INTRODUCTION.

In the exercise of a discretion justified by the action of both houses of Congress, relative to the publication of the Eighth Census, this volume is mainly devoted to the POPULATION of the United States, as represented by number, sex, age, nativity, and occupation, with such consideration of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, and the idiotic, as their condition appears to demand.

As many persons desire only a portion of the census, its distribution in parts, according to the tastes of recipients, will result in effecting the greatest amount of good which such a work is capable of accomplishing. The expansion of territory, increase of population, and multiplied diversity of interests, render the census a work of such magnitude, that to attempt to incorporate in a single volume all its revelations, with the commentary necessary to render them useful and acceptable to the public, would result in the compilation of a work too ponderous for distribution, too unwieldy for reference, and inconvenient for study.

It is the purpose of the Superintendent so to arrange the several parts, that each of the great interests involved shall be represented full and complete by itself. These will embrace population, agriculture, manufactures, and mortality; while one volume, it is believed, will contain the statistics of education, taxation, religion, wages, pauperism, and crime. Uniformity of appearance will be adopted as far as the nature of the tables and contents of the volume, with due regard to economy in arrangement, will admit.

The volume now presented to Congress includes the returns of population, classified in a manner to illustrate its various relations and afford easy comparison with the past. Every effort has been made to insure accuracy, and, it is believed, with success. While errors may occur, it is confidently believed that they will be of minor importance, and less in number than have appeared in any previous census. It has been the aim of the Superintendent to make the work of value to the people, by combining with the figures some general information on the subjects of which they treat; and in attempting this he has adhered closely to truth, and hazarded no statements unwarranted by the figures. It is not impossible, in view of the contrariety of belief existing among a reflecting people, that we have made deductions distasteful to some, and at variance with the preconceived opinions of others; but as the mission of statistics is to develop the truth, we have endeavored to exhibit their teachings fairly, fully, and impartially, although in so doing we have been compelled, at times, to represent results differently from what we would have wished the facts to warrant. The volume is submitted to Congress and the country in the belief that, as a whole, it will prove acceptable as well to men of science, who will form their own deductions, as to the people for whose information we have endeavored to facilitate a correct and easy comprehension of its details.

A portion of the views expressed in the Preliminary Report have seemed so indispensable to the present volume, that we have not hesitated to repeat them where the subject required; and as the two works will seldom be read by the same persons, it is believed that the adoption of this course will not prove a subject of complaint. Fortunately for the interests of statistics, the unhappy insurrection which developed itself so soon after the eighth decennial enumeration was completed, was not the occasion of the detention or loss of any of the returns, and we are enabled to present a true statement of the condition of the population immediately preceding the lamentable civil war which has impeded

immigration, occasioned the interruption of much of our foreign commerce and internal trade, and been attended with more desolation than will ever be developed by the pen of history or realized by posterity, because of the recuperative energies of our people, the accelerated flow of migration, and the natural fertility and redintegrating nature of our lands. The rebellion, however, has not been without its effect upon satisfactory progress in the compilation of the census, in that it has interrupted communication with many of the marshals, and to some small extent with the South, precluded the possibility of that interchange of correspondence necessary to insure completeness in the arrangement of some of the minor details. The same cause has naturally led to clerical changes, and induced a condition of excitement and restlessness unfavorable to the rapid compilation of a work demanding for its proper execution a good degree of experience and the most patient application. To render the census as useful and available as the materials admit, our people must realize what the experience and practice of other governments teach—that the proper development of a nation's standing and progress demands the agency of a permanent foundation, offering encouragement to capacity and fidelity by insuring continuous and remunerative employment to such as prove their qualifications for usefulness.

The nature of this office, at present, holds out no such incentives; but, on the contrary, its most valued employees are induced to seek positions in other bureaus, which give higher remuneration and promise more permanent employment.

In the preparation of this volume we have not hesitated to avail ourselves of the services of gentlemen unconnected with the public service, whose generous co-operation enhances its value and increases its claims to public confidence. Our acknowledgments on this account are due to Harvey P. Peet, L. L. D., the philanthropic and distinguished principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; William Chapin, A. M., principal of the Philadelphia Institution of the Blind; and Pliny Earle, M. D, of Massachusetts, so favorably known for his efforts in behalf of the insane.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

Alabama	964, 201	Maryland	687, 049	South Carolina	703, 708
Arkansas	435, 450	Massachusetts	1, 231, 066	Tennessee	1, 109, 801
California	379, 994	Michigan	749, 113	Texas	604, 215
Connecticut	460, 147	Minnesota	172, 023	Vermont	315, 098
Delaware	112, 216	Mississippi	791, 305	Virginia	1, 596, 318
Florida	140, 424	Missouri	1, 182, 012	Wisconsin	775, 881
Georgia	1, 057, 286	New Hampshire	326, 073	Colorado Territory	34, 277
Illinois	1, 711, 951	New Jersey	672, 035	Dakota Territory	4, 837
Indiana	1, 350, 428	New York	3, 880, 735	Nebraska Territory	28, 841
Iowa	674, 913	North Carolina	992, 622	Nevada Territory	6, 857
Kansas	107, 206	Ohio	2, 339, 511	New Mexico Territory	93, 516
Kentucky	1, 155, 684	Oregon	52, 465	Utah Territory	40, 273
Louisiana	708, 002	Pennsylvania	2, 906, 215	Washington Territory	11, 594
Maine	628, 279	Rhode Island	174, 620	District of Columbia	75, 080

Though the number of States has increased during the last decennial period from thirty-one to thirty-four, and five new Territories have been organized, the United States has received no accessions of territory within that term, except a narrow strip to the southward of the Colorado river, along the

Mexican line, not yet inhabited. As general good health prevailed, and peace reigned throughout the country, there was no apparent cause of disturbance or interruption to the natural progress of population. A large immigration from Europe, together with an influx of considerable magnitude from Asia to California, has added largely to the augmentation which the returns show to have taken place during the decade.

In comparing the gain of any class of the population, or of the whole of it, one decade with another, the rate per cent. is not a full test of advancement. The *rate* of gain necessarily diminishes with the density of population, while the absolute increase continues unabated. The actual increase of the entire free and slave population from 1850 to 1860, omitting the Indian tribes, was 8,251,445, and the rate per cent. is set down at 35.46; while from 1840 to 1850 the positive increment of all classes was 6,122,423, yet the ratio of gain was 35.87 per cent. The two decades from 1800 to 1810, and from 1840 to 1850, were marked by the great historical facts of the annexation of Louisiana and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California. Each of these regions contributed considerably to the population of the country, and we accordingly find that during those terms there was a ratio of increase in the whole body of the people greater, by a small fraction, than shown by the table annexed for the decade preceding the Eighth Census. The preponderance of gain, however, for that decennial term above all the others since 1790, is signally large. No more striking evidence can be given of the rapid advancement of our country in the first element of national progress than that the increase of its inhabitants during the last ten years is greater by more than 1,000,000 of souls than the whole population in 1810, and nearly as great as the entire number of people in 1820. That the whole of this gain is not from natural increase, but is, in part, derived from the influx of foreigners seeking here homes for themselves and their children, is a fact which may justly enhance rather than detract from the satisfaction wherewith we should regard this augmentation of our numbers.

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New Hampshire, likewise, has gained but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce, then, come in to supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has, perhaps, been reached and passed in most if not all of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860, and its density at each period:

States.	1850.		1860.	
	Population.	Number of inhabitants to the square mile.	Population.	Number of inhabitants to the square mile.
Massachusetts	994,514	127.49	1,231,066	157.83
Connecticut	370,792	79.33	460,147	98.42
Rhode Island	147,545	112.97	174,620	133.63
	1,512,851	.....	1,865,833	.....

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The cultivated area of these States has increased comparatively little in fifty years; nevertheless they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained during the decade 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension nor jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the South, having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. By a law of April 16, 1862, slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, the owners of slaves having been compensated out of the public treasury. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, according to the Eighth Census, 19,203,008 persons, of whom 18,920,771 were white, 237,283 free colored, and 41,725 civilized Indians. The increase of both classes was 5,624,101, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired, than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and south we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the north and south, respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Having thus briefly and imperfectly noticed the manner in which the general gain of population during the last ten years has been distributed among the States, we may with advantage examine the progress of the country as a whole, in this respect, from 1790 to 1860. In order to show the progress of the entire population, and of each class for this period, a table has been prepared, which is hereunto appended, (page 600.)

The figures in that table show considerable uniformity in the rate of progression of the whole population. It has varied in the different decades from $32\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. to $36\frac{1}{2}$ increase. The whites, constituting the great bulk of the inhabitants, have governed the ratio of augmentation for the mass. The lowest rate of increase shown for that class was by the census of 1830, namely, a fraction over 34 per cent. In 1850 it had risen to near 38 per cent., and continued to be about the same from 1850 to 1860. The number of free colored persons was small in 1790, and as a condition or class in society it holds about the same position as then. We possess very insufficient means for estimating the natural increase of this population. Their aggregate number has been so continually affected by manumissions, by legislation changing their condition, and to a small extent by emigration, that from these causes, rather than by the ordinary progress of increase, they have reached a total of nearly half a million, and the rate per cent. of their advancement in seventy years has been equal to that of the whole population, and not very far below that of the whites; and at the same time they have gained in a ratio nearly one-half greater than the slaves.

In the interval from 1850 to 1860 the total free colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 487,970, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of above one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by two-fold and three-fold, respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston, during the five years ending with 1859, the city registrar observes: "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored; and in Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country

together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and necticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and m toes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births—a high rate of mortality c ascribed to consumption, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

In Kentucky, during the year 1852, the births were 1 in 38 of the white population, and 1 : of the colored population, as shown from a total of 25,906 births returned by the State registr: During the same year, the proportion of deaths was 1 in 66 of the blacks, while among the whi was 1 in 76. The indicated difference of the two races in respect to the rate of births is appar small; in respect to mortality, the difference is more considerable, showing that the hand of deatl somewhat heavier upon the colored race. Another fact from the statistics of New Orleans, in 1 has been graphically illustrated by Dr. Barton, showing that while the deaths of whites were in gr number in March, September, and October, the deaths of the colored occurred almost uniformly thr the year, there being nearly the same number in every month.

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

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only limited extent, and constituting, as it does, 12¼ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an impo element in the free labor of Maryland,

With regard to the mean duration or "expectation of life" among colored persons in diffe localities of the country, reference may be made to some comparative tables published in the Ce Report (abstract) in 1852, page 13. The returns of 1860, when cast into the same form, wc doubtless, exhibit similar results. It should also be observed concerning the decennial increase of colored, 12.32 per cent., above quoted, that however small it appears, compared with that of the w race in the United States, it is still double the rate which prevails in France, Austria, Belgium, some other countries of Europe, which have nearly a "stationary population" at home, though they continually contributing to the population of other countries.

There are now in the United States about 4,000,000 slaves. They have advanced to that number from about 700,000 in 1790. The rate of progress of this class of population has been so what more fluctuating than can be easily accounted for. Why, for example, they should have increa over 30 per cent. from 1820 to 1830, and only 23.8 per cent. during the next decade, does not ap from any facts bearing upon their condition during this period. There is no importation nor emigra of slaves into or from the country; and it would seem that they should be subject to no cause of crease or decadence except what nature decrees.

Since this was written, Mr. O. Reichenbach, in a letter to the Superintendent, dated April 4, 18 ascribes the irregularities chiefly to a large importation of slaves between the years 1800 and 1808 the slave trade was prohibited after the latter year. The newly imported slaves were mostly of vi age, as he claims, and multiplied with a profusion of births during the period of their arrival from 18 to 1810. About twenty years afterwards, when their progeny had grown to suitable age, the wave simultaneous births would again reach its height, and again, twenty years later, with a diminish excess. Such a hypothesis might also serve to explain some irregularities in the progress of the wh population, though the true period of the wave or waves is doubtless somewhat different from twe years. However, if allowance be made for about 25,000 colored persons in Texas in 1840, the dec nial rates of the whole colored population in the United States for 1840 and 1850 will be, the fi increased and the second diminished by about one per cent., so changing them from 23 41, 26.62, v nearly, to 24.5, 25.5, which corrected rates have less accordance with the novel hypothesis propos Still, it seems to explain the earlier irregularities of the following table remarkably well, although,

time advances the wave subsides, and tends to disappear among other assignable influences. But the subject appears still open to a more full examination.

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

Census of slaves and free colored.

Census of—	Free colored.	Increase, per cent.	Slaves.	Increase, per cent.	Free colored and slaves.	Increase, per cent.
1790	59,466	.....	697,897	.....	757,363	.....
1800	108,395	82.28	893,041	27.97	1,001,436	32.23
1810	186,446	72.00	1,191,364	33.40	1,377,810	37.58
1820	233,524	25.23	1,538,038	28.79	1,771,562	28.58
1830	319,599	36.87	2,009,043	30.61	2,328,642	31.44
1840	386,303	20.87	2,487,455	23.81	2,873,758	23.41
1850	434,449	12.46	3,204,313	28.82	3,638,762	26.62
1860	487,970	12.32	3,953,760	23.39	4,441,730	22.07

Here the rate of increase will be seen at a glance to have been gradually diminishing, especially during the last thirty years. The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850, is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years must give results exceeding rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years 22.07 shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.0 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And, to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored, and slaves, based on the well known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.:

Probable future population of the United States.

Year.	Free colored and slaves.	Aggregate of whites and colored.	Percentage of colored.
1870	5,421,900	42,328,432	12.81
1880	6,618,350	56,450,241	11.72
1890	7,942,020	77,266,989	10.28
1900	9,530,424	100,355,802	9.50

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In such case, nine millions of the colored, in the year 1900, would be a large estimate. Of these, a great portion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes, while in 1860 it is more than one-eighth of the whole, and 36 per cent. of the free. In regard to emigration, the number colonized by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries during the past ten years, has averaged about 400 per annum, besides the Africans captured on several slave ships. The total number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from 1820 to 1856, inclusive, is stated at 9,502, of whom 3,676 were free born.

In relation to the intermixture of white and African descent the following is a general summary of the statistics:

COLOR.	IN THE NORTHERN OR FREE STATES.				IN THE SOUTHERN OR SLAVEHOLDING STATES.			
	NUMBERS.		PROPORTIONS.		NUMBERS.		PROPORTIONS.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Blacks	139,452	155,994	71.04	69.05	3,093,605	3,697,274	89.86	87.70
Mulattoes	56,856	69,855	28.96	30.95	348,895	518,360	10.14	12.30
Total colored	196,308	225,849	100.00	100.00	3,442,500	4,215,634	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the northern division of the United States is but sparsely populated with blacks, there being less than a quarter of a million of colored to nineteen millions of white inhabitants.

The southern States are much more densely populated with negroes, and contain more than four millions of colored population to eight millions of whites.

Comparing the northern division with the southern, a greater proportion of mulattoes is found in the free States. But this peculiar feature can be referred to either of two suppositions, namely: that the mulattoes have multiplied excessively in the condition of freedom in the northern States; or, on the other hand, that in the manumission from slavery, the mulattoes have had greatly the preference over the pure blooded Africans. To determine which of these suppositions is the correct one, let equal numbers be taken in the proportions existing in 1850 and in 1860, as shown by the columns of Proportions. On a common scale of 100 colored persons, irrespective of civil condition, the mulattoes will be seen to have gained 1.99 per cent. in ten years in the free States, and 2.16 per cent. in the slaveholding States in ten years, thus showing but little disparity at the present time in the prevalence of such admixture. This conclusion excludes the first supposition above and confirms the second, that the greater number of mulattoes in the condition of freedom has arisen chiefly from the preference they have enjoyed in liberation from slavery.

Regarding the United States as one aggregate, it appears that in 1850 the mulattoes were 11.15 per cent., and in 1860 they were 13.25 per cent. of the whole colored class, as shown by the subjoined table.

Total colored population of the United States.

COLORED.	NUMBERS.		PROPORTIONS.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Blacks	3,233,057	3,853,478	88.85	86.75
Mulattoes	405,751	588,352	11.15	13.25
Total colored	3,638,808	4,441,830	100.00	100.00

In the ten years, from 1850 to 1860, the increase of blacks above the current deaths was 620,421, or more than half a million, while the corresponding increase of mulattoes was 182,601. Estimating the deaths to have been 22.4 per cent. during the same period, or 1 in 40 annually, the total births of blacks in ten years must have been about 1,345,000, and the total births of mulattoes about 273,000. Thus it appears in the prevailing order, that of every 100 births of colored, about 17 are mulattoes, and 83 are blacks, which indicates a ratio of 1 to 5 nearly.

One great cause of the declension of the free people of color in some portions of the country, and their slow increase in other parts, arises doubtless from their greater indifference as a class to virtuous moral restraint, attributable, in part, to the fact of the entire free colored population coming not very

remotely from a state of slavery where but little respect was paid to parental rights, or the conjugal relation, and perhaps in part to a condition or estate which tends to depress those ambitious aspirations which are not barren of effect in the promotion of virtue. That a race forcibly transported to a state of slavery here, from a country without history, literature, or laws, whose people remain in barbarism, should not have been able to attain to an equality in morals with their intellectual superiors is not surprising. In fact, when we consider the obstacles which have interposed to impede their advancement, it must be admitted that their progress as a class has been as great as circumstances would allow. The extent to which they are susceptible of culture must be left for the future to determine.

That an unfavorable moral condition has existed and continues among the free colored, be the cause what it may, notwithstanding the great number of excellent people included in that population, no one can for a moment doubt who will consider that with them an element exists which is to some extent positive, and that is the fact of there being more than half as many mulattoes as blacks, forming, as they do, 36¼ per cent. of the whole colored population, and they are maternally descendants of the colored race, as it is well known that no appreciable amount of this admixture is the result of marriage between white and black, or the progeny of white mothers—a fact showing that whatever deterioration may be the consequence of this alloyage, is incurred by the colored race. Where such a proportion of the mixed race exists, it may reasonably be inferred that the barriers to license are not more insuperable among those of the same color. That corruption of morals progresses with greater admixture of races, and that the product of vice stimulates the propensity to immorality, is as evident to observation as it is natural to circumstances. These developments of the census, to a good degree, explain the slow progress of the free colored population in the northern States, and indicate, with unerring certainty, the gradual extinction of that people the more rapidly as, whether free or slave, they become diffused among the dominant race. There are, however, other causes, although in themselves not sufficient to account for the great excess of deaths over births, as is found to occur in some northern cities, and these are such as are incident to incongenial climate and a condition involving all the exposures and hardships which accompany a people of lower caste. As but two censuses have been taken which discriminate between the blacks and mulattoes, it is not yet so easy to determine how far the admixture of the races affects their vital power; but the developments already made would indicate that the mingling of the races is more unfavorable to vitality, than a condition of slavery, which practically ignores marriage to the exclusion of the admixture of races, has proved, for among the slaves the natural increase has been as high as three per cent. per annum, and ever more than two per cent., while the proportion of mulattoes at the present period reaches but 10.41 per cent. in the slave population. Among the free colored in the southern States, the admixture of races appears to have progressed at a somewhat less ratio than at the north, and we can only account for the greater proportionate number of mulattoes in the north by the longer period of their freedom in the midst of the dominant and more numerous race and the supposition of more mulattoes than blacks having escaped or been manumitted from slavery.

Since writing the foregoing, the following statement in Brace's Manual of Ethnology, page 480, has attracted our notice, and it appears so apposite to this subject that we copy it:

"In general, acclimation is, in part, dependent on moral causes: the power in any given race intelligently to adapt its habits to new circumstances, and, above all, the capacity of *self-control*, so that the vices and indulgences of a strange country and climate may be resisted. Very much of the effects attributed to climate is due to human vices; and it will generally be found that the races most gifted with self-control—those of most moral principle—are those which endure foreign climates best. Who can doubt that the lamentable picture given of Portuguese degeneracy in the East Indies is due in great measure to moral causes, as is the like degeneracy in our own southern continent?

"The lower, the more ignorant and degraded a people is, the less fitted is it to change its climate, and the more sure to perish under the change."

The extinction of slavery, in widening the field for white labor and enterprise, will tend to reduce the rate of increase of the colored race, while its diffusion will lead to a more rapid admixture, the tendency of which, judging from the past, will be to impair it physically without improving it morally.

With the lights before us, it seems, therefore, quite rational to conclude that we need not look forward to centuries to develop the fact that the white race is no more favorable to the progress of the African race in its midst, than it has been to the perpetuity of the Indian on its borders, and that, as has been the case in all other countries on this continent where the blacks were once numerous, the colored population in America, wherever, either free or slave, it must in number and condition be greatly subordinate to the white race, is doomed to comparatively rapid absorption or extinction. How this result is to be averted, partially at least, we leave to the determination of others, feeling our duty accomplished in developing the facts, as the figures of the census reveal them respecting the past.

COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proportion of the different classes to each other and to the white and aggregate population. Census of 1850.

STATES.	FREE COLORED.			Per cent. of black to total colored population of the free States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total colored population of the free States.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population of the slave States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population of the slave States.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total black to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total mulatto to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total free colored to total white population of the United States.	Per cent. of total free colored to aggregate population of the United States.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.										
Non-slaveholding	139,452	56,856	196,308	71.04	28.96			32.09	13.09				
Slaveholding	135,948	102 239	238,187			57.07	42.93	31.29	23.53				
Total	275,400	159,095	434,495							63.38	36.62	2.22	1.87

UNITED STATES.	SLAVE.			Per cent. of black to total slave population of the United States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total slave population of the United States.	Per cent. of slave to white population of the United States.	Per cent. of slave to aggregate population of the United States.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.				
United States	2,957,657	246,656	3,204,313	92.30	7.30	16.39	13.82

Proportion of the different classes to each other and to the white and aggregate population. Census of 1860.

STATES.	FREE COLORED.			Per cent. of black to total colored population of the free States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total colored population of the free States.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population of the slave States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population of the slave States.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total black to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total mulatto to total free colored population of the United States.	Per cent. of total free colored to total white population of the United States.	Per cent. of total free colored to aggregate population of the United States.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.										
Non-slaveholding	156,183	69,969	226,052	69.05	30.95			31.99	14.34				
Slaveholding	155,148	106,770	261,918			59.23	40.77	31.79	21.88				
Total	311,331	176,739	488,070							63.78	36.22	1.81	1.55

UNITED STATES.	SLAVE.			Per cent. of black to total slave population of the United States.	Per cent. of mulatto to total slave population of the United States.	Per cent. of slave to white population of the United States.	Per cent. of slave to aggregate population of the United States.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.				
United States	3,542,147	411 613	3,953,760	89.59	10.41	14.67	12.57

The colored population and its proportions—1860.

States and Territories.	Aggregate colored population.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population.	Per cent. of black to total slave population.	Per cent. of mulatto to total slave population.	States and Territories.	Aggregate colored population.	Per cent. of black to total free colored population.	Per cent. of mulatto to total free colored population.	Per cent. of black to total slave population.	Per cent. of mulatto to total slave population.
Alabama	437,770	22.01	77.99	92.11	7.89	New York	49,005	84.12	15.88		
Arkansas	111,259	39.58	60.42	87.36	12.64	North Carolina	361,522	28.41	71.59	93.06	6.94
California	4,086	62.58	37.42			Ohio	36,673	54.49	45.51		
Connecticut	8,627	77.96	22.04			Oregon	128	51.56	48.44		
Delaware	21,627	85.40	14.60	95.38	4.62	Pennsylvania	56,849	66.33	33.67		
Florida	62,677	31.01	68.99	91.49	8.51	Rhode Island	3,952	74.77	25.23		
Georgia	465,698	42.74	57.26	92.02	7.98	South Carolina	412,320	28.04	71.96	94.74	5.26
Illinois	7,628	52.98	47.02			Tennessee	283,019	41.21	58.79	86.37	13.63
Indiana	11,428	52.34	47.66			Texas	182,921	23.10	76.90	86.32	13.68
Iowa	1,069	46.87	53.13			Vermont	709	72.92	27.08		
Kansas	627	57.44	42.56			Virginia	548,907	59.54	40.46	85.75	14.25
Kentucky	236,167	61.84	38.16	80.81	19.19	Wisconsin	1,171	37.06	62.94		
Louisiana	350,373	18.71	81.29	90.17	9.83	Colorado	46	71.74	28.26		
Maine	1,327	52.22	47.78			Dakota					
Maryland	171,131	80.89	19.11	89.82	10.18	District of Columbia	14,316	59.57	40.43	70.71	29.29
Massachusetts	9,602	68.02	31.98			Nebraska	82	41.79	58.21	46.67	53.33
Michigan	6,799	50.36	49.64			Nevada	45	60.00	40.00		
Minnesota	259	34.75	65.25			New Mexico	85	54.12	45.88		
Mississippi	437,404	22.25	77.75	91.61	8.39	Utah	59	93.34	6.66	48.28	51.72
Missouri	118,503	53.14	46.86	80.93	19.07	Washington	30	90.00	10.00		
New Hampshire	494	48.79	51.21								
New Jersey	25,336	86.36	13.64	50.00	50.00	Total	4,441,830	63.78	36.22	89.59	10.41

Proportions of the different classes to each other. Census of 1850.

CITIES.	FREE COLORED.			SLAVE.			Aggregate.	FREE COLORED.		SLAVE.		Per cent. of *total mulatto* to aggregate population.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.		Per cent. of black to total.	Per cent. of mulatto to total.	Per cent. of black to total.	Per cent. of mulatto to total.	
Richmond, Virginia	1,550	819	2,369	8,222	1,705	9,927	12,296	56.43	34.57	82.82	17.18	20.53
Charleston, South Carolina	887	2,554	3,441	18,225	1,307	19,532	22,973	25.78	74.22	93.31	6.69	16.81
Savannah, Georgia	206	480	686	5,123	1,108	6,231	6,917	30.03	69.97	82.22	17.78	22.96
Mobile, Alabama	98	617	715	5,549	1,264	6,813	7,528	13.71	86.29	81.45	18.55	24.99
New Orleans, Louisiana	1,727	7,357	9,084	12,243	4,602	16,845	25,929	19.01	80.99	72.69	27.31	46.12
Total	4,468	11,827	16,295	49,362	9,986	59,348	75,043	27.42	72.58	83.17	16.83	28.84

Proportions of the different classes to each other. Census of 1860.

CITIES.	FREE COLORED.			SLAVE.			Aggregate.	FREE COLORED.		SLAVE.		Per cent. of total mulatto to aggregate population.
	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.	Black.	Mulatto.	Total.		Per cent. of black to total.	Per cent. of mulatto to total.	Per cent. of black to total.	Per cent. of mulatto to total.	
Richmond, Virginia	1,461	1,115	2,576	9,753	1,946	11,699	14,275	56.72	43.28	83.37	16.63	21.44
Charleston, South Carolina	891	4,587	5,478	20,793	2,736	23,529	29,007	16.26	83.74	88.37	11.63	25.25
Savannah, Georgia	295	410	705	6,595	1,117	7,712	8,417	41.84	58.16	85.52	14.48	18.14
Mobile, Alabama	99	718	817	6,069	1,518	7,587	8,404	12.12	87.88	79.99	20.01	26.61
New Orleans, Louisiana	2,365	8,324	10,689	9,937	3,448	13,385	24,074	22.13	77.87	74.24	25.76	48.90
Total	5,111	15,154	20,265	53,147	10,765	63,912	84,177	25.22	74.78	83.16	16.84	30.79

SLAVERY.

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

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

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique and Guadaloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so that the conclusion is inevitable, that all the enlightened nations of the world, who enjoyed any extended commerce, simultaneously participated in a trade now deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally united in hostility. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would, at the present time, be more than 21,000,000 of this class of persons in the United States and the British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, however, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended, in 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northern limit has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its western termini, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill of rights in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all born after the first of March of that year free at the age of twenty-six. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slave mothers born thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland, in, 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York, in 1799; New Jersey, in 1820. Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in North America, where its severities have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although among the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a class, and allowed bond and free to remain during their natural lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can only be urged by such as are unfamiliar with the subject, or have an object in the misrepresentation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to this result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery became

extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deportation of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts—a fact which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people prosecuted the slave trade, at an early period, with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

INDIAN SLAVERY.

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz: that of the statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, comprising the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of white and free colored population scattered throughout these tribes; all of which, with an estimate from the most reliable sources of the whole number of aborigines will be found appended to the population tables. By reference to this table it will appear that the Choctaws held 2,297 negro slaves, distributed among 385 owners; the Cherokees 2,504, held by 384 owners; the Creeks 1,651, owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws 917, to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Choctaw is the owner of 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indians number about as eight to one slave.

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

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

With regard to manumission, it appears from the returns that during the census year, they numbered a little more than 3,000, being more than double the number who were liberated in 1850, or at the rate of one each to 1,399; whereas, during 1850, the manumissions were as one to every 2,181 slaves. Great irregularity, as might naturally be expected, appears to exist for the two periods whereof we have returns on this subject. By the Eighth Census, it appears that manumissions have greatly increased in number in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while they have decreased in Delaware and Florida, and varied but little in Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia, and other slaveholding States not mentioned.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

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

That the complaint of insecurity to slave property by the escape of this class of persons into the free States, and their recovery impeded, whereby its value has been lessened, is the result of misapprehension, is evident not only from the small number who have been lost to their owners, but from the fact that up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing to such an extent that the whole annual loss to the Southern States, from this cause, bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved, than the daily variations which in ordinary times occur in the fluctuations of State or government securities in the city of New York alone.

From the tables annexed, it appears that while there escaped from their masters 1,011 slaves in 1850, or one in each 3,165 held in bondage, (being about $\frac{1}{30}$ of one per cent.,) during the census year ending June 1, 1860, out of 3,949,557 slaves, there escaped only 803, being one to about 5,000, or at the rate of $\frac{1}{50}$ of one per cent. Small and inconsiderable as this number appears, it is not pretended that all missing in the border States, much less any considerable number escaping from their owners in the more southern regions, escaped into the free States; and when we consider that, in the border States, not 500 escaped out of more than 1,000,000 slaves in 1860, while near 600 escaped in 1850 out of 910,000, and that at the two periods near 800 are reported to have escaped from the more southern slaveholding States, the fact becomes evident that the escape of this class of persons, while rapidly decreasing in ratio in the border slave States, occurs independent of proximity to a free population, being, in the nature of things, incident to the relation of master and slave.

It will scarcely be alleged that these returns are not reliable, being, as they are, made by the persons directly interested, who would be no more likely to err in the number lost than in those retained. Fortunately, however, other means exist of proving the correctness of the results ascertained, by noting the increase of the free colored population, which, with all its artificial accretions, is proven by the census to be less than 13 per cent. in the last ten years in the free States, whereas the slaves have increased 23½ per cent., presenting a natural augmentation altogether conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase being equal to that of the most favored nations, irrespective of immigration, and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. An additional evidence of the slave population having been attended from year to year, up to the present time, with fewer vicissitudes, is further furnished by the fact that the free colored population, which from 1820 to 1830 increased at the rate of 36⅕ per cent., in 1840 exhibited but 20⅘ per cent. increase, gradually declining to 1860, when the increase throughout the United States was but one per cent. per annum.

AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

States.	Area in square miles.	1850.		1860.	
		Population.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Population.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.
New England States, (6)	62,116	2,728,166	43.92	3,135,283	50.47
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6)	151,760	8,553,713	56.36	10,597,661	69.83
Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6)	286,077	3,557,872	12.43	4,364,927	15.25
Central slave States—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, (6)	309,210	5,167,276	16.71	6,471,887	20.93
Northwestern States—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, (6)	337,957	2,734,945	8.90	5,436,176	16.08
Texas	237,321	212,592	0.89	604,215	2.55
California	188,982	165,000	0.87	379,994	2.01

Without going into the minutiæ of decimal computations, an inspection of the foregoing table will show that the great middle States have gained in density 25 per cent., and the northwestern group 100. The growth of those States, as of California and Texas, represents the settlement of new lands and the development of agricultural, mining, and pastoral pursuits.

POPULATION AT THE MILITARY AGES.

One of the orators of the American Revolution expressed a statistical estimate of his time, when he observed, "We are three millions; one-fifth fighting men." Indeed, where a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europe, and the old States of America, one-fifth of the total population is still found to represent very nearly the number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. But the emigrating ages are allied to the military ages; and in the newly settled States of the west, the proportion of "fighting men" is accordingly greater, with partial exceptions, than in the Atlantic States. Thus, beginning at the east and proceeding westward, the number of white males from 18 to 45 is, in Maine, 19.5 per cent. of the whole white population; in New York, 20.8 per cent.; in Illinois, 22.1 per cent.; in Minnesota, 23.8; and in California, 47.1 per cent. The similar proportion in Virginia is 18.7 per cent.; in South Carolina, 18.9; in Arkansas, 20.1; and in Texas, 21.9 per cent.

Number of White Males in the United States between the ages of 18 *and* 45 *years—Census of* 1860.

State.	White males, 18 to 45 years of age.	State.	White males, 18 to 45 years of age.
Alabama	99,967	New Hampshire	63,610
Arkansas	65,231	New Jersey	132,219
California	169,975	New York	796,881
Connecticut	94,411	North Carolina	115,369
Delaware	18,273	Ohio	459,534
Florida	15,739	Oregon	15,781
Georgia	111,605	Pennsylvania	555,172
Illinois	375,026	Rhode Island	35,502
Indiana	265,295	South Carolina	55,046
Iowa	139,316	Tennessee	159,353
Kansas	27,976	Texas	92,145
Kentucky	180,589	Vermont	60,580
Louisiana	83,456	Virginia	196,587
Maine	122,238	Wisconsin	159,335
Maryland	102,715		
Massachusetts	258,419	Total States	5,535,054
Michigan	164,007	District of Columbia	12,797
Minnesota	41,226	Territories	76,214
Mississippi	70,295		
Missouri	232,781	Total States and Territories	5,624,065

During the year 1861, about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five, leaving a difference of 148,900 entering upon the military age. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths (about one per cent.) of the whole military class, and increased by the accessions from immigration, would express the annual increase of the military population in a time of peace; but during a year of war, the further losses by war should be deducted. In accordance with this statement, the following approximation is presented for the increase during 1861; the total foreign arrivals being 91,919:

Entering on 18 years of age	277,500
Passing over 45 years of age	128,600
Difference	148,900
Deduct natural deaths of the military class	57,000
Annual home increase	91,900
Add for immigration in 1861	31,500
Total military increase in 1861	123,400

From this last number the losses by war in 1861, beyond the usual number in a state of peace, should be deducted, to complete the estimate for that year. The same principles will evidently apply for subsequent years.

SEXES.

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

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

IMMIGRATION.

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

Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803. The portion of this territory south of the thirty-third parallel, according to the historian Hildreth, comprised a population of about 50,000, more than half of whom were slaves. With these should be counted about 10,000 in the settlements north of that parallel, augmented by a recent immigration, with a predominance of whites. The foreign population acquired with the whole Louisiana territory may thus be reckoned at 60,000, about one-half, or 30,000, being whites of French, Spanish, and British extraction, and the other 30,000 being slaves and free colored. This number of whites should evidently be added to the current immigration by sea already mentioned, in order to obtain the foreign accession to the white population of the United States during that period.

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

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

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

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Year ending September 30, 1820	4,871	2,393	1,121	8,385	Year ending December 31, 1841	48,082	32,031	176	80,289
Do. 1821	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127	Do. 1842	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
Do. 1822	3,816	1,013	2,082	6,911	First three quarters of 1843	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Do. 1823	3,598	848	1,908	6,354	Year ending September 30, 1844	44,431	34,184	.....	78,615
Do. 1824	4,706	1,393	1,813	7,912	Do. 1845	65,015	48,115	1,241	114,371
Do. 1825	6,917	2,959	323	10,199	Do. 1846	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
Do. 1826	7,702	3,078	57	10,837	Do. 1847	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
Do. 1827	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875	Do. 1848	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
Do. 1828	17,261	10,060	61	27,382	Do. 1849	177,232	119,280	512	297,024
Do. 1829	11,303	5,112	6,105	22,520	Do. 1850	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Do. 1830	6,439	3,135	13,748	23,322	Quarter ending December 31, 1850	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
Do. 1831	14,909	7,724	.....	22,633	Year ending December 31, 1851	217,181	162,219	66	379,466
Do. 1832	34,596	18,583	.....	53,179	Do. 1852	212,469	157,696	1,438	371,603
Quarter ending December 31, 1832	4,691	2,512	100	7,303	Do. 1853	207,958	160,615	72	368,645
Year ending December 31, 1833	41,546	17,094	.....	58,640	Do. 1854	256,177	171,656	.....	427,833
Do. 1834	38,796	22,540	4,029	65,365	Do. 1855	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
Do. 1835	28,196	17,027	151	45,374	Do. 1856	115,846	84,590	.....	200,436
Do. 1836	47,865	27,553	824	76,242	Do. 1857	146,215	105,091	.....	251,306
Do. 1837	48,837	27,653	2,850	79,340	Do. 1858	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
Do. 1838	23,474	13,685	1,755	38,914	Do. 1859	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
Do. 1839	42,932	25,125	12	68,069	Do. 1860	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
Do. 1840	52,883	31,132	51	84,066	Total	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

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

Periods.	Passengers of foreign birth.	American and foreign.
In the 10 years ending September 30, 1829	128,502	151,636
In the 10¼ years ending December 31, 1839	538,381	572,716
In the 9¾ years ending September 30, 1849	1,427,337	1,479,478
In the 11¼ years ending December 31, 1860	2,968,194	3,255,591
In the 41¼ years ending December 31, 1860	5,062,414	5,459,421

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution of Ages on arrival.

Ages.	Number of ages stated from 1820 to 1860.			Proportions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	218,417	200,676	419,093	4.143	3.806	7.949
5 and under 10	199,704	180,606	380,310	3.788	3.425	7.213
10 and under 15	194,580	166,853	361,413	3.691	3.164	6.855
15 and under 20	404,338	349,755	754,093	7.669	6.633	14.302
20 and under 25	669,853	428,974	1,098,827	12.706	8.136	20.842
25 and under 30	576,822	269,554	846,376	10.940	5.112	16.052
30 and under 35	352,619	163,778	516,397	6.688	3.106	9.794
35 and under 40	239,468	114,165	353,633	4.542	2.165	6.707
40 and upwards	342,022	200,322	542,344	6.487	3.799	10.286
Total	3,197,823	2,074,663	5,272,486	60.654	39.346	100.000

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

Total Proportions for different periods.

Ages.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.	1850 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.
Under 5	6.904	8.511	8.284	7.674	7.949
5 and under 10	5.763	7.552	7.434	7.077	7.213
10 and under 15	4.568	7.817	7.564	6.328	6.855
15 and under 20	11.052	11.830	13.059	15.762	14.302
20 and under 25	22.070	19.705	21.518	20.617	20.842
25 and under 30	19.574	16.661	15.722	15.944	16.052
30 and under 35	10.194	10.215	9.914	9.609	9.794
35 and under 40	8.171	7.875	6.563	6.466	6.707
40 and upwards	11.704	9.834	9.942	10.523	10.286
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

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

The deaths on the voyage during the last five years have been only about one-sixth of one per cent.; the time of passage being generally some thirty days. With regard to the question, how many

of the passengers are emigrants, the reports of the State Department during the past five years—1855 to 1860—have specified the places of residence as follows:

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

Country.	Mean to reside in—			Born in—
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males and females.
United States	551,095	357,395	908,490	126,794
British America	7,682	4,044	11,726	25,443
Great Britain and Ireland	2,207	1,037	3,244	407,429
Azores	544	133	677	1,954
Spain	389	65	454	4,997
West Indies	271	72	343	5,170
France	130	47	177	19,338
Germany	140	36	176	279,957
Other countries specified	329	67	396	82,185
Not stated	.....	.....	50,901	23,317
Total of 5 years, 1855 to 1860	.....	.....	976,584	976,584

Deducting the number, at the head of the last column, who were born in the United States, it will be seen that in these five years 781,696 out of a total of 849,790 alien passengers designed to make their permanent home in the United States. Further statistics of 24,848 second passages, and about 30,000 emigrants to Canada, *via* New York, indicate that *the alien passengers should be diminished* 14.5 *per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers from* 1855 *to* 1860.

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

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

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

The next following table, stating the birthplace, or "country where born," will form a valuable supplement to the decennial census of Nativities. Excepting the first numeric column, which commenced with small numbers, October 1, 1819, the remaining columns correspond as nearly with the census period as the official yearly reports allow, without interpolation.

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

In the same period of forty-six years it is also stated, that 1,196,521 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British colonies in North America. A large portion of these are known to

* British Almanac, 1862.

have eventually settled in the United States. Thus, it appears safe to assume, that since the close of the last war with that country, in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, "a population for a kingdom," have emigrated to this country.

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

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

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

Occupation.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.	Occupation.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.
Merchants*	19, 434	41, 881	46, 388	124, 149	231, 852	Engineers	226	311	654	825	2, 016
Farmers*	15, 005	88, 240	256, 880	404, 712	764, 837	Artists	139	513	1, 223	615	2, 490
Mechanics*	6, 805	56, 582	164, 411	179, 726	407, 524	Teachers	275	267	832	154	1, 528
Mariners*	4, 995	8, 004	6, 398	10, 087	29, 484	Musicians	140	165	236	188	729
Miners*	341	368	1, 735	37, 523	39, 967	Printers	179	472	14	40	705
Laborers*	10, 280	53, 169	281, 229	527, 639	872, 317	Painters	232	369	8	38	647
Shoemakers	1, 109	1, 966	63	336	3, 474	Masons	793	1, 435	24	58	2, 310
Tailors	983	2, 252	65	334	3, 634	Hatters	137	114	1	4	256
Seamstresses and milliners	413	1, 672	2, 096	1, 065	5, 246	Manufacturers	175	107	1, 833	1, 005	3, 120
Actors	183	87	233	85	588	Millers	199	189	33	210	631
Weavers and spinners	2, 937	6, 600	1, 303	717	11, 557	Butchers	329	432	76	108	945
Clergymen*	415	932	1, 559	1, 420	4, 326	Bakers	583	569	28	92	1, 272
Clerks	882	1, 143	1, 065	792	3, 882	Servants*	1, 327	2, 571	24, 538	21, 058	49, 494
Lawyers*	244	461	831	1, 140	2, 676	Other occupations	5, 466	4, 004	2, 892	13, 844	26, 206
Physicians*	805	1, 959	2, 116	2, 229	7, 109	Not stated	101, 442	363, 252	969, 411	1, 544, 494	2, 978, 599
						Total	176, 473	640, 086	1, 768, 175	2, 874, 687	5, 459, 421

* See page xxi.

Country where born.

Countries.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.	Countries.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.
England	15, 837	7, 611	32, 092	247, 125	302, 665	Central America	107	44	368	449	968
Ireland	27, 106	29, 188	162, 332	748, 740	967, 366	Mexico	4, 818	6, 599	3, 271	3, 078	17, 766
Scotland	3, 180	2, 667	3, 712	38, 331	47, 890	West Indies	3, 998	12, 301	13, 528	10, 660	40, 487
Wales	170	185	1, 261	6, 319	7, 935	China	3	8	35	41, 397	41, 443
Great Britain and Ireland	35, 534	243, 540	848, 366	297, 578	1, 425, 018	East Indies	9	39	36	43	127
						Persia	.....	.....	7	15	22
Total	81, 827	283, 191	1, 047, 763	1, 338, 093	2, 750, 874	Asia	3	1	4	19	27
France	8, 868	45, 575	77, 262	76, 358	208, 063	Liberia	1	8	5	5	19
Spain	2, 616	2, 125	2, 209	9, 298	16, 248	Egypt	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Portugal	180	829	550	1, 055	2, 614	Morocco	.....	4	1	.....	5
Belgium	28	22	5, 074	4, 738	9, 862	Algiers	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Prussia	146	4, 250	12, 149	43, 887	60, 432	Barbary States	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Germany	7, 583	148, 204	422, 477	907, 780	1, 486, 044	Cape of Good Hope	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Holland	1, 127	1, 412	8, 251	10, 789	21, 579	Africa	10	36	47	186	279
Denmark	189	1, 063	539	3, 749	5, 540	Azores	13	29	327	2, 873	3, 242
Norway and Sweden	94	1, 201	13, 903	20, 931	36, 129	Canary Islands	271	6	1	8	286
Poland	21	369	105	1, 164	1, 659	Madeira Islands	70	52	3	189	314
Russia	89	277	551	457	1, 374	Cape Verd Islands	4	15	3	7	29
Turkey	21	7	59	83	170	Sandwich Islands	1	6	28	44	79
Switzerland	3, 257	4, 821	4, 644	25, 011	37, 733	Society Islands	.....	.....	1	6	7
Italy	389	2, 211	1, 590	7, 012	11, 202	Australia	2	3	.....	104	109
Greece	20	49	16	31	116	St. Helena	.....	1	3	13	17
Sicily	17	35	79	429	560	Isle of France	.....	2	1	.....	3
Sardinia	32	7	201	1, 790	2, 030	South Sea Islands	79	.....	.....	.....	79
Corsica	2	5	2	.....	9	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Malta	1	35	78	5	119	Not stated	32, 892	69, 799	52, 725	25, 438	180, 854
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	10	10	Total aliens	151, 824	599, 125	1, 713, 251	2, 598, 214	5, 062, 414
Europe	2	.....	51	473	526	United States	24, 649	40, 961	54, 924	276, 473	397, 007
British America	2, 486	13, 624	41, 723	59, 309	117, 142						
South America	542	856	3, 579	1, 224	6, 201	Total	176, 473	640, 086	1, 768, 175	2, 874, 687	5, 459, 421

The great increase of immigration about the year 1847 led to the organization of a permanent commission for the relief and protection of alien immigrants arriving at the port of New York. From the condensed reports of the commissioners, and a letter of explanation obligingly furnished by their superintendent, we learn that the number of passengers arriving for the *first time* within the five years ending in 1860 was distinguished from the second and third or more passages. By a comparison of these statistics with the custom-house returns, the conclusion was reached, as before stated, that the number of foreign passengers should be diminished by about 14.5 per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers arriving by sea. But the avowed destination or residence may be subsequently changed. Many are constantly coming, and going across the Canadian frontier, consequently the number of settlers *de facto*, whether arriving overland or by sea, will best be determined from the census of Nativities hereafter given.

In this place let us refer to some further statistics obtained from the reports of the New York Commissioners. In the last five or six years, ending with 1860, the greatest number of immigrant passenger vessels came from the port of Liverpool. The numbers of vessels were: from Liverpool, 1,149; from Bremen, 488; from Havre, 386; from Hamburg, 303; from London, 296; from Antwerp, 150; from Glasgow, 86; and from Rotterdam, 70. A marked increase of steam vessels is also indicated, especially among those under the flag of Great Britain. In the year 1860 there arrived 373 sailing vessels, bringing 74,435 passengers; and 109 steamers, bringing 34,247 passengers.

The principal ports of landing, according to the custom-house returns, in the year 1820, were: New York, receiving 3,834 passengers; Philadelphia, 2,050; Baltimore, 1,262; New Orleans, 911; Boston and Charlestown, 861; Charleston, S. C., 385; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 164; Portland and Falmouth, Me., 137; Belfast, Me., 126; and Edenton, N. C., 123. Forty years after, or in 1860; the similar returns gave for New York 131,565 passengers; New Orleans, 13,080; Boston, 12,825, Baltimore, 6,932; San Francisco, 5,817; Philadelphia, 3,898; Portland and Falmouth, Me., 2,101; Galveston, Texas, 1,265; Charleston, S. C., 508; and Oswego, N. Y., 498.

According to the records of the emigration commissioners of New York the number of aliens landed at that port from 1847 to 1860, for whom commutation and hospital money was paid, was 2,671,819. Of this number 129,644 were received and cared for at the Emigrant's Refuge and Hospitals on Ward's island, and 56,877 at the Marine Hospital. The number supplied temporarily with board and lodging was 333,136; and the number provided with employment, 129,148. The total number of persons cared for, relieved, or forwarded, was 893,736, at an expense of $5,153,126, supplied from the receipts of commutation and hospital moneys.

In respect to the property brought into the country by immigrants, it is stated that from August 1, 1855, when Castle Garden, at New York, was opened as the emigrant's landing depot, to the close of 1856, a record was kept of the cash means, far as could be ascertained, brought by the immigrants; but owing to the impossibility of obtaining correct information, the record was not continued. So far as kept, it showed an average amount of about sixty-eight dollars brought by each passenger there landed.

Among cabin or first class passengers, the average amount would evidently stand much higher. From foreign sources, it appears, that, of the emigration from Prussia to America and other countries, in the fifteen years ending with 1859, it was ascertained that 183,232 of the immigrants carried out their property to the amount of 45,269,011 thalers, being an average of 242 thalers, or $180 to each individual. In many cases, the immigrants had paid their passage to the place of destination, before stating the amount of their pecuniary means. From Bavaria, in the seven years, 1844–1851, there immigrated 45,300 persons with official permission, and 31,592 without it; in all, 76,892 persons.

The former class carried with them an average of 425 florins, equivalent to $180 each, which agrees with the average before stated for Prussian immigrants.

From the district of Osnabruck, in the kingdom of Hanover, during the period from 1832 to 1854, there emigrated to America and Australia 42,789 persons, carrying with them 3,495,630 thalers This

is 82 thalers, or about $60 of our currency, for each person, which is a low average even after payment of the passage across the ocean. From Wurtemburg, in the year 1856, there emigrated 4,791 persons, carrying with them an average of 320 florins. From these various details it will be found that the four millions of emigrants enumerated in the United States in 1860, together with the number deceased, must have brought into the country an amount of property not less than four hundred millions of dollars.

It should also be observed, that besides the cash means, the immigrants in themselves represent physically, intellectually, and morally, a much greater capital. On the other hand, large sums have reverted to Europe. How much has been sent through private hands is not known; but in 1848 the British commissioners of immigration commenced making inquiries of the large mercantile houses, and banks, which have furnished the following returns of the amount of money sent through their agency or remitted by settlers in North America, to friends in Great Britain:

Year.	Amount remitted.	Year.	Amount remitted.
1848	£460, 000	1855	£873, 000
1849	540, 000	1856	951, 000
1850	957, 000	1857	593, 165
1851	990, 000	1858	472, 610
1852	1, 404, 000	1859	575, 378
1853	1, 439, 000	1860	576, 932
1854	1, 730, 000		
Total			£11, 562, 085
Total in United States currency			$56, 191, 733

In the year 1844, the Prussian Statistical Bureau began to take account of the annual changes of population, by immigration. The chief sources of information were to be the passports issued to subjects emigrating, and the naturalization papers of new settlers in Prussia. From this time to the end of the year 1859, so far as brought to the knowledge of the government, 44,825 settlers had come into the kingdom, and 227,236 had emigrated to other countries. Thus the excess of emigration was 182,411. But many others are known to have migrated without passports. The following are the recorded numbers emigrating to America in the fifteen years ending with 1859, and their places of nativity:

Prussian districts.	Emigrants to America.	Prussian districts.	Emigrants to America.
1. Trier	26, 002	14. Liegnitz	3, 371
2. Coblentz	24, 744	15. Breslau	3, 898
3. Minden	21, 357	16. Magdeburg	3, 718
4. Frankfort	8, 365	17. Oppeln	3, 574
5. Stettin	10, 132	18. Bromberg	3, 102
6. Munster	10, 490	19. Stralsund	2, 590
7. Potsdam	7, 793	20. Marianwerder	2, 076
8. Merseburg	7, 957	21. Aachen	1, 774
9. Erfurt	7, 851	22. Posen	817
10. Dusseldorf	7, 181	23. Dantzic	787
11. Coln	6, 954	24. City of Berlin	667
12. Coslin	5, 985	25. Konigsberg	461
13. Arnsberg	5, 488	26. Gumbinnen	93
Total			177, 227

From these returns, it appears that the valleys of the Weser and the Moselle have furnished the largest part of the emigration. It is said that in many localities, nearly every family has one or more of its members residing in America.

From other German states, the respective numbers emigrating to this country are indicated by the classification of the Nativities in the United States, particularly in 1860. The same tables will be resorted to for the most authentic information of the immigrants from British America; since the opening of railroad lines is alleged to have withdrawn the migration, to a large extent, beyond the cognizance of the emigration officers.

Presented below will be found a general table of the emigration from Great Britain in detail, for the last forty-six years. Compared with the previous table from our own custom-house returns, it affords a very instructive and comprehensive view of the increase of modern emigration. Prior to 1835, a majority of British emigrants embarked for Canada and New Brunswick; but since that year, the preponderance, as will be perceived, has turned greatly in favor of the United States. In consequence of the famine in Ireland, an accelerated movement began in 1847, often termed the "Exodus," which in eight years carried away from the United Kingdom not less than 2,444,802 souls. About the same period, other causes were exerting a similar impulse upon other nations of Europe. Such were the revolution in France and Germany in 1848, the territorial acquisition of Texas and California to the United States, and the subsequent discovery of gold in California. Australia soon after added its supplies of the precious metals. After the year 1854, the emigration declined as rapidly as it had grown, the causes of which are ascribed in Britain to the increased demand for men in the army and navy, arising, first, from the Russian war, and afterwards from the mutiny in India. At the same time the construction of new railroads and rapid increase of business in Germany, as well as in Great Britain, created a remunerative demand for labor at home. Since the year 1859, however, the immigration had again increased. In reference to the influence of the present civil war, the successive arrivals in the United States have been 121,282 foreign passengers in 1859, and 153,640 in 1860, followed by 91,919 in 1861, and 91,987 in 1862.

Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland.

[From the official report of the British Emigration Commissioners, 1861, page 45.]

Year.	To the United States.	To North American colonies.	To Australian colonies and New Zealand.	To all other places.	Total.	Year.	To the United States.	To North American colonies.	To Australian colonies and New Zealand.	To all other places.	Total.
1815	1,209	680	.....	192	2,081	1842	63,852	54,123	8,534	1,835	128,344
1816	9,022	3,370	.....	118	12,510	1843	28,335	23,518	3,478	1,881	57,212
1817	10,280	9,797	.....	557	20,634	1844	43,660	22,924	2,229	1,873	70,686
1818	12,429	15,136	.....	222	27,787	1845	58,538	31,803	830	2,330	93,501
1819	10,674	23,534	.....	579	34,787	1846	82,239	43,439	2,347	1,826	129,851
1820	6,745	17,921	.....	1,063	25,279	1847	142,154	109,680	4,949	1,487	258,270
1821	4,958	12,955	.....	384	18,297	1848	188,233	31,065	23,904	4,887	248,089
1822	4,137	16,013	.....	279	20,429	1849	219,450	41,367	32,191	6,490	299,498
1823	5,032	11,355	.....	163	16,550	1850	223,078	32,961	16,037	8,773	280,849
1824	5,152	8,774	.....	99	14,025	1851	267,357	42,605	21,532	4,472	335,966
1825	5,551	8,741	485	114	14,891	1852	244,261	32,873	87,881	3,749	368,764
1826	7,063	12,818	903	116	20,900	1853	230,885	34,522	61,401	3,129	329,937
1827	14,526	12,648	715	114	28,003	1854	193,065	43,761	83,237	3,366	323,429
1828	12,817	12,084	1,056	135	26,092	1855	103,414	17,966	52,309	3,118	176,807
1829	15,678	13,307	2,016	197	31,198	1856	111,837	16,378	44,584	3,755	176,554
1830	24,887	30,574	1,242	204	56,907	1857	126,905	21,001	61,248	3,721	212,875
1831	23,418	58,067	1,561	114	83,160	1858	59,716	9,704	39,295	5,257	113,972
1832	32,872	66,339	3,733	196	103,140	1859	70,303	6,689	31,013	12,427	120,432
1833	29,109	28,808	4,093	517	62,527	1860	87,500	9,786	24,302	6,881	128,469
1834	33,074	40,060	2,800	288	76,222	Total 46 years	3,048,206	1,196,521	708,225	93,115	5,046,067
1835	26,720	15,573	1,860	325	44,478						
1836	37,774	34,226	3,124	293	75,417						
1837	36,770	29,884	5,054	326	72,034	1815 to 1820	50,359	70,438	.....	2,731	123,528
1838	14,332	4,577	14,021	292	33,222	1821 to 1830	99,801	139,269	6,417	1,805	247,292
1839	33,536	12,658	15,786	227	62,207	1831 to 1840	308,247	322,485	67,882	4,536	703,150
1840	40,642	32,293	15,850	1,958	90,743	1841 to 1850	1,094,556	429,044	127,124	34,168	1,684,892
1841	45,017	38,164	32,625	2,786	118,592	1851 to 1860	1,495,243	235,285	506,802	49,875	2,287,205

The form of our government, so attractive on account of the promise held out to all of participation in its direction, and which guarantees perfect freedom of opinion on matters political and religious, in times past proved a powerful incentive, and doubtless continues, to some extent, to influence migration to our shores. Formerly, when the policy of some populous European states was controlled by feelings of religious bigotry and political restriction, the incentives to migrate were sufficient to bring to

this country a class of persons distinguished for high moral excellence and enlightened political opinions, and the prosperity of our country may, in a great measure, be traced to the character of the early settlers, who were, providentially, impelled to seek here a refuge from the persecutions of religious bigotry and political exclusion at home. Whether now, when the spirit of toleration has become so liberal in most of the countries of Europe, we gain much, except numerically, by the increase from the latter cause, is perhaps problematical. As a general rule, they who select our country because of the certainty which it holds out for the reward of patient, persevering industry, are those who prove the most valuable acquisitions to our numbers, while such as can find no country in Europe sufficiently liberal for their opinions are apt to experience the moral restraints of our people to be so irreconcilable with their views, as to render them either uncomfortable in their obedience, or actively restless to remove the barriers to greater license.

The great increase of the population of our country is due to the fact that here, more than anywhere else, every man may find occupation according to his talents, and enjoy resources according to his industry. Employment is open and inviting in commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and as these flourish, agriculture is promoted and made remunerative and profitable. The certainty which has hitherto attended the efforts of the industrious immigrant to our shores has had the effect to attract the people of all nations to a country known to be fertile, with land beyond the capacity of the people to till, and consequently cheap, and institutions hitherto proof against those sudden revolutions so destructive to the morals, industry, and economy of a nation. Next, perhaps, in effect, is the consciousness that it has ever been the aim of our government that the resources of the country should tend to the advantage of the people, in whose numbers and prosperity consists the wealth, dignity, and power of the government.

The influence of the homestead bill (which went into effect on the 1st January last) on the progress of population, wealth, and education, if unrepealed, will probably be very great. The gift, substantially, by the government, of 160 acres on condition of settlement and cultivation, will induce a large emigration to the new States and Territories. With the return of peace the emigration from the old States to the new will be thus increased for a time, and the demand for agricultural implements and other manufactured articles, by the settlers of new farms, and the sale of their products in exchange, will give a new impulse to industry in the old communities. As the privilege extends to all who declare their intention to become citizens, the tendency of the bill is greatly to increase emigration from Europe. With an enlarged population, the general wealth will increase far beyond the augmentation of numbers, as has been the case heretofore, but, perhaps, not in the same ratio indicated by this census. Most of the emigrants, as we have shown, bring more or less capital, and their labor soon adds largely to the wealth of the country. The conversion, however, of thousands of quarter sections of public land, having at present but little value, into productive farms, and all the resulting consequences, will add largely to our wealth by the next census. In addition to the wealth and population of the new States, the effect will probably be still greater in the Territories, and bring them at a much earlier period than otherwise into the Union as States.

With this addition to our wealth and population, schools will be multiplied, churches built, roads constructed, cities and villages spring into existence, and our railways to and through the west be greatly extended. In connexion with the homestead bill, and as its great auxiliary, the construction of the railroad to the Pacific, provided for by Congress, with numerous branches, will largely increase the wealth, commerce, power, and population of the country, whilst its favorable influence, in facilitating and economizing the military defence of our frontier States and Territories, can scarcely be overrated.

DWELLINGS.

It has been truly observed that the general prosperity and social relations of a people are very differently affected by narrow and crowded homes, or by spacious and convenient residences. In the United States the *dwellings* have increased from about three and one-third millions in 1850 to nearly five millions in 1860, the increase being 47.81 per cent. in ten years. The per-centage considerably exceeds that of the increase of population, and points to a marked improvement in house accommodations. Especially will it be observed, that while the average occupants to a dwelling or tenement in 1850 was about six persons (5.95,) the completion of new buildings had, in 1860, brought down the average to 5.53 occupants. The highest average, 6.43, occurs in the manufacturing State of Rhode Island, and the lowest average, 3.04, is characteristic of the gold-bearing State of California, with a deficiency of female population.

Comparative statement of the number of Dwellings in the United States.

State.	Dwellings, 1850.	Dwellings, 1860.	Average occupants to one dwelling, 1850.	Average occupants to one dwelling, 1860.	State.	Dwellings, 1850.	Dwellings, 1860.	Average occupants to one dwelling, 1850.	Average occupants to one dwelling, 1860.
Alabama	73,070	96,682	5.87	5.47	Ohio	336,098	425,672	5.89	5.50
Arkansas	28,252	56,717	5.76	5.72	Oregon	2,374	12,277	5.60	4.29
California	23,742	100,328	3.90	3.04	Pennsylvania	386,216	515,319	5.98	5.64
Connecticut	64,013	83,622	5.79	5.50	Rhode Island	22,370	27,056	6.59	6.43
Delaware	15,290	19,288	5.83	5.73	South Carolina	52,642	58,220	5.39	5.18
Florida	9,022	14,132	5.34	5.55	Tennessee	129,419	147,947	5.90	5.64
Georgia	91,206	109,069	5.75	5.46	Texas	27,988	77,428	5.52	5.45
Illinois	146,544	304,732	5.81	5.62	Vermont	56,421	62,977	5.57	5.00
Indiana	170,178	256,946	5.81	5.25	Virginia	165,815	207,305	5.72	5.32
Iowa	32,962	131,663	5.82	5.13	Wisconsin	56,316	154,036	5.43	5.04
Kansas	.....	36,278	.....	3.22					
Kentucky	130,769	164,161	5.90	5.67	Total States	3,338,645	4,912,437	5.95	5.54
Louisiana	49,101	63,992	5.56	5.88	Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	95,802	115,933	6.09	5.41	Dakota	.....	1,361	.....	1.89
Maryland	81,708	106,137	6.03	5.66	District of Columbia	7,917	12,338	6.06	5.83
Massachusetts	152,835	205,319	6.52	5.99	Nebraska	.....	7,811	.....	3,69
Michigan	71,616	150.952	5.55	4.96	Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1,002	40,926	6.06	4.25	New Mexico	13,453	21,945	4.58	3.78
Mississippi	51,681	61,460	5.74	5.77	Utah	2,322	10,763	4.89	3.75
Missouri	96,849	181,069	6,14	5.89	Washington	.....	3,037	.....	3.67
New Hampshire	57,339	65,968	5.55	4.94					
New Jersey	81,064	116,353	6.03	5.78	Total Territories	23,692	57,255	5.06	4.16
New York	473,936	615,888	6.53	6.30					
North Carolina	104,996	129,585	5.53	5.09	Total States and Territories	3,362,337	4,969,692	5.95	5.53

For the purpose of comparison, the following table, by Wappæus, is here subjoined, with the results found for city and for country life in Europe:

Occupants to one dwelling in Europe.

Country.	Census.	Aggregate.	Cities.	Country.
France	1851	4.84	9.12	4.40
Belgium	1846	5.42	6.41	5.16
England	1851	5.47	6.07	5.11
Netherlands	1849	6.37	6.92	6.10
Austria	1857	6.37	....	....
Bavaria	1852	6.73	8.52	6.17
Hanover	1855	6.84	8.51	6.63
Scotland	1851	7.80	14.11	6.05
Prussia	1849	8.37	11.78	7.52
Saxony	1855	8.86	13.06	7.53

Houses and population in Great Britain.

United Kingdom.	Census.	Houses.			Population.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	
England and Wales	1861, April 8	3,745,463	182,325	27,580	20,061,725
	1851, March 31	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609
	Increase	467,424	28,831	1,009	2,134,116
Scotland	1861, April 8	393,309	17,168	2,696	3,061,329
	1851, March 31	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742
	Increase	23,001	5,022	276	172,587
Ireland	1861, April 8	993,233	39,984	3,047	5,764,543
	1851, March 31	1,046,233	65,263	1,868	6,552,385
	Decrease	53,000	25,279	1,178	787,842

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

From the statistics of foreign passengers, we now proceed to that portion of the census termed "the nativities." The resulting amount of foreign immigration at the end of ten years is here determined, with their several nationalities, and chosen States of residence. From the same class of returns will also be shown the extent and course of internal migration of the native population, proceeding from one State to another. The second enumeration of this kind, in 1860, admits of instructive comparison with the similar returns of 1850.

Referring to the general tables for more detailed statistics, the following aggregates will first claim attention:

	Census of 1860.	Census of 1850.
Born in the United States	23,301,403	17,737,578
Born in foreign countries	4,136,175	2,210,839
Birth place not stated	51,883	39,154
Total free population	27,489,461	19,987,571

Thus the free population has increased to nearly twenty-seven and a half millions, of which seven and a half millions has been the gain of the past ten years, a period of unexampled prosperity. It is due to the peaceful course of immigration and the natural increase by births, and not to acquisition of territory during the period. In the same ten years, the foreign population has nearly doubled, and now amounts to more than four millions of people, besides a few thousand included among those of unknown birth-place.

The different races and nations in the United States are represented as follows:

Nativities of foreign residents.

Natives of—	Census of 1860.	Census of 1850.	Proportions in 1860.	Proportions in 1850.
Ireland	1,611,304	961,719	38.94	43.51
Germany	1,301,136	573,225	31.45	25.94
England	431,692	278,675	10.44	12.61
British America	249,970	147,700	6.05	6.68
France	109,870	54,069	2.66	2.44
Scotland	108,518	70,550	2.63	3.19
Switzerland	53,327	13,358	1.29	0.60
Wales	45,763	29,868	1.11	1.34
Norway	43,995	12,678	1.07	0.57
China	35,565	758	0.86	0.03
Holland	28,281	9,848	0.68	0.45
Mexico	27,466	13,317	0.66	0.60
Sweden	18,625	3,559	0.45	0.16
Italy	10,518	3,645	0.26	0.17
Other countries	60,145	37,870	1.45	1.71
Total foreign born	4,136,175	2,210,839	100.00	100.00

During the past ten years, the increase of population coming from Great Britain and Ireland has been 858,267. From the German States, the decennial accession has been 716,416; yet, according to the last columns, the British element compared with the whole foreign population has diminished, while the German element has increased, relatively speaking. The migration has also received a new impulse from the north of Europe, Norway and Sweden, which were a part of ancient Scandinavia; also from Belgium and Switzerland. From France, it should be remarked that a large number are natives of the provinces of Alsace and Loraine, who are really Germans by descent, and speak the German language, although they have been enumerated indiscriminately with the other natives of France. Of Russians and Poles speaking the Sclavonian language, the migration has been inconsiderable in amount. Another feature worthy of notice is the large number of Asiatics that have arrived in California, subjects of "the Celestial Empire," attracted to the land of gold.

Recurring to the preceding article on immigration, the total arrivals of foreign passengers by sea during the period from 1850 to 1860 are given by the custom-house returns at 2,707,624, while the increase of foreign population by the census has been only 1,925,336. The difference of these results is to be ascribed chiefly to the deaths among former settlers, to re-emigrations, and transient passengers. Even after this margin, there remains a colossal increase of permanent population from foreign sources.

Location of foreign residents in 1860.

States and Territories.	Total foreign in 1860.	Increase since 1850.	From—				
			England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British America.	German States.
Alabama	12,352	4,714	1,174	5,664	696	239	2,601
Arkansas	3,741	2,113	375	1,312	131	154	1,143
California	146,528	124,170	12,227	33,147	3,670	5,437	21,646
Connecticut	80,696	43,223	8,875	55,445	2,546	3,145	8,525
Delaware	9,165	3,954	1,581	5,832	200	39	1,263
Florida	3,309	552	320	827	189	77	478
Georgia	11,671	5,764	1,122	6,586	431	178	2,472
Illinois	324,643	214,050	41,745	87,573	10,540	20,132	130,804
Indiana	118,184	63,758	9,304	24,495	2,093	3,166	66,705
Iowa	106,081	84,849	11,522	28,072	2,895	8,313	38,555
Kansas	12,691	12,691	1,400	3,888	377	986	4,318
Kentucky	59,799	30,610	4,503	22,249	1,111	618	27,227
Louisiana	81,029	14,616	3,989	28,207	1,051	830	24,614
Maine	37,453	5,997	2,677	15,290	759	17,540	384
Maryland	77,536	24,248	4,235	24,872	1,583	333	43,884
Massachusetts	260,114	99,205	23,848	185,434	6,855	27,069	9,961
Michigan	149,092	94,240	25,743	30,049	5,705	36,482	38,787
Minnesota	58,728	56,680	3,462	12,831	1,079	8,023	18,400
Mississippi	8,558	3,600	844	3,893	385	184	2,008
Missouri	160,541	88,067	10,009	43,464	2,021	2,814	88,487
New Hampshire	20,938	7,367	2,291	12,737	741	4,468	412
New Jersey	122,790	64,426	15,852	62,006	3,556	1,144	33,772
New York	998,640	346,839	106,011	498,072	27,641	55,273	256,252
North Carolina	3,299	775	729	889	637	48	765
Ohio	328,254	109,742	32,700	76,826	6,535	7,082	168,210
Oregon	5,122	3,963	690	1,266	217	663	1,078
Pennsylvania	430,505	135,634	46,546	201,939	10,137	3,484	138,244
Rhode Island	37,394	14,283	6,356	25,285	1,517	2,830	815
South Carolina	9,986	1,324	757	4,906	502	86	2,947
Tennessee	21,226	15,486	2,001	12,498	577	387	3,869
Texas	43,422	26,648	1,695	3,480	524	458	20,553
Vermont	32,743	*—,088	1,632	13,480	1,078	15,776	219
Virginia	35,058	12,664	4,104	16,501	1,386	389	10,512
Wisconsin	276,927	170,232	30,543	49,961	6,902	18,146	123,879
District of Columbia	12,484	7,517	1,030	7,258	258	59	3,254
Territories	35,476	31,423	9,800	5,070	1,993	3,918	4,093
Total in United States	4,136,175	1,925,336	431,692	1,611,304	108,518	249,970	1,301,136

* Decrease in Vermont.

A general view of some of the indications of this and of the more extended table elsewhere, is given in the following simple statements:

I. The largest number of foreigners reside in the following States in their order, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Massachusetts. It will be observed that the total population also follows the same order, as regards the first four States, indicating a similarity of composition of native and foreign.

II. Foreigners reside in the least numbers in North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, Mississippi, Delaware.

III. *The greatest foreign increase*, from 1850 to 1860, has been in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio.

IV. *The least foreign increase*, from 1850 to 1860, has been in Vermont, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas.

V. The greatest number of *English* reside in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan.

VI. The least number of *English* reside in Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi.

VII. The greatest number of *Irish* reside in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey.

VIII. The smallest number of *Irish* reside in Florida, North Carolina, Oregon, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas.

IX. The greatest number of *Germans* reside in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri.

X. The least number of *Germans* reside in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island.

XI. It will further be found that 3,582,999—that is, 86.60 per cent. of the whole number of foreign-born—were inhabitants of the *free States*, and 553,176, or only 13.40 per cent., of the *slave-holding States*. In 1850 the corresponding per-centages were 88.94 and 11.06, respectively, or as 8 to 1. In other words, for each white immigrant located in the slave-holding States, eight have settled in the free States. It may be noted the number of free colored and slaves in this country are almost precisely as 1 to 8, or in opposite ratio to that of the foreign white population, the total number being nearly equal, though the European class would be far more numerous were their descendants also included.

XII. The decennial increase of the foreign population from 1850 to 1860 has been 87.1 per cent. being nearly a doubling of numbers; in some States more, and in others less. In round numbers, the State of New York has a million of foreign residents, which is a fourth part of all in the United States, and also a fourth of the total population of the State; but, on an average of all the States, the number of foreigners is about one-eighth part of the whole population.

These conclusions follow immediately from the return of foreigners in the several States, without distinguishing between large and small States. But instead of the absolute numbers, we may also compare the relative numbers or per-centages of population. The following table accordingly shows, in the second column the proportion of native-born, and in the third column the proportion of foreign-born; the sum of the two proportions representing an average population of 100 persons in each State. The corresponding proportions of English, Irish, and Germans, are given in the remaining columns.

From this summary it appears that the States having the largest per-centage of foreign-born are California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. The States having the smallest per centage of foreigners are, similarly, North Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, in order, all of which are slave-holding States. In like manner the smallest per-centage of English and Irish reside in the slave-holding States, without exception, and the largest in the free States, while the corresponding per centages of Germans refer mostly to the States before designated for the absolute number of emigrants.

Percentages of the Native, the English, and the Irish population in each State and Territory in 1860.

States and Territories.	Total native.	Total foreign.	English.	Irish.	German.
Alabama	98.72	1.28	0.12	0.59	0.27
Arkansas	99.14	0.86	0.09	0.30	0.26
California	52.02	47.98	4.00	10.85	7.10
Connecticut	82.46	17.54	1.93	12.05	1.85
Delaware	91.82	8.18	1.41	5.41	1.13
Florida	97.64	2.36	0.23	0.60	0.34
Georgia	98.90	1.10	0.11	0.62	0.23
Illinois	81.03	18.97	2.44	5.12	7.65
Indiana	91.25	8.75	0.69	1.81	14.94
Iowa	84.29	15.71	1.71	4.16	5.71
Kansas	88.16	11.84	1.31	3.63	4.03
Kentucky	94.83	5.17	0.39	1.93	2.36
Louisiana	88.56	11.44	0.56	3.98	3.48
Maine	94.04	5.96	0.43	2.44	0.06
Maryland	88.72	11.28	0.62	3.62	6.39
Massachusetts	78.87	21.13	1.94	15.07	0.81
Michigan	80.09	19.91	3.44	4.01	5.18
Minnesota	66.22	33.78	1.99	7.37	10.59
Mississippi	98.92	1.08	0.11	0.49	0.25
Missouri	86.41	13.59	0.85	3.68	7.50
New Hampshire	93.58	6.42	0.70	3.91	0.13
New Jersey	81.73	18.27	2.36	9.23	5.03
New York	74.27	25.73	2.73	12.84	6.61
North Carolina	99.67	0.33	0.07	0.09	0.08
Ohio	85.97	14.03	1.40	3.28	7.19
Oregon	90.24	9.76	1.32	2.41	2.06
Pennsylvania	85.19	14.81	1.60	6.95	4.74
Rhode Island	78.58	21.42	3.64	14.48	0.47
South Carolina	98.58	1.42	0.11	0.70	0.38
Tennessee	98.09	1.91	0.18	1.12	0.35
Texas	92.81	7.19	0.28	0.58	3.40
Vermont	89.61	10.39	0.52	4.28	0.07
Virginia	97.81	2.19	0.26	1.03	0.66
Wisconsin	64.31	35.69	3.94	6.44	15.97
District of Columbia	83.37	16.63	1.37	9.66	4.33
Territories	83.89	16.11	4.45	2.31	1.86
Total in United States	86.85	13.15	1.37	5.12	4.14

Principal Cities and Towns; native and foreign population. Eighth Census, 1860.

Cities and towns.	Counties.	States.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British America.	German States.	France.	Other countries.	Total foreign.	Total population.	Per-centage of foreign.
Albany	Albany	New York	1,499	14,780	527	390	3,877	170	376	21,619	62,367	34.66
Alleghany City	Alleghany	Pennsylvania	856	2,964	405	45	3,653	412	623	8,958	28,702	31.21
Baltimore	Baltimore	Maryland	2,154	15,536	524	147	32,613	397	1,126	52,497	212,418	24.71
Boston	Suffolk	Massachusetts	4,073	45,991	1,321	6,813	3,202	382	2,009	63,791	177,812	35.88
Brooklyn	Kings	New York	15,162	56,710	2,785	1,673	23,993	1,346	2,920	104,589	266,661	39.22
Buffalo	Erie	do	2,965	9,279	799	2,464	18,233	2,615	1,329	37,684	81,129	46.44
Cambridge	Middlesex	Massachusetts	602	4,558	163	554	265	83	84	6,309	26,060	24.20
Charleston	Charleston	South Carolina	368	3,263	209	33	1,944	133	361	6,311	40,578	15.55
Chicago	Cook	Illinois	4,354	19,889	1,641	1,867	22,230	883	3,760	54,624	109,260	49.99
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Ohio	3,730	19,375	921	881	43,931	1,884	2,892	73,614	161,044	45.71
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Ohio	2,822	5,479	452	747	9,078	197	662	19,437	43,417	44.76
Dayton	Montgomery	Ohio	250	1,289	59	54	3,593	204	142	5,591	20,081	27.84
Detroit	Wayne	Michigan	2,353	5,994	1,168	3,088	7,220	623	903	21,349	45,619	46,79
Hartford	Hartford	Connecticut	702	6,432	161	179	1,130	46	125	8,775	29,154	30.09
Jersey City	Hudson	New Jersey	1,517	7,380	508	153	1,605	87	193	11,443	29,226	39.11
Lowell	Middlesex	Massachusetts	1,128	9,460	348	1,082	34	9	46	12,107	36,827	32.87

Principal cities and towns; native and foreign population—Continued.

Cities and towns.	Counties.	States.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British America.	German States.	France.	Other countries.	Total foreign.	Total population.	Per-centage of foreign.
Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky	907	6,653	337	146	13,374	815	716	22,948	68,033	33.7[illegible]
Manchester	Hillsborough	New Hampshire	395	3,976	153	800	105	13	38	5,480	20,109	27.2[illegible]
Memphis	Shelby	Tennessee	522	4,159	113	140	1,412	120	472	6,938	22,623	30.6[illegible]
Milwaukie	Milwaukie	Wisconsin	1,265	3,100	375	510	15,981	145	1,472	22,848	45,246	50.4[illegible]
Mobile	Mobile	Alabama	663	3,307	318	141	1,276	538	818	7,061	29,258	24.1[illegible]
Montgomery	Montgomery	....do	34	200	32	23	208	40	41	578	8,843	6.5[illegible]
New Haven	New Haven	Connecticut	691	7,391	199	166	1,842	88	268	10,645	39,267	27.1[illegible]
New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana	3,045	24,398	736	562	19,752	10,564	5,564	64,621	168,675	38.31
New York	New York	New York	27,082	203,740	9,208	3,899	119,984	8,074	11,730	383,717	805,651	47.62
Newark	Essex	New Jersey	2,833	11,167	509	228	10,595	702	591	26,625	71,914	37.02
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	19,278	95,548	3,299	940	43,643	2,625	4,097	169,430	585,529	28.93
Pittsburg	Alleghany	....do	1,346	9,297	262	116	6,049	228	765	18,063	49,217	36.70
Portland	Cumberland	Maine	188	2,627	84	863	36	14	96	3,908	26,341	14.83
Providence	Providence	Rhode Island	1,387	9,534	455	574	343	53	224	12,570	50,666	24.80
Reading	Berks	Pennsylvania	210	415	16	4	2,271	46	72	3,034	23,161	13.09
Richmond	Henrico	Virginia	357	2,244	199	74	1,623	144	315	4,956	37,910	13.07
Rochester	Monroe	New York	2,342	6,786	374	1,619	6,451	404	921	18,897	48,204	39.20
Roxbury	Norfolk	Massachusetts	735	6,191	218	486	1,238	68	185	9,121	25,137	36.28
Salem	Essex	....do	296	3,421	63	346	45	40	115	4,326	22,252	19.44
San Francisco	San Francisco	California	2,412	9,363	659	694	6,346	2,203	6,777	28,454	56,802	50.09
Savannah	Chatham	Georgia	348	3,145	112	53	771	72	151	4,652	22,292	20.86
St. Louis	St. Louis	Missouri	5,513	29,926	1,101	1,332	50,510	3,072	4,632	96,086	160,773	59.76
Syracuse	Onondaga	New York	1,047	4,050	76	401	3,885	237	356	10,052	28,119	35.74
Troy	Rensselaer	....do	1,217	9,540	421	1,041	979	66	197	13,461	39,232	34.31
Utica	Oneida	....do	1,449	2,952	173	147	2,155	275	1,176	8,327	22,529	32.52
Washington	Washington	Dist. of Columbia	893	6,282	234	54	2,729	152	421	10,765	61,122	17.61
Wilmington	New Castle	Delaware	580	2,690	85	17	603	22	60	4,057	21,508	18,86
Worcester	Worcester	Massachusetts	571	4,737	137	406	282	29	33	6,195	24,960	24.81

In respect to the fusion of races, it appears from ethnological observations in England and Wales during the last ten years, according to Mr. Mackintosh, that the mass of the inhabitants in many districts have continued in the spots where they originally settled, and that their marriages with the people of other parts of the country have not been sufficiently extensive to obliterate the traces of their origin As distinct dialects still linger in different districts, so the peculiarities of countenance, complexion, stature, and mental disposition are still discerned by the careful observer. The types are still traceable in certain spaces of the indigenous Gael, the speculative Cymbrian, the practical Jute from the peninsula of Jutland, the Saxon, the Norse, and the Dane, as well as the Jew. Similar statements will, evidently, apply to this country, where the vast collection from all the races and kindreds of earth opens a most extensive field of research. Undoubtedly, future observers will find in particular valleys and districts many individual traits of the original settlers distinctly preserved, but for the most part, the next and following generations are Americanized in a new nationality, and become a part and portion of their adopted country.

The great mass of immigrants are well known to have changed their condition for the better, by immigration, and improved their prospects for the future; indeed, to many the advantages offered in the New World have proved of incalculable value. The swelling tide of immigration only concurs with other evidences of this. With such agreeable associations will be contemplated the largeness of the numbers who have here found wider and more inviting fields of enterprise.

The following summary exhibits for different foreign countries the ratio of emigrants now living in the United States, to the total of those persons who have remained in their native land:

Ireland	1 emigrant in America to		5 remaining.		Holland	1 emigrant in America to		108 remaining.	
British America	1	"	"	12	"	Sweden	1	"	"	187	"
Wales	1	"	"	23	"	Denmark	1	"	"	248	"
Scotland	1	"	"	27	"	Papal States	1	"	"	298	"
Germany	1	"	"	33	"	France	1	"	"	325	"
Norway	1	"	"	34	"	Belgium	1	"	"	478	"
England	1	"	"	42	"	Sardinia	1	"	"	3,560	"

With regard to the *distribution of the sexes*, it may be observed, that among the native white population, the ratio of the number of males to that of the females is very nearly as 104 to 100, though the proportion varies in different States. But among the foreign-born, in 1850, the males exceeded the females in the ratio of 124 to 100. In 1860, the census enumerated 2,225,379 male and 1,906,307 female whites of foreign birth, which numbers are very nearly in the ratio of 117 to 100; thus indicating an approach from year to year towards the proportion which prevails among the native population.

INTERNAL MIGRATION.

The census of nativities will be resorted to for determining the movements of the native population from one State to another. From the general tables, the following summaries have been derived in order to illustrate some of the leading features of the returns of 1860.

Migrations of the native free population.

States and Territories.	Born and residing in their native State.	Born in the State, but removed to other States.	Received from other States.	Excess received from other States.	Excess given to other States.	Excess received in ten years.	Excess given out in ten years.
Alabama	320,026	137,740	196,089	58,349	.....	.....	40,753
Arkansas	124,043	24,333	195,835	171,502	.....	85,279	.....
California	77,707	3,890	154,307	150,417	.....	87,505	.....
Connecticut	323,772	152,538	55,073	.....	97,465	17,554	.....
Delaware	84,859	32,493	16,179	.....	16,314	4,034	.....
Florida	35,062	6,770	38,549	31,779	.....	11,756	.....
Georgia	475,496	190,223	107,604	.....	82,619	75,078	.....
Illinois	706,925	134,736	676,250	541,514	.....	194,090	.....
Indiana	774,721	215,541	455,719	240,178	.....	.....	58,097
Iowa	191,148	37,535	376,081	338,546	.....	224,664	.....
Kansas	10,997	2,059	82,562	80,503	.....	80,503	.....
Kentucky	721,570	331,904	148,232	.....	183,672	.....	65,146
Louisiana	214,294	26,974	73,722	46,748	.....	1,080	.....
Maine	560,030	116,036	30,636	.....	85,400	.....	52,219
Maryland	481,061	137,258	40,694	.....	96,564	.....	7,087
Massachusetts	805,546	235,039	163,637	.....	71,402	.....	6,650
Michigan	294,828	35,195	303,582	268,387	.....	79,853	.....
Minnesota	34,305	3,310	78,863	75,553	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	195,806	69,041	145,239	76,198	.....	.....	42,443
Missouri	475,246	89,043	428,222	339,179	.....	133,781	.....
New Hampshire	256,982	125,539	48,032	.....	77,507	.....	10,265
New Jersey	469,015	143,019	79,385	.....	63,634	24,735	.....
New York	2,602,460	867,032	275,164	.....	591,868	.....	332,750
North Carolina	634,220	272,606	23,845	.....	248,761	12,814	.....
Ohio	1,529,560	593,043	476,966	.....	116,077	.....	358,748
Oregon	16,564	1,346	30,474	29,128	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,279,904	582,512	193,022	.....	389,490	.....	137,382
Rhode Island	109,965	45,299	27,161	.....	18,138	3,504	.....
South Carolina	276,868	193,389	14,366	.....	179,023	.....	5,197
Tennessee	660,580	344,765	151,408	.....	193,357	.....	122,322
Texas	153,043	7,356	224,345	216,989	.....	131,577	.....
Vermont	239,087	174,765	43,169	.....	131,596	.....	34,321
Virginia	1,001,710	399,700	68,341	.....	331,359	3,469	.....
Wisconsin	247,177	31,185	250,410	219,225	.....	88,103	.....
District of Columbia	34,005	8,479	25,079	16,600	.....	5,880	.....
Territories	107,828	2,750	76,201	73,451	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,526,960	5,774,443	5,774,443	2,974,246	2,974,246	1,265,259	1,273,880

In the foregoing table those of unknown birth-place have been omitted, but their number is comparatively small. The second and third columns will show, that from many of the older States, one-third

or one-fourth of all the native-born have removed to other parts of the country. In the aggregate of all, about three-fourths have remained in their native State, and one-fourth have emigrated. From the fifth and sixth columns, it will be perceived that the sum of the balances beyond the number received, or the overplus given out by some States and received by others, has been very nearly three millions; of which, about one and a quarter millions have changed places in the last ten years. The greatest numbers of emigrants have left Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, seeking their "allotted spaces" chiefly in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Texas.

The last two columns of the table point to the development of new tendencies:

I. Seven States which were migrative, by the census of 1850, have since changed to be receiving States; these are Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia. In Georgia, for example, the excess received in ten years amounts to seventy-five thousand; in New Jersey, to twenty-five thousand; in the others, still less.

II. Four States which were previous to 1850, receiving, have since become migrative. These States are Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi.

COURSE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION.

Natives of—	Have migrated chiefly to—
Alabama	Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.
Arkansas	Texas, Missouri, California, Louisiana.
California	Oregon, New York, Ohio, Massachusetts.
Connecticut	New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois.
Delaware	Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana.
Florida	Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana.
Georgia	Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas.
Illinois	Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin.
Indiana	Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio.
Iowa	Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, California.
Kansas	Missouri, Colorado Territory, Illinois, Iowa.
Kentucky	Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio.
Louisiana	Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, California.
Maine	Massachusetts, New Hampshire, California, Wisconsin.
Maryland	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia.
Massachusetts	New York, New Hampshire, Illinois, Ohio.
Michigan	Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio.
Minnesota	Wisconsin, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Illinois.
Mississippi	Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama.
Missouri	California, Texas, Illinois, Kansas.
New Hampshire	Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Maine.
New Jersey	New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois.
New York	Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio.
North Carolina	Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, Alabama.
Ohio	Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri.
Oregon	California, Washington Territory, Missouri, Illinois.
Pennsylvania	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa.
Rhode Island	Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Illinois.
South Carolina	Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.
Tennessee	Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois.
Texas	Arkansas, Louisiana, California, Missouri.
Vermont	New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois.
Virginia	Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana.
Wisconsin	Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, California.
District of Columbia	Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York.

From this last table, which has been derived from the more general table, it will be seen that of native emigrants from Illinois, for example, more have proceeded to Missouri than to any other State, the [illegible]mber have gone to Iowa; the next less, to Kansas; and the next less, to Wisconsin.

Of emigrants from the State of New York, the chief preference has been given to Michigan, the next to Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, in the order named, the precise figures being omitted.

In thirty States out of thirty-four, it will be perceived that *the native emigrants have chiefly preferred to locate in a State immediately adjacent to that of their birth;* and in the four cases of exception, the persons removing have proceeded from Maine to Massachusetts, from Maryland to Ohio, from Mississippi to Texas, and from Missouri to California. The second preference, in a majority of cases, has been given to another adjoining State. Thus the shorter removals are more frequent than those to longer distances. As with another great element of nature, the overflow has been greatest near its sources, yet progressive and diffusive in all directions.

The opinion was some years since expressed, that, by an agricultural law, emigration would be arrested on the further confines of the Mississippi valley, the fertile lands being all occupied, and the mountainous region beyond remaining an uninhabited desert. But the continued discoveries of rich mineral resources further west, has opened new and stronger attractions. Attention has also been called to the assertion that "men seldom change their climate, because to do so they must change their habits; the almost universal law of internal emigration is, that it moves west on the same parallel of latitude." The principle stated is of great importance, though it may be less applicable to the future than to the past. The soil, the climate, and the mines, or, in other words, the agricultural, the geographical, and the geological features of the country, and especially its social and political institutions, have exerted their influences, of which the census measures the final effect. The statistics show how very extensively families of one section have relatives living in another section, and these in another; so that the whole people are bound together, link to link, in the ties of consanguinity.

In conclusion, it will be proper to observe, that successive enumerations of the nativities prepare the way for valuable deductions concerning the rates of increase, and the chances of life, of which the consideration of the more intricate combinations must be deferred to another opportunity. Thus far, the ages of the foreign-born have not been classified separately, although contained in the returns. But from the annual deaths in 1850 and in 1860, the correct number of deaths in ten years has been estimated with a near approach to accuracy, with the following result, after correcting proportionally for the unknown:

Foreigners enumerated in 1850	2,229,328
Deaths from 1850 to 1860	322,178
Survivors in 1860	1,907,150
Foreigners enumerated in 1860	4,143,750
Difference, or immigration	2,236,600
Average foreign settlers per annum surviving in 1860	223,660

With a proper allowance for the natural deaths between the time of arrival and 1860, the foreign immigrants from 1850 to 1860 have averaged about two hundred and thirty-five thousand annually. And in the same period, the domestic increase by the excess of births above the current deaths of the native-born has averaged more than half a million annually.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES.

The returns of this class were intended to give the number of white and free colored persons married, during the year of the census. The number married, when corrected for deaths and removals during the year, should evidently express twice the number of marriages; but the registration, like that of the deaths, proves to be very deficient. However, comparing with each other the results as far as ascertained, the marriage rate appears to stand highest in Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and New Mexico. In all the New England States the rates differ but little from each other, and, with the exception of Massachusetts, fall below the average of the whole United States. Also, the marriage rates of 1850 and of 1860, both range above the general average in Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, and Missouri, and below it in California, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Returns of free persons married during the year ending June 1, 1860.

STATES.	Married during the year.	Population to one married.	Per cent. married in 1860.	Per cent. married in 1850.
Alabama	4,879	108	0.92	0.92
Arkansas	3,257	100	1.00	1.30
California	2,622	145	0.69	.....
Connecticut	3,501	131	0.76	0.87
Delaware	909	121	0.83	0.63
Florida	770	102	0.98	0.89
Georgia	5,692	105	0.95	0.95
Illinois	14,125	121	0.83	1.08
Indiana	12,777	105	0.95	1.26
Iowa	5,828	116	0.86	0.95
Kansas	1 135	95	1.05	.....
Kentucky	9,656	96	1.04	1.05
Louisiana	3,184	118	0.85	1.06
Maine	4,986	126	0.79	0.84
Maryland	3,698	162	0.62	0.75
Massachusetts	10,133	121	0.83	1.04
Michigan	6,398	117	0.85	1.07
Minnesota	1,470	117	0.85	0.64
Mississippi	3,412	140	0.71	0.93
Missouri	10,477	102	0.98	1.17
New Hampshire	2,579	127	0.79	0.82
New Jersey	4,729	142	0.70	0.76
New York	28,705	135	0.74	1.02
North Carolina	6,216	106	0.94	0.91
Ohio	17,820	132	0.76	1.13
Oregon	358	146	0.69	1.26
Pennsylvania	19,124	152	0.66	0.86
Rhode Island	1,386	125	0.80	0.83
South Carolina	2,610	115	0.87	0.71
Tennessee	8,931	93	1.08	1.03
Texas	4,216	160	1.00	1.45
Vermont	2,467	128	0.78	0.84
Virginia	9,422	117	0.86	0.86
Wisconsin	4,953	157	0.64	0.99
Total	222,425	123	0.81	0.99
TERRITORIES.				
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	2	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	238	121	0.83	.....
Nevada	5	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,030	91	1.10	1.49
Utah	267	151	0.66	3.56
Washington	59	195	0.51	.....
District of Columbia	656	109	0.92	0.78
Aggregate	224,682	122	0.82	0.99

According to the State registration of Massachusetts during the nine years 1851–1859, the average annual *marriages* to 100 persons were 1.063; that is, a percentage of 2.126 persons *married* annually. The total returns for that State, include 108,400 marriages, of which 86,486 were of bachelors to maids, 4,085 were of bachelors to widows, 10,715 were of widowers to maids, and 5,538 of widowers to widows, besides 1,576 others not specified. From the State records, Dr. Curtis has computed that "the average ages at marriage, are, in Massachusetts about 28.4 years for males, and 24.6 for females; in Kentucky about 27.1 years for males, and 22.3 for females;" from which it appears that, on an average, the males in Kentucky marry when one year younger, and the females two years younger, than in Massachusetts.

In England the average age of the first marriages is a fraction over 25 years for both males and females, and half the marriages are contracted between the ages of 21 and 25 years; but when the remarriages of widowers and widows are included in the computation, the average age rises to 28 years for males and 26 years for females.

Very full statistics of marriages have been collected in the different countries of Europe, a leading indication of which may thus be stated: out of every 21 persons above the age of 18 years, 11 are married, 3 have been so, and 7 are unmarried. In other terms, out of every 21 persons above 18 years

of age, the first eleven are living in the marriage relation, the twelfth is a widower, the thirteenth and fourteenth are widows, and the remaining seven have remained out of wedlock. Also about one in three hundred of the married have separated or been divorced. Such is the prevailing type of adult society among civilized nations.

The frequency of marriages in different countries is indicated by the following statistics:

Countries.	Population to one marriage annually.	Countries.	Population to one marriage annually.
Greece	174	England	122
Bavaria	160	France	122
Spain	141	Belgium	122
Finland	141	Austria	117
Sweden	135	Russia	111
Denmark	129	Saxony	107
Holland	129	Prussia	106
Norway	124		

It should be observed, however, that the number of marriages varies considerably from the above averages, in different years, according to the prosperity of the country, and other causes. The annals of marriage in England for nearly a century, which are given in the eighth report of the Registrar General, show a great increase in the years 1763 and 1764. "The increase in the supply of food, and the energy with which the nation was inspired under the administration of Lord Chatham, promoted enterprise and filled the people with hope and anticipations of prosperity, expressed numerically by the rapid increase of the number of marriages. This period is the starting point from which the more rapid rate of increase of population commenced that has prevailed down to the present day, amidst all the changes that have occurred."

The influences of war and peace, according to English experience, are thus stated: "As a war diminishes the marriages in a nation by engaging great numbers of men at the marriageable age, an excess of marriages naturally follows peace, when the militia, soldiers, and sailors, with small pensions, are discharged. This is seen after the peace of Paris and that of Amiens. Manufactures and commerce in England have hitherto entered into renewed activity on the cessation of wars; markets are thrown open; and great numbers of people obtain employment, which has more to do with the increase of marriages than the mere discharge of great numbers of men from the public service and pay."

At the period above mentioned, 1764, the leading States of our own country were colonies of Great Britain, and must have participated in the increase of marriages. Indeed, history records an unusual advancement in population and production in Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina during the year 1764. An ebb succeeded before the war of the American Revolution, and during that struggle the marriages must have proceeded on a diminished scale. On the return of peace, in 1782, the States gradually revived from their exhaustion, and in the period following the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1788, the natural increase by births, is proved to have been the most rapid, and the implied frequency of marriages probably reached a higher rate than has since been attained. A high degree of prosperity was especially noted in 1795. In subsequent years the sky was beclouded by the French revolution, the British orders in council of 1807 and 1809, and the Berlin and Milan decrees of Bonaparte, till war with England ensued in 1812. The rate of marriages was depressed by the war, to revive again on the return of peace, in 1815. The various influences upon the number of marriages exerted by the temperance movement of 1825, the visitation of the cholera in 1832, the financial crisis of 1837, the Mexican war, and more recent events, are within the memory of persons now living.

According to English experience, a progressive diminution is shown by the fact that 1.716 per cent. of the female population were married in the ten years 1796–1805, while only 1.533 per cent. were married in the ten years 1836–1845. A similar declension has undoubtedly prevailed in the United States during the same period, the marriages being often consummated at a later age than formerly. At the same time, the birth-rate has fallen off, the evidence of which will presently be exhibited.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS.

As the census is a decennial or periodic enumeration, the continued registration of births is not a part of the system. But a near approach to the number of annual births is afforded by the population under one year of age. This part of the present enumeration refers to the number born during the twelve months previous to June 1, 1860, and who were alive at that date, exclusive of the deaths. With respect to supplying the omitted births, it is ascertained that in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the population "under one" augmented by one-eighth part, will express the number of annual births. And the same fraction is presumed to apply, approximately, in other sections of the United States; at least, this may be assumed until further data are obtained.

According to the local or State registry, the births recorded in Massachusetts during the twelve months prior to June 1, 1860, were 36,182, and in Connecticut for the same period, 11,472, or a total of 47,654 births. The population enumerated as "under one" in the two States, was 42,677; which being augmented by 11.69 per cent., gives the stated number of births. This per-centage, when slightly increased for omissions in the local registry, corresponds to one-eighth, the fraction adopted above. A correction might also have been framed from the number of deaths under one year of age, had they been fully reported, observing that a minor portion of the deaths "under one" relate to infants born previous to the census year. For example, an infant of this class, dying at the end of five months, might have been born at any time during those months, or during the seven preceding months. Observing, further, that a census taker has in a few exceptional instances returned those "under one" as if one year of age, the statistics appear for the most part reliable.

Population under one year of age in 1860 *and Per-centages; each to be augmented by about one-eighth part to correspond to the annual Births.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whites under one year.	Free colored under one year.	Slaves under one year.	PER-CENTAGE OF ANNUAL BIRTHS.			Per-centage of white and free colored births in 1850.	Per-centage of white and free colored births in 1860.
				Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.		
Alabama	17,055	83	12,514	3.24	3.09	2.88	2.86	3.24
Arkansas	10,873	4	3,381	3.36	2.78	3.04	3.36	3.36
California	8,816	74	.....	2.44	1.81	.....	0.29	2.44
Connecticut	10,949	185	.....	2.43	2.14	.....	2.06	2.42
Delaware	2,662	614	40	2.94	3.10	2.22	2.80	2.97
Florida	2,488	16	1,701	3.20	1.72	2.76	2.75	3.18
Georgia	19,066	95	14,018	3.22	2.72	3.03	2.90	3.22
Illinois	57,699	263	.....	3.39	3.45	.....	3.13	3.39
Indiana	44,663	350	.....	3.33	3.07	.....	3.27	3.33
Iowa	24,831	27	.....	3.69	2.44	.....	3.17	3.68
Kansas	3,575	18	.....	3.36	2.88	.....	.....	3.36
Kentucky	30,522	266	7,281	3.32	2.49	3.23	3.09	3.31
Louisiana	9,464	307	8,104	2.65	1.65	2.44	2.67	2.60
Maine	14,810	21	.....	2.36	1.58	.....	2.40	2.36
Maryland	14,758	2,166	2,391	2.86	2.58	2.74	2.85	2.82
Massachusetts	31,312	221	.....	2.57	2.30	.....	2.33	2.56
Michigan	21,139	221	.....	2.85	3.25	.....	2.74	2.85
Minnesota	6,282	14	.....	3.62	5.41	.....	2.77	3.62
Mississippi	10,226	15	11,674	2.89	1.94	2.68	2.93	2.89
Missouri	36,681	68	3,557	3.45	1.90	3.09	3.30	3.45
New Hampshire	6,675	15	.....	2.05	3.04	.....	1.92	2.05
New Jersey	19,346	651	.....	2.99	2.57	.....	2.77	2.98
New York	102,367	1,063	.....	2.67	2.17	.....	2.46	2.67
North Carolina	18,371	892	9,329	2.91	2.94	2.82	2.87	2.91
Ohio	70,181	989	.....	3.05	2.70	.....	2.87	3.04
Oregon	2,002	5	.....	3.83	3.91	.....	2.33	3.83
Pennsylvania	85,471	1,400	.....	3.00	2.46	.....	2.78	2.98
Rhode Island	4,310	80	.....	2.52	2.03	.....	2.45	2.52
South Carolina	8,311	224	11,306	2.85	2.86	2.81	2.33	2.86
Tennessee	26,233	230	8,804	3.17	2.74	3.19	3.02	3.17
Texas	14,359	9	5,631	3.41	2.51	3.09	3.09	3.41
Vermont	6,792	17	.....	2.16	2.40	.....	2.10	2.16
Virginia	31,459	1,669	13,850	3.09	2.88	2.82	2.65	3.09
Wisconsin	25,658	27	.....	3.31	2.31	.....	3.41	3.31
Colorado	49	.....	.....	0.14	.....	.....	.....	0.14
Dakota	32	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....	.....	1.24
District of Columbia	2,060	295	68	3.39	2.65	2.14	2.60	3.28
Nebraska	1,002	2	.....	3.49	2.99	.....	.....	3.49
Nevada	68	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00
New Mexico	2,496	2	.....	3.01	2.35	.....	2.00	3.01
Utah	2,015	1	1	5.01	3.33	3.45	3.80	5.01
Washington	313	1	.....	2.82	3.33	.....	.....	2.82
Total	807,441	12,630	113,650	2.99	2.59	2.88	2.75	2.98

The average rate, uncorrected, for the total free population of the United States in 1850, was 2.75 per cent.; and in 1860, 2.98 per cent. Among the causes of the disparity, the prevalence of cholera in 1849 is to be assigned. The corrected rate of 1860 is 3.35 per cent., or an average of one annual birth to every 30 persons of the free population.

The States having the highest indicated birth rates, in 1860, were Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, and Arkansas, in their order. These are chiefly pioneer, or newly-settled States. The very large rate in the Territory of Utah, with polygamy, is only exceeded by that of the free colored in Minnesota, a few hundred in number.

Among the States with the lowest birth rate in 1860 were New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, California, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Louisiana, in order. That the rate in the northern portion of the New England States is smaller than in the southern portion, is presumed to depend on the greater proportion of foreign settlers in the latter. Indeed, nearly half the children born in Massachusetts, for example, at the present time, are of foreign parentage. In a total of 36,051 births returned by the State registry during the year 1860, the parents of 18,549 were, one or both of them, foreigners.

The births of boys in Massachusetts during the five years 1856–1860 have exceeded the births of girls, in the ratio of 105.41 to 100, or 105 to 100 nearly. In the State registry of Connecticut during the same five years, the average of the births gave 110 boys to 100 girls. But the white population of the United States under one year of age, in 1860, exhibits 103 males to 100 females. Among the free colored and slaves, the inequality is reversed, showing only 100 boys to 105.41 girls of color under one year of age.

With regard to the frequency of annual births in different countries, we have the following averages:

Population to one birth annually.

Saxony	25.98	Norway	31.64
Prussia	26.50	Denmark	32.28
Austria	26.18	Hanover	32.66
Sardinia	27.82	Sweden	32.39
Bavaria	29.22	Belgium	34.35
Netherlands	30.00	France	37.16
England	30.06		

During the last seventy years, the birth rate in the United States has been gradually diminishing; at least, such was the result derived from the census, by Prof. Tucker several years since; and various subsequent comparisons lead to the same conclusion. As the matter is of some importance, a sketch of his reasoning is here subjoined. The natural increase of emigrants is estimated at 20 per cent. in ten years, to be computed on a mean between the number of emigrants of that term and of the preceding term:

From 1790 to 1800. Number of immigrants	50,000	
Increase, 20 per cent. on 40,000	8,000	
		58,000
From 1800 to 1810. Number of immigrants	70,000	
Increase 20 per cent. on 60,000	12,000	
Accession of whites, by Louisiana, in 1803	30,000	
Their natural increase to 1810	5,000	
		117,000
From 1810 to 1820. Number of immigrants	154,000	
Increase, 20 per cent. on 97,000	19,400	
		133,400
From 1820 to 1830. Number of immigrants	200,000	
Increase, 20 per cent. on 157,000	31,400	
		231,400
From 1830 to 1840. Number of immigrants	472,727	
Increase, 20 per cent. on 336,273	67,273	
		540,000

Comparing each of these sums with the proper census, in order to separate the decennial foreign from the native increase, Prof. Tucker finds the following series, in which the second term has been slightly amended for the whites in Louisiana:

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Actual increase	35.7	36.2	34.3	33.8	34.7
Natural increase	33.9	33.5	32.1	30.9	29.6

Thus showing in the rate of decennial natural increase, a diminution of 4.3 per cent. during forty years, or an average of about one per cent. in ten years. Further comparisons of the enumerated children "under ten" with the total females, and with the females between sixteen and forty-five years of age, led Prof. Tucker to conclude that from 1790 down to 1840, the rate of increase of the white population had diminished, on an average, between one, and three-fourths of one per cent. in ten years.

That a decrease of the birth rate has continued down to the present time, may be shown in a general way, by comparing the maternity during each decade or period of ten years with the children under ten years of age at the end of the decade. For this object, half the census number of females between twenty and forty years of age, as enumerated at the beginning and at the end of the decade, will express the mean annual number, which multiplied by ten will sufficiently indicate the maternity of the period. In this manner the ratio of maternity to the surviving children under ten, at the end of the decade, is found to be as follows:

Period	1830–1840.	1840–1850.	1850–1860.
Ratio	As 100 to 25.6	100 to 22.8	100 to 21.2

These results relate to the white population; and with equal numbers of parental age, they concur with the former calculations to show a gradual diminution of birth rate.

The results of the method here described, would seem, at the first glance, to be entirely conclusive. But on further examination, it appears that in 1830, of the total white population of the female sex, 10.74 per cent. were between 30 and 40 years of age; in 1840, 1850, and 1860, the corresponding per-centages for the same period of age were 11.23, 11.84, and 12.49. For the next younger period of age, between 20 and 30 years, the per-centages of females in 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 were the following in order: 17.76, 18.06, 18.46, and 18.47; from which it will be seen that the proportion of females at the more fruitful ages adjacent to 25 years has not increased in number so rapidly as the proportion at less fruitful ages toward 40 years. So far, then, the comparisons instituted by Prof. Tucker are not under equal conditions; and the presumption arises, that the falling off in the birth rate is less than such calculations have indicated.

In order to arrive at more correct conclusions, the law of births for the different ages of mothers is needed, as well as the statistics of marriages. The latter class have received considerable attention in the registry of several States; but the births, even where the mother's age and "the number of the child" were recorded, have not been fully classified. The progress of statistics will be promoted in several ways, by a table or classification, giving in so many columns, the ages from 15 to 50, the number of mothers in each year of age, and the total of children borne by them, indicated by the sums for "the number of the child." A fourth column derived from the preceding might show the average children to one mother at each successive year of age. From such a table the most important information could be derived, and the attention of registration officers is accordingly invited to this form of statistics.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

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

According to the boundaries of States, *the whole number of deaths returned* to the Census office, and their *ratio to the living population*, as it was in the middle of the census year, are here subjoined, with important specifications following:

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

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent. in 1850.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent. in 1850.
Alabama	12,760	74	1.34	1.20	New York	46,941	82	1.22	1.49
Arkansas	8,856	48	2.06	1.06	North Carolina	12,600	78	1.29	1.21
California	3,705	101	0.99	1.00	Ohio	24,725	93	1.07	1.48
Connecticut	6,138	74	1.35	1.59	Oregon	300	172	0.58	0.36
Delaware	1,246	89	1.13	1.34	Pennsylvania	30,241	95	1.06	1.26
Florida	1,769	78	1.28	1.08	Rhode Island	2,470	69	1.44	1.55
Georgia	12,816	81	1.23	1.11	South Carolina	9,745	71	1.41	1.22
Illinois	19,300	87	1.14	1.38	Tennessee	15,156	72	1.39	1.20
Indiana	15,325	87	1.15	1.32	Texas	9,377	63	1.58	1.48
Iowa	7,259	92	1.09	1.08	Vermont	3,355	92	1.08	1.02
Kansas	1,567	68	1.48	.....	Virginia	22,474	70	1.43	1.36
Kentucky	16,467	69	1.45	1.56	Wisconsin	7,141	107	0.93	0.97
Louisiana	12,324	57	1.76	2.35	Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	7,614	81	1.23	1.32	Dakota	4	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	7,370	92	1.09	1.68	Nebraska	381	75	1.34	.....
Massachusetts	21,304	57	1.76	1.98	Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7,399	100	1.00	1.16	New Mexico	1,305	71	1.42	1.91
Minnesota	1,109	153	0.65	0.50	Utah	374	106	0.94	2.13
Mississippi	12,214	64	1.57	1.46	Washington	50	228	0.44	.....
Missouri	17,654	66	1.52	1.83	District of Columbia	1,285	58	1.74	1.63
New Hampshire	4,469	72	1.39	1.35					
New Jersey	7,525	88	1.14	1.34	Total	394,123	79	1.28	1.41

It will be seen that the total return of deaths of all classes and ages, white and colored, for 1860, amounts to 394,123. In 1850 the returns gave 323,272: whence it appears that the number of annual deaths, after an interval of ten years, has been augmented by 70,851.

The deaths enumerated in 1860 were 1.28 per cent. of the population; while those of 1850 were 1.41 per cent., a result considerably greater, which is to be ascribed chiefly to the prevalence of cholera in 1849, during the summer months, which are embraced in the year of enumeration. Among persons of foreign birth, the outbreak of this disease appears to have been more violent than among the native residents. In the foreign portion of the population 11,056 deaths by cholera were reported in the census of 1850, besides an increase from the other zymotic diseases. It was in the midst of the vast emigration which has continued to arrive on our shores; and being attracted to the commercial centres where the disease chiefly prevailed, the mortality of emigrants then rose to nearly as large an amount as it has now reached ten years after. Including persons of unknown birth-place, the returns have been as follows:

Deaths of foreigners in 1850	32,970
Deaths of foreigners in 1860	34,705

A State registry of the annual deaths, births, and marriages has been for several years in operation in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, South Carolina, and Kentucky. The deaths in several of the principal cities are annually registered and

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

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

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

NATURAL DIVISIONS.	RATE OF MORTALITY.		
	Deaths in 1860.	Per cent. of population.	Per cent. in 1850.
I.—THE LOWLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, Comprising a general breadth of two counties along the Atlantic from Delaware to Florida, inclusive	15,292	1.34	1.45
II.—THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, Comprising Louisiana and a breadth of two counties along each bank of the river northward to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri	30,154	1.81	2.38
III.—THE ALLEGHANY REGION, From Pennsylvania, through Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, &c., to Northern Alabama	26,346	1.08	0.96
IV.—THE INTERMEDIATE REGION, Surrounding the Alleghanies, and extending to the lowlands of the Atlantic and to the Mississippi valley	79,615	1.32	1.19
V.—THE PACIFIC COAST, California, Oregon, and Washington	3,991	0.95	0.92
VI.—THE NORTHEASTERN STATES, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont	15,438	1.24	1.25
VII.—THE NORTHWESTERN STATES, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota	15,508	0.98	1.01
The whole United States		1.27	1.41

In a general manner the leading features may be thus indicated:

DIVISIONS WITH LEAST MORTALITY.—*The Alleghany region; the Northwestern States; the Pacific coast.*

DIVISIONS WITH AVERAGE MORTALITY.—*The Northeastern States; plain or undulating country of the interior.*

DIVISIONS WITH GREATER MORTALITY.—*The lower Mississippi valley; lowlands of the Atlantic coast*

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

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

The third division, or *Alleghany country*, is exhibited by the statistics, as a region of great salubrity. It consists of high ridges running nearly parallel with the sea-coast through an extent of nine hundred miles, with a breadth varying from fifty to two hundred miles. The ridges are generally well watered and wooded to the summit, and between are extensive and fertile valleys; they are known as the Blue ridge, Alleghany ridge, North mountain, Cumberland ridge, and others. The region has been termed an elevated plateau or water-shed, whence the rivers flow eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The ridges being for the most part about half a mile high, appear to exercise no other influence on the climate than what is due to mere elevation, thus securing a pure atmosphere and other conditions favorable to the growth of a healthy and vigorous population.

On the *Pacific coast* the seasons of the year have an entirely different type from that of the eastern United States. A cold sea current apparently cools down the temperature of summer, so that July is only 8° or 9° Fahrenheit warmer than January, and September is the hottest month. From this cause,

Indian corn fails to come to maturity, although wheat and other cereals, as well as orchard fruits, flourish in fine perfection.* The elastic atmosphere and bracing effect of the climate have been remarked by settlers from all quarters of the globe.

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

Ratio of deaths in Europe.

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

The wide deviation of the stated ratio in the United States from these values, is partly due to the more youthful character of the American population, sustained by a constant immigration. However by the aid of the rates of mortality at different ages in England and France,† with those of Belgium applied to the United States census of 1850, the unequal distribution of ages is here corrected in the three values of the last column. From a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated by Mr. L. W. Meech, that the rate of mortality in the United States during the last half century, has continued between limits, whereof the higher is represented by the English life table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition, compared with the last column above, the conclusion is derived, that *the annual deaths in the United States have been one in* 45 *or* 46 *of the population.* There are localities where the "length of days" among the people is considerably above this standard, and others where it is below it; the value just stated, in the long average, cannot be far from the truth.

According to this determination of one annual death in 45.5 living at the middle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850, by supplying the omissions, become 501,000; and the 394,123 deaths enumerated in 1860 should similarly be increased to 680,000. At this rate, nearly six millions of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places have been supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation.

With respect to the distinction of ages, sex, and color, the numbers returned are given in the table following; in which no attempt is made to supply omissions, which are probably more frequent in infancy than at older ages. Dividing the number of deaths enumerated, by the corresponding population as it was in the middle of the year of enumeration, the following relations to the population are indicated:

* These observations apply more immediately to San Francisco; at the distance of a few miles from the line of the coast, the mountains are approached, with much wider variations of temperature, and other marked features.

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

Annual deaths, per cent., 1860.

	Males.	Females.	Total, 1860.	Total, 1850.
Total population	1.32	1.24	1.28	1.41
White	1.25	1.16	1.21	1.37
Free colored	1.36	1.19	1.27	1.50
Slave	1.80	1.73	1.76	1.63

Compared with each other, the per-centage of mortality among females is less than that of males, for all classes. Possibly the greater mortality indicated among slaves may arise from increased labor during the season when cotton and sugar crops are gathered, or from a more full record by masters of the deaths of this class. The less mortality among whites is evidently connected with their more affluent circumstances, including the command of the highest medical skill and the requisite care and attendance in sickness.

The further development of this portion of the census, or the statistics of deaths and diseases, is deferred to the volume on mortality, in preparation.

Deaths in the United States, classified by ages, sex, color, and civil condition, 1860.

AGES.	WHOLE NUMBER ENUMERATED.			WHITE.		FREE COLORED.		SLAVE.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	44,702	36,939	81,641	34,556	28,052	578	443	9,568	8,444
1—2	20,657	17,804	38,461						
2—3	12,551	11,176	23,727	36,811	33,137	591	484	8,742	7,619
3—4	7,584	7,099	14,683						
4—5	5,352	5,161	10,513						
5—10	13,838	13,685	27,523	11,601	11,430	198	169	2,039	2,086
10—15	6,397	6,776	13,173	4,808	5,040	127	136	1,462	1,600
15—20	8,155	9,301	17,456	6,364	7,028	169	216	1,622	2,057
20—25	10,426	10,594	21,020	16,353	16,582	335	377	3,234	3,230
25—30	9,496	9,595	19,091						
30—40	16,293	15,440	31,733	14,091	12,844	261	276	1,941	2,320
40—50	13,533	10,546	24,079	11,687	8,604	231	205	1,615	1,737
50—60	11,912	8,538	20,450	10,333	7,081	204	188	1,375	1,269
60—70	11,316	8,852	20,168	9,632	7,438	191	163	1,493	1,251
70—80	9,009	7,925	16,934	7,952	7,051	129	126	928	748
80—90	4,790	4,832	9,622	4,224	4,254	68	90	498	488
90—	1,281	1,583	2,864	858	1,070	52	78	371	435
Unknown	640	345	985	427	126	15	20	198	199
Total	207,932	186,191	394,123	169,697	149,737	3,149	2,971	35,086	33,486

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

The deaths of foreigners registered in the years 1850 and 1860 have already been stated. Instead of such a classification by Nativities, or as foreign-born and native-born, the improvement has been proposed in the schedules of the census to enumerate and classify by parentage. The city returns of Boston and Providence exemplify the latter method. Dr. Snow, the city registrar of Providence, discussing its advantages, observes that the foreigners as a class, in many cities, are under entirely different sanitary influences from those of the American population. The unwholesome tenements in which they live are referred to their want of conveniences and ignorance of hygienic rules. Under such circumstances, the great mortality of the children, although born here, should be included with that of their parents. The distinction of parentage, American and foreign, is claimed to be better adapted to all the purposes of sanitary, social, and other investigation.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.

The total deaths of persons aged 100 years, and upwards, by the census of 1860, was 466. Of these 137 were whites, 39 free colored, and 290 slaves. Of the colored, however, 215, or two-thirds of the whole, were reported as dying at the age of 100 years, which would indicate that many of the ages at death were only estimated in round numbers, and are not fully accurate. The three oldest of the record, are two deaths of slaves in Alabama at the age of 130 years each, and one in Georgia at the age of 137 years. Among the white population are recorded the death of a native Mexican, in California, at the advanced age of 120 years; and next younger, of two females at the age of 115, one of whom was born and died in South Carolina, and the other, born in Pennsylvania, died in Georgia.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A periodic enumeration or census, of the people, has become the custom of all civilized nations. In the United States, Great Britain, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Italy, the census is taken at the end of every ten years; in France and Sweden at the end of every five years; and every three years in Prussia. Since the year 1830, inclusive, the census of the United States is designed to number the population with reference to the 1st day of June, instead of the 1st of August, as had been previously done. The English census of 1841 was taken for the night of June 6—7; but for subsequent enumerations, both in England and France, the month of April has been adopted; in Norway, November; in Denmark, February; and in Sweden and the German states, December; at which time the people are least absent from their places of residence. To avoid too great expense, the International Statistical Congress has recommended that the census be taken every ten years in full details, depending, in the intervals, on the registry of births and deaths, and the returns of emigration and immigration. The decennial census may thus give, not only the statistics of population, but also of production.

The following table of the population of foreign countries, with distinction of age and sex for more than a hundred millions of people, is copied from the official documents of the several nations, through the work of Professor Wappäus,* by whom they were collected. A few thousands of unknown age are omitted, as inconsiderable. It will be interesting to observe how uniformly the males exceed the females in infancy, and up to the age of about fifteen years. After passing this age the order is reversed, the females become the more numerous class, and increasingly so, till at the oldest ages, from 90 upwards, the females exceed the males in the ratio of 3 to 2. The frequent wars in Europe, and the camp life of large standing armies, will doubtless be assigned as one of the principal causes of this disparity. Yet, in our own census, the women of advanced age attain a decided majority of numbers, after the age of 70 years, though the male class are the more numerous at all ages below 70. An apparent exception to this rule, between the ages of 15 and 20, is readily explained, perhaps, by an undue aggregation from the adjacent ages.

* Bevolkerung's Statistik, ii, p. 212, 44.

Classification by ages and sexes, of the population of foreign countries.

COUNTRIES.	Under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
France	1, 682, 986	1, 638, 833	1, 676, 290	1, 618, 931	1, 602, 340	1, 544, 087	1, 593, 943	1, 554, 268	2, 888, 877	2, 955, 508	2, 646, 995	2, 627, 877	2, 238, 529	2, 218, 342
England	1, 176, 753	1, 171, 354	1, 050, 228	1, 042, 131	963, 995	949, 362	873, 236	883, 953	1, 494, 800	1, 642, 282	1, 150, 569	1, 214, 116	867, 093	900, 515
Scotland	189, 055	182, 452	172, 106	167, 747	162, 554	154, 896	145, 855	153, 989	232, 944	277, 772	164, 402	194, 038	127, 454	148, 220
Ireland	523, 727	505, 798	544, 854	531, 351	518, 876	499, 473	432, 037	453, 723	666, 328	731, 182	455, 078	497, 356	364, 398	387, 333
Netherlands	173, 499	171, 028	174, 992	171, 284	166, 252	163, 103	142, 055	141, 688	261, 962	270, 891	201, 276	209, 619	157, 474	167, 194
Belgium	254, 286	250, 755	239, 527	233, 544	216, 687	207, 324	197, 388	192, 516	362, 588	358, 173	295, 691	290, 513	261, 638	250, 069
Sweden	220, 089	217, 618	185, 832	185, 515	167, 548	168, 153	169, 953	170, 296	303, 957	312, 402	229, 697	241, 607	165, 913	182, 029
Norway	102, 698	98, 837	85, 994	83, 901	75, 980	72, 981	63, 784	63, 670	123, 164	136, 453	100, 288	101, 722	63, 864	66, 628
Denmark	86, 743	86, 389	77, 613	75, 737	70, 634	68, 813	63, 930	62, 741	113, 485	125, 447	97, 647	97, 697	76, 996	78, 001
Schleswig	23, 779	22, 664	20, 517	19, 511	18, 097	17, 930	16, 808	16, 411	30, 089	32, 492	22, 874	23, 384	20, 032	20, 019
Holstein	32, 994	32, 944	29, 101	27, 856	25, 051	24, 050	22, 666	22, 558	40, 696	40, 875	30, 783	29, 965	26, 136	25, 332
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 791, 851	2,708,265	665, 633	740, 065	1, 335, 138	1, 410, 595	1, 155, 628	1, 136, 306	760, 649	784, 141
Sardinia	247, 953	242, 960	237, 753	233, 407	†429, 272	†428, 992	.....	.....	345, 487	348, 370	278, 458	275, 283	213, 271	220, 218
Papal States	184, 175	171, 986	181, 024	168, 819	307, 957	285, 296	.....	.....	281, 686	265, 725	217, 681	208, 826	176, 342	170, 137
Upper Canada	86, 124	82, 968	69, 800	68, 926	62, 268	57, 005	54, 735	55, 318	88, 730	78, 122	56, 782	47, 210	38, 725	30, 817
Lower Canada	84, 385	82, 351	63, 509	62, 606	53, 357	51, 282	49, 730	52, 834	69, 577	74, 133	46, 040	44, 741	34, 174	31, 621
Aggregate	5, 069, 246	4, 958, 937	4, 809, 140	4, 691, 266	7, 632, 719	7, 401, 012	4, 491, 753	4, 564, 030	8, 639, 508	9, 060, 422	7, 149, 889	7, 240, 260	5, 592, 688	5, 680, 616

Classification, by ages and sexes, of the population of foreign countries—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.		70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		Over 90.		Total.		Aggregate
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
France	1, 777, 690	1, 859, 216	1, 060, 692	1, 247, 163	504, 591	572, 886	97, 382	129, 463	6, 697	9, 941	17, 777, 012	17, 976, 515	35, 753, 527
England	600, 996	634, 092	378, 880	429, 949	179, 746	216, 518	42, 113	57, 132	2, 816	4, 980	8, 781, 225	9, 146, 384	17, 927, 609
Scotland	90, 061	109, 381	55, 360	73, 975	27, 440	37, 707	7, 569	11, 815	679	1, 271	1, 375, 479	1, 513, 263	2, 888, 742
Ireland	259, 446	270, 236	164, 373	180, 887	63, 323	64, 609	21, 021	25, 944	3, 075	4, 179	4, 016, 536	4, 152, 071	8, 168, 607
Netherlands	117, 026	131, 997	67, 387	83, 769	29, 669	37, 813	6, 682	8, 971	402	614	1, 498, 676	1, 557, 971	3, 056, 647
Belgium	155, 615	182, 942	110, 326	127, 783	54, 732	61, 810	13, 998	16, 831	1, 048	1, 412	2, 163, 524	2, 173, 672	4, 337, 196
Sweden	132, 447	157, 194	75, 658	102, 827	30, 591	47, 146	5, 352	9, 974	211	532	1, 687, 248	1, 795, 293	3, 482, 541
Norway	54, 744	61, 548	38, 961	45, 830	15, 569	21, 123	4, 401	6, 541	458	908	729, 905	760, 142	1, 490, 047
Denmark	53, 664	57, 263	32, 481	38, 476	15, 739	19, 442	3, 317	4, 941	191	360	692, 440	715, 307	1, 407, 747
Schleswig	13, 892	14, 812	8, 791	9, 824	3, 907	4, 952	882	1, 090	58	85	179, 726	183, 174	362, 900
Holstein	17, 472	17, 043	11, 144	11, 165	4, 719	4, 880	826	981	56	71	241, 644	237, 720	479, 364
Spain	543, 779	576, 557	307, 676	317, 765	91, 646	96, 984	17, 418	20, 431	1, 253	2, 298	7, 670, 671	7, 793, 407	15, 464, 078
Sardinia	159, 573	162, 744	108, 514	99, 639	43, 255	34, 741	8, 589	6, 245	582	429	2, 072, 707	2, 053, 028	4, 125, 735
Papal States	120, 287	122, 571	86, 417	89, 519	37, 127	35, 173	6, 679	6, 031	354	366	1, 599, 729	1, 524, 449	3, 124, 178
Upper Canada	23, 567	18, 054	11, 683	8, 673	4, 117	3, 039	989	757	144	131	497, 664	451, 020	948, 684
Lower Canada	23, 161	20, 487	13, 022	11, 073	6, 127	4, 957	1, 593	1, 437	218	227	444, 893	437, 749	882, 642
Aggregate	4, 143, 420	4, 396, 137	2, 531, 365	2, 878, 317	1, 112, 298	1, 263, 780	238, 811	308, 584	18, 242	27, 804	51, 429, 079	52, 471, 165	103, 900, 244

* 0 and under 15.

† 10 and under 20.

NOTE.—Date of Census: In France, 1851; England and Scotland, 1851; Ireland, 1841; Netherlands, 1849; Belgium, 1846; Sweden, 1850; Norway, 1855; Denmark, 1845; Schleswig and Holstein, 1845; Spain, 1857; Sardinia, 1838; Papal States, 1853; Upper and Lower Canada, 1852.

From the same source. we find the proportions of population enumerated at the several periods of life, to be as follows, introducing the results of the United States census of 1860:

Proportions of 10,000 *living.*

AGES.	France.	Netherlands.	Papal States.	Belgium.	Sardinia.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Ireland.	Great Britain.	Norway.	Holstein.	UNITED STATES. Whites.	UNITED STATES. Free colored.	UNITED STATES. Slaves.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
0—5	929	1,127	1,140	1,164	1,190	1,249	1,257	1,260	1,306	1,353	1,376	1,530	1,351	1,663	1,782	1,889
5—10	922	1,133	1,120	1,091	1,142	1,075	1,066	1,318	1,168	1,140	1,188	1,311	1,271	1,466	1,462	1,429
10—15	880	1,078	975	978	1,068	952	964	1,247	1,072	1,000	1,024	1,156	1,235	1,379	1,257	1,186
15—20	881	928	924	899	1,012	947	977	1,084	988	855	943	1,060	1,082	1,143	1,160	1,162
20—25	832	900	1,752	908	1,682	955	892	962	935	891	912	1,830	1,754	1,779	1,759	1,628
25—30	802	843		753		851	878	748	817	851	790					
30—40	1,475	1,344	1,365	1,352	1,342	1,299	1,353	1,166	1,308	1,356	1,267	1,303	1,264	1,115	1,096	1,028
40—50	1,247	1,062	1,109	1,180	1,051	1,088	999	920	982	876	1,074	849	917	713	733	745
50—60	1,017	815	777	780	781	746	832	648	690	781	720	521	573	396	430	495
60—70	646	495	563	549	505	529	513	423	451	569	465	291	330	230	215	273
70—80	301	221	231	269	189	244	223	157	222	246	200	115	144	79	76	126
80—90	63	51	41	71	36	61	44	58	56	73	38	30	53	25	18	34
90—	5	3	2	6	2	4	2	9	5	9	3	4	26	12	3	5

In France, the small increase of the population by the excess of births above the deaths, has long been remarked; the growth in recent times being less than 5 per cent. in ten years. In the Netherlands or Holland, the decennial increase has been about 3 per cent. greater than in France; and from the preceding table it will be seen that at the younger ages under twenty-five or thirty, the French population is accordingly the less numerous for equal aggregates of population. The column for Belgium, and others following, will furnish similar correspondences, showing that the rate per cent. of increase of population, and the proportion living at younger ages, both increase or both decrease together. The most rapid increase is correctly indicated to be in the United States, and the Canadas, where the rate from births alone has been about 28 per cent., and the rate from births and immigration 35 per cent., in ten years.

The dissimilar distribution of ages in the different countries, will likewise serve to show that "the *average age* of the population" is modified by such distribution of ages, and consequently by the rate of annual increase. In a general statement, the average age of a stationary population, where the births and deaths have been equal for a century, will equally express the years which the population have lived at a census, and the years which they will live. According to Dr. Farr, the mean age of males living in England at the census of 1841, for example, was 25 years; whereas, if the population were stationary, the mean age would be 32 years, under the same law of mortality.

How much the rate of increase and the larger or smaller proportion at youthful ages will change the mean age of the living, is further illustrated by the following table from Wappäus. The number for the United States refers to the white population of 1850:

Mean Age of the Population of different Countries.

	Years.		Years.
France	31.06	Sardinia	27.22
Belgium	28.63	Great Britain	26.56
Papal States	28.16	Ireland	25.32
Denmark	27.85	United States	23.10
Netherlands	27.76	Lower Canada	21.86
Sweden	27.66	Upper Canada	21.23
Norway	27.53		

The mean ages of the living population of the United States computed for 1860 are given below, in connexion with the like ages for 1850. The mean age of the three classes is on the increase; but

while this fact implies that the proportion of adults is increasing, and the birth rate is diminishing, it has but little significance in relation to the law of mortality, which is believed to continue nearly unvaried from year to year.

Average Age of Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves, in the United States.

Population.	Mean age 1860.	Mean age 1850.
Whites	23.53 years.	23.10 years.
Free colored	24.75 years.	24.54 years.
Slaves	21.39 years.	21.35 years.
Average	23.28 years.	22.89 years.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Respecting the number of inhabitants to the square mile, it is evident, that as the population gradually increases from year to year, the density also increases. The following values refer to the period 1850–1855:

Number of Inhabitants to the Square Mile.

Belgium	397	Prussia	159
Saxony	353	Bavaria	156
England and Wales	307	Austria	142
Netherlands	250	Hanover	123
Sardinia	225	Denmark	114
Wurtemberg	210	Scotland	92
Ireland	205	Sweden	21
German States	177	Norway	13
France	176		

In the preliminary report, reference was made to the surprisingly regular rate of increase of the population of *England* and *Wales* for sixty years. In 1801, the whole number of inhabitants was 9,156,171; in 1811, 10,454,529; in 1821, 12,172,664; in 1831, 14,051,986; in 1841, 16,035,198; in 1851, 18,054,170; in 1861, 20,223,746. The rates of increase per cent. during these several decades, beginning with the end of 1801, were 14, 16, 15, 14, 15, 12. As has been observed, the falling off in the rate per cent. of increase from 1851 to 1861 was accidental, emigration having carried out of the kingdom during the ten years, no less than 2,287,205 persons.

In eleven districts, there was an excess of registered births over registered deaths of 2,260,576, and in the same districts, there was an ascertained increase of 2,134,116 persons.

The census of *Scotland*, taken on the same day, exhibits a total population of 3,061,251, of whom 1,446,982 were males and 1,614,269 females. There were 679,025 separate families, and 393,289 inhabited houses. The number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, attending school, was 456,699. The increase in the whole population since 1851, was 172,509, or a trifle over six per cent. The females outnumbered the males in Scotland by 167,287.

In the returns for Scotland, a list of seventy-six cities and towns is given, containing 1,244,578 inhabitants. Whether this comprises the entire urban as distinguished from the rural population, does not appear; but such is probably the fact, since a few of the places named are mere villages or hamlets of less than five hundred inhabitants. The number of inhabited houses in these cities and towns was 89,520, showing 13.90 inmates to each house. The number of separate families is stated to be 286,585, giving 4.28 individuals to each family. Edinburgh, the capital, contains 9,820 inhabited houses, and a population of 168,000; each house, therefore, contains 17.12 inhabitants. Glasgow is the principal commercial city. Its population is 394,857, and it has 13,873 houses which are inhabited, showing that each house accommodates 28.45 persons.

Ireland.—It was found that, on the 8th of April, 1861, Ireland contained 5,764,543 inhabitants, of whom 2,804,961 were males and 2,959,582 females. The decrease of the whole population from 1851, as shown by this return, was 787,842, being at the rate of 12.02 per cent. during the ten years. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, and in 1851 6,552,385. The falling off during that decade was 1,622,739, or 19.85 per cent. The only localities in which an increase of population was shown by the last census, were Dublin and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, where there is a gain of 18.88 per cent. on the returns of 1851. In explanation of the general decrease of population in Ireland, it is stated that of 2,249,255 emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom from the 31st March, 1851, to the 8th April, 1861, 1,230,986 were Irish, of whom 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. It is remarked that the whole of the last decade was remarkably free from famine, pestilence, riots, and civil commotions, so that the condition of the country was such as ordinarily produces an increase, rather than a decline of population. But the effects of the great calamities of 1846, and subsequent years, extended over the first few years of the last decade, precluding the restorative energies of the country from coming into force and action.

As to religion, the Irish people are divided as follows: 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics; 678,661 belong to the established church of England, and 586,563 are Protestant dissenters. The last-named class includes 528,992 Presbyterians and 44,532 Methodists. The Protestant portion of the population is chiefly found in the province of Ulster, where it is about equal in number to the Catholic. The commissioners, in their report, note it as a fact worthy of remark, that no objections were made to the inquiries directed to be put on the subject of religion, and that fifteen complaints were made to them of the inaccuracy of the results.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland, in 1861, was 993,233; in 1851, 1,046,223; and in 1841, 1,328,839. This shows a falling off corresponding with the decrease of population. The diminution of inhabited houses from 1841 to 1851, was at the rate of 21.27 per cent., and the decrease since 1851, was 5.08 per cent. It was found that there were 1.14 families in each house.

The number of families returned was 1,129,218, showing a decrease of 75,101, or 6.24 per cent. on the returns for 1851. The decrease from 1841 to 1851, was 268,468 families, being at the rate of 18.23 per cent.; (the average number of persons to a family in 1861 was 5.10; in 1851, 5.44; 1841, 5.54;) results showing a gradual thinning out of the households, attributable to emigration and the other causes leading to a decline in the population. From these statements it will be perceived that the population of Great Britain and Ireland but little exceeds twenty-nine millions, and that the population of the United States has not only, for the first time, reached that of the mother country, but has run beyond hers near two and a half millions of people.

British America.—In the different provinces, the census appears to have been formerly taken at irregular intervals of years. To afford a more definite idea of their progress, the official enumeration stated in Macgregor's Statistics, vol. V, and in other authorities, have here been interpolated, as follows:

Population of British America.

Provinces.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Upper Canada	210,437	436,436	830,225	1,395,222
Lower Canada	500,267	629,943	835,540	1,106,666
New Brunswick	91,812	131,040	187,026	233,727
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	153,218	202,820	268,481	330,699
Prince Edward's	27,244	45,144	68,037	80,648
Newfoundland	69,610	83,343	99,786	124,608
Total	1,052,588	1,528,726	2,289,095	3,271,570
Decennial increase per cent	.....	49.74	45.23	38.35

From British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, no return of population has been received. The population was estimated at 6,000, of whom about 1,000 were British, and a large proportion of the remainder were Asiatics and Negroes. According to the census of 1861, the population of the principal cities of Canada ranks as follows:

Montreal	90, 323	Ottawa	14, 699
Quebec	51, 109	Kingston	13, 743
Toronto	44, 821	London	11, 555
Hamilton	19, 096	Three Rivers	6, 058

Concerning Labrador, and the Indian territory, the few thousands scattered over them, have increased since 1830; yet the number is small. Macgregor states that in 1850 the resident population of Labrador, for example, did not amount to 7,000 inhabitants.

The growth of population in Upper Canada or Canada West, and the other provinces, has been very rapid, being nearly 50 per cent. in the decade from 1830 to 1840, decreasing to 38.35 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, which last rate is nearly coincident with that of the free population of the United States during the same period.

With respect to the early colonial population, a census of the French settlements in North America in 1688 showed but 11,249 persons, according to Bancroft, being about one-twentieth of the number in the English settlements. A later census of Canada, in 1759, showed but about 82,000, of whom not more than seven thousand could serve as soldiers. In the year following, the whole country passed under English rule.

Mexico.—The population of Mexico in 1850, with the names and the areas of its twenty-one States, three Territories, and one federal district, is given as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Chiapas	16, 680	144, 070
Chihuahua	97, 015	147, 600
Coahuila	56, 571	75, 340
Durango	48, 489	162, 218
Guanajuato	12, 618	713, 583
Guerrero	32, 003	270, 000
Jalisco	48, 590	774, 461
Mexico	19, 535	973, 697
Michoacan	22, 993	491, 679
Nuevo Leon	16, 688	133, 361
Cajacca	31, 823	525, 101
Puebla	13, 043	580, 000
Queretaro	2, 445	184, 161
San Luis Potosi	29, 486	368, 120
Sinaloa	33, 721	160, 000
Sonora	183, 467	139, 474
Tabasco	15, 609	63, 508
Tamaulipas	30, 445	100, 064
Vera Cruz	27, 595	264, 725
Yucatan	52, 947	680, 948
Zacatecas	30, 507	356, 024
Tlaxcala territory	1, 984	80, 171
Colima territory	3, 020	68, 243
Lower California territory	60, 662	10, 000
Federal district	90	200, 000
Total	829, 916	7, 661, 520

France.—The area of France in 1861 was 209,420 square miles.

Population in 1856	36,039,364
Population in 1861	37,382,225

Of the increase shown in 1861, one portion is due to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which brought an accession of 669,059 inhabitants. The remaining portion, 673,802, represents the excess of births above the deaths during the period, and corresponds to a rate of 3.77 per cent. increase in ten years. In 1856, for example, out of 86 departments, 54 showed a decrease of population. The small rate of increase in France, is ascribed, chiefly to the comparative fewness of births, in connexion with the conscript system, the late age at which Frenchmen generally marry, the limited progeny which parents more usually desire, and perhaps other causes.

Population of cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

CITIES.	1851.	1861.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1851.	1861.	Decennial increase, per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
London	2,362,236	2,803,034	18.7	Glasgow	329,097	394,857	20.0
Stockport	53,835	54,681	1.6	Edinburgh	160,302	168,098	4.9
Plymouth	52,221	62,823	20.3	Dundee	78,931	90,425	14.6
Sunderland	67,394	85,748	27.2	Aberdeen	71,973	73,794	2.5
Bristol	137,328	154,093	12.2	Paisley	47,952	47,419	— 1.1
Bolton	61,171	70,396	15.1	Greenock	36,689	42,100	14.7
Liverpool	375,955	443,874	18.1	Leith	30,919	33,530	8.4
Manchester	316,213	357,604	13.1	Perth	23,835	25,251	6.0
Oldham	72,357	94,337	30.4	Kilmarnock	21,443	22,614	5.5
Preston	69,542	82,961	19.3				
Leicester	60,584	68,052	12.3	Total	801,141	898,088	12.1
Norwich	68,195	74,414	9.1				
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	87,784	109,291	24.5				
Nottingham	57,407	74,531	29.8				
Bath	54,240	52,528	— 3.2				
Portsmouth	72,096	94,546	31.1				
Stoke-upon-Trent	84,027	101,302	20.6				
Wolverhampton	119,748	147,646	23.2	IRELAND.			
Brighton	69,673	87,311	25.3	Dublin	258,361	249,733	— 3.4
Birmingham	232,841	295,955	27.1	Belfast	100,300	119,242	+18.9
Bradford	103,778	106,218	2.4	Cork	85,745	78,892	— 8.0
Hull	84,690	98,994	16.9	Limerick	53,448	44,626	—16.5
Leeds	172,270	207,153	20.3	Waterford	25,297	23,220	— 8.2
Sheffield	135,310	185,157	36.8	Galway	23,695	16,786	—29.5
Merthyr Tydfil	63,080	83,844	32.9				
Total	5,119,083	5,996,493	17.1	Total	546,846	532,499	— 2.62

Population of cities in France.

CITIES.	1846.	1856.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1846.	1856.	Decennial increase, per cent.
Paris	1,115,117	1,497,474	34.3	Nimes	49,442	49,291	— 0.3
Lyons	221,633	255,960	15.5	Rheims	42,538	48,350	13.7
Marseilles	167,872	215,196	28.2	Toulon	45,434	47,075	3.6
Bordeaux	120,203	140,601	17.0	Metz	42,976	44,176	2.8
Nantes	88,250	101,019	14.5	Orleans	41,941	43,256	3.1
Rouen	91,046	94,645	4.0	Nancy	38,795	43,452	12.0
Toulouse	83,489	92,223	10.5	Mühlhausen	29,085	42,725	46.9
Saint Etienne	47,302	91,933	94.4	Limoges	34,180	42,095	23.1
Lille	78,224	89,512	14.4	Brest	35,163	41,512	18.1
Strasburg	62,094	65,120	4.9	Montpellier	40,105	40,577	1.2
Havre	49,712	62,468	25.7				
Amiens	46,096	52,730	14.4	Total	2,570,697	3,201,390	24.5

Population of cities in Prussia.

CITIES.	1840.	1855.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1840.	1855.	Decennial increase, per cent.
Berlin	311,491	426,602	23.32	Barmen	30,847	41,442	21.76
Breslau	92,305	121,345	20.01	Elberfeld	31,514	41,080	19.33
Köln with Deutz	73,954	105,504	26.73	Posen	31,822	40,928	18.27
Königsberg	65,852	77,748	11.70	Halle	28,149	35,488	16.70
Magdeburg with Neustadt and Sudenburg	55,078	71,547	19.05	Potsdam	26,943	32,359	12.99
Danzig	57,933	63,178	5.95	Frankfort	24,948	30,938	15.43
Aachen	43,265	53,496	15.20				
Stettin	33,869	50,058	29.75	Total	933,867	1,236,910	20.61
Crefeld	25,897	45,197	44.96				

Population of cities in Netherlands.

CITIES.	1849.	1859.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1849.	1859.	Decennial increase, per cent.
Amsterdam	224,035	243,755	8.80	Leyden	35,895	36,725	2.31
Rotterdam	90,073	105,984	17.66	Groningen	33,694	35,511	5.39
Hague	72,225	78,650	8.90				
Utrecht	47,781	53,083	11.10	Total	503,703	553,708	9.93

Population of cities in Saxony and Sweden.

CITIES.	1846.	1855.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1845.	1855.	Decennial increase, per cent.
SAXONY.				SWEDEN.			
Dresden	89,327	108,966	24.72	Stockholm	88,242	97,952	11.00
Leipsic	60,205	69,746	17.43	Göteburg	23,891	29,547	23.67
Chemnitz	28,936	36,301	28.65				
				Total	112,133	127,499	13.70
Total	178,468	215,013	23.00				

Population of cities in Belgium.

CITIES.	1846.	1856.	Decennial increase, per cent.	CITIES.	1846.	1856.	Decennial increase, per cent.
Brüssels	123,874	152,828	23.37	Mechelen	29,693	31,371	5.65
Ghent	102,977	108,925	5.75	Tournay	30,125	30,824	2.32
Antwerp	88,487	102,761	16.13	Lowen	30,278	30,765	1.61
Lüttich	75,961	89,411	17.71				
Brügge	49,308	48,673	*1.27	Total	530,703	595,558	12.11

Population of cities in Russia.

CITIES.	1856.	CITIES.	1856.	CITIES.	1856.
St. Petersburg	490,808	Kiéff	62,497	Tula	50,641
Moscow	368,765	Saràtoff	61,610	Berditscheff	50,281
Odessa	101,320	Wilna	45,881	Kursk	40,771
Riga	70,463	Nicolajeff	44,280	Cronstadt	39,905
Kischeneff	63,469	Kasànn	56,257	Total	1,546,948

* Loss.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Since the preliminary report was presented, the tables of the number of the deaf and dumb have been carefully revised, by excluding all who were returned as "deaf" only. The propriety of this exclusion, is manifest, when we find, on examination, that a majority of those returned as "deaf," were aged people, whose deafness was only one of the common infirmities of old age. In the State of New York, for instance, of those returned as "deaf," little more than one-fourth were under the age of thirty, while one-fifth were above the age of seventy. These returns also, were made, for the most part, from a few localities where the assistant marshals had taken the erroneous idea that they were required to return *all* who were called "deaf," even if only hard of hearing. In the State of New York there were one hundred and seventy-four persons returned as "deaf" from twenty-two towns and wards, an average of eight to each town, while from the remainder of the State, those returned as "deaf" only, averaged only about one to four towns.

It is not, however, always easy to distinguish between the deaf and dumb, and those who are only deaf. Children who are born *deaf*, of course grow up *dumb;* and those who became deaf at so early an age as not to have made the permanent acquisition of speech, also become dumb. These are the *deaf and dumb*, properly so called, whose instruction in written language, held to be impossible by the wisest of the ancients, is one of the greatest triumphs of modern science and benevolence. There are also many who become deaf in childhood, after learning to speak and to read. These are called *semi-mutes.* Incapable of sharing in the oral exercises of our common schools, they are justly held to be entitled to the privileges of the special institution for deaf mutes. This class of the deaf are often returned as "deaf and dumb," especially when they are, or have been, pupils of an institution for deaf mutes. In many cases, however, they are returned as "deaf," if returned at all. There are even cases in which the same individual is returned under both designations—once as a deaf-mute pupil in an institution, and again as "deaf" at home.

Besides these two classes, there are some children who are only partially deaf, and, in consequence, partially dumb. These several classes of the deaf run into each other by slight gradations; and there are cases in which it is not easy, for the most intelligent returning officer, to decide whether the individual should be classed as "deaf," or "deaf and dumb." But, as the main object in collecting statistics of the deaf and dumb, is to ascertain how many in a given population will probably become proper subjects for an institution for the education of deaf mutes, it will be a useful rule for the guidance of those who may make future enumerations of the deaf and dumb, to make returns of none but those who were either born deaf, or became deaf in childhood. For these last, it is desirable to have noted the age at which hearing is lost. None are properly classed with the deaf and dumb, who became deaf after the age of puberty.

The tables of the number of the deaf and dumb, as revised, give a total of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White, deaf and dumb	6,606	5,250	11,856
Free mulattoes	21	27	48
Free blacks	59	50	109
Slaves	438	370	808