, 857, 405	732, 393	241, 566
	Population.....	1850	2, 124, 785	1, 464, 452	552, 930	107, 403
	Increase in ten years.....		706, 579	392, 953	179, 463	134, 163
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		33. 2	26	32	124
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		33. 2	18. 4	8. 4	6. 3
VII	Population.....	1860	1, 504, 190	1, 107, 992	358, 880	37, 318
	Population.....	1850	1, 283, 208	922, 931	335, 313	24, 964
	Increase in ten years.....		220, 982	185, 061	23, 567	12, 354
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		17. 1	20	7	49
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		17. 1	14. 4	1. 8	. 9
VIII	Population.....	1860	1, 476, 934	687, 186	652, 998	136, 750
	Population.....	1850	884, 206	398, 725	395, 708	89, 773
	Increase in ten years.....		592, 728	288, 461	257, 290	46, 977
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		67	72	65	52
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		67	32. 6	29	5. 3

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TABLE N.—*Population and increase of the districts—Continued.*

District.		YEAR.	TOTAL.	WHERE BORN.		
				In the district.	In other districts.	In foreign countries.
IX	Population.....	1860	635,378	200,676	250,783	183,919
	Population.....	1850	177,788	69,579	80,639	27,570
	Increase in ten years.....		457,590	131,097	170,144	156,349
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		257.3	188.4	210.9	567
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		257.3	73.7	95.7	87.9

The rate of growth of these districts within the last generation has been very unequal—much greater at the west than at the east, and generally greater at the north than at the south.

TABLE O.—*Showing the rate per cent. of increase of the several districts in thirty, twenty, and ten years, from 1830, 1840, and 1850, to 1860.*

	DISTRICTS EAST.				DISTRICTS WEST.			
	I.	III.	V.	VII.	II.	IV.	VI.	VIII.
Thirty years.....	81	115	37	98	5,159	285	128	563
Twenty years.....	50	88	34	43	600	113	73	303
Ten years.....	20	27	14	17	130	44	29	83

EFFECT OF GROWTH ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The effect of the more rapid and recent growth on the composition of the population is shown in the ratios of children in the eastern districts, which gained the least, and in the western districts, which gained the most, within the last thirty years.

TABLE P.—*Showing the proportion to 10,000 of total population under 1 and under 5.*

Districts.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Districts.	Under 1.	Under 5.
I.....	254	1,293	II.....	316	1,682
III.....	298	1,408	IV.....	327	1,661
V.....	290	1,552	VI.....	329	1,683
VII.....	303	1,641	VIII.....	296	1,638

This excess of childhood in the new and growing States would, naturally be expected for reasons already given. It is seen that the rule of excess of childhood in the west over the east holds in all latitudes, except in the extreme south, where district VII has a larger ratio in the early years than district VIII. This is to be explained by the difference in the sources of their recent increase of population. Although the ratio of increase was five times as great in the southwest as in the southeast, in each of the last three decades, yet the ratio by the addition of children was larger in the latter. The gain in district VII was 14.4 per cent. from the excess of births over deaths within its own border, and only 2.7 per cent. from immigrants, while that in district VIII was 32.6 per cent. from the excess of births over deaths among its own people, and 34.3 per cent. from immigrants from other districts and countries, who, being mostly in youth or middle age, swell the proportion in that period and diminish in the ratio of children.

EFFECT OF DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ON THE RATE OF MORTALITY.

The distribution of the population through the various ages is an important element in the consideration of the rate of mortality, which varies with the different ages. It is very much greater in the extremes than in the middle periods of life. The following table, Q, shows the rates at the several ages in England, Ireland, and France:

TABLE Q.—*Rates of mortality at the several ages in England, Ireland, and France.*

AGES.	ENGLAND.		AGES.	FRANCE.		AGES.	IRELAND.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Under 1	18.326	14.749	Under 1	22.22	18.00	Under 10	6.345	6.274
1 and under 5	3.839	3.568	1 and under 5	4.02	3.70	10 and under 20	1.243	1.365
Under 5	7.325	6.363	5 and under 10	1.20	1.16	20 and under 30	1.775	1.836
5 and under 10	0.885	0.875	10 and under 15	0.67	0.72	30 and under 40	1.750	1.972
10 and under 15	0.508	0.524	15 and under 20	0.86	0.91	40 and under 50	2.223	2.274
15 and under 25	0.787	0.830	20 and under 30	1.17	1.00	50 and under 60	3.666	3.486
25 and under 35	0.969	1.039	30 and under 40	1.03	1.08	60 and under 70	5.811	6.215
35 and under 45	1.276	1.260	40 and under 50	1.43	1.28	70 and under 80	8.833	8.592
45 and under 55	1.866	1.576	50 and under 60	2.25	1.91	80 and under 90	14.453	14.466
55 and under 65	3.182	2.797	60 and under 70	3.93	3.79	90 and under 100	20.312	17.893
65 and under 75	6.603	5.987	70 and under 80	6.81	6.62	100 and over		
75 and under 85	14.577	13.363	80 and under 90	9.24	9.09	All ages	3.456	3.512
85 and under 95	29.033	27.243	90 and over	10.00	10.00			
95 and over	40.110	41.689						
All ages	2.321	2.173						

The rate of total mortality of all ages is modified by the rates which the several ages contribute to the gross sum of deaths. If there is a larger proportion of persons in the dangerous periods of infancy and extreme age, they must contribute their proportion of deaths and increase the average or general rate. If, on the contrary, there is a small proportion in these perilous periods, and a larger proportion in the safer periods, from five to forty-five, the average number of deaths or the total rate would be lower. In two communities, alike in all their circumstances, except in the composition of their population as to ages, one, composed mostly of young families, with a large proportion of young children, would have a higher rate of mortality or larger proportion of deaths to the whole number of the living than the other community in which there were few young families and a small proportion of children, and yet the expectation of life at any age, or the chance of living long, may be as great in one as in the other.

The proportion of the whole population under one year is 2.1 per cent. in Vermont, 2.8 per cent. in South Carolina, and 3.3 per cent. in Wisconsin and Texas. The proportion under five is, in Vermont, 11.2 per cent.; in South Carolina, 15.7 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 17.7 per cent.; and in Texas, 17.6 per cent. The old States, Vermont and South Carolina, have a proportionately larger number, and the new States, Wisconsin and Texas, a proportionately smaller number, in the healthier ages. Of course the perilous and safer ages contribute their respective parts, large and small, to the total mortality, and swell or diminish the general rate in the whole population. While, thus, Wisconsin and Texas, with a larger basis of childhood in their population, may, consequently, have a larger absolute mortality in the earlier years, and this may swell the total mortality of all ages to a higher rate than that of Vermont or of South Carolina, which have a smaller basis of childhood in their population, yet the danger of death and the actual rate of mortality in any age may be no greater in those western than in these eastern States, which are apparently healthier; that is, the mean duration of life from and after any age, or the expectation of life at any age, may be as great in Wisconsin and Texas as in Vermont and South Carolina, notwithstanding they present a higher total death-rate.

Another question beyond this may be asked, How is this difference in the distribution of population brought about? It is easy to see that in the newly settled State, and in the rapidly-growing State, where the families are all young, with few or none beyond the fortieth or fiftieth year, but middle

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age, youth, and childhood constitute nearly the whole population, there must be a larger proportion of infants and children; and consequently Wisconsin, Texas, and most of the western States, have more in this dangerous, and less in the mature and safer period, than Vermont and South Carolina, and the other eastern and older States. This is shown by the ratios of population under one, and under five in the several districts. In the following table the proportion of early mortality corresponds with the proportion of population in that more perilous period. The proportions of deaths under five, and under one were as follows:

TABLE R.—Deaths in 10,000 of all ages.

District.	Under 1.	Under 5.	District.	Under 1.	Under 5.
I.....	1,667	3,596	II.....	2,178	4,539
III.....	1,902	4,126	IV.....	2,115	4,784
V.....	2,303	4,347	VI.....	2,332	4,666
VII.....	2,586	4,767	VIII.....	2,076	4,270

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is seen that by tables P and R there is a larger proportion of the living and of mortality in childhood at the south than at the north, and that this increase of these ratios of both living and dying is, in the Atlantic States, progressive from the north to the south. All these States are old; all have been settled for several generations—long enough to have a due proportion of their living in the extreme ages. The same law is found in the middle western States, districts IV and VI, which have been settled an equal length of time, though with unequal increase. In the northwest and southwest districts the immigration has disturbed the operation of this law. The northwest has more and the southwest has less in the early years than they would have according to the law of climate, or the rule of the eastern States.

DEPENDENT AND SUSTAINING CLASSES.

The distribution of population through the several ages assumes a high political and economical importance, in consideration of the burden on the people and their means of sustaining it. The whole population is necessarily divided into the self-sustaining and the dependent classes.

Persons under fifteen are supported by means that they do not create, but which are or have been created by others, generally parents; from fifteen to twenty they can usually earn their living; from twenty to sixty they can usually earn more than they consume, and add to their private estates and to the common wealth; from sixty to seventy they can ordinarily earn as much as they need for their support; over seventy they are supported by their previous earnings or by the earnings of others.

From birth to fifteen, and from seventy through life, they are dependent.

From fifteen to seventy they are, or may be, self-sustaining.

From twenty to sixty they are the accumulating or contributing class, supporting both themselves and those under fifteen and over seventy.

The present power of population is the ratio which the sustaining and dependent classes bear to each other, or the proportion which the producers hold to the consumers. The future power of a nation is in proportion to the numbers in the forming stage—under twenty—who are sure to reach the period of maturity, and enter into the producing or sustaining class. The more remote future wealth and power of the nation is in the proportion to the number of years which those who enter upon the responsible and productive period at twenty, are able to work and contribute, by their labor of body and mind, to the general prosperity, and, by their energy and wisdom, to the successful administration of the affairs of the body politic.

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TABLE S.—*Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.*

WHITE POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	3,103,033	3,403,763	396,515	38,668	4,468	4,901	570	54
II.....	877,149	773,230	55,295	2,927	5,133	4,526	322	16
III.....	1,758,326	1,567,975	157,002	12,577	5,027	4,483	448	35
IV.....	3,280,730	2,626,769	203,393	13,452	5,354	4,286	331	21
V.....	1,223,650	1,009,710	100,568	9,399	5,218	4,306	428	38
VI.....	1,544,353	1,171,120	85,715	7,290	5,496	4,168	304	25
VII.....	830,146	598,726	51,663	4,523	5,558	4,030	347	29
VIII.....	796,945	607,355	32,117	1,909	5,538	4,221	222	12
IX.....	200,305	377,083	8,708	695	3,412	6,425	148	10

TABLE T.—*Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.*

COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	31,334	37,798	4,015	560	4,248	5,125	544	75
II.....	4,196	3,886	210	25	5,044	4,670	251	28
III.....	39,100	38,604	3,927	631	4,750	4,691	476	75
IV.....	30,461	24,476	2,138	342	5,303	4,260	372	58
V.....	628,423	436,639	45,988	6,320	5,623	3,906	410	56
VI.....	379,154	238,564	17,547	2,245	5,944	3,739	274	34
VII.....	779,884	549,421	43,353	5,322	5,658	3,985	313	38
VIII.....	566,480	459,650	27,393	2,909	5,360	4,349	259	26
IX.....	1,103	3,285	83	4	2,462	7,339	184	8

TABLE U.—*Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.*

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	3,135,367	3,440,561	400,530	39,223	4,465	4,902	570	54
II.....	881,345	776,116	55,505	2,952	5,134	4,521	322	16
III.....	1,797,426	1,606,579	160,929	13,208	5,022	4,488	448	35
IV.....	3,311,091	2,651,245	205,531	13,794	5,354	4,287	331	21
V.....	1,852,073	1,446,349	146,556	15,719	5,348	4,176	422	45
VI.....	1,923,507	1,409,684	103,262	9,535	5,579	4,089	298	26
VII.....	1,610,030	1,148,147	95,016	9,844	5,621	4,008	330	33
VIII.....	1,363,415	1,067,005	59,510	4,838	5,462	4,275	238	17
IX.....	204,408	380,368	8,791	699	3,403	6,430	148	10

TABLE V.—*Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in European countries.*

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
England.....	9,135,396	9,653,711	1,378,930	113,550	4,504	4,759	679	55
Scotland.....	1,410,590	1,408,089	221,313	22,302	4,606	4,598	729	72
Ireland.....	2,574,807	2,679,848	487,829	52,645	4,443	4,624	841	90
Sweden.....	1,358,727	1,429,049	221,833	15,830	4,491	4,723	733	52
Norway.....	542,860	542,750	97,253	11,964	4,543	4,542	813	100
Belgium.....	1,792,027	2,157,229	354,651	33,289	4,131	4,973	817	76
France.....	11,416,831	19,347,489	3,407,257	232,361	3,318	5,623	990	67
Denmark.....	570,201	666,915	104,410	8,801	4,222	4,938	773	65

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The following table, W, shows the distribution of the population of each sex, in the great periods of life, in several European nations. The population of Ireland is given at the three enumerations, 1841, 1851, and 1861, to show the effect of the great emigration on the proportions in the several ages.

TABLE W.—Showing the ratio of male and female population in periods to 1,000,000 of all ages.

AGES	ENGLAND, 1861.			SCOTLAND, 1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	460,281	440,913	450,428	490,999	433,326	460,631
20 to 60	470,386	481,389	475,984	438,354	479,111	459,815
60 to 80	64,576	71,284	67,989	64,833	78,957	72,270
Over 80	4,755	6,412	5,598	5,813	8,603	7,282

AGES.	IRELAND, 1841.			IRELAND, 1851.			IRELAND, 1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	502,794	479,361	490,884	501,172	466,292	483,275	457,587	431,585	444,305
20 to 60	434,516	454,256	444,549	432,661	457,080	445,191	453,421	471,059	462,431
60 to 80	56,689	59,126	57,928	60,754	69,178	65,077	81,055	87,170	84,179
Over 80	5,999	7,254	6,637	5,410	7,448	6,456	7,935	10,184	9,084

AGES.	BELGIUM, 1846.			NORWAY, 1835.			SWEDEN, 1855.		
	Males.	Females.	Total;	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	419,634	406,748	413,176	469,671	439,618	454,341	439,196	412,136	425,253
20 to 60	497,120	497,635	497,378	448,256	460,007	454,249	492,006	496,726	494,438
60 to 80	76,291	87,222	81,769	73,738	88,749	81,395	65,506	85,373	75,742
Over 80	6,953	8,393	7,675	8,334	11,625	10,013	3,289	5,764	4,564

TABLE X.—Ratio in 10,000 of the dependent and self-sustaining classes in the several districts.

DISTRICT.	WHITE POPULATION.			DISTRICT.	COLORED POPULATION.		
	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.		Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
I.....	3,446	6,316	231	I.....	3,220	6,531	241
II.....	4,138	5,766	93	II.....	4,056	5,664	96
III.....	3,967	5,861	165	III.....	3,648	6,123	221
IV.....	4,250	5,635	107	IV.....	4,155	5,671	167
V.....	4,129	5,700	161	V.....	4,499	5,323	173
VI.....	4,386	5,500	107	VI.....	4,775	5,110	106
VII.....	4,439	5,432	123	VII.....	4,524	5,352	118
VIII.....	4,471	5,461	61	VIII.....	4,217	5,693	84
IX.....	2,792	7,164	39	IX.....	1,951	7,988	54
United States.....	3,994	5,853	147	United States.....	4,433	5,433	126

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.	DISTRICT.	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
II.....	4,139	5,761	93	VII.....	4,480	5,392	120
III.....	3,961	5,867	165	VIII.....	4,363	5,559	70
IV.....	4,249	5,637	107	IX.....	2,784	7,168	39
V.....	4,248	5,577	166	United States.....	4,051	5,796	144

TABLE Y.—Ratio in 10,000 of the dependent and self-sustaining classes in European countries.

COUNTRY.	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.	COUNTRY.	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
Scotland.....	3,602	6,097	300	Belgium.....	3,232	6,421	345
Ireland.....	3,282	6,398	319	France.....	2,873	6,746	379
Sweden.....	3,521	6,185	293				

It is seen that in the older States on the Atlantic coast there is a smaller proportion in the forming period, under twenty, and a larger proportion in the responsible period, from twenty to sixty; in old age, sixty to eighty; and in full old age, past eighty, than in the western or newer districts, except that in the southwest there is a larger proportion from twenty to sixty than in the southeast, for reasons of immigration, as before stated.

There is necessarily a difference between the distribution of the living population through the various ages in the old and long-settled countries and that in those which are new and recently settled. In the former the population is distributed in all the ages. The newer States have few in the third period, the first of old age, sixty to eighty, and still fewer, almost none, in the extreme of old age, past eighty. In the older States this distribution varies with the healthfulness of the district. In a healthful region the less frequent mortality allows a larger portion of those who are born to pass through the perils of the developing and forming period and enter upon the self-sustaining and responsible stage of action; and when these shall have begun the life of labor, the same healthfulness of the region permits them to continue long in this state, and carries many of them through to the years of rest in old age; and, thirdly, when these shall have passed their vigorous and laborious period, and finished their threescore years, the same causes operate to carry them onward through a comfortable old age to fourscore years and more, until the last thread of life, attenuated by extreme age, parts without disease, but from mere exhaustion of all the vital force.

On the contrary, in the unhealthy region, however many children may be born, a larger proportion of them perish in the forming period, and a much smaller proportion survive to the self-sustaining and responsible stage, twenty years and over. For the same reason, a larger proportion of those who enter on this active stage of life perish, and many of them early, under its exposures and burdens, and a smaller proportion pass through all its years and reach their old age at sixty. Still, the same cause of deterioration operates, and a smaller proportion of those now in old age remain to its latest decade and enter on their fifth score of years.

The burden of the dependent and the forming classes upon the sustaining classes differs in the various districts. The following table shows the comparative pressure of this burden and the power to sustain it:

TABLE Z.—Showing the number in the early dependent class and in the forming class for every 1,000 in the sustaining classes.

DISTRICT.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.	DISTRICT.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.
I.....	1,000	702	910	VI.....	1,000	1,090	1,364
II.....	1,000	884	1,097	VII.....	1,000	1,117	1,402
III.....	1,000	882	1,118	VIII.....	1,000	1,020	1,277
IV.....	1,000	991	1,248	IX.....	1,000	432	529
V.....	1,000	1,017	1,280	United States.....	1,000	910	1,151

TABLE &.—Showing the same in European countries.

COUNTRY.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.	COUNTRY.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.
England.....	1,000	742	946	Denmark.....	1,000	663	854
Scotland.....	1,000	783	1,001	Belgium.....	1,000	649	830
Ireland.....	1,000	709	960	France.....	1,000	511	590
Sweden.....	1,000	745	950				

Thus it is seen that while 1,000 in the working or sustaining class support 702 in the early dependent class in the northeast, the same number supports 884 in the northwest, 1,117 in the southeast, and 1,020 in the southwest. Taking this burden at 1,000 in the northeast, it is 1,259 in the northwest, 1,591 in the southeast, and 1,452 in the southwest. On both sides of the Alleghanies this burden of the early dependent class on the sustaining class increases from north to south, except in the southwest, where it is less than in district VI, immediately north of it; due to the greater influx of

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immigrants in Texas. South Carolina and Vermont are similarly situated as to population. They are nearly equally affected by emigration and immigration. They lose their own children, and gain by the addition of strangers in nearly the same proportion. They have both been settled for seven or eight generations, and their populations have grown in nearly equal ratios in the last thirty years. The populations are now composed in similar proportions of natives and strangers, yet there is a great difference in the distribution in the several periods of life.

TABLE A A.—Showing the distribution of the natives and the composition of the white population of Vermont and South Carolina.

	Vermont.	South Carolina.		Vermont.	South Carolina.
Natives of the State living in United States.....	413, 852	470, 257	Foreigners living in the State	32, 743	9, 986
Natives of the State living in the State.....	239, 087	276, 868	Per cent. of natives living abroad.....	42	41
Natives of the State living in other States.....	174, 765	193, 389	Per cent. of other Americans in the State.....	10. 4	3. 05
Americans living in the State.....	282, 256	291, 234	Per cent. of foreigners in the State.....	7. 8	2. 1
Natives of other States living in the State.....	43, 169	14, 366			

TABLE B B.—Showing the distribution of the population of Vermont and South Carolina.

AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.
Under 15.....	106, 244	121, 386	20 to 60.....	146, 374	123, 087
15 to 20.....	33, 658	32, 798	60 to 80.....	25, 074	12, 551
Under 20.....	139, 903	154, 180	Over 80.....	3, 018	1, 194

TABLE C C.—Ratio of the classes in different ages.

AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	Vermont.	South Carolina.
Under 15.....			725	986		
15 to 20.....			230	266		
Under 20.....	1, 000	1, 000	955	1, 252		
20 to 60.....	1, 046	798	1, 000	1, 000		
60 to 80.....	178	81	161	102	1, 000	1, 000
Over 80.....	21	7. 7	20. 6	9. 7	120	95

For every 1,000 in the working and producing age in each State there are to be supported in the early dependent stage 725 in Vermont and 986 in South Carolina, which shows the weight of this burden in comparison with its means of support as 1,000 in the northern to 1,360 in the southern State; and in the forming stage 955 in Vermont and 1,252 in South Carolina, showing the weight of this burden of early dependence in comparison with means of support as 1,000 in the northern and 1,310 in the southern State. In Vermont 1,000 and in South Carolina 1,311 in the forming stage grow into the same number of producers in the mature and responsible period of life. For every 1,000 that have entered and are in the working stage there are in Vermont 161 and in South Carolina 102 who have survived that period, and for every 1,000 who have entered old age at sixty, 120 in Vermont and 95 in South Carolina have passed their fourscore, and entered on extreme old age.

A comparison of Virginia with New Hampshire shows similar results.

TABLE D D.

For every 1,000 in the forming stage there are in the—

	New Hampshire.	Virginia.
Working stage.....	1, 141	777
First old age.....	190	84
Extreme old age.....	20	7

For every 1,000 in the working stage there are in the—

First old age.....	173	108
Extreme old age.....	18	9

For every 1,000 in the first old age there are in—

Extreme old age.....	104	82
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If those in the working stage bore the same proportion to those in the forming stage in South Carolina as they do in Vermont, there would be 168,451, instead of 123,087, between twenty and sixty doing the work and bearing the heavy responsibilities of life. If there were the same proportion of these classes in Virginia as in New Hampshire, there would be 322,746 in the middle and working stage, instead of 219,852, as was found by the enumeration of 1860.

MILITARY FORCE.

The active means of defence of a nation is mainly in the number of males between twenty and forty. The British army is composed of soldiers whom the government endeavors to enlist at twenty to serve for twenty years. The nation which then has the largest number at this age has the most available force. A few younger and a few older enter or remain in the army, but they have less power to bear the burden of war, and are less reliable in the hard labor and the severe privations and exposures of the campaign. Certainly the period from fifteen to fifty embraces all that, even in emergencies, can be drawn from any population. In 1860 the number and proportion of males in these ages in the several districts were as follows:

TABLE E E.—*Number and proportion of males at military ages.*

UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER.			PROPORTION.		
	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.
I.....	3,477,048	1,112,839	1,814,054	10,000	3,203	5,219
II.....	907,095	291,833	463,077	10,000	3,217	5,105
III.....	1,789,401	539,478	887,538	10,000	3,014	4,958
IV.....	3,205,487	988,058	1,590,095	10,000	3,082	4,960
V.....	1,734,150	491,973	819,447	10,000	2,825	4,713
VI.....	1,777,178	534,992	858,170	10,000	3,005	4,824
VII.....	1,441,347	411,698	677,012	10,000	2,858	4,689
VIII.....	1,323,528	418,130	658,309	10,000	3,214	5,210
IX.....	406,372	241,980	300,893	10,000	5,961	7,412
Total United States.....	16,060,666	5,030,981	8,068,595	10,000	3,137	5,031

TABLE F F.—*Number and proportion of males at military ages.*

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

	NUMBER.			PROPORTION.		
	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.
England.....	9,963,425	4,686,657	6,620,656	10,000	4,703	6,614
France.....	17,800,219	5,450,551	9,287,134	10,000	3,062	5,217

In the late rebellion, the States in districts VII and VIII, and also Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, were engaged. A part of Tennessee and North Carolina was loyal, but a part of Kentucky and Missouri was disloyal. The positive and comparative basis of military power of the loyal and disloyal portions of the United States are shown in the following table:

TABLE G G.—*Showing the number of males 20 to 40 and 15 to 50, and their proportion to total males, in the loyal and disloyal States in the late war.*

	Under 20 and over 40.	20 to 40.		Under 15 and over 50.	15 to 50.	
		Number.	In 1,000,000 of all ages.		Number.	In 1,000,000 of all ages.
Disloyal States.....	1,951,249	825,400	297,264	1,441,128	1,335,521	480,983

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WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

The population of the United States is mixed—of white and colored, the Caucasian and the African races,—but in very different proportions in the several States and districts. These two races have a somewhat different vitality; they are subject, in different degrees, to various diseases and causes of death. Hence the presence of blacks among the whites or of whites among the blacks must modify, in some degree, the chances of death and the rate of mortality, when calculated upon the whole population.

TABLE H H.—*Showing the number and proportion of white and colored population in each State.*

STATES.	POPULATION.		RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE.		STATES.	POPULATION.		RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Maine	626,952	1,327	100,000	211	Virginia	1,047,411	548,907	100,000	52,413
New Hampshire	325,579	494	100,000	151	North Carolina	631,100	361,522	100,000	57,284
Vermont	314,389	709	100,000	225	Kentucky	919,517	236,167	100,000	25,683
Massachusetts	1,221,464	9,602	100,000	786	Tennessee	826,782	283,019	100,000	34,231
Rhode Island	170,668	3,952	100,000	2,315	Missouri	1,063,509	118,503	100,000	11,142
Connecticut	451,520	8,627	100,000	1,910	South Carolina	291,388	412,320	100,000	141,502
New York	3,231,730	49,065	100,000	1,278	Georgia	591,588	465,698	100,000	78,719
Michigan	742,314	6,799	100,000	915	Florida	77,748	62,677	100,000	80,615
Wisconsin	774,710	1,171	100,000	151	Alabama	526,431	437,770	100,000	83,158
Minnesota	171,664	259	100,000	150	Mississippi	353,901	437,404	100,000	123,595
Nebraska	28,759	82	100,000	285	Louisiana	357,629	350,373	100,000	97,971
New Jersey	646,699	25,336	100,000	3,917	Arkansas	324,191	111,259	100,000	34,318
Pennsylvania	2,849,266	56,849	100,000	1,995	Texas	421,294	182,921	100,000	43,418
Ohio	2,302,838	36,673	100,000	1,592	Oregon	52,337	128	100,000	244
Indiana	1,339,000	11,428	100,000	853	California	361,353	4,086	100,000	1,130
Illinois	1,704,323	7,628	100,000	447	Dakota	2,576	.....	100,000	.....
Iowa	673,844	1,069	100,000	158	New Mexico	82,924	85	100,000	12
Kansas	106,579	627	100,000	588	Utah	40,214	59	100,000	146
Delaware	90,589	21,627	100,000	23,873	Washington	11,138	30	100,000	269
Maryland	515,918	171,131	100,000	99,940					
District of Columbia	60,764	14,316	100,000	23,560	Total	26,973,843	4,441,730	100,000	1,637

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every nation and almost every principality of Europe, and also Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, the West Indies, and the islands of the Pacific ocean, have, in past time, sent their natives to live in the United States, and they are still adding, in the same way, to the numbers of our people. These are distributed through all the land, and every State has the representatives of almost every nation abroad. Moreover, the natives of every State are found in each other State and in each Territory. The population, then, of the several States is composed of foreigners of many nations and of the natives of many States, brought together in various proportions. In the States, and especially in the old States, the natives constitute the great majority of the people. In the Territories the inhabitants are necessarily strangers, who were born in other States or in other countries.

Table I I shows the numbers of free population of each State who were born in the State of their residence and in other States and in foreign countries, and the proportion of each class to the total population.

INTRODUCTION.

-Showing the number and nativities of the residents of each State and Territory and the proportion of each to total population.

TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.					Total free population in the State.	RATIO TO 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION.				
	Born in the State or Territory.	Born in other States.	Born in foreign countries.	Born at sea.	Unknown.		Born in the State or Territory.	Born in other States.	Born in foreign countries.	Born at sea.	Unknown.
.....	320,026	196,089	12,352	9	645	529,121	60,482	37,059	2,334	1	121
.....	124,043	195,835	3,741	6	710	324,335	38,245	60,380	1,153	1	218
.....	77,707	154,307	146,528	89	1,363	379,994	20,449	40,607	38,560	23	358
.....	323,772	55,073	80,696	24	582	460,147	70,362	11,968	17,537	5	126
.....	84,869	16,179	9,165	4	201	110,418	76,861	14,652	8,300	3	162
.....	35,602	38,549	3,309	6	1,213	78,679	45,249	48,895	4,205	7	1,541
.....	475,496	107,604	11,671	13	304	595,088	79,903	18,082	1,961	2	51
.....	706,925	676,250	324,643	178	3,955	1,711,951	41,293	39,501	18,963	10	231
.....	774,721	455,719	118,184	94	1,710	1,350,428	57,368	33,746	8,751	6	126
.....	191,148	376,081	106,081	105	1,498	674,913	28,321	55,722	15,717	15	292
.....	10,997	82,562	12,691	12	942	107,204	10,258	77,013	11,838	11	878
.....	721,570	148,232	59,799	55	545	930,201	77,571	15,935	6,428	5	58
.....	214,294	73,722	81,029	24	7,207	376,276	56,951	19,592	21,534	6	1,915
.....	560,030	30,636	37,453	23	137	628,279	89,137	4,876	5,961	3	21
.....	481,061	40,694	77,536	36	533	599,260	80,195	6,783	12,925	6	88
.....	805,546	163,637	260,114	103	1,666	1,231,066	65,434	13,292	21,129	8	135
.....	294,828	303,582	149,092	79	1,532	749,113	39,356	40,525	19,902	10	204
.....	34,305	78,863	58,728	49	78	172,023	19,942	45,844	34,139	28	45
.....	195,806	145,239	8,558	8	5,063	354,674	55,207	40,949	2,412	2	1,427
.....	475,246	428,222	160,541	132	2,940	1,067,081	44,537	40,130	15,044	12	275
.....	256,982	48,032	20,938	11	110	326,073	78,811	14,730	6,421	3	33
.....	469,015	79,385	122,790	66	761	672,017	69,792	11,812	18,271	9	113
.....	2,802,460	275,164	998,640	375	4,096	3,880,735	67,061	7,090	25,733	9	105
.....	634,220	23,845	3,299	7	192	661,563	95,866	3,604	498	1	29
.....	1,529,560	476,966	328,254	291	4,440	2,339,511	65,379	20,387	14,030	12	189
.....	16,564	30,474	5,122	10	295	52,465	31,571	58,084	9,762	19	562
.....	2,280,004	193,022	430,505	257	2,427	2,906,215	78,452	6,641	14,813	8	83
.....	109,965	27,161	37,394	14	86	174,620	62,973	15,554	21,414	8	49
.....	276,868	14,366	9,986	10	72	301,302	91,690	4,767	3,314	3	23
.....	660,589	151,399	21,226	13	855	834,082	79,199	18,151	2,544	1	102
.....	153,043	224,345	43,422	247	592	421,649	36,296	53,206	10,298	58	140
.....	239,087	43,169	32,743	7	92	315,098	75,877	13,700	10,391	2	29
.....	1,001,710	68,341	35,058	33	311	1,105,453	90,615	6,182	3,171	2	28
.....	247,177	250,410	276,927	189	1,178	775,881	31,857	32,274	35,691	24	151
.....	107	31,206	2,666	1	297	34,277	312	91,040	77,777	2	866
.....	1,586	1,477	1,774	.....	.....	4,837	32,788	30,535	36,675	.....	.....
a.....	34,005	25,079	12,484	15	312	71,895	47,298	34,882	17,364	20	433
r.....	3,463	18,973	6,351	5	34	28,826	12,013	65,819	22,032	17	117
.....	177	4,546	2,064	5	65	6,857	2,581	66,297	30,100	72	947
tory.....	84,487	2,155	6,723	1	150	93,516	90,345	2,304	7,189	1	160
.....	15,968	11,470	12,754	8	44	40,244	39,677	28,501	31,691	19	109
ory.....	2,040	6,374	3,144	4	32	11,594	17,595	54,976	27,117	34	276
.....	17,527,069	5,774,434	4,136,175	2,618	49,265	27,489,561	63,758	21,005	15,046	9	179

FOREIGNERS.

the first settlement of the country, the Old World has continually sent its people to dwell their posterity in this country. But comparatively few came during the early part of this The records are very incomplete from 1800 to 1820, and there were probably few facts of record. Since 1819 the law has taken cognizance of the passengers arriving from abroad, numbers have been ascertained and published in official documents. From that time immi- increased, and in the last twenty years it has increased rapidly and greatly. number of foreigners who landed at the American ports were as follows:

Bureau of the Census Library

TABLE J J.

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Persons.
Eleven years ending September 30, 1830	83,067	37,566	31,191	151,824
Ten years and three months ending with 1840	378,725	210,628	9,772	599,125
Nine years and nine months ending September 30, 1850	981,206	666,384	5,685	1,653,275
Ten years and eight months ending May 31, 1860.....	1,475,621	1,078,584	1,760	2,555,965
Forty years and eight months	2,918,619	1,993,162	48,408	4,960,189

No distinction is made in these statements between those who intended to remain and become citizens of the United States and those who were travellers, visitors, or passengers, in transit through this country to Canada, Mexico, or elsewhere; nor was any such discrimination made in the early reports. But since 1854 the destination and intention as to future residence have been ascertained and stated.

In estimating the number of foreigners added to the population of the United States some deduction must be made from the number of the foreign arrivals, but it is impossible now to determine how great that deduction should be. In the years 1854 to 1860, among the foreign passengers arriving, 2.3 per cent. of the males and 1.3 per cent. of the females intended to go elsewhere.

The following table shows the number which each nation and country has sent to the United States from October 1, 1819, to May 31, 1860:

TABLE K K.—Showing the nativity of immigrants.

Countries.	1820 to 1860.	Countries.	1820 to 1860.	Countries.	1820 to 1860.
England.....	302,665	Greece.....	116	Cape of Good Hope.....	2
Ireland.....	967,366	Steily.....	560	Africa.....	279
Scotland.....	47,890	Sardinia.....	2,030	Azores.....	3,242
Wales.....	7,935	Corsica.....	9	Canary Islands.....	286
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,425,018	Malta.....	119	Madeira Islands.....	314
Total.....	2,750,874	Iceland.....	10	Cape Verd Islands.....	29
France.....	208,063	Europe.....	526	Sandwich Islands.....	79
Spain.....	16,248	British America.....	117,142	Society Islands.....	7
Portugal.....	2,614	South America.....	6,201	Australia.....	169
Belgium.....	9,862	Central America.....	968	St. Helena.....	17
Prussia.....	60,432	Mexico.....	17,766	Ile of France.....	3
Germany.....	1,486,044	West Indies.....	40,487	South Sea Islands.....	79
Holland.....	21,579	China.....	41,443	New Zealand.....	4
Denmark.....	5,540	East Indies.....	127	Not stated.....	180,854
Norway and Sweden.....	36,129	Persia.....	22	Total aliens.....	5,062,414
Poland.....	1,659	Asia.....	27	United States.....	397,007
Russia.....	1,374	Liberia.....	19	Total.....	5,459,421
Turkey.....	170	Egypt.....	4		
Switzerland.....	37,733	Morocco.....	5		
Italy.....	11,202	Algiers.....	2		
		Barbary States.....	4		

In 1860 there were 4,136,175 natives of other countries living in the United States. Although the Teutonic and Celtic races, through Great Britain and Germany, and their descendants, constitute the main portion of the inhabitants of this country, yet the representatives of almost every civilized nation on the earth were here in 1860. Every nation in Europe, and every continent, had its children in every State, save that there was no Russian in New Hampshire, no Spaniard in Arkansas, no Belgian and no Austrian in Delaware, and no Wirtemburgher or Norwegian in Vermont. All other States held the sons or daughters of all other European nations within their borders. Even the natives of the principalities of Germany were thus diffused throughout our land.

The foreigners were distributed in different proportions among the several States as shown in table L L.

TABLE L L.—*Nativity of foreigners residing in each State and Territory.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Residence.)	GERMAN STATES.														Great Britain, not specified.								
	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.	Atlantic Islands.	Belgium.	British America.	Central America.	China.	Denmark.	England.	Europe, not specified.	France.	Austria.	Bavaria.		Baden.	Hesse.	Nassau.	Prussia.	Wurtemberg.	Germany, not specified.	Total German States.	
Alabama.....	5	5	1	5	19	239	2	2	92	1,174	36	859	124	562	204	121	7	392	97	1,094	2,601	5	
Arkansas.....		1	3		1	154			7	375	8	235	34	108	59	37	5	154	75	671	1,143	8	
California.....	346	12	896	121	299	5,437	100	34,935	1,328	12,227	33	8,462	727	1,897	1,656	709	82	4,644	757	11,174	21,646	103	
Connecticut.....	22	13	4		30	3,145	3	11	91	8,875	3	549	172	874	671	682	53	1,214	823	4,036	8,525	50	
Delaware.....	2		5			39			5	1,581		133		129	216	121	3	266	133	395	1,263		
Florida.....	5	17		22	4	77			21	320	11	141	12	39	31	24	23	74	6	269	478	3	
Georgia.....	6	10	3	2	21	178		5	21	1,122	21	283	28	274	142	156	9	455	102	1,306	2,472		
Illinois.....	49	19	27	453	536	20,132	24	3	712	41,745	90	9,493	2,106	12,437	9,508	10,184	1,585	24,547	5,096	65,341	130,804	669	
Indiana.....	22	4	5	27	92	3,166		2	109	9,304	268	6,176	351	8,610	5,740	4,288	738	12,067	3,956	30,945	66,705	21	
Iowa.....	24	9	13		91	8,313		3	661	11,522	3	2,421	2,709	3,150	2,701	2,017	210	7,797	1,581	18,390	38,555	23	
Kansas.....	4			9	52	986			70	1,400	125	507	87	134	164	71	5	530	103	3,224	4,318	7	
Kentucky.....	10	5	9		46	618	1	8	44	4,503	35	2,096	116	3,973	2,975	1,669	310	2,964	1,480	13,740	27,227	2	
Louisiana.....	73	49	6	34	299	830	27	10	309	3,989	68	14,938	399	3,621	4,685	1,066	155	2,739	889	11,120	24,614	1	
Maine.....	7	8			6	17,540	1	3	59	2,677	12	120	3	26	23	13	1	77	10	231	384	37	
Maryland.....	12	5	2	12	30	333		5	67	4,235	14	599	122	7,733	3,485	8,126	94	2,827	2,229	19,263	43,884		
Massachusetts.....	128	126	13	433	38	27,069		28	213	23,848	82	1,280	123	771	1,354	220	58	1,482	440	5,513	9,961	294	
Michigan.....	21	7	7		597	36,482			192	25,743	17	2,446	660	3,546	2,522	1,526	214	9,635	4,275	16,409	38,787	11	
Minnesota.....	6	1	42	2	94	8,023			170	3,462	4	867	860	1,453	1,085	605	85	5,977	830	7,505	18,400	4	
Mississippi.....	3	1		2	9	184			31	844	81	571	41	439	185	68	6	317	41	911	2,008	1	
Missouri.....	15	8	54	6	311	2,814	1	3	404	10,009	77	5,283	3,132	7,805	7,453	6,032	849	23,692	2,834	36,690	88,487	114	
New Hampshire.....	10	4	4	2	1	4,468		2	3	2,291	2	103	21	20	12	2		90	14	253	412	2	
New Jersey.....	34	13	7	15	109	1,144	2	3	175	15,852	14	2,408	506	3,794	4,267	2,972	768	2,891	3,410	15,764	33,772	1	
New York.....	206	69	68	96	860	55,273	55	77	1,196	106,011	86	21,826	2,438	35,794	23,075	19,926	1,411	29,026	15,393	129,309	256,252	131	
North Carolina.....	4				1	48			11	729	7	44	10	122	26	23		69	30	485	765		
Ohio.....	43	25	56	14	519	7,082	1	3	164	32,700	61	12,870	1,317	26,206	19,025	12,324	1,136	17,117	14,511	76,574	168,210	148	
Oregon.....			55	8	18	663		425	50	690	9	198	17	171	58	42	1	222	62	505	1,078	5	
Pennsylvania.....	59	26	55	27	218	3,484	4	21	234	46,546	65	8,302	783	15,255	14,796	13,751	609	14,443	16,973	61,634	138,244	14	
Rhode Island.....	15	14	2	24	2	2,830		2	10	6,356	9	123	11	60	41	43	8	87	54	511	815		
South Carolina.....	10	7		1	5	86		3	38	757	22	219	54	79	85	55	2	352	39	2,281	2,947	1	
Tennessee.....	11	5	1	2	18	387	1	2	32	2,001	37	439	75	222	269	131	13	354	165	2,640	3,869	3	
Texas.....	7	6	22	8	30	458	5		150	1,695	45	1,383	730	472	507	975	1,078	6,235	399	10,157	20,553	27	
Vermont.....		1			2	15,776		1	3	1,632		71	1	7	6	1		14		190	219	42	
Virginia.....	12	5	3	2	9	389		4	41	4,104	16	570	74	736	528	727	27	951	564	6,905	10,512	32	
Wisconsin.....	28	3	27	9	4,647	18,146		1	1,150	30,543	18	2,634	7,081	9,283	4,813	6,313	1,259	52,983	3,537	38,610	123,879	24	
Colorado Territory.....					11	684			16	352	10	103	9	16	8	2		54	6	481	576	1	
Dakota Territory.....					1,458					35		56								22	22		
District of Columbia.....	2	4	6	5	20	59	2		5	1,030	10	160	32	277	225	398	2	229	272	1,809	3,254		
Nebraska Territory.....		25		4	12	438			150	1,471		151	11	78	132	45	11	396	75	994	1,742	2	
Nevada Territory.....	23		1	10	3	208			8	294		52	12	5		1		66		370	454		
New Mexico Territory.....	1		4		5	76		1	9	145		108	5	51	54	23	13	124	47	252	569	1	
Utah Territory.....		17	10		647			1	1,824	7,084	2	21	51	1	4			19		83	158	5	
Washington Territory.....	6	1	8	1	7	407	4	1	27	419	2	70	17	55	34	25	3	89	28	321	572	10	
Total.....	1,231	526	1,419	1,361	9,072	249,970	233	35,565	9,962	431,692	1,403	109,870	25,061	150,165	112,834	95,464	10,233	227,661	61,336	598,382	1,301,136	1,802	

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE LL.—Nativity of foreigners residing in each State and Territory—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. Residence.)	Greece.	Holland.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Norway.	Portugal.	Poland.	Pacific Islands.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Sardinia.	Switzerland.	South America.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	West Indies.	Wales.	Other countries.	Total in the State or Territory.
Alabama.....	9	26	5,664	187	17	51	6	94	.....	20	696	157	155	27	138	3	.....	1	41	11	4	12,352
Arkansas.....	65	4	1,312	17	6	5	3	4	.....	25	131	.....	25	.....	42	2	.....	.....	10	10	145	3,741
California.....	93	439	33,147	2,805	9,150	715	1,459	730	196	260	3,670	470	1,405	182	1,714	2,250	138	13	304	1,262	181	146,528
Connecticut.....	6	70	55,445	61	7	22	265	73	.....	46	2,546	12	42	9	275	44	55	7	297	176	7	80,696
Delaware.....	.....	3	5,832	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	200	1	8	.....	34	5	.....	.....	13	30	.....	9,165
Florida.....	3	7	827	75	1	11	13	25	2	6	189	78	31	.....	13	4	.....	.....	919	6	.....	3,309
Georgia.....	17	27	6,586	47	7	13	12	103	.....	11	431	35	37	1	62	3	1	.....	78	56	.....	11,671
Illinois.....	.....	1,416	87,573	219	27	4,891	395	341	1	134	10,540	20	6,470	5	5,748	23	4	1	155	1,523	396	324,643
Indiana.....	2	450	24,495	92	19	38	4	91	1	101	2,093	13	329	329	3,813	6	4	.....	22	226	155	118,184
Iowa.....	1	2,615	28,072	26	6	5,688	3	100	10	40	2,895	13	1,465	4	2,519	10	.....	2	60	913	1	106,081
Kansas.....	.....	45	3,888	15	14	.....	.....	69	2	13	377	3	122	3	260	1	2	1	12	163	.....	12,691
Kentucky.....	.....	154	22,249	231	34	10	4	75	1	38	1,111	22	43	4	753	7	.....	3	34	420	2	59,799
Louisiana.....	18	262	28,207	1,134	320	63	145	196	2	84	1,051	1,806	193	145	878	24	.....	3	1,154	97	.....	81,029
Maine.....	4	16	15,290	49	5	27	64	8	1	9	759	27	74	.....	13	19	10	4	107	88	20	37,453
Maryland.....	2	376	24,872	220	9	7	24	66	.....	15	1,583	17	48	9	177	33	1	1	176	701	1	77,536
Massachusetts.....	25	351	185,434	371	21	171	988	81	17	61	6,855	145	685	69	335	168	65	16	326	320	97	260,114
Michigan.....	5	6,335	30,049	78	11	440	7	112	2	68	5,705	11	266	9	1,269	3	4	.....	54	348	6	149,092
Minnesota.....	.....	391	12,831	45	2	8,425	.....	127	.....	59	1,079	2	3,178	2	1,085	.....	.....	.....	5	422	.....	58,728
Mississippi.....	2	39	3,893	114	4	15	3	87	.....	26	385	49	21	.....	138	3	.....	1	22	21	.....	8,553
Missouri.....	9	769	43,464	554	75	146	23	339	2	72	2,021	52	239	49	4,585	21	2	3	137	305	23	160,541
New Hampshire.....	.....	8	12,737	18	6	5	8	1	1	.....	741	15	20	.....	12	11	18	1	14	14	4	20,938
New Jersey.....	2	1,323	62,006	105	27	65	14	120	8	38	3,556	36	88	4	1,144	39	1	6	278	371	5	122,790
New York.....	35	5,354	498,072	1,862	116	539	353	2,296	11	1,013	27,641	809	1,678	48	6,166	312	36	39	1,957	7,998	99	998,640
North Carolina.....	.....	15	889	27	3	4	16	1	.....	20	637	4	9	.....	10	4	.....	3	26	20	2	3,299
Ohio.....	5	1,756	76,826	407	31	19	9	326	2	452	6,535	38	117	209	11,078	33	1	5	102	8,365	42	328,254
Oregon.....	.....	15	1,266	33	26	43	17	39	.....	22	217	5	56	1	71	13	56	2	6	32	3	5,122
Pennsylvania.....	4	766	201,939	622	60	83	90	215	4	250	10,137	147	448	3	4,404	78	4	8	709	13,101	134	430,505
Rhode Island.....	4	14	25,285	32	.....	28	86	5	4	6	1,517	8	33	1	37	23	5	.....	73	19	2	37,394
South Carolina.....	.....	25	4,906	59	1	4	15	142	1	19	502	34	38	.....	33	7	.....	.....	93	11	.....	9,986
Tennessee.....	3	50	12,498	373	11	14	14	97	1	44	577	4	32	6	566	9	1	1	29	86	2	21,226
Texas.....	2	76	3,480	67	12,443	326	10	783	.....	42	524	59	153	2	453	6	2	3	49	48	5	43,422
Vermont.....	.....	1	13,480	13	1	.....	2	1	7	7	1,078	2	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	7	384	5	32,743
Virginia.....	7	81	16,501	259	4	8	33	40	.....	14	1,386	27	57	4	267	10	.....	1	76	584	.....	35,058
Wisconsin.....	.....	4,906	49,961	103	18	21,442	12	417	4	95	6,902	27	673	10	4,722	13	1	.....	53	6,454	5	276,927
Colorado Territory.....	.....	16	624	6	25	12	1	11	.....	1	120	1	27	.....	25	1	2	.....	2	38	.....	2,666
Dakota Territory.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774
District of Columbia.....	2	12	7,258	94	13	1	2	30	.....	5	258	57	16	3	97	24	1	2	24	28	.....	12,454
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	27	1,431	18	18	103	1	13	.....	21	283	.....	70	2	228	.....	.....	.....	3	123	10	6,351
Nevada Territory.....	.....	5	651	13	85	16	1	9	5	9	98	6	41	.....	19	29	.....	.....	3	21	.....	2,064
New Mexico Territory.....	1	6	827	11	4,815	2	5	13	.....	2	49	24	3	.....	27	8	.....	1	8	2	.....	6,723
Utah Territory.....	.....	12	278	40	12	159	1	2	.....	.....	1,228	5	196	19	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	10	12,754
Washington Territory.....	2	13	1,217	11	16	22	3	11	1	9	192	3	33	.....	34	6	20	.....	5	11	.....	3,144
Total.....	328	28,281	1,611,304	10,518	27,466	43,995	4,116	7,298	286	3,160	108,518	4,244	18,625	1,159	53,327	3,263	435	128	7,353	45,763	1,366	4,136,175

RURAL AND CIVIC RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANTS AT HOME AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The distribution of the foreigners has an importance in connexion with the original residence and occupation of the great majority of those coming from some countries, and perhaps all the others. The emigration reports of Ireland, which are within reach, show that 84.5 per cent. of the Irish male emigrants over fifteen years of age, and 92.1 per cent. of those under fifteen, were farmers, farm laborers and servants, ploughmen, graziers, and herdsmen; and that of the females, 79.4 per cent. of those over fifteen, and 88.3 per cent. of those under fifteen, were farmers, farm laborers, and servants, and must, therefore, have been inhabitants of the country districts. Most of the other emigrants, 15.4 per cent. of the males and 21.3 per cent. of the females, were of such occupations as might have been carried on either in city or country. The flow of emigrants from Ireland was greatly increased from 1841 to 1851. In this period the population of the rural districts diminished 1,648,823, while the population of the civic districts increased 26,084. From 1851 to 1861 the decrease in the rural population was 849,160, and the increase in the civic population was 61,318 in the same period.

Previous to the enactment of the Irish "encumbered estates bill," many of the large estates were let and sub-let, and again distributed among tenants of smaller means, until they were divided into manifold small holdings of one to five acres, more or less, and on these were erected houses of the "fourth class," described in the government reports as "comprising all mud cabins, having only one room." After the passage of the bill above noted, many of these estates were sold and consolidated into single farms, the system of small tenantry so far broken up, and the tenants removed from those lands, and their humble dwellings destroyed.

In 1841 there were 491,278 of these fourth class houses, single-roomed mud cabins, inhabited in Ireland. During the next ten years 355,689 of them were destroyed, and only 135,589 were left in 1851.* In these ten years 8,415 houses of the third class, "a better description of cottage, still built of mud, but varying from two to four rooms and windows,"* were erected, increasing the whole from 533,297 in 1841, to 541,712 in 1851; 54,574 houses of the second class, "a good farm house, or, in town, a house in a small street, having from five to nine rooms and windows,"* were built, increasing the whole from 264,318 in 1841, to 318,758 in 1851. In the same period 10,084 houses of the first class, "all of a better description than in the preceding classes,"* were added to the 40,080 in 1841, making the whole 50,164 in 1851.*

Thus, in ten years, 355,689 houses of the worst class, the mud cabins of the poorest, were destroyed, and 73,073 houses of the better class were built. Of the 355,689 mud cabins thus destroyed 2,026 were in the cities and 353,663 were in the rural districts. Probably some of the 355,689 families displaced from their one-roomed cabins went into some of the houses of the third and even the second class, but they would contain but a small proportion of those rendered houseless. The others must have sought homes elsewhere out of Ireland. They probably were the emigrants to the colonies and to the United States.

The British philanthropists often speak with satisfaction of the great blessing offered to their surplus and suffering population in the cheap lands in the new States and Territories of this country, inviting the willing laborer to possess and cultivate them almost without cost. It is supposed by many that these emigrants, who have suffered from the want of occupation in their native land, can here find comfortable homes in our western wilds, and opportunities of employment in the way they have been accustomed, and gain thereby a sure reward and plentiful means of subsistence in the new States and Territories of America.

According to the immigration reports, about 30 per cent. of the foreign male passengers who landed on our shores were farmers, and about 42 per cent. were laborers. No distinction is made as to nationality of these farmers and laborers, whether they were Irish, German, or of other nations. But as the proportion of the whole who were farmers and laborers approaches so near the proportion of the

* Census of Ireland 1851, part VI, p. xxiii.

Irish emigrants who were engaged in the rural employments, it is safe to assume that a very large part of the continental Europeans who came to live in the United States had been accustomed to agricultural employments in the rural districts at home.

Many of these strangers at once seek the new regions of the west, where they were found by the census enumerators in 1860. But a large part of them remain in the old States, and engage, not in agricultural employments, with which they were familiar, but as laborers in commercial and manufacturing cities, towns, and villages.

The following tables, M M and N N, show the relative distribution of the native and foreign population in the several States and districts, and in the great cities and the remaining parts of the States to which these cities belong:

TABLE M M.—*Foreigners in the several States and districts, and their proportion to the total white population.*

DISTRICT I.	NUMBER.			RATIO IN 10,000 TOTAL WHITES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine.....	19,314	18,003	37,317	610	579	595
New Hampshire.....	9,717	11,216	20,933	608	675	642
Vermont.....	17,473	15,245	32,718	1,103	977	1,040
Massachusetts.....	121,203	138,292	259,495	2,046	2,197	2,124
Rhode Island.....	17,368	19,954	37,322	2,110	2,258	2,187
Connecticut.....	39,433	41,123	80,556	1,777	1,790	1,784
New York.....	495,896	501,684	997,580	2,595	2,611	2,603
Total district I.....	720,404	745,517	1,465,921	2,093	2,129	2,111
DISTRICT II.						
Michigan.....	83,260	65,350	148,610	2,145	1,877	2,013
Wisconsin.....	149,230	127,671	276,901	3,672	3,475	3,578
Minnesota.....	32,782	25,934	58,716	3,574	3,338	3,466
Nebraska.....	4,014	2,334	6,348	2,405	1,943	2,212
Total district II.....	269,286	221,289	490,575	2,983	2,748	2,872
DISTRICT III.						
New Jersey.....	62,104	60,537	122,641	1,924	1,870	1,897
Pennsylvania.....	224,408	205,755	430,163	1,571	1,447	1,509
Total district III.....	286,512	266,332	552,844	1,636	1,526	1,581
DISTRICT IV.						
Ohio.....	176,235	151,885	328,120	1,504	1,342	1,424
Indiana.....	66,792	51,568	118,360	962	799	883
Illinois.....	181,629	142,944	324,573	2,020	1,774	1,904
Iowa.....	58,569	47,497	106,066	1,654	1,483	1,574
Kansas.....	7,718	4,972	12,690	1,312	1,044	1,192
Total district IV.....	490,833	398,866	889,719	1,545	1,352	1,450
DISTRICT V.						
Delaware.....	4,877	4,283	9,160	1,061	950	1,011
Maryland.....	39,988	37,448	77,436	1,557	1,444	1,500
District of Columbia.....	6,111	6,354	12,465	2,065	2,037	2,051
Virginia.....	20,701	14,352	35,053	391	276	334
North Carolina.....	2,282	1,007	3,289	72	31	52
Total district V.....	73,959	63,444	137,403	629	542	586
DISTRICT VI.						
Kentucky.....	34,556	25,236	59,792	728	566	650
Tennessee.....	14,248	6,970	21,218	336	172	256
Missouri.....	92,611	67,914	160,525	1,644	1,357	1,500
Total district VI.....	141,415	100,120	241,535	968	741	859

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M M.—*Foreigners in the several States and districts; &c.*—Continued:

DISTRICT VII.	NUMBER.			RATIO IN 10,000 TO TOTAL WHITES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Carolina	5,810	4,171	9,981	397	287	342
Georgia	7,463	4,180	11,643	247	143	196
Florida	2,175	1,105	3,280	528	301	431
Alabama	8,169	4,181	12,350	302	163	234
Total district VII	23,617	13,637	37,254	319	187	230
DISTRICT VIII.						
Mississippi	5,912	2,644	8,556	317	157	241
Louisiana	45,438	35,111	80,549	2,395	2,092	2,253
Arkansas	2,600	999	3,599	151	65	111
Texas	25,618	17,783	43,401	1,120	924	1,031
Total district VIII	79,568	56,537	136,105	1,025	830	935
DISTRICT IX.						
Oregon	4,136	982	5,118	1,315	474	981
California	116,570	29,507	146,077	5,140	3,060	4,520
Washington	2,753	388	3,141	3,347	1,331	2,820
Utah	6,276	6,478	12,754	3,110	3,247	3,178
New Mexico	4,582	2,138	6,720	1,049	544	810
Dakota	1,068	706	1,774	6,708	7,174	6,886
Colorado	2,478	188	2,666	758	1,192	778
Nevada	1,902	158	2,060	3,117	2,225	3,024
Total district IX	139,765	40,545	180,310	3,465	2,200	3,068

TABLE N N.—*Showing the number of natives and foreigners in the principal cities and the rural districts of several States, and the proportion of each class to the total free population.*

PLACE.	POPULATION.								RATIO TO TOTAL FREE POPUL'N.					
	CITIES.				REST OF THE STATE.				CITIES.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.
Portland, Maine	22,115	3,908	2,627	36	567,520	33,409	12,663	195	84	15	10	94	5	2
Manchester, New Hampshire	14,588	5,480	3,976	105	290,058	15,453	8,761	307	72	27	19	94	5	2
Boston, Massachusetts	111,788	63,791	45,991	3,202	761,533	158,295	111,076	4,895	67	32	23	82	17	12
Cambridge ..do	19,397	6,309	4,558	265										
Lowell ..do	24,679	12,107	9,460	34										
Roxbury ..do	15,956	9,121	6,191	1,238										
Salem ..do	17,648	4,326	3,421	45										
Worcester ..do	19,951	6,195	4,737	282										
Providence, Rhode Island	209,419	101,849	74,358	5,066											96,787	24,752	15,751	472	74	25	19	79	20	1
Hartford, Connecticut	36,559	12,570	9,534	343										
New Haven ..do	19,668	8,775	6,432	1,130										
Albany, New York	27,134	10,645	7,391	1,842										
Albany, New York	46,802	19,420	13,823	2,972	2,160,326	408,621	193,187	78,850	55	44	23	83	16	12
Brooklyn ..do	40,099	21,619	14,780	3,877										
Buffalo ..do	157,759	104,589	56,710	23,993										
New York ..do	42,636	37,684	9,279	18,233										
Rochester ..do	409,469	383,717	203,740	119,984										
Syracuse ..do	28,897	18,897	6,786	6,451										
Troy ..do	17,746	10,052	4,050	3,885										
Alleghany, Pennsylvania	25,163	13,461	9,540	979										
Philadelphia ..do	721,769	590,019	304,885	177,402	2,032,899	231,020	93,715	82,628	68	31	16	89	10	4
Pittsburg ..do	19,054	8,958	2,964	3,653										
Reading ..do	373,914	169,430	95,548	43,643										
Reading ..do	30,000	18,063	9,297	6,049										
Total	442,811	199,485	108,224	55,616										

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TABLE N N.—Showing the number of natives and foreigners in the principal cities, &c.—Continued.

PLACE.	POPULATION.								RATIO TO TOTAL FREE POPULN.					
	CITIES.				REST OF THE STATE.				CITIES.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.
Jersey City, New Jersey	17, 448.	11, 443	7, 380	1, 605	487, 750	84, 722	43, 459	21, 572	61	38	18	84	15	7
Newark.....do.....	44, 029	26, 625	11, 167	10, 595										
Wilmington, Delaware.....	61, 477	38, 068	18, 547	12, 200	66, 442	5, 103	3, 142	660	78	21	14	92	7	4
Baltimore, Maryland.....	14, 987	4, 057	2, 690	603										
Washington, District of Columbia	132, 023	52, 497	15, 536	32, 613	306, 459	24, 939	9, 336	11, 271	71	28	8	92	7	2
Richmond, Virginia.....	39, 374	10, 765	6, 282	2, 729										
Charleston, South Carolina.....	18, 679	4, 956	2, 244	1, 623	993, 679	30, 097	14, 257	8, 889	79	20	9	97	2	1
Savannah, Georgia.....	17, 065	6, 311	3, 263	1, 944										
Mobile, Alabama.....	9, 223	4, 652	3, 145	771	570, 722	6, 991	3, 441	1, 701	66	33	22	98	1	.....
Montgomery, Alabama.....	13, 793	7, 061	3, 307	1, 276										
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	3, 763	578	200	208	499, 213	4, 713	2, 157	1, 117	69	30	13	99	.....	.....
Memphis, Tennessee.....	17, 556	7, 639	3, 507	1, 484										
Louisville, Kentucky.....	79, 980	64, 621	24, 398	19, 752	197, 100	15, 928	3, 809	4, 862	55	44	16	92	7	1
Cincinnati.....do.....	11, 803	6, 938	4, 159	1, 412										
Dayton.....do.....	38, 265	22, 948	6, 653	13, 374	821, 460	36, 844	15, 596	13, 853	62	37	10	95	4	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	23, 181	19, 437	5, 479	9, 078										
Chicago, Illinois.....	83, 699	73, 614	19, 375	43, 931	890, 192	229, 612	50, 683	111, 608	55	44	11	68	11	2
Detroit, Michigan.....	14, 185	5, 591	1, 289	3, 593										
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	121, 065	98, 642	26, 143	56, 602	1, 326, 069	269, 949	67, 684	108, 574	49	50	18	84	16	4
St. Louis, Missouri.....	53, 681	54, 624	19, 889	22, 230										
San Francisco, California.....	22, 867	21, 349	5, 994	7, 220	570, 837	127, 261	30, 049	38, 787	51	48	13	81	18	4
St. Louis, Missouri.....	22, 292	22, 848	3, 100	15, 981										
San Francisco, California.....	61, 390	96, 086	29, 926	50, 510	475, 517	254, 053	49, 961	123, 879	49	50	6	65	34	6
San Francisco, California.....	27, 172	28, 454	9, 363	6, 346										
					841, 594	64, 439	13, 538	37, 977	38	61	18	92	7	1
					202, 659	118, 074	23, 784	15, 300	49	50	16	36	63	7

Thus it is seen that while the Irish immigrants constitute 23 per cent. of the white population of the cities of New York, they constitute only 12 per cent. of the population of the rest of the State of New York; and while they constitute 16 per cent. of the population of Philadelphia, Alleghany, Pittsburg, and Reading, they make only 4 per cent. of the rest of Pennsylvania. The ratio in Baltimore is twice as great as in the rural districts of Maryland, three times as great in Boston, and the other cities of Massachusetts twice as great, as in the country of that State, and more than four times as great in Chicago as in the agricultural regions of Illinois. Their proportion in St. Louis is ten to one among the farming counties of Missouri, and nearly five in Cincinnati to one in the other parts of Ohio.

The Germans show a similar preference of the city to the country in the selection of their places of occupation and residence, and a similar disproportion between city and country residents is found generally among the foreign citizens of the United States. This comparison is only of the great cities quoted in the tables, with all the residue of their respective States. If a further analysis could have been made, and all the smaller commercial and manufacturing cities and compact towns could be separated from the exclusively agricultural districts, probably it would show a still smaller proportion of the foreign population living in the purely farming regions and engaged in cultivating the earth, the occupation which they had pursued in their native land, and with which they were the most familiar.

There were in this country June 1, 1850—

Foreigners—male	1,239,434
female	1,001,101
Total	<u>2,240,535</u>

NUMBER AND LOSS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the ten years, from June 1, 1850, to May 31, 1860, inclusive, there arrived in the ports of the United States, with the intention of remaining—

Foreigners—male	1,526,848
female	1,107,092
Total	<u>2,633,940</u>

There were, then, in this country within the decade, 1850 to 1860—

Males	2,766,282
Females	2,108,193
Total	<u>4,874,475</u>

who were subject to the chances of disease and death during the periods they respectively resided in the United States. In the enumeration of 1860 there were found living here—

Foreigners—male	2,225,379
female	1,906,307
Total	<u>4,131,686</u>

who were all that remained of the 4,874,475 that had been here within the decade. Subtracting these from the number of each sex, and the total, who had been here, shows a loss of—

Males	540,903
Females	201,886
Total	<u>742,789</u>

If the former and the latter censuses and the immigration reports are correct, and all of these foreigners who declared their intention to reside here did remain, then this difference between those who were here in 1850 and who came here subsequently, and those who were found living here in 1860 must be the loss by death. Some part of this loss may be due to the return or to the removal elsewhere of some of those who arrived, without expressing any such intention, or who, after being once settled, went away. There also were, probably, among the foreign passengers recorded as intending to settle here, some who had been here before, but went abroad on business or for pleasure, and again returned. Some of these foreign passengers perhaps were merchants, settled in this country, who may have gone across the ocean and returned many times, and as often been counted as new arrivals, between 1850 and 1860.

On the contrary, this account of foreign arrivals includes only those who come by sea. All of those Canadians, Nova Scotians, and other British provincials, who come across the border, and all foreigners who come to this country through Canada, New Brunswick, and Mexico, are omitted.

It is impossible to tell how many there were, but there were many more natives of the British provinces in the United States in 1860, than the whole number of those who were found here in 1850 and of those who arrived in the intervening ten years. In 1850 there were in the United States—

Natives of the British provinces	147,711
Arrived by sea in ten years	60,997
Total	<u>208,708</u>
Present in 1860	<u>249,970</u>

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Even if none had died among those who were here in 1850 and who arrived by sea, but all survived to 1860, here is an account of 41,262 more than those thus reported. These must have arrived by land, across the northern or eastern border. Those 147,711 who were here in 1850 were subject to the chances of disease and death through ten years, to 1860, and the 60,997 who arrived during the decade were subject to the same dangers. Assuming their annual rate of mortality at two per cent., this would have reduced the original 147,711 who were here in 1850 to 115,927 in 1860, and the 60,997 who arrived in the ten succeeding years to 54,622. Then, of these there were remaining June 1, 1860, only 168,453, leaving a still further difference of 38,159 between the numbers whose former presence or subsequent arrival is accounted for, and those found here in 1860, showing that, at least, 79,421 must have reached this country from the British provinces by other channels than the seas, as recorded in the national immigration reports. These were not included in the 4,874,975 who were here in 1850 and arrived in the next succeeding ten years.

It may, then, be safely admitted that there were as many foreigners in this country within the decade, 1850 to 1860, as are stated in the Seventh Census and in the immigration reports of that period, and that, at least, so many were here exposed to the chances of life and death in those years, and that the difference, 742,789, between that number and the number found here in 1860 is the loss by death. If this be correct, then there was a higher rate of mortality among the immigrants during the ten years, between 1850 and 1860, than we have reason to suppose there was among the natives of this country of the same ages.

DIFFUSION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The native population of the several States was widely diffused throughout the country. Every State had within its borders the children of every other State, and the natives of every State were found in every other, except that no native of Kansas was found in Rhode Island, no native of Minnesota in Florida, no Californian in Delaware, and no native of Oregon in thirteen States. With these exceptions, the sons of every State have found homes in every other State and in most of the Territories.

The following table, O O, shows the number and proportion of the free population living in their native State and in other States or Territories:

TABLE O O.—*Nativity of Americans residing in each State and Territory.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Residence.)	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Alabama.....	320,026	343	2	604	47	1,644	83,517	224	186	23	22	1,966	1,149	272	683	753	23	7	4,848	191
Arkansas.....	24,433	124,043	36	184	103	175	18,031	3,899	2,554	214	43	11,083	2,313	112	431	217	66	9	16,351	8,638
California.....	1,382	2,216	77,707	2,950	392	129	1,111	8,251	4,639	2,571	64	7,029	2,020	9,864	2,456	12,165	2,301	83	894	14,002
Connecticut.....	107	9	43	323,772	81	58	193	237	64	62	7	38	85	1,195	379	14,674	157	20	30	45
Delaware.....	6	7	.....	81	84,869	9	6	31	32	4	1	6	4	35	5,110	214	5	2	6	17
Florida.....	4,748	11	1	210	17	35,602	17,550	8	26	3	2	97	226	222	204	295	8	.....	243	19
Georgia.....	4,628	98	13	823	104	1,659	475,496	67	47	5	3	469	105	309	609	773	19	2	370	70
Illinois.....	1,565	620	175	11,192	1,888	57	1,347	706,925	62,010	4,948	99	60,193	988	7,475	10,476	19,053	5,516	285	794	12,394
Indiana.....	358	223	56	2,505	2,301	20	561	7,925	774,721	1,844	62	68,588	557	1,293	9,673	3,443	3,701	161	350	1,679
Iowa.....	214	150	127	4,084	850	26	262	26,696	57,555	191,148	83	13,204	281	3,151	4,663	6,214	4,393	432	130	5,931
Kansas.....	240	448	30	650	91	23	179	9,367	9,945	4,008	10,997	6,556	114	728	620	1,282	1,137	76	128	11,356
Kentucky.....	920	364	18	470	307	24	879	2,617	7,883	668	25	721,570	824	338	4,412	926	135	26	804	2,585
Louisiana.....	12,078	1,314	37	378	105	635	9,028	507	581	43	5	3,112	214,294	639	1,321	1,350	79	20	15,041	1,199
Maine.....	7	5	68	360	16	7	31	63	18	16	2	17	40	560,030	99	13,822	49	19	7	16
Maryland.....	46	13	18	384	4,744	29	124	76	99	39	7	113	182	313	481,061	1,032	20	6	70	97
Massachusetts.....	112	23	289	15,580	124	57	235	534	123	102	11	118	198	43,031	1,128	805,546	260	58	54	121
Michigan.....	40	13	210	7,636	515	26	79	2,167	4,482	353	18	1,054	81	2,214	710	9,873	294,828	133	55	164
Minnesota.....	48	9	17	1,664	118	16	39	5,475	3,604	1,623	19	641	97	6,430	499	3,719	1,764	34,305	64	648
Mississippi.....	38,878	654	8	203	65	343	18,458	371	409	48	1	3,201	2,983	163	643	309	30	15	195,806	417
Missouri.....	3,473	4,395	213	1,422	747	57	2,568	30,138	30,463	9,982	1,069	99,814	1,389	955	6,015	2,702	1,270	215	3,324	475,246
New Hampshire.....	21	4	15	919	7	2	25	104	28	18	1	26	15	11,405	50	19,973	66	22	15	8
New Jersey.....	61	4	57	3,668	1,941	40	197	260	137	72	15	98	166	649	1,954	2,819	173	8	64	101
New York.....	410	25	451	53,141	936	194	768	1,863	663	363	26	700	860	5,794	4,859	50,004	3,624	135	223	361
North Carolina.....	184	32	2	301	60	47	1,219	29	52	5	2	131	31	99	497	324	8	6	97	38
Ohio.....	345	179	386	16,741	3,045	23	437	2,968	11,009	1,595	31	15,074	942	3,011	28,680	16,313	3,698	114	656	1,007
Oregon.....	110	333	486	192	46	11	78	3,805	2,497	2,116	9	2,208	65	384	271	535	247	8	46	5,695
Pennsylvania.....	139	28	75	8,044	12,383	64	315	999	707	399	30	711	335	1,886	22,774	7,777	519	86	172	369
Rhode Island.....	10	2	31	4,634	107	12	173	59	16	14	.....	15	30	1,301	450	13,965	48	18	4	9
South Carolina.....	309	10	4	194	18	138	1,854	14	15	4	1	68	37	96	279	322	5	1	114	5
Tennessee.....	8,015	971	25	380	96	20	6,372	1,396	1,086	253	73	12,975	525	161	1,222	680	115	17	3,567	1,471
Texas.....	34,193	11,319	83	472	114	1,103	23,637	7,050	3,478	702	29	14,545	9,660	459	916	660	248	70	19,902	12,487
Vermont.....	86	5	11	2,733	4	4	33	147	66	49	3	14	22	1,214	39	11,913	100	13	6	18
Virginia.....	177	47	41	617	561	45	156	245	390	90	1	2,938	122	419	12,599	1,431	53	15	155	387
Wisconsin.....	69	14	235	7,203	266	16	113	8,943	5,158	1,030	13	1,543	121	8,467	874	12,115	3,672	544	86	1,022
Colorado Territory.....	70	264	39	980	14	2	389	3,620	2,587	797	197	1,861	150	611	461	1,400	806	132	88	3,312
Dakota Territory.....	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	48	31	54	.....	13	.....	18	2	20	110	480	.....	82
District of Columbia.....	72	30	25	253	160	29	114	56	69	7	4	154	61	204	10,698	514	48	8	60	58
Nebraska Territory.....	26	18	1	256	35	7	26	1,656	1,993	1,588	57	746	23	145	209	286	356	47	11	1,523
Nevada Territory.....	21	42	135	66	15	1	23	504	123	53	3	186	30	162	89	251	128	10	36	210
New Mexico Territory.....	36	38	58	25	8	10	34	57	22	11	6	108	53	33	78	72	16	2	23	171
Utah Territory.....	96	9	236	232	47	5	46	1,796	322	1,551	7	260	30	222	42	523	162	.....	113	726
Washington Territory.....	6	41	133	98	15	3	16	464	372	208	2	231	60	557	84	326	60	5	40	394
Total in United States.....	457,766	148,376	81,597	476,310	117,362	42,372	665,719	841,661	990,262	228,683	13,056	1,053,474	241,268	676,066	618,319	1,040,585	330,023	37,615	264,847	564,289

TABLE O O.—Nativity of Americans residing in each State and Territory—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Residence.)	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	District of Columbia.	Territories.	At sea.	Not stated.	Total in the State, native-born Americans.	
Alabama.....	170	231	1,848	23,504	265	.....	989	132	45,185	10,139	275	174	7,598	5	68	.....	9	645	516,769
Arkansas.....	69	115	897	17,747	1,513	.....	890	52	10,704	66,609	1,565	121	6,484	58	37	.....	6	710	320,594
California.....	2,552	2,148	28,654	1,582	12,592	636	11,143	1,319	782	5,197	1,114	3,419	5,157	1,999	406	1,088	89	1,363	233,466	
Connecticut.....	1,221	1,825	22,614	239	666	3	1,470	7,024	112	26	23	1,862	302	134	58	10	24	582	379,451	
Delaware.....	31	1,877	456	9	109	.....	7,852	17	11	5	2	10	171	5	48	.....	4	201	101,253
Florida.....	46	101	688	4,168	58	.....	201	53	8,284	245	35	77	654	6	38	.....	6	1,213	75,370
Georgia.....	170	451	2,125	29,913	104	981	189	50,112	7,705	85	245	5,275	9	66	1	13	304	538,417
Illinois.....	7,868	15,474	121,508	13,597	131,887	31	83,625	2,252	3,223	39,012	294	18,253	32,978	4,771	343	59	178	3,955	1,387,308	
Indiana.....	1,072	8,202	30,855	26,942	171,245	8	57,210	455	2,662	10,356	95	3,539	36,848	679	222	29	94	1,710	1,232,244	
Iowa.....	3,287	4,114	46,053	4,690	99,240	13	52,156	723	554	5,773	59	7,581	17,944	5,121	125	202	105	1,498	568,832	
Kansas.....	466	499	6,331	1,234	11,617	2	6,463	180	215	2,569	108	902	3,487	1,351	72	88	12	942	94,513	
Kentucky.....	185	955	4,170	13,609	14,419	6	7,841	105	2,478	34,127	175	333	45,310	92	175	27	55	545	870,402	
Louisiana.....	191	461	5,538	2,810	1,594	3	2,339	146	5,011	3,820	1,248	217	2,986	45	112	9	24	7,207	293,247	
Maine.....	12,366	122	1,161	28	118	.....	206	418	26	9	7	1,292	116	62	42	.....	23	137	590,826
Maryland.....	202	1,357	2,364	266	610	2	18,457	123	145	81	13	154	7,560	19	1,924	5	36	533	522,324	
Massachusetts.....	44,035	1,326	18,508	216	847	15	2,297	13,326	233	53	34	18,632	1,391	277	260	9	103	1,666	970,952	
Michigan.....	3,482	7,531	191,128	532	34,235	7	17,460	1,122	105	196	22	13,779	2,176	1,908	54	22	79	1,532	600,021	
Minnesota.....	2,387	777	21,574	141	7,533	2	7,606	414	39	138	12	4,208	849	6,603	63	23	49	78	113,295	
Mississippi.....	118	182	1,336	18,321	729	.....	950	45	26,577	22,231	370	205	6,897	35	41	3	8	5,063	346,116
Missouri.....	794	2,088	14,585	20,259	35,389	68	17,929	305	3,913	73,594	641	1,835	53,957	1,863	426	365	132	2,940	906,540	
New Hampshire.....	256,982	92	2,045	6	150	.....	227	637	8	6	15	11,950	71	85	12	4	11	110	305,135
New Jersey.....	527	469,015	38,540	124	786	.....	24,425	470	236	45	27	549	880	158	130	4	66	741	549,227
New York.....	12,497	36,499	2,602,460	891	5,603	17	30,232	9,555	1,139	200	140	46,990	3,650	1,674	628	49	375	4,096	2,882,095	
North Carolina.....	83	165	609	634,220	43	1	543	51	6,670	2,467	22	53	9,899	21	52	2	7	192	658,264	
Ohio.....	4,111	17,787	75,550	4,701	1,529,560	16	174,764	1,558	1,105	2,006	136	11,652	75,874	843	573	291	4,440	2,011,257		
Oregon.....	169	238	2,206	422	3,225	16,564	1,361	73	80	1,432	59	293	1,273	203	26	212	10	295	47,343	
Pennsylvania.....	1,773	31,006	70,673	439	12,119	.....	2,280,004	1,799	627	238	63	4,276	11,026	377	776	18	257	2,427	2,475,710
Rhode Island.....	1,482	249	2,780	45	115	.....	610	109,965	57	7	2	692	138	37	47	2	14	86	137,226
South Carolina.....	60	154	881	7,818	20	.....	374	81	276,868	269	14	56	1,117	2	32	.....	10	72	291,316
Tennessee.....	179	384	2,475	55,227	2,140	3	2,659	135	11,423	660,589	254	229	36,647	88	127	9	13	855	812,856	
Texas.....	210	384	3,221	12,138	2,183	6	1,796	165	10,876	42,265	153,043	288	9,081	183	87	335	247	592	378,227	
Vermont.....	16,682	158	8,668	11	259	2	160	521	8	9	3	239,087	30	168	7	3	7	92	282,355	
Virginia.....	330	1,611	4,617	9,978	7,735	.....	18,673	140	353	2,803	31	265	1,001,710	38	1,259	9	33	311	1,070,395
Wisconsin.....	5,907	3,306	120,637	337	24,301	7	21,043	1,462	150	458	37	19,184	1,983	247,177	57	37	189	1,178	498,954	
Colorado Territory.....	235	143	3,942	130	4,125	4	1,405	43	42	813	87	375	868	1,204	10	107	1	297	31,611	
Dakota Territory.....	7	3	117	4	47	2	47	1	.....	3	.....	17	10	347	1	1,586	.....	.....	3,063
District of Columbia.....	156	308	1,568	136	220	.....	2,039	50	126	96	12	101	7,613	24	34,005	6	15	312	59,411
Nebraska Territory.....	120	260	2,322	147	3,116	.....	2,048	41	24	280	12	321	745	497	31	3,463	5	34	22,475
Nevada Territory.....	38	55	811	41	489	4	523	19	16	96	14	132	144	65	11	177	5	65	4,793	
New Mexico Territory.....	18	38	400	22	97	3	215	16	20	101	166	26	149	9	14	84,487	1	150	86,793	
Utah Territory.....	175	210	1,744	118	884	1	862	26	37	398	67	326	158	37	2	15,968	8	44	27,490	
Washington Territory.....	63	113	833	64	556	484	441	51	17	179	18	131	204	83	17	2,040	4	32	8,450	
Total in United States..	382,521	612,034	3,469,492	906,826	2,122,605	17,910	2,862,516	155,264	470,257	1,005,345	160,399	413,852	1,401,410	278,362	42,484	110,578	2,618	49,265	23,353,396	

Thus we see, that the American people are apparently very changeable, easily induced to leave their places of nativity and find homes and fields of occupation elsewhere. This is generally supposed to be a peculiar characteristic of the Americans, yet the same is found elsewhere.

The people of most other civilized nations are not necessarily fixed to the soil. We have them here from every land, and, when here, they move from place to place, to gratify their inclination or improve their fortune, as the Americans do.

The records of population of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland show that their people migrate both at home and abroad. The natives of every county in England are found in every other county. The same is found in Scotland, and also, though to a less extent, in Ireland. The natives of each of the three kingdoms are found not only in both of the others, but in all the British colonies, in all the nations of Europe, and in each of the United States.

In 1850, of the white natives of the United States, there were living—

In their native State	13,540,832, or 76.62 per cent.
Out of their native State	4,132,445, or 23.38 per cent.

In 1860 there were living—

In their native State	17,527,069, or 75.21 per cent.
Out of their native State	5,774,434, or 24.79 per cent.

The English, Scotch, and Irish show a similar propensity to move from their native places to others. In 1851 there were Englishmen living in England—

In their native counties	12,754,185, or 75.13 per cent.
Out of their native counties	4,221,640, or 24.87 per cent.

In 1861 there were living—

In their native counties	15,133,127, or 75.42 per cent.
Out of their native counties	4,933,097, or 24.58 per cent.

But if all the natives of that country who were living at home and in Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, and the United States, were included, the ratios would differ.

Living in their native counties	72.13 per cent.
in other counties in England	23.50 per cent.
in Scotland and colonies	2.40 per cent.
in the United States	2.00 per cent.

Total Englishmen living out of their native counties . . . 27.90 per cent.

The natives of Scotland in 1861 were living—

In native counties	65.0 per cent.
In other counties of Scotland	19.7 per cent.
In England, colonies, and the United States	15.2 per cent.

Total out of their native counties 34.9 per cent.

It must be remembered, however, in making this comparison, that the Americans are considered only as moving from State to State, and nothing is known or remarked as to their migration within their respective States from county to county. Whereas, except as to those living in other and foreign countries, the natives of Great Britain and Ireland are known as moving from county to county.

Yet, this comparison will show that the discontent with home, or the energy and enterprise that lead one to seek to improve his fortune and condition in other lands, or the restless spirit of migration, is not peculiar to America. There is probably a difference in the motives of migration. The natives

of the crowded countries of Europe, especially of Ireland, weighed down by their distresses and want of opportunities to labor and obtain means of sustenance, are compelled to look elsewhere for means of life.

Few Americans are born in, or reduced to this necessity; few of them are unable to find their bread at home, yet they are ambitious of a larger field of enterprise, a better fortune, than is offered in their natal place, and seek and find these in other States. The universal intelligence and the great facilities of movement of persons and of property throw open all the parts of the country to the natives of each part, and each one selects his residence, and enters upon it with the reserved condition that if, at any future day, he wishes to return or select another, he shall be free to do so.

This universal diffusion of the natives of every State, subjecting the natives of every climate to the influence of every other climate, must test their constitutional power of endurance; and if the record could be obtained, it would show how far the human constitution is capable of change of external condition, and whether one's native climate is the only one he can bear and sustain his strength unimpaired.

COURSE OF MIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The migration of the native population, although from each State to every other State, in various proportions, is generally from the older toward the new States, and from the east to the west, along the lines of latitude. The north retains most of its natives, and the children of the south are mostly found within its own borders, each class preferring a climate similar, or nearly similar, to that in which they had spent their previous years. Nevertheless, from the north the emigration tends slightly southward, the natives of district I being found in considerable numbers in district IV.

On the contrary, the natives of district V have, in large numbers, crossed the Ohio river and settled in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The result of these migrations of the natives of the United States is seen in table P P, which shows the residence and origin of all the native free population in 1860.

TABLE P P.—*Showing the number of the natives of each district who were living in their own and in each other district.*

DISTRICTS.	Total born in district.	LIVING IN DISTRICTS—								
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
I.....	6,604,086	5,420,479	444,505	143,751	441,427	17,300	33,364	11,873	17,965	73,422
II.....	646,000	7,026	591,834	1,321	32,278	278	3,821	87	858	8,497
III.....	5,474,550	75,473	60,031	4,804,450	420,294	52,882	31,856	3,482	7,137	18,945
IV.....	4,196,259	12,417	107,364	15,524	3,827,485	9,956	137,001	1,097	25,933	58,662
V.....	3,087,519	15,667	10,341	52,427	281,917	2,310,609	238,536	82,210	80,839	14,833
VI.....	2,623,098	1,806	8,413	1,562	255,698	11,976	2,079,386	30,243	189,307	44,707
VII.....	1,636,120	4,138	823	1,679	13,416	9,568	40,142	1,327,620	234,160	4,574
VIII.....	587,655	1,832	35,488	717	6,262	646	9,796	3,052	522,266	7,596
IX.....	210,085	1,022	4,024	154	1,258	111	734	26	599	202,157
Total.....	25,065,252	5,539,860	1,262,823	5,021,585	5,280,035	2,413,326	2,575,236	1,459,690	1,079,084	433,613

TABLE Q Q.—*Showing the proportion of the natives of each district residing in each other district.*

DISTRICTS.	Born in district.	RESIDENTS IN DISTRICTS—								
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
I.....	10,000	8,207	673	217	668	26	50	17	27	111
II.....	10,000	108	9,161	20	499	4	59	1	13	131
III.....	10,000	137	109	8,775	767	96	58	6	13	34
IV.....	10,000	29	255	36	9,121	23	327	2	61	142
V.....	10,000	50	33	169	913	7,483	772	266	261	48
VI.....	10,000	6	32	5	974	45	7,927	115	721	179
VII.....	10,000	25	5	10	81	58	245	8,114	1,431	27
VIII.....	10,000	31	603	12	106	10	166	51	8,887	129
IX.....	10,000	48	191	7	59	5	34	1	28	9,623
United States.....	10,000	2,210	503	2,003	1,027	2,106	962	582	430	172

INTRODUCTION.

There has been some interchange of population between the north and the south, and it appears, from the comparison of the census of 1850 with that of 1860, that this interchange is not far from equal within the last decade, although there was an excess of the numbers of southerners in the north over that of the northerners in the south previous to that period, as will be seen from table R R

TABLE R R.—Showing the residence of natives of the northern and southern States and the interchange of population.

RESIDENTS OF—	1850.		RESIDENTS OF—	1860.	
	NATIVES OF—			NATIVES OF—	
	Northern.	Southern.		Northern.	Southern.
Northern.....	10,857,102	587,073	Northern.....	14,393,744	655,496
Southern.....	209,660	5,927,982	Southern.....	355,811	7,426,897
Total.....	11,066,762	6,515,055	Total.....	14,749,555	8,082,393

TABLE S S.—Showing the nativity of the residents of the northern and southern States.

BORN IN—	RESIDING IN NORTHERN STATES.					RESIDING IN SOUTHERN STATES.				
	1850.		1860.		Increase.	1850.		1860.		Increase.
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.		Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	
Northern.....	10,882,245	94.88	14,393,744	95.64	3,511,499	209,660	3.41	355,811	4.57	146,151
Southern.....	587,073	5.12	655,496	4.36	68,423	5,927,982	96.59	7,426,897	95.43	1,498,915
Total.....	11,469,318	100	15,049,240	100	.....	6,137,642	100	7,782,708	100	.....

TABLE T T.—Showing the residence of the natives of the northern and southern States.

RESIDING IN—	NATIVES OF NORTHERN STATES.					NATIVES OF SOUTHERN STATES.				
	1850.		1860.		Increase.	1850.		1860.		Increase.
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.		Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	
Northern.....	10,857,102	98.10	14,393,744	97.53	3,536,642	587,073	9.00	655,496	8.11	68,423
Southern.....	209,660	1.89	355,811	2.47	146,151	5,927,982	91.00	7,426,897	91.89	1,498,915
Total.....	11,066,762	100	14,749,555	100	.....	6,515,055	100	8,082,393	100	.....

From these it appears that of the population of the northern States 94.80 per cent. was native and 5.20 per cent. from the south in 1850, and 95.64 per cent. was northern born and 4.36 per cent. was southern born in 1860.

Of the population of the southern States 96.59 per cent. was born in that region and 3.41 per cent. in the northern States in 1850, and 95.43 per cent. was native of the south and 4.57 per cent. native of the north in 1860.

Of the natives of the northern States 98.1 per cent. were in their own region, and 1.89 per cent. in the southern region in 1850, and 97.53 per cent. were in the north, and 2.47 per cent. were in the south in 1860.

Of the natives of the southern States 91 per cent. were living in their own climate and 9 per cent. in the northern in 1850, and 91.89 per cent. were at home and 8.11 per cent. were in the north in 1860.

If there were no deaths during the decade, either of those who were out of their native regions, north and south, in 1850, or of those who crossed the border afterwards, it would appear that the north

lost 146,151 and the south 68,423 of their respective natives between 1850 and 1860, which is 1.1 per cent. of the average northern population and 1.02 per cent. of the southern population.

There was, however, necessarily a loss by death of those northerners who were in the south and southerners who were in the north, in 1850, during the next succeeding ten years. This loss must be taken into the account and compensation included in the estimate of the numbers that migrated across the border in that period.

Northerners living in the southern States in 1850	209,660
At the annual rate of mortality of two per cent., died in ten years	38,339
Surviving in 1860	171,321
Calculated number that went from the north to the south from 1850 to 1860	184,490
Northerners in the south in 1860, according to 8th Census	355,811
Southerners living in northern States in 1850	587,073
At the annual rate of mortality of two per cent., died in ten years	107,399
Surviving in 1860	479,674
Calculated number that went from the south to the north from 1850 to 1860	175,822
Southerners in the north in 1860, according to 8th Census	655,496
Thus there were found in 1860—	
Northerners in southern States, not there in 1850	184,490
Southerners in northern States, not there in 1850	175,822
Excess of the loss of the north over its gain, and gain of the south over its loss	8,668

It may be safely presumed that those emigrants from the north to the south were of similar ages to those of the emigrants from the south to the north, and that the loss of each in its several periods of life is replaced by a gain of similar ages. The loss of 8,668 by the north over its gain, and the gain of the same by the south over its loss, is only .00577 per cent. of the population of the north and .01114 of the population of the south, a number and proportion so small that they would not materially vitiate the results of any calculation founded on the presumed permanence of the population of the north and the south.