

CHAPTER V.

SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. *Aggregate Number.*—The number of slaves in the United States in 1850 was 3,204,313. The number in each of the States at this and every previous census will be found in the following table:

TABLE LXXI.—*Slave Population of the United States.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama.....				41,879	117,549	253,533	342,944
Arkansas.....				1,617	4,576	13,935	47,160
California.....							
Columbia, District of.....		3,214	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687
Connecticut.....	2,759	951	310		25	17	
Delaware.....	8,887	6,133	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,293
Florida.....					15,501	25,717	33,716
Georgia.....	29,294	59,494	103,218	149,654	217,531	290,944	381,633
Illinois.....			168	917	747	331	
Indiana.....		135	237	190	3	3	
Iowa.....							16
Kentucky.....	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,219	182,358	210,881
Louisiana.....			34,680	69,964	109,588	168,452	244,509
Maine.....							2
Maryland.....	193,936	195,635	111,502	107,397	102,994	89,737	90,338
Massachusetts.....							1
Michigan.....			24		32		
Mississippi.....		3,459	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	399,878
Missouri.....			3,011	10,222	25,091	53,240	87,422
New Hampshire.....		8			3		1
New Jersey.....	11,429	13,422	10,851	7,557	2,254	674	236
New York.....	21,521	20,342	15,017	10,088	75	4	
North Carolina.....	109,572	133,226	163,824	205,017	245,601	245,817	238,548
Ohio.....						6	
Pennsylvania.....	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64	
Rhode Island.....	952	331	108	48	17	5	
South Carolina.....	107,024	146,151	195,365	258,475	315,401	327,038	384,924
Tennessee.....	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	189,069	239,459
Texas.....							58,161
Vermont.....	17						
Virginia.....	229,427	345,796	393,518	425,153	469,757	449,027	472,528
Wisconsin.....							11
Territories.....							
Minnesota.....							
New Mexico.....							
Oregon.....							
Utah.....							26
Aggregate.....	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,487,455	3,204,313

Of these Slaves in 1850, 2,957,657 were black or of unmixed African descent, and 246,656 were mulatto. The distribution in the different States and many interesting ratios of the two colors will be found in the table following.

The mulattoes in the United States are about one-eighth as numerous as the blacks—the free mulattoes are more than half the number of the free blacks, whilst the slave mulattoes are only about one-twelfth of the slave blacks. Between the States the ratios are very remarkable. Whilst nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding States are mulatto, only about one-ninth in the slaveholding States are mulatto, excluding New Jersey. In Ohio and the Territories there are more mulattoes than blacks. In nearly all of the slave States, except Kentucky, Delaware and Missouri, &c., the free mulattoes greatly preponderate over the free blacks. Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas have the largest portion of slave mulattoes, and in the District of Columbia they are about one-fourth of the whole.

It will be observed from the above table, that slavery, which in 1790, existed in all of the States, except two, in 1850 did not exist in fifteen States, and that ten States which returned slaves in 1840 returned none in 1850, slave schedules not having been sent to them in that year

* Deducted to make the aggregate, published incorrectly in that year.

SLAVE POPULATION.

TABLE LXXII.—Black and Mulatto Population of the United States.

States and Territories.	FREE.			SLAVES.			SLAVE AND FREE.		RATIO OF MULATTOS TO 100 BLACKS		
	Blacks.	Mulattoes.	Total.	Blacks.	Mulattoes.	Total.	Blacks.	Mulattoes.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama.....	567	1,698	2,265	321,239	21,665	342,844	321,806	23,303	299.47	6.73	7.24
Arkansas.....	201	407	608	40,739	6,361	47,100	40,940	6,768	202.49	15.61	16.53
California*.....	875	87	962	.....	.....	.....	875	87	9.94	.....	9.94
Columbia, Dis. of.....	6,789	3,276	10,065	2,885	802	3,687	9,668	4,078	48.30	27.80	42.18
Connecticut.....	5,495	1,798	7,293	.....	.....	.....	5,894	1,798	30.51	.....	30.51
Delaware.....	16,435	1,048	17,483	2,307	83	2,390	18,632	1,731	10.03	3.70	9.29
Florida.....	239	703	942	36,288	3,022	39,310	36,517	3,725	306.99	8.33	10.20
Georgia.....	1,403	1,538	2,941	359,013	22,069	381,082	360,416	24,197	108.91	6.31	6.71
Illinois.....	2,930	2,506	5,436	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,506	85.53	.....	85.53
Indiana.....	5,941	5,321	11,262	.....	.....	.....	5,941	5,321	89.56	.....	89.56
Iowa.....	178	155	333	.....	.....	.....	178	155	87.08	.....	87.08
Kentucky.....	7,381	2,630	10,011	181,252	29,729	210,981	188,633	39,369	35.63	16.40	17.15
Louisiana.....	3,370	14,083	17,453	224,974	19,635	244,609	226,353	33,918	116.72	8.82	14.85
Maine.....	895	461	1,356	.....	.....	.....	895	461	51.51	.....	51.51
Maryland.....	61,109	13,614	74,723	82,479	7,889	90,368	143,582	21,503	22.22	9.56	14.98
Massachusetts.....	6,724	2,340	9,064	.....	.....	.....	6,724	2,340	34.80	.....	34.80
Michigan.....	1,465	1,118	2,583	.....	.....	.....	1,465	1,118	76.31	.....	76.31
Mississippi.....	295	635	930	200,148	19,790	309,878	290,443	20,365	215.25	6.80	7.01
Missouri.....	1,687	931	2,618	74,187	13,235	87,422	75,874	14,166	55.19	7.84	18.67
New Hampshire.....	336	184	520	.....	.....	.....	336	184	54.76	.....	54.76
New Jersey.....	30,113	3,697	33,810	232	4	236	20,345	3,701	18.38	1.72	18.19
New York.....	40,930	8,130	49,060	.....	.....	.....	40,930	8,139	19.89	.....	19.89
North Carolina.....	10,358	17,205	27,463	271,733	10,815	282,548	281,391	34,020	167.72	6.19	12.06
Ohio.....	11,014	14,265	25,279	.....	.....	.....	11,014	14,265	129.52	.....	129.52
Pennsylvania.....	38,285	15,341	53,626	.....	.....	.....	38,285	15,341	40.07	.....	40.07
Rhode Island.....	2,939	731	3,670	.....	.....	.....	2,939	731	24.57	.....	24.57
South Carolina.....	4,588	4,372	8,960	372,452	12,502	384,954	377,070	16,874	95.29	3.36	4.68
Tennessee.....	2,646	3,776	6,422	219,103	20,456	239,459	221,749	24,132	142.71	9.29	10.68
Texas.....	140	257	397	50,458	7,703	58,161	50,598	7,660	183.57	15.27	15.73
Vermont.....	512	206	718	.....	.....	.....	512	206	40.23	.....	40.23
Virginia.....	18,877	35,476	54,353	428,229	44,209	472,538	447,046	79,775	188.13	10.34	17.84
Wisconsin.....	338	297	635	.....	.....	.....	338	297	87.87	.....	87.87
Minnesota.....	16	23	39	.....	.....	.....	16	23	143.75	.....	143.75
N. Mexico.....	6	16	22	.....	.....	.....	6	16	266.67	.....	266.67
Oregon.....	45	162	207	.....	.....	.....	45	162	360.00	.....	360.00
Utah.....	15	0	15	9	17	26	24	26	60.00	182.50	108.33
Total.....	275,400	159,095	434,495	2,957,657	246,676	3,204,313	3,233,057	405,751	58.13	8.34	12.55

In the Chapter upon Colonial Population, and in the note, will be found some statistics of the early slave population of the United States. Another statement of the date of 1776 exists, in which the slaves are entered as follows: Massachusetts 3,500; Rhode Island 4,373; Connecticut 6,000; New Hampshire 629; New York 15,000; New Jersey 7,600; Pennsylvania 10,000; Delaware 9,000; Maryland 80,000; Virginia 165,000; North Carolina 75,000; South Carolina 110,000; and Georgia 16,000; total, 502,132.†

* By State Census of 1852, 1,678 blacks, 578 mulattoes.

† Reported on their way to California.

‡ Slavery, which had existed in all of the nations of antiquity and throughout Europe during the middle ages, was introduced at an early day into the colonies. The first introduction of African slaves was in 1620, by a Dutch vessel from Africa to Virginia. Mr. Carey, of Pennsylvania, in his work upon the Slave Trade says, "the trade in negro slaves to the American colonies was too small before 1753 to attract attention." In that year Macpherson ("Annals of Commerce") says five hundred and eleven were imported into Charleston, and in 1765-1766 those imported into Georgia, (from their valuation,) could not have exceeded 1,482. From 1783 to 1787 the British West Indies exported to the colonies 1,393, nearly 300 per annum. These West Indies were then the entrepot of the trade, and though they received nearly 20,000 (Macpherson) in the period above named, they sent to the colonies but that small number, proving the demand could not have been large. After a close argument from the ratio of increase since the first census, Mr. Carey is enabled to recur back and compute the population at earlier periods, separating the native born from those derived from importations. Setting out with the fact that the slaves (blacks) numbered 55,550 in 1714, he finds that 30,000 of these were brought from Africa.....

Importations between 1715 and 1750.....	30,000
" " 1751 " 1760.....	90,000
" " 1761 " 1770.....	35,000
" " 1771 " 1780.....	74,000
" " 1781 " 1790.....	34,000
" " 1791 " 1800.....	70,000

Total number imported..... 333,000

The number since 1790 is evidently too small. Charleston alone, in the four years 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1807, imported 39,075. Making, therefore, a correction for such under estimate, and a very liberal increase to Mr.

§ These were consigned to 91 British subjects, 68 citizens of Rhode Island, 10 French subjects and 13 natives of Charleston. (Census of Charleston, p. 141, 1840.)

TABLE LXIII.—Increase and Decrease per cent. of the Slave Population of the several States, at each Census.

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama				*180.68	*115.68	*35.22
Arkansas				*182.99	*335.64	*136.23
Columbia, District of		*66.30	*18.20	†4.04	†23.28	†21.45
Connecticut	†65.53	†67.40	†68.70	†74.22	†33.00	
Delaware	†30.76	†32.11	*7.94	†26.99	†20.86	†12.09
Florida					*65.90	*53.85
Georgia	*102.99	*77.12	*42.23	*45.35	*39.15	*35.65
Illinois			*445.83	†18.53	†55.68	
Indiana		*75.55	†19.83	†98.42		
Kentucky	*241.02	*99.69	*57.31	*30.36	*10.31	*15.75
Louisiana			*99.26	*58.67	*53.71	*45.32
Maryland	*2.52	*5.55	†3.68	†4.09	†12.67	*70
Mississippi		*389.76	*92.02	*100.09	*197.31	*58.74
Missouri			*239.48	*145.46	*132.11	*50.10
New Hampshire	†91.93				†66.66	
New Jersey	*8.74	†12.64	†30.35	†70.17	†70.09	†61.93
New York	†4.00	†26.18	†32.62	†99.25	†94.68	
North Carolina	*23.53	*23.65	*21.43	*19.79	*.08	*17.33
Ohio					†50.00	
Pennsylvania	†54.34	†53.39	†73.45	*90.99	†81.11	
Rhode Island	†59.97	†71.65	†55.55	†64.58	†70.58	
South Carolina	*36.46	*34.35	*31.62	*22.02	*3.68	*17.71
Tennessee	*297.54	*227.84	*79.67	*76.76	*29.27	*30.89
Virginia	*17.84	*13.51	*8.31	*10.49	†4.40	*5.21

The increase and decrease per cent. of the slaves in each decennial period is shown for all of the States. The greatest increase in ten years was in Illinois, in 1820, 445 per cent; in Mississippi, in 1810, 389 per cent; in Arkansas, in 1840, 335 per cent; in Tennessee in 1800, 297 per cent; and Kentucky in 1800, 241 per cent. The greatest decrease in ten years was in New York, in 1830, 99 per cent; Indiana, in 1830, 98 per cent; in New York in 1840, 94 per cent. The least increase in ten years was in Maryland, in 1800, 2 per cent; and in 1820, 3 per cent; in North Carolina in 1840, and Maryland in 1850, less than 1 per cent. Virginia, which had declined 4 per cent, between 1830 and 1840, increased 5 per cent, between 1840 and 1850.

The increase of slaves in the Southern Atlantic States has only averaged about 2 per cent. per annum in fifty years, though averaging 12 per cent. per annum in the Gulf States, &c. for the last twenty years.

Geographical Divisions.	1790.	1820.	1850.	Per cent. per annum.
Atlantic Slaveholding States, including Virginia	530,357		1,204,221	2.05
Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.	123,753		391,658	6.6
Gulf States, and including Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee		225,481	1,242,251	18.0

Carey's figures, the whole number of Africans at all times imported into the United States would not exceed 375 or 400,000.

Thus, in the United States, the number of Africans and their descendants is nearly eight or ten to one of those that were imported, whilst in the British West Indies there are not two persons remaining for every five of the imported, and their descendants. This is seen from the following: Imported into Jamaica previously to 1817, 709,900 negroes, of whom and their descendants but 311,000 remained after 178 years to be emancipated in 1833. In the whole British West Indies,—imported 1,700,000, of whom and their descendants 660,000 remained for emancipation. (Carey.)

The Continental Congress of 1774 resolved to discontinue the slave trade, in which resolution they were anticipated by the Conventions of Delegates of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1789 the convention to frame the federal constitution, looked to the abolition of the traffic in 1808. On the 2nd of March, 1807, Congress passed an act against importations of Africans into the United States after January 1st, 1808. An act in Great Britain in 1807 also made the slave trade unlawful. Denmark forbid the introduction of African slaves into her colonies after 1804. The Congress of Vienna, in 1815, pronounced for the abolition of the trade. France abolished it in 1817, and also Spain, but the acts were to take effect after 1820. Portugal abolished it in 1818. The slave trade in these instances, continued in despite of the abolition. The average number of slaves, according to the Report of the London Slave Trade Committee, exported from the coast of Africa, averaged 85,000 per annum, from 1792 to 1835; and from 1835 to 1840 there was a total of 135,510; in 1846 and 1847, the import was 84,093 per annum. Between 1849 and 1847, 249,209 were taken to Brazil, and 52,027 into the Spanish colonies, etc. (See Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1850.) In Pennsylvania slavery was abolished in 1780. In New Jersey, it was provisionally abolished in 1784; all children born of a slave after 1804 are made free in 1829. In Massachusetts, it was declared after the revolution, that slavery was virtually abolished by their constitution, (1780.) In 1784 and 1787 Connecticut provided for a gradual extinction of slavery. In Rhode Island, after 1784, no person could be born a slave. The ordinance of 1787 forbid slavery in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, but the census shows that the injunction was disobeyed. The constitutions of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively, abolished slavery. In New York it was provisionally abolished in 1799, twenty-eight years ownership being allowed in slaves born after that date, and in 1817 it was enacted that slavery was not to exist after ten years, or 1827.

* Increase.

† Decrease.

TABLE LXXIV.—Relative Rank of the States and Territories at each Census with regard to Slave, and also with regard to the whole Colored Population.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SLAVES.							FREE COLORED AND SLAVES.							
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	
Alabama				9	7	4	4					9	9	5	4
Arkansas				16	14	13	13					21	21	16	15
California															28
Columbia, District of	12	12	12	14	13	14	15		14	14	16	17	19	20	20
Connecticut	12	14	16	20	21	19	19		12	13	16	17	19	21	22
Delaware	9	10	13	15	15	15	16		8	10	13	14	15	17	18
Florida													16	14	16
Georgia	5	5	5	4	4	3	3		5	5			4	4	4
Illinois				18	17	17	17					21	22	23	24
Indiana				16	17	19	25		20	23	23	23	22	22	21
Iowa														30	32
Kentucky	7	6	6	5	5	8	8		9	6	6	6	5	8	9
Louisiana				8	8		9					8	8	7	7
Maine												24	25	25	27
Maryland	3	4	4	6	9	10	10		2	4	4	5	6	10	10
Massachusetts									11	12	15	18	20	20	22
Michigan				20	20							24	27	28	26
Mississippi				11	9	10	10		16	12	11	10	6	6	6
Missouri				14	11	11	11					18	15	13	11
New Hampshire	14	17							15	17	20	25	27	28	31
New Jersey	6	9	11	13	16	16	17		7	8	11	13	14	15	18
New York	6	7	10	12	19	23			6	7	9	10	11	12	14
North Carolina	4	3	3	3	3	5	6		4	3	3	3	3	4	5
Ohio									19	19	19	18	18	17	17
Pennsylvania	10	13	15	18	18	18			10	9	10	12	12	13	13
Rhode Island	13	15	19	21	22	22			13	15	17	20	23	24	25
South Carolina	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tennessee	11	8	7	7	6	7			14	11	7	7	7	9	8
Texas							13								12
Vermont	15								16	18	22	26	26	26	29
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin							21								30
Territories															35
{ Minnesota															36
{ New Mexico															33
{ Oregon															34
{ Utah								18							34

Virginia has always held the first rank, and South Carolina the second, with reference to slave population. North Carolina has descended since 1790 from the fourth to the sixth, and New Jersey from the eighth to the seventeenth.

With regard to the total colored population, the rank of Virginia has also been always first; South Carolina, from the third has become the second; New Hampshire from the fifteenth has become the thirty-first; Tennessee from the fourteenth has become the eighth; and Connecticut from the twelfth, the twenty-third.

TABLE LXXV.—Ratio of the Slave and total Colored Population to the total Population of each State.

States and Territories.	Slaves.							Free Colored and Slaves.							
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	
Alabama				32.7	37.9	42.9	44.4					33.1	38.4	43.2	44.7
Arkansas				11.3	15.9	20.4	22.4					11.8	15.5	20.9	22.7
California															1.0
Columbia, District of	23.0	23.4	19.3	15.3	10.7	7.1		28.5	30.0	31.5	30.8	29.8			26.5
Connecticut	1.1	.3	.1					2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6		2.0
Delaware	15.0	9.5	5.7	6.9	4.2	3.3	2.5	21.6	22.4	23.8	24.0	24.0	27.0	22.2	22.2
Florida					44.6	47.2	44.9								46.0
Georgia	35.4	36.6	41.6	43.8	42.0	40.6	42.1	35.9	37.2	42.3	44.4	49.5	41.0	42.4	42.4
Illinois			1.3	1.6	.4					6.3	2.5	1.5	.8		.6
Indiana		2.7	.9	.1					0.1	2.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Iowa														.4	.1
Kentucky	16.1	18.2	19.8	22.4	24.0	23.3	21.4	16.3	18.5	20.2	22.9	24.7	24.2	22.5	22.5
Louisiana			45.2	45.0	50.8	47.8	47.2			55.1	52.1	58.5	55.0	50.6	50.6
Maine									.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
Maryland	32.2	30.9	29.3	26.3	23.0	19.0	15.5	34.7	36.6	38.2	36.1	34.8	32.3	28.3	28.3

* The above numerical rank of New Hampshire and Indiana in 1830, and Ohio and Indiana in 1840, relative to slave population, is arbitrary, each State in both Census reports having returned three slaves.

TABLE LXXV—Continued.

States and Territories.	Slaves.							Total Colored.						
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Massachusetts.....								1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9
Michigan.....			.5		.1					3.0	3.4	.9	.3	.6
Mississippi.....		39.4	42.3	43.4	48.0	51.9	51.0	41.4	42.9	44.1	48.4	48.4	52.3	51.2
Missouri.....			14.4	15.3	17.8	15.1	12.8			17.3	15.9	18.2	15.5	13.3
New Hampshire.....	.1							.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
New Jersey.....	6.2	5.8	4.4	2.7	.7	.1		7.7	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.9
New York.....	6.2	3.4	1.5	.7				7.6	5.2	4.2	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.5
North Carolina.....	25.5	27.8	30.3	32.0	33.2	32.6	33.2	26.8	29.3	32.2	34.3	35.9	35.6	36.3
Ohio.....										.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.1
Pennsylvania.....	.8	.2						2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3
Rhode Island.....	1.3	.5	.1					6.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.4
South Carolina.....	43.0	42.2	47.3	51.4	54.2	55.0	57.5	43.7	43.2	48.4	52.7	55.0	56.4	58.9
Tennessee.....	9.5	12.8	17.0	18.9	20.7	22.0	22.8	10.5	13.1	17.5	19.6	21.4	22.7	24.5
Texas.....							27.3							27.5
Vermont.....								.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Virginia.....	39.2	39.2	40.2	39.9	38.7	36.2	33.2	40.9	41.5	43.4	43.3	42.6	40.2	37.0
Wisconsin.....														.6
Territories.														
Minnesota.....														.6
N. Mexico.....														
Oregon.....														1.5
Utah.....							.3							.4

The above table indicates the proportion which the slave population and the total colored population of each State bore to the whole population at the several periods named. Whilst the proportion has been increasing for the slaves in the Southern States generally, it has decreased in Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Missouri. In South Carolina from 43 per cent. it has become 57, and in Georgia from 35 per cent. it has become 42, &c., &c.

In all of the States north of North Carolina, the proportion of total colored has been decreasing, whilst in those South it has been generally increasing, except in Louisiana, where it has declined from 55 per cent. to 50. (See note chap. I.) In Kentucky and Missouri there has been a slight decline. In the North-west, with the exception of Ohio, there has also been a decline.

2. *Dwellings and Families.*—These are not ascertained on the slave schedules. The facts, if known, would compare favorably with those of other classes in most moderate circumstances, and especially with the free colored.

3. *Sex.*—There were 1,602,535 males, and 1,601,778 female slaves in the United States in 1850. The number in each of the States will be seen in this table. There was no distinction made of sex earlier than 1820.

TABLE LXXVI.—Male and Female Slaves.

STATES, & C.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama.....	21,780	53,170	127,360	171,804	20,099	58,379	126,172	171,040
Arkansas.....	820	2,293	10,119	23,658	797	2,253	9,816	23,442
Columbia, District of.....	3,097	2,852	2,628	1,422	3,370	3,297	2,636	2,365
Delaware.....	2,555	1,596	1,371	1,174	1,954	1,486	1,234	1,116
Florida.....		7,955	13,038	19,894		7,516	12,679	19,508
Georgia.....	73,914	105,817	133,335	158,857	73,740	108,714	141,609	182,825
Kentucky.....	63,914	82,369	91,994	105,063	62,818	82,304	91,254	105,018
Louisiana.....	31,556	57,911	86,529	125,874	22,498	51,677	81,423	118,935
Maryland.....	56,372	54,442	46,068	45,044	51,023	49,552	43,669	44,424
Mississippi.....	16,250	33,099	92,693	154,964	15,964	32,560	97,208	154,914
Missouri.....	5,341	12,429	28,743	43,434	4,831	12,652	29,498	43,936
New Jersey.....	3,988	1,659	303		3,589	1,495	371	140
North Carolina.....	107,551	121,313	123,546	144,581	96,466	121,288	122,371	143,967
South Carolina.....	120,472	155,469	158,678	167,756	128,003	159,932	168,360	197,228
Tennessee.....	39,747	70,316	91,477	118,720	40,330	71,387	91,582	120,679
Texas.....				28,700				29,461
Virginia.....	258,974	232,077	228,661	240,562	206,879	230,620	220,436	231,966
Other States and Ter.	5,874	568	225		5,677	748	230	14
Total.....	*788,025	1,012,823	1,346,517	1,602,535	*750,100	996,320	1,240,938	1,601,778

* Error in Census of 1820, being plus 57.

SLAVE POPULATION—INCREASE, &c.

TABLE LXXVII.—*Exhibiting the Ratio of Female Slaves to 100 Males, at each Census.*

1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
95.19	98.36	99.55	99.95

The increase of the slaves, male and female, and the per centage of the increase of both together, as well as the increase of the whole colored, will be learned from the following tables, for each period of ten years since 1790.

TABLE LXXVIII.—*Number and Increase of Slaves.*

Census.	Slaves.						Proportion of slaves to free white, as 1 slave to
	Number of males.	Number of females.	Excess of males.	Total number of slaves.	Increase in each ten and in 60 years.	Increase per centum in each ten and in 60 years.	
1790.....				697,897			4.5457
1800.....				893,041	195,144	27.9617	4.8200
1810.....				1,191,364	298,323	33.4053	4.9304
1820.....	788,038	750,010	38,018	1,538,038	346,674	29.0989	5.1116
1830.....	1,012,833	996,330	16,603	2,009,043	471,005	30.6237	5.2450
1840.....	1,246,517	1,240,938	5,579	2,487,455	478,412	23.8129	6.8632
1850.....	*1,602,535	*1,601,778	757	3,204,313	716,858	28.8189	7.2377
Total increase of each class in 60 yrs.....					2,506,416	359.1384	

TABLE LXXIX.—*Number and Increase of Free Colored and Slaves.*

Census.	Combined Free Colored and Slave Population.						
	Number of males.	Number of females.	Excess.	Number of free colored and slave.	Increase in each ten and in 60 years.	Increase per centum in each 10 yrs. and in 60 years.	Proportion of free colored and slave to the free white as 1 to
1790.....				757,363			4.1888
1800.....				1,001,436	244,073	32.3371	4.2983
1810.....				1,377,810	376,374	37.5630	4.2646
1820.....	1,002,994	1,873,200	29,774	1,776,194	398,384	29.3273	4.4263
1830.....	1,166,276	1,162,366	3,910	2,328,642	552,448	31.1030	4.5251
1840.....	1,432,998	1,440,760	7,762	2,873,758	545,116	23.4092	4.9398
1850.....	1,811,547	1,827,261	15,714	3,638,808	765,050	26.6219	5.3735
Total increase of each class in 60 yrs.....					2,881,445	379.7058	

* In Mississippi 578 slaves are returned without distinction as to age or sex. These have been distributed in the columns of slaves in the general proportion of the sexes, viz: 290 males, 288 females.
 † In the Census of 1830, 4,632 are returned as "all other persons, except Indians not taxed." These have been generally added to the "free colored," and they are so placed in this table—divided, however, in the general proportion of the sexes, viz: males, 2,232; females, 2,400.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE LXXX.—Proportion of Slaves, Male to Female, in different sections at several periods.

Geographical Divisions.	Years when each Census was taken.	Males.	Females.	Proportion as 100 Males to Females.	Geographical Divisions.	Years when each Census was taken.	Males.	Females.	Proportion as 100 Males to Females.	
New England...	1790	.....	.....	*	Southern States.	1840	663,358	665,345	100.31	
	1800	.....	.....	*		1850	781,560	785,492	100.50	
	1810	.....	.....	*		South-western States.	1790	.....	.....	*
	1820	55	90	163.63			1800	.....	.....	*
	1830	11	37	336.36			1810	.....	.....	*
1840	9	14	155.56	1820	115,765		109,718	94.78		
1850	.....	.....	.....	1830	232,689		216,288	97.12		
Middle States...	1790	.....	.....	*	North-western States.	1840	414,488	406,701	108.36	
	1800	.....	.....	*		1850	623,780	618,471	109.15	
	1810	.....	.....	*		California and Territories.	1790	.....	.....	*
	1820	71,096	65,044	91.49			1800	.....	.....	*
	1830	59,344	55,793	94.02			1810	.....	.....	*
1840	49,835	47,943	96.20	1820	69,901		68,160	97.51		
1850	48,636	47,945	98.58	1830	95,118		95,974	100.90		
Southern States.	1790	.....	.....	*	California and Territories.	1840	119,927	129,935	109.84	
	1800	.....	.....	*		1850	148,547	149,856	100.88	
	1810	.....	.....	*		California and Territories.	1850	12	14	116.67
	1820	531,165	507,046	95.46						
1830	635,661	625,130	98.62							

When slavery existed in New England the females were largely in excess. In 1830 there were over three to one male. In the Middle States the males are always in excess. In the Southern States, since 1830, the male and female have been equal, or nearly so, and the same is true of the North-western States. In the South-west, since 1830, there is a small excess of males; in the Territories, a large excess of females.

TABLE LXXXI.—Ages of the Slave Population of the United States, 1850.

States & Territories.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
Alabama	3,992	4,118	25,471	25,687	25,724	25,671	23,190	22,260	18,989	19,871
Arkansas	540	619	3,475	3,573	3,480	3,546	3,389	3,179	2,745	2,765
Columbia, Dist. of	30	41	163	184	208	227	239	341	207	319
Delaware	27	32	155	148	223	178	205	194	219	151
Florida	463	451	2,840	2,918	2,889	2,874	2,507	2,442	1,974	2,087
Georgia	4,730	4,889	27,984	28,070	28,941	28,711	26,834	26,749	21,865	23,072
Kentucky	3,023	3,345	14,952	15,311	16,761	16,828	15,602	15,203	12,370	12,693
Louisiana	2,349	2,591	14,260	14,814	14,874	15,009	13,865	13,410	11,151	11,799
Maryland	1,243	1,203	5,961	5,931	6,902	6,712	6,963	6,409	5,643	5,466
Mississippi	3,611	3,728	23,705	23,417	23,240	23,166	20,666	19,812	16,611	17,087
Missouri	1,365	1,334	6,420	6,624	7,000	6,845	6,492	6,358	5,395	5,400
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	5	2
North Carolina	4,022	4,064	21,891	22,042	23,400	23,536	20,711	19,860	15,710	15,890
South Carolina	4,450	4,744	27,019	28,229	27,609	28,131	24,890	24,825	20,521	21,875
Tennessee	3,452	3,699	17,620	18,075	18,647	19,087	17,889	17,252	14,004	14,631
Texas	705	724	4,406	4,366	4,356	4,504	4,152	4,091	3,175	3,442
Virginia	5,311	5,814	32,419	32,687	35,356	34,897	33,883	32,331	28,584	24,659
Utah Territory	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Total	39,343	41,266	237,745	232,140	239,163	239,925	221,480	214,712	176,169	181,113

* Sex not designated.

AGES OF THE SLAVE POPULATION.

TABLE LXXXI.—Ages of the Slave Population—Continued.

States & Territories.	20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
Alabama	31,658	31,208	19,636	19,514	11,433	11,779	6,368	6,030	3,774	3,451
Arkansas	4,930	4,684	2,528	2,612	1,415	1,421	633	580	372	339
Columbia, Dist. of ..	239	425	127	245	91	182	55	129	44	70
Delaware	212	243	67	84	31	43	20	22	8	11
Florida	3,878	3,681	2,277	2,319	1,344	1,340	855	798	479	397
Georgia	33,959	34,590	19,146	20,427	12,100	13,006	6,584	6,560	4,585	4,544
Kentucky	19,031	17,627	10,325	10,422	6,520	7,156	3,741	3,985	1,819	2,123
Louisiana	26,047	23,971	20,250	18,415	12,690	10,550	5,955	4,804	3,082	2,388
Maryland	8,092	7,443	4,269	4,500	2,953	2,931	1,926	1,850	1,187	1,175
Mississippi	29,915	30,021	18,565	18,986	9,996	9,933	4,854	4,390	3,189	2,839
Missouri	8,623	7,983	3,902	4,300	2,278	2,779	1,136	1,291	535	632
New Jersey	10	1	.....	.....	2	9	21	38	27	42
North Carolina	23,969	23,536	13,687	13,927	8,444	8,631	6,814	6,327	3,637	3,606
South Carolina	31,745	33,472	20,583	22,938	13,138	14,518	8,771	8,750	5,426	5,502
Tennessee	21,709	21,084	11,370	11,984	6,550	7,115	4,421	4,468	2,650	2,137
Texas	5,585	5,683	3,131	3,440	1,750	1,878	898	829	373	332
Virginia	39,991	36,974	25,435	24,240	18,416	17,514	12,138	10,850	7,614	6,981
Utah Territory	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	289,595	282,615	175,300	178,355	109,152	110,780	65,254	61,782	38,102	36,569

States & Territories.	70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		90 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
Alabama	1,068	959	338	338	97	93	65	61	1	.....
Arkansas	75	88	30	24	11	6	9	5	.....	1
Columbia, Dist. of ..	12	29	4	6	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Delaware	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	141	196	45	45	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Georgia	1,399	1,430	480	519	142	162	15	14	40	.....
Kentucky	621	913	198	255	61	94	81	79	27	17
Louisiana	937	771	319	235	81	94	28	53	8	6
Maryland	549	510	190	198	41	59	57	66	7	3
Mississippi	825	727	288	249	74	24	31	31	1	2
Missouri	141	220	63	65	23	25	47	73	127	119
New Jersey	17	31	9	7	.....	.....	8	9	11	8
North Carolina	1,520	1,645	570	658	192	202	66	98	8	14
South Carolina	2,068	2,032	613	638	154	200	81	86	1,288	1,303
Tennessee	719	833	233	287	82	68	31	47	3	2
Texas	109	93	40	34	12	9	6	10	11	14
Virginia	3,022	3,264	958	1,196	263	354	87	184	49	41
Utah Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,166	13,682	4,378	4,740	1,211	1,473	606	819	*1,581	1,533

TABLE LXXXII.—Ratio of Ages of the Slaves in 1850.

States and Territories.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	
Alabama	8,110	2.36	51,158	14.92	51,395	14.99	45,450	13.26	38,860	11.33
Arkansas	1,159	2.40	7,048	14.96	7,026	14.92	6,568	13.95	5,510	11.70
Columbia, District of ..	59	1.93	319	9.47	495	13.43	580	15.73	526	14.27
Delaware	59	2.58	303	13.23	401	17.51	399	17.42	370	16.16
Florida	914	2.32	5,758	14.65	5,763	14.66	4,943	12.59	4,061	10.33
Georgia	9,619	2.52	56,054	14.69	57,652	15.11	53,583	14.04	44,937	11.77
Kentucky	6,268	2.37	30,283	14.34	33,589	15.93	30,895	14.60	25,065	11.88
Louisiana	4,940	2.02	30,074	11.68	29,883	12.22	27,275	11.14	22,950	9.37
Maryland	2,446	2.71	11,632	13.16	13,614	15.07	13,553	14.79	11,109	12.29
Mississippi	7,309	2.39	46,123	14.88	46,346	14.96	40,478	13.06	33,698	10.87
Missouri	2,660	3.03	13,104	14.99	13,935	15.94	12,850	14.70	10,795	12.35
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	8,056	2.80	43,941	15.23	46,935	16.27	40,571	14.06	31,510	10.92
South Carolina	9,194	2.39	55,248	14.35	55,200	14.34	49,715	12.91	42,396	11.01
Tennessee	7,061	2.95	35,695	14.91	37,734	15.76	35,141	14.07	28,625	11.95
Texas	1,429	2.46	8,773	15.03	8,800	15.23	8,243	14.17	6,617	11.38
Virginia	11,155	2.36	65,106	13.78	70,253	14.87	66,214	14.01	50,243	10.63
Utah Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	80,609	2.52	450,885	14.35	479,088	14.95	436,192	13.61	357,282	11.13

* 578 age unknown—sex not given in Mississippi.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE LXXXII.—Continued.

States and Territories.	30 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.	
	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.
Alabama	62,866	18.34	39,150	11.42	23,212	6.77	12,398	3.62	7,225	2.11
Arkansas	9,614	20.41	5,140	10.91	2,836	6.02	1,233	2.62	717	1.52
Columbia, District of	664	18.01	372	10.09	273	7.40	184	4.99	114	3.00
Delaware	455	19.87	151	6.59	74	3.23	42	1.83	19	.83
Florida	7,559	19.23	4,589	11.67	2,684	6.83	1,693	4.31	871	2.22
Georgia	68,549	17.96	39,573	10.37	25,106	6.58	13,144	3.44	9,129	2.30
Kentucky	30,658	17.36	20,747	9.83	13,676	6.48	7,739	3.66	3,942	1.87
Louisiana	50,018	20.43	38,665	15.79	23,240	9.49	10,810	4.42	5,420	2.21
Maryland	15,535	17.19	8,769	9.70	5,884	6.51	3,776	4.18	2,362	2.61
Mississippi	59,936	19.34	37,551	12.12	19,929	6.43	9,244	2.98	4,978	1.63
Missouri	16,611	19.00	8,202	9.38	5,057	5.78	2,427	2.78	1,167	1.33
New Jersey	11	4.66	.....	.....	11	4.66	59	25.00	69	29.24
North Carolina	47,505	16.40	27,614	9.57	17,075	5.92	13,141	4.55	7,243	2.51
South Carolina	65,217	16.94	43,521	11.31	27,651	7.15	17,521	4.55	10,928	2.84
Tennessee	42,773	17.85	23,354	9.75	13,665	5.71	8,889	3.71	4,187	1.75
Texas	11,268	19.38	6,580	11.31	3,628	6.24	1,727	2.97	705	1.21
Virginia	76,905	16.39	49,075	10.61	35,930	7.60	22,988	4.86	14,585	3.09
Utah Territory	6	23.08	2	7.69	1	3.85	2	7.69	.....	.....
Total	572,210	17.86	353,655	11.04	219,932	6.86	127,016	3.96	74,671	2.33

States and Territories.	70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		90 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.	Ratio per cent.	Aggregate slaves.
	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.			
Alabama	2,027	.59	676	.20	190	.05	126	.04	1	.....	342,844
Arkansas	163	.35	54	.11	17	.04	14	.03	1	.....	47,100
Columbia, District of	41	1.11	19	.32	4	.11	2	.05	.....	.....	3,687
Delaware	13	.57	2	.08	.....	.....	2	.09	.....	.....	2,290
Florida	277	.63	90	.23	43	.11	29	.07	40	.10	39,310
Georgia	2,829	.74	999	.26	304	.08	160	.04	44	.01	381,682
Kentucky	1,534	.73	453	.22	155	.07	81	.04	16	.01	210,981
Louisiana	1,708	.70	544	.22	140	.06	123	.05	10	.....	214,809
Maryland	1,059	1.17	356	.43	115	.13	55	.06	3	.....	90,368
Mississippi	1,552	.50	531	.17	170	.06	120	.04	824	.27	304,878
Missouri	331	.41	123	.15	50	.06	17	.02	19	.02	67,422
New Jersey	48	20.34	16	6.78	7	2.97	.....	.....	1	.42	236
North Carolina	3,185	1.10	1,928	.42	334	.12	164	.06	22	.01	283,548
South Carolina	4,030	1.05	1,251	.32	354	.09	167	.04	2,591	.68	384,994
Tennessee	1,552	.65	520	.22	180	.08	78	.03	5	.....	239,459
Texas	193	.33	74	.13	24	.04	16	.03	25	.64	58,161
Virginia	6,292	1.33	2,154	.46	597	.13	271	.06	90	.02	472,528
Utah Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Total	26,854	.84	9,118	.28	2,684	.08	1,425	.05	3,692	.12	3,204,313

TABLE LXXXIII.—Comparative Ages of Male and Female Slaves in 1830, 1840 and 1850.

AGE.	1830.			Ratio per cent.	1840.			Ratio per cent.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 10 years of age	253,498	347,665	701,163	24.99	422,584	421,465	844,049	33.93
10 and under 24	312,567	302,776	621,337	30.93	291,266	390,117	781,383	31.41
24 " 35	185,585	183,786	371,371	18.42	235,386	239,825	475,211	18.11
35 " 55	118,850	111,887	230,737	11.49	145,260	139,204	284,464	11.44
55 " 100	41,545	41,436	82,981	4.13	51,531	49,746	101,677	4.06
100 and upwards	748	676	1,424	.07	750	581	1,331	.05
Total	1,012,823	996,220	2,009,043	100.00	1,246,517	1,240,938	2,487,455	100.00

PROPORTIONS OF THE SLAVE POPULATION.

TABLE LXXXIII—Continued.

AGE.	1850.			Ratio per cent.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 5 years of age.....	267,088	273,406	540,494	16.87
5 and under 10 years of age.....	239,163	239,925	479,088	14.95
10 " 15 " ".....	221,480	214,712	436,192	13.61
15 " 20 " ".....	176,169	181,113	357,282	11.15
20 " 30 " ".....	289,595	282,615	572,210	17.86
30 " 40 " ".....	175,300	178,355	353,655	11.04
40 " 50 " ".....	109,152	110,780	219,932	6.86
50 " 60 " ".....	65,254	61,762	127,016	3.96
60 " 70 " ".....	38,102	30,560	74,671	2.33
70 " 80 " ".....	13,166	13,688	26,854	.84
80 " 90 " ".....	4,378	4,740	9,118	.28
90 " 100 " ".....	1,211	1,473	2,684	.08
100 and upwards.....	606	819	1,425	.05
Age unknown.....	1,581	1,533	3,114	.10
In Mississippi 578 slaves are returned without distinction of sex or age.....			578	.02
Total.....			3,204,313	100.00

TABLE LXXXIV.—Ratio of Slaves, 1830, 1840, 1850.

AGE.	1830.		1840.		1850.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Under 10 years of age.....	701,163	34.90	844,089	33.93	1,019,582	31.82
10 and under 24.....	621,337	30.93	781,206	31.41	2,180,192	68.04
24 " 36.....	371,371	18.48	475,160	19.11		
36 " 55.....	230,767	11.49	284,465	11.44		
55 " 100.....	83,981	4.13	100,980	4.06	1,435	.04
100 and upwards.....	1,424	.07	1,333	.05	3,114	.10
Unknown.....						
Total.....	2,009,043	100.00	2,487,213	100.00	3,204,313	100.00

TABLE LXXXV.—Proportion of Male Slaves to Female, for 1850.

For every hundred Males there are in the different States, of the ages mentioned, the following number of Females:

STATES, &c.	INFANCY.		YOUTH.				MATURITY.			OLD AGE.					EXTREME OLD AGE.	Age unknown.
	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.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	100 and upwards.			
Alabama.....	101.1	99.7	95.9	104.6	98.5	99.3	103.0	94.6	91.4	89.7	100.0	95.8	93.8	...		
Arkansas.....	104.1	101.9	93.8	100.7	95.0	103.3	104.8	98.7	89.0	117.3	80.0	54.5	55.5	...		
Columbia, Dis. of.....	115.3	137.9	142.0	154.1	177.8	192.9	200.0	232.7	159.0	241.6	200.0	200.0	...			
Delaware.....	98.9	79.8	94.6	68.9	114.6	125.2	138.7	110.0	137.5	116.8	...	...	100.0	...
Florida.....	102.0	99.4	97.4	105.7	94.9	101.5	99.7	89.1	83.7	89.3	100.0	95.4	93.3	...		
Georgia.....	100.7	99.2	99.0	105.5	101.8	106.6	107.9	99.6	99.1	109.2	112.2	114.0	87.5	62.9		
Kentucky.....	103.2	100.4	97.4	102.6	92.1	109.9	109.7	106.4	116.7	147.0	128.7	152.4	189.2	100.0		
Louisiana.....	104.7	100.9	96.7	105.8	92.0	90.9	83.1	81.0	78.7	82.2	70.5	72.7	115.7	82.8		
Maryland.....	95.0	97.2	91.9	96.8	91.9	105.4	99.9	96.0	98.9	92.9	103.1	120.4	129.1	200.0		
Mississippi.....	103.3	99.4	95.8	102.8	100.3	102.2	99.3	90.4	90.7	85.1	84.3	100.0	155.3	97.6		
Missouri.....	102.9	96.5	97.9	100.0	92.6	110.2	121.9	113.6	118.1	156.0	103.1	100.0	112.5	72.7		
New Jersey.....	200.0	200.0	100.0	40.0	10.0	...	450.0	180.9	155.5	182.3	77.7	250.0	...	...
North Carolina.....	100.7	100.5	95.8	100.5	98.1	101.7	102.2	92.8	99.1	109.5	115.4	153.0	148.4	175.0		
South Carolina.....	104.7	103.9	99.7	106.6	105.4	111.4	110.4	99.7	101.4	100.7	104.6	129.8	106.1	101.1		
Tennessee.....	102.9	102.9	96.4	104.4	97.0	105.4	108.6	101.0	104.2	115.8	123.1	119.5	151.6	66.6		
Texas.....	99.5	103.4	98.5	108.4	101.7	110.1	107.3	92.3	89.0	93.0	85.0	100.0	166.6	127.2		
Virginia.....	101.9	98.7	95.4	96.3	92.4	95.3	95.1	89.2	91.6	107.7	121.8	127.0	211.4	83.6		
Utah Territory.....	150.0	50.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

In infancy, and between 5 and 10, and 15 and 20, the females are generally in excess, the reverse of the case with the whites: for the two first periods between 10 and 15, the males are in excess of whites and slaves. To this there are some singular exceptions. For periods above 70, the females are generally in excess—strikingly so among the very aged. By another table the proportion of males and females at the different ages since 1820, is also shown. In 1850, the preponderance of aged females is worthy of note.

TABLE LXXXVI.—*Ratio of Ages and Sex of the Slave Population.*1. *Proportion of Slave Males and Females, 1820 and 1830.*

AGES.	1820.			AGES.	1830.		
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of males to females as 100 to		Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of males to females as 100 to
Under 14.....	43.63	43.24	94.33	Under 10....	34.90	34.90	98.35
14 and under 20.....	25.77	26.98	93.63	10 and under 24....	30.86	30.99	98.79
20 " 45.....	20.78	20.36	93.26	24 " 36.....	18.32	18.65	100.11
45 and upwards.....	9.82	9.42	91.3	36 " 55.....	11.74	11.23	94.12
				55 " 100.....	4.10	4.16	99.76
				100 and upwards....	.08	.07	90.58
	100.00	100.00	95.18		100.00	100.00	98.4

2. *Proportion of Slave Males and Females, 1840 and 1850.*

AGES.	1840.			AGES.	1850.		
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of males to females as 100 to		Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of males to females as 100 to
Under 10.....	33.90	33.96	99.73	Under 5....	16.67	17.07	102.36
10 and under 24....	31.39	31.44	99.72	5 and under 10....	14.92	14.98	100.32
24 " 36.....	18.88	19.33	101.88	10 " 15.....	13.82	13.40	96.94
36 " 55.....	11.66	11.22	95.83	15 " 20.....	10.99	11.31	102.8
55 " 100.....	4.11	4.00	96.91	20 " 30.....	18.07	17.64	97.59
100 and upwards....	.06	.05	77.47	30 " 40.....	10.94	11.14	101.74
				40 " 50.....	6.81	6.92	101.49
				50 " 60.....	4.07	3.83	94.65
				60 " 70.....	2.38	2.23	95.93
				70 " 80.....	.62	.85	103.40
				80 " 90.....	.27	.39	103.27
				90 " 100.....	.08	.09	121.63
				100 and upwards....	.04	.05	135.15
				Unknown .....	.12	.11	97.33
	100.00	100.00	99.55		100.00	100.00	99.95

5. *Births, Marriages and Deaths.*—The tables of Births in the Census, as previously explained, are nothing more than those of the several classes of population under one year of age. There are slave children of that age, in Alabama, 8,110; in Arkansas, 1,159; in the District of Columbia, 71; in Delaware, 59; in Florida, 914; in Georgia, 9,619; in Kentucky, 6,268; in Louisiana, 4,940; in Maryland, 2,446; in Mississippi, 7,399; in Missouri, 2,699; in North Carolina, 8,086; in South Carolina, 9,194; in Tennessee, 7,061; in Texas, 1,429; and in Virginia, 11,155.

The *Marriages* of slaves are not noted in the Census. They take place, upon the average, much earlier than those of the whites or free colored, and are probably more productive than either. But no exact information on an extended scale exists upon this point.

The number of deaths of slaves reported in 1849–1850, was 52,566, or 1.64 per cent. of the whole slave population. This number is certainly too small, though from the facility of reporting them, it approximates, perhaps, nearer to the truth than is the case with the free population.

SLAVE POPULATION—DEAF AND DUMB, &c.

TABLE LXXXVII.—Mortality of the Slave Population.

States, &c.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to whole slave population.	States, &c.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to whole slave population.
Alabama	4,693	1.369	Missouri	1,355	1.550
Arkansas	861	1.823	New Jersey	11	4.661
Columbia, District of	57	1.546	North Carolina	4,339	1.5
Delaware	21	.917	South Carolina	5,167	1.342
Florida	440	1.119	Tennessee	4,049	1.091
Georgia	5,331	1.397	Texas	877	1.508
Kentucky	4,193	1.987	Virginia	8,451	1.788
Louisiana	5,873	2.399			
Maryland	1,512	1.673	Total	52,566	1.640
Mississippi	5,247	1.726			

6. Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic.—The slaves were not separated in these particulars from the free colored either in 1830 or 1840. In 1850 the statistics were as follows:

TABLE LXXXVIII.—Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic Slaves, 1850.

States, &c.	Deaf and dumb.					Ratio per cent. to whole slave population.	States, &c.	Deaf and dumb.					Ratio per cent. to whole slave population.
	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.	Blind.			Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.			
Alabama	58	138	30	133	359	.105	Mississippi	27	97	24	84	228	.074
Arkansas	4	13	3	10	30	.064	Missouri	19	48	11	32	100	.114
Columbia, Dist. of		1	1	2	2	.034	North Carolina	75	155	33	151	414	.143
Delaware	2			4	6	.202	South Carolina	237	134	21	91	278	.072
Florida	11	14	2	8	35	.069	Tennessee	41	82	12	85	230	.066
Georgia	87	130	98	148	363	.095	Texas	10	11		11	32	.055
Kentucky	51	113	23	91	278	.132	Virginia	89	299	59	201	648	.137
Louisiana	32	123	45	62	261	.107	Total	531	1,387	327	1,189	3,427	.107
Maryland	26	45	25	68	164	.161							

TABLE LXXXIX.—Deaf and Dumb, Blind, &c. Free Colored and Slave, 1830, 1840 and 1850.

States, &c.	Deaf and Dumb.				Blind.				Insane.		Idiotic.		Insane and Idiotic.	
	Free Colored and Slave.		Slave.		Free Colored and Slave.		Slave.		1850.		1850.		Free Colored and Slave.	
	1830.		1840.		1850.		1850.		Free Colored.	Slave.	Free Colored.	Slave.	1840.	1850.
	1830.	1840.	1850.	1850.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1850.	1850.	1850.	1850.	1850.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	23	53	59	58	48	96	140	138	2	30		133	125	165
Arkansas	4	2	4	4	2	8	14	13		3	2	16	21	15
California														
Columbia, District of	2	4	2	2		9	9	1	9	1	3		7	13
Connecticut	6	8	6	6	7	13	12		6		4		44	10
Delaware	9	8	6	9	11	18	14		20		14		28	33
Florida	6	2	11	11	16	10	15	14		2		8	19	10
Georgia	59	64	58	57	123	151	133	129	12	28	1	148	134	170
Illinois	24	2	2	4	4	10	6				2		79	4
Indiana	3	15	4	4	2	19	12				13		75	20
Iowa	4					3							4	
Kentucky	40	77	56	51	83	141	133	113	2	23	20	91	180	136
Louisiana	21	17	35	32	77	36	142	122	11	45	6	62	45	194
Maine	5	13	1	1	1	10			5		2		94	7
Maryland	66	66	64	26	124	91	108	45	44	25	48	68	141	185
Massachusetts	9	17	2	2	5	22	6		19		5		63	24
Michigan	2	2	1	1		4			1		3		26	4
Mississippi	12	28	28	27	31	69	93	83		24	2	84	83	110
Missouri	8	37	19	19	10	42	41	38	2	11		32	68	45
New Hampshire	9	9				3					1		19	1
New Jersey	15	15	8	23	23	26	28		9		13		73	22
New York	43	68	7	7	82	91	44		34		21		194	56

TABLE LXXXIX.—Continued.

States, &c.	Deaf and Dumb.				Blind.				Insane.		Idiotic.		Insane and Idiotic.	
	Free Colored and Slave.			Slave.	Free Colored and Slave.			Slave.	1850.		1850.		Free Colored and Slave.	
	1830.	1840.	1850.		1830.	1840.	1850.		Free Colored	Slave.	Free Colored	Slave.	1840.	1850.
North Carolina	83	74	82	75	161	167	182	155	10	33	28	151	221	242
Ohio	9	33	10	.....	6	33	13	.....	14	.....	17	.....	165	31
Pennsylvania	39	51	15	.....	28	96	28	.....	49	.....	35	.....	187	84
Rhode Island	4	3	3	.....	8	1	6	.....	7	.....	4	.....	13	11
South Carolina	69	78	31	29	133	156	148	134	4	21	5	94	137	124
Tennessee	28	67	42	41	37	99	91	82	5	22	5	85	152	117
Texas	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Vermont	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	13	2
Virginia	139	159	102	89	438	465	384	299	47	59	90	201	324	367
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2
Total	743	981	657	531	1,470	1,892	1,816	1,337	311	327	348	1,182	2,789	2,168

7. *Nativities.*—It is almost impossible to distinguish between the native born and foreign born slaves, and no facts were collected upon this subject, except under the schedules of mortality. From these it appears that slaves, except to some extent Africans, were very generally considered of the nativity of the place of decease. As few slaves have been introduced into the country since 1808, and these chiefly into Florida, previously to 1819, under the Spanish rule, and into Louisiana, it will be necessary to look into the class over 60 years of age for the survivors of the original Africans. The whole number of slaves in 1850 over 60 years of age, was 114,752. Of these, no one familiar with the South would admit that more than 8,000 or 10,000 were Africans. In Louisiana, in 1849-1850, 110 African slaves are reported to have died, out of a total of 6,983 deaths of slaves of all ages. In Virginia, few or no African deaths are mentioned. The ages of deceased Africans on the schedules generally range higher than sixty, often more than seventy, and in South Carolina as high as eighty, ninety, one hundred, and one hundred and ten.

8. *Occupations.*—In no Census have the occupations of slaves been recorded. How many are employed as mechanics, how many as laborers, how many as house servants, cannot be known; nor, more than approximately, how many on the different agricultural crops of the South. Deducing the slaves who are known to be residents of towns, and approximating for those towns that are unknown, it might be safe to say that 400,000 slaves are urban, and 2,804,313 rural, and that of the latter class at least as many slaves will be employed as domestics as there are slave properties, which would leave about 2,500,000 slaves* to be directly employed in agriculture, including males and females, and persons of all ages. Slaves under ten and over sixty are seldom employed industrially.

The total number of families holding slaves, by the census of 1850, was 347,525.† On the average of 5.7 to a family there are about 2,000,000 persons in the relation of slave-owners, or about one-third of the whole white population of the slave States; in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, excluding the largest cities, one half of the whole population.

* These are distributed between the several great staples of the South, in something like the following proportions as near as can be judged, after a careful consideration of the subject, bearing in mind that large quantities of bread stuffs are produced in addition.

Hemp	69,000	2.4 per cent.
Rice	125,000	5.0 " "
Sugar	150,000	6.0 " "
Tobacco	350,000	14.0 " "
Cotton, etc.	1,815,000	72.6 " "
	2,500,000	100.

† The number includes slave-hirers, but is exclusive of those who are interested conjointly with others in slave property. The two will about balance each other, for the whole South, and leave the slave owners as stated.

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

TABLE XC.—Classification of Slave Holders in the United States.

States, &c.	Holders of 1 slave.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 200.	200 and under 300.	300 and under 500.	500 and under 1000.	1000 and over.	Aggregate holders of slaves.
Alabama	5,204	7,737	6,572	5,067	3,524	957	216	16	2			29,295
Arkansas	1,383	1,951	1,365	788	382	109	19	2				5,909
Columbia, District of	700	539	126	80	2	1						1,477
Delaware	330	352	117	20								809
Florida	699	991	759	585	349	104	29		1			3,520
Georgia	6,554	11,716	7,701	6,490	5,056	764	147	22	4	2		38,456
Kentucky	9,244	13,284	9,579	5,022	1,198	52	5					38,385
Louisiana	4,797	6,072	4,327	2,652	1,774	728	274	36	6	4		20,670
Maryland	4,825	5,331	3,327	1,822	655	72	7		1			16,040
Mississippi	3,640	6,228	5,143	4,015	2,964	910	189	18	8	1		23,116
Missouri	5,762	6,878	4,379	1,810	345	19						19,185
North Carolina	1,204	9,668	8,129	5,892	2,828	485	76	12	3			28,303
South Carolina	3,492	6,164	6,311	4,955	3,200	990	382	69	29	2		25,590
Tennessee	7,616	10,522	8,314	4,852	2,202	276	19	2	1			33,864
Texas	1,925	2,640	1,585	1,121	374	82	9	1				7,747
Virginia	11,385	15,550	13,030	9,456	4,880	646	107	8	1			55,063
Total	68,820	105,683	80,765	54,595	29,732	6,196	1,479	187	56	9	2	347,825

Where the party owns slaves in different counties or in different States, he will be entered more than once. This will disturb the calculation very little, being only the case among the larger properties, and it will account for the fact that a smaller number of such properties are reported in some of the States than are known to exist, particularly in South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. By the table it would seem that one-fifth of the properties are in a single slave, and nearly one-half in less than five slaves.*

CHAPTER VI.

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

HAVING given in Chapter Second the Aggregate Population of the United States at all of the Census periods, the formation and relation of States and Territories, the density of population, &c., and, in subsequent Chapters, the White, Free Colored and Slave Population in detail, it will be in order now to include such remarks and tables as were not conveniently reducible under either of the several Chapters.

According to the ratio of increase from Census to Census, divided for the particular years so as to represent correctly the per centages for the lesser and greater population which is increasing, a table has been prepared showing the population of the United States at each year since 1790. The ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850 is assumed for the next decade.†

* The occupation and nativities of slave-holders were not taken off. An experiment in one southern town, gave accountants, barbers, bakers, blacksmiths, builders, butchers, carpenters, draymen, grocers, painters, plasterers, saddlers, tailors, tanners, etc., 33 out of a total of 250 holders, and 115 natives of free States (at home and abroad, 49 being foreign,) out of the same total of 250.

† For an explanation of the principle upon which such a table may be constructed, see Prof. Tucker, "Progress of the United States," p. 107. By starting with the population of 1790 as a basis, which was 3,929,827, and adding three per cent. for every year, making 4,047,321 for 1791; 4,169,152 for 1792, and so on for every year until 1850, Mr. Darby, the well known geographer, arrived at results, which when compared with the particular census years, showed as follows:

Years.	Estimated.	Census.
1800	5,281,468	5,305,925
1810	7,095,964	7,239,814
1820	9,535,182	9,638,131
1830	12,811,118	12,866,020
1840	17,217,706	17,069,453
1850	23,138,004	23,191,876

TABLE XCI.—Aggregate Population of the United States for each year from 1790 to 1860.

Years.	Aggre- gate.	Years.	Aggre- gate.	Years.	Aggre- gate.	Years.	Aggre- gate.	Years.	Aggre- gate.	Years.	Aggre- gate.
1790	3,929,827	1802	5,646,176	1814	8,117,710	1826	11,462,058	1838	16,121,087	1850	23,191,870
1791	4,049,800	1803	5,824,395	1815	8,353,338	1827	11,798,013	1839	16,593,630	1851	23,873,717
1792	4,173,024	1804	6,008,245	1816	8,535,899	1828	12,143,783	1840	17,069,453	1852	24,575,604
1793	4,300,210	1805	6,197,897	1817	8,743,312	1829	12,499,687	1841	17,600,752	1853	25,298,126
1794	4,431,272	1806	6,393,534	1818	8,969,030	1830	12,866,020	1842	18,148,589	1854	26,041,890
1795	4,563,829	1807	6,595,310	1819	9,208,261	1831	13,234,931	1843	18,713,479	1855	26,807,521
1796	4,705,594	1808	6,803,528	1820	9,468,121	1832	13,614,420	1844	19,295,971	1856	27,595,662
1797	4,848,919	1809	7,018,222	1821	9,739,690	1833	14,004,789	1845	19,896,574	1857	28,406,974
1798	4,995,705	1810	7,239,814	1822	10,021,315	1834	14,406,350	1846	20,515,871	1858	29,242,139
1799	5,148,094	1811	7,469,060	1823	10,316,618	1835	14,819,425	1847	21,154,444	1859	30,101,857
1800	5,305,925	1812	7,665,206	1824	10,618,659	1836	15,244,344	1848	21,812,893	1860	30,983,851
1801	5,473,407	1813	7,868,729	1825	11,135,727	1837	15,681,447	1849	22,491,305		

A similar table was commenced for each of the States, but at too late an hour to be completed in this volume, involving, as it does, laborious calculations. As far as prepared it is given.

TABLE XCII.

States and Terri- tories.	1795.	1805.	1815.	1825.	1835.	1842.	1845.	1848.	1852.	1854.
Alabama				198,975	427,611	622,169	675,153	731,474	812,960	858,020
Arkansas				21,816	54,449	113,729	143,109	180,077	244,646	285,148
Columbia, Dist. of		18,267	24,170	26,278	41,722	45,292	47,529	49,979	53,448	55,268
Connecticut	214,421	259,459	298,545	286,216	303,762	321,285	330,023	357,741	377,292	383,918
Delaware	59,997	68,321	72,709	74,721	77,414	80,005	84,540	88,696	92,703	93,889
Florida					43,496	59,824	68,992	70,357	96,082	105,574
Georgia	119,462	202,227	294,039	414,295	597,773	729,728	791,353	858,927	956,540	1,000,680
Illinois				93,232	273,811	534,958	636,829	757,773	956,404	1,074,271
Indiana			69,074	224,717	465,053	737,951	829,410	918,766	1,033,322	1,143,905
Iowa						52,131	91,035	142,552	259,196	342,520
Kentucky	127,675	239,068	418,506	623,056	732,435	810,699	875,272	958,050	1,032,859	1,077,468

TABLE XCIII.—Increase of the whole Population of the United States at each Census, per cent.

Divisions.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Present Slaveholding States	33.65	32.79	28.82	30.46	25.41	31.73
Present Non-Slaveholding States and Territories	35.38	40.02	37.11	36.13	32.73	38.98
Aggregate	35.02	38.45	33.13	33.49	33.67	35.87

The ratio of increase of the Slaveholding States has gained more largely upon the increase of 1840 than that of the non-slaveholding, and the increase of both together is larger than in any other decade except 1810.

The calculation in the note on the last page followed out to 1901, gave these results:

1851	23,822,144	1861	32,028,400	1871	41,836,239	1881	56,224,399	1891	75,673,639
1852	24,547,107	1862	32,659,252	1872	43,031,532	1882	67,911,130	1892	77,640,543
1853	25,253,530	1863	33,378,928	1873	44,321,044	1883	69,648,493	1893	80,170,033
1854	26,043,037	1864	34,192,925	1874	45,715,525	1884	61,447,016	1894	82,531,244
1855	26,829,485	1865	35,068,331	1875	47,067,032	1885	63,221,353	1895	85,058,784
1856	27,427,489	1866	35,984,377	1876	48,493,633	1886	65,190,169	1896	87,610,557
1857	28,456,224	1867	37,170,553	1877	49,854,652	1887	67,145,917	1897	90,228,863
1858	29,316,523	1868	38,223,068	1878	51,423,291	1888	69,160,294	1898	92,935,728
1859	30,189,811	1869	39,434,663	1879	52,696,859	1889	71,235,122	1899	95,729,789
1860	31,095,535	1870	40,617,708	1880	54,583,795	1890	73,322,165	1900	98,583,512
								1901	101,553,377

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

TABLE XCIV.—Relative Rank of the States and Territories with reference to total Population.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama				19	15	11	13	Missouri			22	23	21	16	13
Arkansas				26	23	25	23	New Hampshire	10	11	15	15	13	22	22
California								New Jersey	9	10	13	13	14	16	19
Columbia, District of		18	21	25	25	28	33	New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	North Carolina	4	5	5	4	5	7	10
Delaware	15	16	18	22	24	26	30	Ohio		17	13	5	4	3	3
Florida					26	27	31	Pennsylvania	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
Georgia	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	Rhode Island	14	15	16	20	23	24	28
Illinois				23	24	20	14	11	South Carolina	7	6	6	6	9	12
Indiana		20	20	18	13	10	7	Tennessee	16	14	10	9	7	5	5
Iowa						29	27	Texas							25
Kentucky	13	9	7	6	6	6	8	Vermont	11	13	14	16	17	21	23
Louisiana			17	17	19	19	18	Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4
Maine				12	12	13	16	Wisconsin						30	24
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	Terri- ries.							36
Massachusetts	2	4	4	7	8	8	6	{ Minnesota							32
Michigan			21	27	27	23	20	{ New Mexico							34
Mississippi		19	19	21	22	17	15	{ Oregon							39
								{ Utah							35

Connecticut, which in 1790 was the eighth State in rank, is now the twenty-first; South Carolina has descended from the seventh to the fourteenth place; Virginia from the first to the fourth, whilst New York from the fifth place has in the last four decades maintained her rank at the head of the list.

TABLE XCV.—Ratio of total Population of each State to total Population of the United States.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama				1.33	2.41	3.47	3.33
Arkansas				.15	.34	.57	.90
California							.40
Columbia, District of			.27	.33	.31	.26	.22
Connecticut	6.03	4.73	3.62	2.86	2.31	1.82	1.6
Delaware	1.5	1.21	1.0	.75	.6	.46	.39
Florida					.27	.32	.38
Georgia	2.1	3.06	3.49	3.54	4.02	4.06	3.91
Illinois			.17	.57	1.22	2.79	3.67
Indiana		.00	.34	1.53	2.67	4.03	4.26
Iowa						.25	.83
Kentucky	1.86	4.16	5.61	5.85	5.35	4.58	4.24
Louisiana			1.05	1.59	1.63	2.06	2.23
Maine	2.46	2.86	3.16	3.1	3.11	2.94	2.51
Maryland	8.14	6.44	5.26	4.23	3.48	2.75	2.51
Massachusetts	9.64	7.98	6.52	5.43	4.75	4.32	4.22
Michigan			.05	.09	.25	1.24	1.71
Mississippi		.17	.56	.78	1.06	2.21	3.61
Missouri			.29	.69	1.09	2.25	2.94
New Hampshire	3.61	3.46	2.96	2.53	2.09	1.67	1.37
New Jersey	4.69	4.00	3.39	2.88	2.49	2.19	2.11
New York	8.05	11.05	13.25	14.24	14.91	14.23	13.36
North Carolina	10.02	9.01	7.67	6.63	5.74	4.41	3.75
Ohio		.86	3.19	6.03	7.29	8.90	8.54
Pennsylvania	11.05	11.35	11.19	10.89	10.48	10.1	9.97
Rhode Island	1.76	1.3	1.07	.86	.76	.64	.64
South Carolina	6.34	6.51	5.73	5.22	4.52	3.48	2.88
Tennessee	.91	1.99	3.61	4.39	5.30	4.85	4.22
Texas						.92	.92
Vermont	2.17	2.91	3.01	2.45	2.18	1.71	1.35
Virginia	19.04	16.59	13.46	11.05	9.42	7.26	6.13
Wisconsin						.18	1.22
Terri- ries.							.03
{ Minnesota							.27
{ New Mexico							.06
{ Oregon							.06
{ Utah							.05

Thus New York has about one-eighth of the population of the Union, Pennsylvania about one-tenth, and Delaware one-two-hundred-and-sixty-third!

TABLE XCVI.—Decennial Increase per cent. of the total Population of each State since 1790.

STATES, &c.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama				142.01	30.86	30.62
Arkansas				112.01	221.09	115.19
Columbia, District of		70.43	37.53	20.57	9.74	18.24
Connecticut	5.40	4.40	5.02	8.17	4.13	10.62
Delaware	8.76	13.07	.10	5.5	1.74	17.22
Florida						56.86
Georgia	96.37	55.73	35.05	51.57	33.78	31.07
Illinois			349.53	185.17	202.44	78.81
Indiana		402.97	500.24	133.07	99.94	44.11
Iowa						345.85
Kentucky	202.36	83.98	38.82	21.9	13.36	25.93
Louisiana			100.39	40.63	63.35	46.92
Maine	57.16	50.74	30.45	33.89	25.02	16.22
Maryland	6.82	11.42	7.04	9.74	5.14	24.04
Massachusetts	11.76	11.53	10.86	16.65	20.85	34.81
Michigan			88.81	255.65	570.9	87.24
Mississippi		355.95	86.97	81.08	174.96	61.46
Missouri			219.43	110.94	173.18	77.75
New Hampshire	29.50	16.05	13.90	10.31	5.69	11.74
New Jersey	15.10	15.86	13.04	15.58	16.36	31.14
New York	72.51	63.45	43.14	39.76	26.60	27.62
North Carolina	21.42	16.19	15.06	15.52	2.00	15.35
Ohio		408.67	151.96	61.31	62.01	30.33
Pennsylvania	38.67	24.49	29.55	28.47	27.87	34.09
Rhode Island	.02	11.44	7.83	17.02	11.97	35.57
South Carolina	23.75	20.12	21.11	15.6	2.27	12.47
Tennessee	195.05	147.84	61.55	61.28	21.6	20.02
Vermont	80.84	40.95	8.29	19.04	4.02	7.59
Virginia	17.63	10.73	9.31	13.71	2.34	14.66
Wisconsin						886.88

TABLE XCVII.—Ratio of Increase of Population in the great Geographical Divisions.

CENSUS PERIODS.	New Eng-land States.	Middle States.	Southern States.	South-western States.	North-western States.	California and Territories.	Aggregate.
1790—Population	1,009,823	1,337,456	1,473,680	35,791	73,077		3,926,827
1800—Population	1,233,315	1,620,984	1,865,935	114,452	271,195		5,365,935
“ Per cent. of increase	22.13	21.15	26.62	219.78	271.11		35.02
1810—Population	1,471,691	2,401,998	2,197,670	373,635	690,650		7,339,614
“ Per cent. of increase	19.34	70.85	17.77	220.82	156.00		36.45
1820—Population	1,659,898	3,212,659	2,547,936	733,842	1,423,622		9,638,131
“ Per cent. of increase	12.77	23.64	15.94	109.06	103.47		33.13
1830—Population	1,954,717	4,151,335	3,032,130	1,374,170	2,298,390		12,866,020
“ Per cent. of increase	17.77	23.20	20.98	73.10	61.45		33.49
1840—Population	2,234,622	5,118,676	3,333,483	2,245,602	4,131,370		17,069,453
“ Per cent. of increase	14.33	23.59	8.16	63.41	79.75		32.67
1850—Population	2,728,116	6,621,985	3,952,837	3,321,117	6,379,923	184,895	23,191,876
“ Per cent. of increase	22.07	29.44	18.58	47.89	54.43		35.87

From the following table it will be seen that whilst Vermont in the last ten years gained but 7.59 per cent., Wisconsin increased 886.88 per cent. Delaware in sixty years gained 54.89 per cent., whilst Tennessee, during the same period, gained 2,701.58 per cent.

TABLE XCVIII.—Growth of States.

EXHIBITING THE LEAST GROWTH IN 10 YEARS.					EXHIBITING THE MOST RAPID GROWTH IN 10 YEARS.				
States.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per ct. for 10 years.	States.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per ct. for 10 years.
	1840.	1850.				1840.	1850.		
Vermont	231,948	314,129	22,172	7.59	Illinois	470,183	851,470	375,287	78.81
New Hampshire	234,574	317,976	33,402	11.74	Michigan	312,267	397,654	85,387	27.34
North Carolina	753,419	869,029	115,629	15.35	Arkansas	97,574	209,897	112,323	115.12
South Carolina	534,333	658,567	74,169	12.47	Iowa	43,112	192,214	149,102	345.85
Virginia	1,223,797	1,431,661	181,864	14.67	Wisconsin	30,945	305,391	274,446	886.88

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

TABLE XCVIII.—Continued.

EXHIBITING THE LEAST GROWTH IN 60 YEARS.				EXHIBITING THE MOST RAPID GROWTH IN 60 YEARS.					
States.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per ct. for 60 years.	States.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per ct. for 60 years.
	1790.	1850.				1790.	1850.		
Delaware.....	59,006	91,532	32,436	54.89	Maine.....	96,540	583,169	486,629	504.07
Maryland.....	319,728	583,034	263,306	82.35	New York.....	340,120	3,097,394	2,757,274	810.68
Virginia.....	748,308	1,421,661	673,353	89.98	Georgia.....	82,548	906,185	823,637	997.77
Rhode Island...	69,110	147,545	78,435	113.49	Tennessee....	35,791	1,002,717	966,926	2,701.58
Connecticut....	238,141	370,792	132,651	55.70	Kentucky.....	73,077	982,405	909,328	1,244.34

2. *Families and Dwellings.*—A family in the Census, is either one person living separately in a house or part of a house, and providing for him or herself, or several persons living together in a house upon one common means of support, and distinct from others in similar circumstances. A widow living alone, and separately providing for herself, or two hundred individuals living together and provided for by a common head, constitute a family. So of the inmates of a hotel, jail, hospital, &c. There were 3,598,195 such families of the white and free colored population in 1850.

A *Dwelling*, in the Census, embraces separate inhabited tenements, containing one or more families under one roof. Where several tenements are in one block, with walls either of brick or wood to divide them, they are considered as separate houses. Without such divisions they are one house. If the house be partly used for a store or shop, it is a dwelling, though not if so used wholly. Jails, hotels, penitentiaries, &c., are "Dwellings." The total number of Dwellings in the States is given below. (See Table XCIX.) The number of houses, including stores, shops, &c., untenanted or unfinished buildings cannot be stated, nor have the dwellings been ascertained for any earlier census, though the returns were sufficient for the purpose.

TABLE XCIX.—Families, Dwellings, etc. of White and Free Colored Population.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Dwellings of White and Free Colored.	Ratio of Dwellings to 100 inhabitants.	Families—White and Free Colored.	Ratio of families to 100 inhabitants.	Ratio of families to 100 dwellings.	Ratio of deaths to 100 families.
Alabama.....	73,070	17.04	73,786	17.91	100.93	5.97
Arkansas.....	28,252	17.36	28,416	17.45	100.58	7.60
California.....	23,742	25.64	24,567	26.53	103.47	3.68
Columbia, District of.....	7,917	16.49	8,349	17.33	105.38	9.45
Connecticut.....	64,013	17.26	73,448	19.81	114.73	7.87
Delaware.....	15,200	17.13	15,439	17.30	100.97	7.69
Florida.....	9,022	18.74	9,107	18.92	100.94	5.39
Georgia.....	91,266	17.39	91,666	17.48	100.50	5.00
Illinois.....	146,544	17.21	149,153	17.52	101.77	7.73
Indiana.....	170,178	17.22	171,564	17.36	100.81	7.46
Iowa.....	32,962	17.15	33,517	17.44	101.68	6.09
Kentucky.....	130,769	16.95	132,920	17.23	101.64	8.15
Louisiana.....	49,101	17.99	54,112	19.23	110.29	11.24
Maine.....	95,802	16.43	103,333	17.72	107.86	7.33
Maryland.....	81,703	16.53	87,384	17.74	106.94	9.27
Massachusetts.....	152,835	15.37	192,675	19.37	126.06	10.07
Michigan.....	71,616	18.01	72,011	18.25	101.38	6.21
Mississippi.....	51,681	17.42	52,107	17.57	100.82	6.47
Missouri.....	96,849	16.29	100,890	16.97	104.17	12.01
New Hampshire.....	37,339	18.03	62,257	19.59	108.62	6.79
New Jersey.....	61,064	16.57	69,060	18.20	109.88	7.24
New York.....	473,935	18.30	566,869	18.50	119.69	8.04
North Carolina.....	104,986	18.09	105,451	18.16	100.43	5.71
Ohio.....	336,098	16.97	343,514	17.49	103.69	8.30
Pennsylvania.....	385,216	16.71	408,497	17.67	105.76	6.98
Rhode Island.....	23,379	15.17	28,216	19.19	129.69	7.04
South Carolina.....	53,642	18.57	59,947	18.67	109.56	5.43
Tennessee.....	130,410	16.95	130,004	17.09	100.45	6.01
Texas.....	27,988	18.12	28,377	18.37	101.23	7.81
Vermont.....	56,421	17.06	58,573	18.65	103.81	5.34
Virginia.....	165,815	17.47	167,530	17.65	101.03	6.34
Wisconsin.....	56,316	18.44	57,608	18.66	103.29	5.03
Territories.....						
Minnesota.....	1,002	16.49	1,016	16.72	101.39	2.01
New Mexico.....	13,453	21.26	13,503	21.94	100.33	8.56
Oregon.....	2,374	17.96	2,374	17.86	100.00	1.97
Utah.....	2,322	20.45	2,322	20.45	100.00	10.29
Total.....	3,362,337	16.82	3,598,195	18.00	107.01	7.56

By reference to table XCIX, it will be perceived that there are eighteen families to every hundred white and free colored persons in the Union, or two families to every eleven, the ratio between the States varying from 17.21 families to a hundred persons in Alabama; to 26.5 in California. Comparing the different sections with each other, we have

TABLE C.—*Ratio of Dwellings to Families in the great Geographical Divisions, &c.*

Geographical Divisions.	Dwellings of white and free colored.	Ratio of dwellings to 100 families.	Families of white and free colored	Ratio of families to 100 inhabitants.	Ratio of families to 100 dwellings.	Ratio of deaths to 100 families.
New England.....	448,789	86.55	518,532	19.01	115.54	8.17
Middle States.....	1,046,131	83.99	1,175,612	18.01	112.33	7.71
Southern States.....	433,631	98.30	433,631	17.88	100.71	5.76
Southwestern States.....	359,511	98.00	366,802	17.65	102.04	7.11
Northwestern States.....	1,041,332	97.61	1,066,777	17.54	102.44	8.04
California and Territories.....	42,693	97.97	43,781	23.08	102.07	5.43
Total.....	3,563,337	93.44	3,598,195	18.00	107.01	7.56

Upon the average for the Union, there are 16.82 houses for every 100 white and free colored persons, or a little less than one house to every six persons, the ratio between the States varying from 15.17 dwellings to every 100 persons in Rhode Island to 25.6 in California. The proportion of families to dwellings in the Union is as 107.01 to 100. In Utah and Oregon there is one dwelling to every family; in Louisiana 100 to every 110; in Connecticut 100 to 114; in Massachusetts and Rhode Island 100 to 126, &c. &c.

There were 2,260,802 families in Great Britain exclusively of Ireland, in 1801, or 1 family to every 4.64 persons; in 1851 4,312,388, or 1 family to every 4.83 persons. In the interval 2,051,586 new families were started. The average number of persons to a family was as follows in the following countries.

TABLE CI.—*Ratio of Persons to Dwellings and Families in certain European States.*

Countries.	Number of persons to each dwelling.		Number of persons to each family.		Number of families to each dwelling.	
	1801.	1851.	1801.	1851.	1801.	1851.
Scotland.....	5.46	7.60	4.42	4.81	1.236	1.620
England and Wales.....	5.64	5.47	4.69	4.83	1.204	1.132
Great Britain.....	5.61	5.71	4.64	4.83	1.209	1.162
France.....	.....	4.65	.....	3.97	.....	1.322
Austria.....	.....	6.89	.....	4.44	.....	1.551
Prussia.....	.....	8.13	.....	5.13	.....	1.585

The average number of persons to each dwelling in Ireland, in 1851, was 6.35; and in Belgium in 1846, 5.42.

The number of dwellings in Ireland in 1851 is stated at 1,047,735, making the total for the British empire, including the islands, 4,717,172. Adding the dwellings of the slave population, at least, on the average, as good as those of the operative classes of Europe, and estimating one dwelling for six slaves, the total dwellings in the United States will be 4,197,914. By comparison, one dwelling to every 5.82 persons in Great Britain, and one to every 6.52 persons in the United States.*

* In Boston, according to the State Census of 1845, there were 19,175 families to 10,812 houses. Of these, 3,361 were owned by the occupant, and 7,451 not owned by the occupant; 6,368 of these houses were occupied by one family each; 3,771 by two families; 992 by three; 419 by four; 174 by five; 105 by six, and the remainder by more than six families. The average for the city was one house to 1.77 families, and one family to 5.09 persons. The number of vacant houses at the same time, was 518, and the number building 559.

Paris, in 1835 contained 50,476 houses, and 1,106,891 persons, or 22 persons and four or five families to a house. In London, in 1851, there were 2,362,333 persons, and 305,933 houses, or 17 families to 10 houses.

In Liverpool in 1851 there were 47,371 families and 35,293 houses. In 1847, in the same city, 30,000 persons dwelt in cellars, but since that period police regulations have greatly reduced the number. In Manchester, in 1851, there were 41,621 families, and 36,701 houses. The "house" in England includes all dwellings isolated

3. *Sex.*—The number of males and females of the total population will be seen in Table CII, as well as their increase in each period of ten years.

TABLE CII.—*Ratio of Sex at each Census of the Total Population.**

Year.	Males.	Females.	Excess of males.	Aggregate number.	Increase in each 10 and in 60 years.	Increase per cent. in each 10, and also in 60 years.
1790.....				3,929,827		
1800.....				5,305,625	1,375,798	35.0168
1810.....				7,239,814	1,933,889	36.4477
1820.....	4,898,127	4,740,004	158,123	9,638,131	2,398,317	33.1268
1830.....	6,522,696	6,336,324	186,372	12,859,020	3,227,889	33.4908
1840.....	8,688,532	8,380,921	307,611	17,069,453	4,209,433	32.6708
1850.....	11,837,661	11,354,215	483,446	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.5677
Total increase of all classes in 60 years.....					19,262,049	490.1500

4. *Age.*—The table on page 102 will exhibit the total number of persons of each age in the United States in 1850.

and separated by party walls, and in which the occupant has the exclusive use of the entrance hall and stairs. In Scotland, the flats containing as many habitations as stories, entered by common stairs, have generally, until 1851 been considered as separate houses. In that year the English rule was applied to them.

In Great Britain the family includes those who use the same kitchen and board together. A lodger who does not board in the house in which he lived, is considered a family. In 1851 "occupier" was substituted for "family," defined to be, 1st, a resident owner, or 2nd, a person who had paid rent, whether (3d) as a lodger for any distinct apartment, or floor, or the whole house. The rule, however, was not adhered to, and family in that census corresponds with the previous one.

Of 67,609 families in England in 1837, taken in order, 41,916 were under the head of "husband and wife," 10,654 under "widow or widower," 14,399 under "bachelor or spinster." Of 42,203 having at head "husband and wife," 11,947 had no children, 8,750 one child each, 7,376 two children, 5,611 three children, 4,027 four children, 2,348 five children, 1,276 six children, 573 seven children, 210 eight, 66 nine, 14 ten, 5 eleven, and 1 twelve children. In 2,017 public institutions or families, there were 295,656 persons, to wit: barracks, 53,933; workhouses, 131,583; prisons, males 24,533, females 6,336, total, 30,959; lunatic asylums, 21,004; hospitals, 11,647; asylums and other charitable institutions, 46,731.

* A writer in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for July, 1854, remarks that nine months after the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia there was a remarkable diminution in the proportion of male births, and that subsequent investigations lead to the conclusion that disease, exhausting labor, meagre diet, impure air, intemperance, and other social evils exert depressing influences upon the number of male births. He adds his belief that all measures tending to promote the health and welfare of a population, whilst serving immediately to increase its capacities for profitable labor, tend also to promote the multiplication of the male sex. Thus in England, the excess of male births, is but 5 per cent.; in France and Prussia, 6 per cent.; in Philadelphia, 7 per cent.; and in Kentucky, by its Registration report, 12 1-2 per cent.; in Massachusetts in the cities and towns, it is but 6 per cent., though reaching 9 per cent. among the agricultural population. Professor Tucker suggests as a query whether the preponderance of male births be an original provision, or whether the greater vitality of that sex is not the cause of a less number being still-born or perishing in delivery.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE CIII.—Aggregate Number in the United States of all Classes at each Age, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Under 1 year.	1 and 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.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Un-known.	Aggregate population.
Alabama	20,375	119,668	119,369	104,955	88,865	135,326	65,259	53,102	30,207	15,645	5,475	1,671	302	162	100	771,623
Arkansas	6,549	31,514	37,480	294,749	385,125	385,125	22,672	13,457	6,502	2,950	876	269	39	24	31	209,897
California	1,628	1,628	1,100	1,978	46,770	46,770	22,714	8,103	2,947	2,463	85	23	8	8	673	92,587
Columbia, Dist.	7,616	6,731	6,119	6,119	9,366	9,366	6,544	4,526	2,844	1,433	531	186	30	7	18	31,087
Connecticut	22,808	30,190	38,715	38,715	50,413	71,636	50,413	30,548	25,787	16,693	8,602	2,889	323	10	290	370,782
Delaware	5,226	12,371	13,840	11,706	15,994	4,401	11,208	7,468	4,401	2,484	1,101	279	36	45	58	91,532
Florida	21,858	141,836	13,280	110,986	8,881	15,186	59,479	6,546	34,321	20,950	7,684	181	62	221	293	406,153
Georgia	26,654	10,889	13,071	10,986	10,142	15,994	59,479	61,532	34,321	14,548	4,698	736	118	15	736	683,470
Illinois	26,081	115,479	140,652	134,275	93,975	151,228	103,056	67,486	31,123	14,548	6,572	1,669	32	32	624	1,957,914
Indiana	38,206	135,416	147,714	134,275	111,923	189,018	108,419	67,486	42,602	19,531	6,572	1,669	32	32	624	1,957,914
Iowa	6,099	28,191	31,016	25,448	30,150	23,430	24,105	14,778	7,153	2,888	834	227	24	1	995	982,405
Kentucky	30,073	133,919	131,289	122,968	110,536	172,320	108,510	40,764	21,131	9,482	3,422	2,427	157	176	232	517,789
Louisiana	12,332	61,202	65,458	57,288	47,770	108,324	84,544	46,351	21,168	12,145	3,745	941	953	176	830	583,169
Maine	15,965	61,781	71,453	71,743	67,623	89,965	84,544	46,351	21,168	12,145	3,745	941	953	176	830	583,169
Maryland	16,482	69,162	78,369	72,576	61,748	89,965	84,544	46,351	21,168	12,145	3,745	941	953	176	830	583,169
Massachusetts	33,192	90,836	102,797	98,024	105,741	210,997	144,931	94,296	60,534	35,857	17,558	2,677	613	10	1,924	994,514
Michigan	10,808	49,143	69,576	40,768	45,063	63,201	54,532	34,443	16,195	6,631	2,810	600	67	0	1,233	397,654
Mississippi	16,036	63,517	40,173	61,743	65,784	110,800	70,927	40,139	20,177	11,705	4,369	891	149	0	954	606,595
Missouri	22,311	83,017	101,173	91,314	72,637	125,334	80,472	47,054	24,723	15,389	8,480	2,309	406	45	155	682,044
New Hampshire	6,571	30,622	37,571	38,040	35,811	50,404	33,847	22,334	10,731	5,829	2,480	591	52	52	175	489,555
New Jersey	40,570	151,628	167,605	147,040	132,430	207,450	167,605	107,809	61,849	31,369	15,874	3,857	293	25	293	397,976
New York	70,727	271,004	323,430	348,631	323,430	637,430	491,005	278,103	141,849	61,369	29,824	11,857	1,399	249	1,150	489,555
North Carolina	56,884	217,884	131,311	117,992	96,505	147,930	117,992	73,103	41,849	23,318	10,819	3,610	227	58	686	897,934
Pennsylvania	64,434	253,442	291,236	251,912	246,026	351,931	284,383	192,913	89,974	51,393	20,233	5,116	606	58	636	1,980,329
Rhode Island	3,610	14,106	14,106	15,086	15,316	20,633	14,106	12,913	11,531	5,574	2,711	7,631	823	75	175	311,786
South Carolina	15,801	91,417	157,608	87,976	73,548	118,942	75,437	40,466	8,663	5,574	2,711	7,631	823	75	175	311,786
Tennessee	6,194	30,594	32,549	28,059	22,506	40,107	20,095	65,570	40,466	21,255	9,483	2,434	586	206	673	608,507
Texas	6,594	31,955	38,168	34,336	34,336	53,253	39,117	14,868	7,319	2,791	7,783	2,976	49	39	214	212,582
Vermont	36,398	184,163	208,960	190,686	153,511	241,473	157,164	111,077	70,597	13,383	7,088	2,400	259	10	35	314,120
Virginia	10,424	40,948	42,279	34,008	28,788	58,453	44,856	24,816	13,229	5,560	1,543	5,307	19	2	182	461,661
Wisconsin	168	731	731	34,008	463	1,732	979	435	182	62	20	5	2	2	40	6,077
Ill. N. Mexico	1,333	7,806	8,727	7,057	7,057	12,604	7,950	4,392	2,872	1,694	572	319	87	40	149	61,547
Idaho	310	1,778	1,429	1,429	1,323	3,280	1,918	886	428	194	21	3	2	.....	69	13,394
Utah	463	1,744	1,369	1,374	1,363	2,169	1,363	919	428	194	21	3	2	.....	69	13,394
Total	629,446	2,865,327	3,241,268	2,800,629	2,529,702	4,277,318	2,825,819	1,846,660	1,109,540	609,936	237,234	77,382	11,695	2,555	14,285	11,181,876

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By Table CIII, the number in infancy, youth, maturity, old age, and extreme old age, will be seen. Those over 100 years of age being only one in about ten thousand of the total population.

TABLE CIV.—Ages of the Whole Population.

Age.	Number.	Ratio.	Age.	Number.	Ratio.
Under 1 year old	629,446	2.71	60 and under 100	89,077	.39
1 and under 5	*2,868,327	12.37	100 and over	2,555	.01
5 " 20	8,661,689	37.35	Age unknown.....	14,285	.06
20 " 50	8,949,797	38.59			
50 " 80	1,976,700	8.52	Aggregate population.....	23,191,876	100.00

Whilst the slaves have much more than their ratio of the dependent class of 15 and under, and more than their proportion of the whole supported class, including those below 15 and above 60, their ratio of the effective class is less than that either of the whites or free colored. The presumption here is that those in the several conditions under 15 who are industrially engaged, are about equal. The proportion is no doubt much larger among the slaves. The proportion of free colored above 60 is greater than that of the whites or slaves or total.

TABLE CV.

Age.	Whites.		Free Colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Ratio per ct.	Number.	Ratio per ct.	Number.	Ratio per ct.	Number.	Ratio per ct.
15 years and under....	8,002,715	40.93	171,181	39.40	1,455,774	45.43	9,629,670	41.52
Over 15 and under 60....	10,720,175	54.83	238,859	54.97	1,630,085	50.87	12,589,129	54.28
60 and over.....	818,871	4.19	24,169	5.56	114,752	3.55	958,792	4.14
Unknown ages.....	10,307	.05	286	.07	3,092	.12	14,285	.06
Totals.....	19,553,068	100.00	434,495	100.00	3,204,313	100.00	23,191,876	100.00
80 and over.....	†74,585	0.381	3,820	0.887	13,227	0.413	91,632	0.395
100 and over.....	787	0.004	343	0.079	1,425	0.044	2,555	0.011

The average age of the different classes of population in 1850, and the age which divides the whole number of each about equally are given below. The results are sufficiently curious. In 1790 and 1800 the age of 16 nearly divided the whites. The average age of the slaves shows most favorably and that of the free colored least.

TABLE CVI.—Average Age of Whites, Free Colored and Slaves, 1850.

Classes.	Average age.	Age equally dividing population.
Whites.....	23.10	19.15
Free Colored	24.54	20.27
Slaves	21.35	17.02
Aggregate	22.89	18.87

* Under 10, 1830, 4,234,870; 32.84 per cent.; 1840, 5,440,470, 31.87 per cent.; 1850, 6,739,041, 29.06 per cent.; 100 and over, 1830, 2,618, .02 per cent.; 1840, 2,773, .02 per cent.; 1850, 2,555, .01 per cent.

† The number of persons living in the United States who were here when the Declaration of Independence was signed, cannot much exceed 20,000. It must consist of those now over 75 years of age, less the number of persons who have come into the country since 1775 and have now reached that age. By the tables of survivorship a nearer approximation may be obtained.

TABLE CVII.—Specific Ages of the People of the United States.

Age.	Ascertained exactly for 30,131.	Calculated for the whole.	Age.	Ascertained exactly for 30,131.	Calculated for the whole.	Age.	Ascertained exactly for 30,131.	Calculated for the whole.	Age.	Ascertained exactly for 30,131.	Calculated for the whole.
Under $\frac{1}{2}$	124	110,086	24....	544	431,164	51....	142	92,183	78.....	33	14,717
$\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$	193	172,681	25....	578	458,115	52....	179	116,186	79.....	28	12,495
$\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$	232	207,550	26....	490	393,383	53....	152	98,005	80.....	41	17,957
$\frac{1}{2}$ " 1	155	138,701	27....	435	341,808	54....	131	85,042	81.....	39	17,087
1.....	839	711,470	28....	503	398,682	55....	173	112,235	82.....	16	7,026
2.....	876	742,651	29....	352	279,637	56....	183	118,778	83.....	15	6,582
3.....	856	725,891	30....	630	467,053	57....	122	79,205	84.....	21	8,211
4.....	812	686,583	31....	280	216,530	58....	123	79,205	85.....	14	6,158
5.....	853	680,831	32....	392	303,985	59....	109	70,707	86.....	9	3,905
6.....	816	650,833	33....	359	277,597	60....	237	135,893	87.....	12	5,719
7.....	807	642,911	34....	313	242,630	61....	70	40,162	88.....	7	3,012
8.....	849	677,753	35....	424	325,317	62....	58	50,207	89.....	3	1,103
9.....	738	588,533	36....	210	140,110	63....	116	66,520	90.....	6	2,873
10.....	826	662,676	37....	302	233,198	64....	102	58,507	91.....	8	3,743
11.....	673	530,958	38....	350	277,684	65....	131	75,120	92.....	7	2,919
12.....	742	635,290	39....	297	230,958	66....	75	43,030	93.....	5	1,805
13.....	641	514,296	40....	407	322,182	67....	74	42,455	94.....	2	743
14.....	722	579,284	41....	159	128,019	68....	87	49,903	95.....	3	1,098
15.....	632	496,246	42....	250	182,400	69....	74	42,455	96.....	1	388
16.....	680	533,915	43....	224	163,485	70....	122	54,330	97.....	2	743
17.....	619	486,035	44....	296	150,337	71....	51	23,733	98.....	1	389
18.....	691	542,549	45....	357	260,253	72....	70	31,186	99.....	2	743
19.....	601	471,910	46....	215	158,933	73....	75	33,415	100 & over.....		2,555
20.....	665	527,054	47....	185	125,103	74....	58	23,846			
21.....	582	461,284	48....	252	147,479	75....	53	23,625			
22.....	609	482,683	49....	213	155,479	76....	45	20,064			
23.....	640	517,242	50....	307	257,631	77....	43	19,171			
									Total population.	23,191,870	

5. *Births, Marriages and Deaths.*—The ratio of Births, in the table on another page, shows 7.75 in the Union to every 100 free persons, or one birth to every thirty-six persons, or very nearly the same number that is given in the Massachusetts Registry reports for that State on the average of the years 1849-51, yet the Census shows for Massachusetts but one birth to every 42 persons in 1850. In Great Britain for the five years 1820-43, the average was one birth to 31 persons, in France one in 35, in Russia one in 36, in Prussia and Austria one in 26, in Boston one in 27.

Correcting the number of births by reference as explained before to the mortality tables, &c., the average for the United States would be about one birth to every 33 persons, a number intermediate between that of France and Great Britain, whilst without doubt it should be greater than either.

The ratio of Marriages is very nearly one person married to every two hundred persons, varying between the States from one to 316 as in Delaware, one to 150 as in New Mexico, or one to 192 as in Massachusetts, a sufficient proof of the incompleteness of the returns. The Massachusetts Registry for 1849-51 gives one in 162 for the State, and in Boston one in 64. In England there is one marriage to every 130 inhabitants, in France and Austria one in 123, in Prussia one in 110. The actual proportion in the United States cannot differ much from that of Massachusetts, and is no doubt larger. The number returned as married is twice the number of marriages, less those who have married and died, or removed in the year, not taken into account.

It will be seen by the table which follows, that there is but one death reported for every seventy-two persons in the Union, and that for the States the ratio varies from one in 283, as in Oregon, to one in 102, as in California, or one in 44, as in Louisiana. The Massachusetts reports show for 1849-50-51 one in fifty-three against one in fifty-one in the census—a near approximation.

* The ages which were returned in the census "unknown," are disposed of in something like the following manner. One-tenth to the class under 10 years; one-tenth to those between 10 and 20; one-tenth to those between 20 and 35; five and a half-tenths to those between 35 and 50, as in this class they are far more apt to occur; one-tenth between 50 and 60; one-twentieth to those between 60 and 100. In the 30,131 ascertained cases, there were 283 mulattoes, of whom only five exceeded 61 years of age, or 1 in 56. Out of 974 blacks, 34 exceeded that age, or 1 in 28. Of 23,874 whites, 1,475 or 1 in 19 exceeded the same age. No white exceeded 100, and only 23 exceeded 90. No mulatto exceeded 77, though two blacks were 78; four 80; two 83; one 83; one 91; one 120. The proportion of mulattoes and blacks under 10 was very nearly if not quite equal, being about 30 per cent., and the whites about 27 per cent. of the whole.

The preponderance of those at the ages 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, &c. is notable; evidencing that approximations assume round numbers, and that a disposition exists with persons also to assume them in returning their ages. The same will be found in the French Census of 1831, which gave a total of 35,763,170, of whom 29,634 were unknown. Under 1 year, 655,271; of 4 years, 642,281; 5 years, 653,830; 6 years, 673,748; 10 years, 661,259; 19 years, 578,955; 20 years, 618,230; 21, 655,623; 29, 495,711; 30, 690,633; 31, 467,219; 39, 420,327; 40, 685,982; 41, 401,550; 49, 336,354; 50, 591,861; 51, 357,216; 59, 237,137; 60, 403,655; 61, 219,118; 70, 210,954; 80, 62,794; 90, 5,257; 95, 1,223; 100, 180; over 100, 102.

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TABLE CVIII.—Total Deaths in each State and Ratio to Population.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DEATHS.		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DEATHS.	
	Number.	Ratio.		Number.	Ratio.
Alabama	9,103	1.18	New Hampshire	4,231	1.33
Arkansas	3,021	1.44	New Jersey	6,465	1.32
California	905	.98	New York	45,584	1.47
Columbia, District of	846	1.63	North Carolina	10,357	1.10
Connecticut	5,781	1.55	Ohio	28,949	1.46
Delaware	1,309	1.32	Pennsylvania	28,551	1.24
Florida	831	1.06	Rhode Island	2,241	1.52
Georgia	9,923	1.09	South Carolina	8,046	1.20
Illinois	11,619	1.35	Tennessee	11,874	1.18
Indiana	13,208	1.30	Texas	3,006	1.46
Iowa	2,044	1.05	Vermont	3,129	1.00
Kentucky	15,033	1.53	Virginia	19,059	1.34
Louisiana	11,955	2.31	Wisconsin	2,903	.95
Maine	7,532	1.30	Territ's. { Minnesota	30	.49
Maryland	9,621	1.65	{ New Mexico	1,157	1.88
Massachusetts	19,404	1.95	{ Oregon	47	.35
Michigan	4,515	1.14	{ Utah	239	2.10
Mississippi	8,721	1.44			
Missouri	12,292	1.80	Total	323,272	1.39

The true number of Deaths in the Union for 1850, considering it a sickly year, could not have fallen short of one in every fifty persons for all classes, which would swell the total deaths of the census from 323,272 to 463,830.

The Registration Reports of Massachusetts have been published annually for twelve years, and now assume this form :

Counties and towns.	Population. Whole number.	Births.						Marriages.			Deaths.					
		Sex.			Parentage.			Whole number.	Nativity.		Whole number.	Sex.			Age.	
		M.	F.	U.	Amer.	For.	U.		Amer.	For.		U.	M.	F.	U.	Aggr- gate.	Aver- age.

Other tables show the months of Births, Marriages and Deaths, distinguishing plural births and still-born, the native and the foreign, and whether the marriage was the first for both parties,—the first for one, the male,—the second or subsequent for the female, the second for the male, and the first for the female, the subsequent for both parties, &c. The deaths are shown by counties, male and female, and by months and also by ages and by sex.

Sex.	Months.												Diseases.	Whole number.		Ages.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Unknown.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.
Males.....																														
Females...																														

In 1851 the still-born, not included in the detail, numbered 527. The deaths are published by counties in twelve classes, and the results for twelve years compared. The average ages of the different professions dying, are also classified; as for example, agriculturists, laborers, mechanics, merchants, paupers, professional men, public men, seamen, females, &c.

The English system of registration was established in 1836, and annual reports have been regularly published. They are considered to be so accurate that it is said "the marriage returns point out periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market." In Massachusetts the system was organized in 1842, in New York in 1847, the first report being published in 1848; in New Jersey, 1848-51; in Connecticut in 1848, and three reports are published; in New Hampshire in 1849-51; in Pennsylvania and Kentucky in 1852. The reports of most of these States have been compared, and they resemble generally those of Massachusetts, which are especially admirable. It

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would be well if the tables for the several States followed one uniform standard. Those which are named are the only States, it is believed, that have registry systems in operation, although others are preparing to follow. In Louisiana an unsuccessful experiment was made. The matter is now before the legislature of South Carolina. The National Medical Convention has frequently and earnestly recommended registration systems to all of the States. In many of the large cities there are annual reports of diseases and deaths made up by the Boards of Health, which embody a vast amount of valuable statistical matter. Those for Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, have been collected in the office.*

Dr. E. H. Barton, of New Orleans, in a report to the American Medical Association in 1852, has analyzed with great care the mortality returns of the Census for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, illustrating them with many most interesting sanitary charts and maps. He has subsequently been pursuing the subject, associated with Dr. Axson and others, with characteristic zeal, at the instance of the municipal authorities of the city. Dr. Barton admits the imperfections of the returns, but thinks them valuable, notwithstanding, for reference, and that they are much nearer correct in the country than in the cities. His totals of deaths differ slightly from those in the Census which were afterwards corrected.

TABLE CIX.—Comparative Mortality.

DISEASES.	For the city of N. Orleans for 1852.	City of Mexico for 1850.	City of Havana, 1852.	District of Jamaica, Cuba, 1852.	Average of the State of Louisiana, 1850.	Average of Arkansas, 1850.	Average of Mississippi, 1850.	Average of Texas, 1850.	Average of Maryland, 1850.
Population.....	81,347	180,000	188,193	3,268	517,739	209,651	592,853	187,403	583,034
Mortality per cent. to population..	41.19	31.24	28.11	64.21	21.49	14.34	14.62	15.72	16.85
A. Zymotic.....	13.18	5.18	7.12	11.53	10.17	6.01	6.04	6.28	5.05
B. Sporadic.....	20.25	21.10	20.20	33.95	6.45	5.29	5.25	4.18	6.47
C. External.....	2.45	1.08	.76	1.37	1.63	.78	1.34	1.27	.74
I. Epidemic.....	11.82	4.67	6.62	11.53	7.33	4.96	4.80	5.96	4.19
II. Endemic.....									
III. Monoxymal.....	1.97	.56	.49	.....	.42	.85	.89	.43	1.40
IV. Variable.....	2.81	3.00	3.66	7.78	.92	.69	1.01	.76	9.53
V. Nervous.....	4.42	3.63	5.00	11.53	1.60	.80	.98	.95	1.55
VI. Respiratory.....	6.09	5.83	9.41	14.33	1.31	1.88	1.63	1.83	2.29
VII. Circulatory.....	.70	.27	.29	.21	.03	.02	.06	.05	.22
VIII. Digestive.....	3.49	7.11	6.64	4.39	.60	1.90	1.02	.75	5.8
IX. Urinary.....	.07	.02	.07	.31	.01	.03	.02	.03	.04
X. Of males.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI. Of females.....	.40	.56	.18	.....	.16	.32	.20	.44	.18
XII. Locomotive.....	.14	.06	.02	.....	.08	.08	.07	.08	.12
XIII. Integumentary.....	.01	.09	.12	.....	.01	.....	.03	.02	.01
XIV. Old age.....	.44	.24	.07	.31	.17	.17	.23	.17	.43
XV. Stillborn.....	1.58	.17	.....	.....	.06	.10	.05	.04	.04
XVI. Casualties.....	1.14	.22	.03	.....	.57	.52	.93	.94	.58
XVII. Exopathic.....	.36	.66	.57	1.86	.05	.18	.31	.28	.05
XVIII. Esopathic.....	.93	.19	.13	.....	.14	.03	.08	.03	.09
XIX. Treatment.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....

* Mr. Shattuck who prepared the Report in 1850 of the Commissioners appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts, under a resolution relating to a sanitary survey of that State, introduces twelve considerations upon the subject of vital statistics, too valuable and instructive to be omitted in this place.

"The following principles may be considered as settled; though we have not space in this connection to illustrate them fully. They should govern all those who make sanitary surveys of different places or populations.

"1st. That a uniform law of mortality exists, which destroys more persons at one age than at another, in all other circumstances exactly similar, and that this is modified in its operation in a healthy and in an unhealthy locality, only by its being less stringently regarded in the one than in the other.

"2nd. That the generative power and ability to produce a healthy child at marriage, and the number of married persons living in the procreative ages, combined with other personal circumstances; and hence arises the sanitary importance of ascertaining in a census, as a characteristic of the population, the number of the married at different ages, and of recording each marriage and the age at marriage.

"3d. That when the number of births is great, the number of deaths is proportionally great, and the average age at death proportionally low; and that an excessive production of life is one of the causes, not consequences of great mortality; and hence the number of births is a necessary element in estimating the sanitary condition of a population.

"4th. That the average age at death, as well as the aggregate number of a population out of the whole of which one dies annually, though interesting as a characteristic of the population, is a fallacious test of its sanitary condition; and cannot be employed alone, for that purpose, without leading to serious errors. It can be applied as an accurate test only when the ages of the living inhabitants compared, are alike.

"5th. That selecting a class of the population, such as the professional men, the tradesmen, the laborers, the rich or the poor, and giving their average age, or the average number of years of life that either live, less than the others, or that either lose more than the others, as a test of the sanitary condition of the class, may mislead the inquirer, and cannot be relied upon as an accurate test.

"6th. That the information concerning the rate of mortality supposed to have prevailed in past ages, when the calculations have been made upon the erroneous basis mentioned in the last two conclusions, cannot be taken as an exact test for comparison with the present age, without some allowance of error. Few observations concerning the living or the dead were made with accuracy in the olden times.

"7th. That the only accurate tests of measurement for one place, are those founded on a joint comparison of the number of persons living at each age, with the number of deaths at the same age; or for different places,

TABLE CX.—Comparison of South-Western States with Mexico, Havana, Four Rural Districts of Cuba, and Maryland, in relation to certain Classes of Disease.*

States, &c.	Total cholera in the State.	Proportion to entire mortality, per cent.	Phthisis.	Proportion to entire mortality.	All pulmonary diseases.	Proportion to entire mortality.	All fevers.	Proportion to entire mortality.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Proportion to entire mortality.	Total mortality.	Total population.
Louisiana.....	2,990	25.10	655	5.73	987	8.26	1,831	15.57	1,633	13.66	11,948	517,739
Mississippi.....	576	6.60	320	3.67	1,248	14.21	1,080	12.16	586	6.72	8,711	666,555
Arkansas.....	233	7.61	139	4.26	267	8.33	540	17.36	169	5.50	3,022	209,639
Texas.....	286	9.24	108	3.49	237	7.66	628	20.32	179	5.78	3,008	212,522
Mexico.....			206	5.26	757	13.46	823	14.68	659	11.71	5,624	180,000
Havana.....			1,357	23.01	415	7.33	1,079	20.46	942	17.82	5,207	188,198
Four Rural Districts of Cuba.....			236	12.14	174	8.88	130	6.63	475	24.23	1,959	78,195
Maryland.....									905	9.23	9,804	583,034
New Orleans in 1842.....			321	9.51	174	5.15	504	17.60	350	10.37	3,375	81,374

a comparison of the same facts regarding the population of the same ages in both places; or the same population in two places, supposing it to be removed from one place to the other.

"8th. That in estimating the effects of immigration on the sanitary condition of a population, the difference both between the ages of those who come in and those who go out, and the ages of the permanent population must always be considered. Other circumstances being equal, a difference in this respect will produce a different rate of the whole mortality.

"9th. The same joint comparison should be made separately of the ages of the living and the ages at death of all who die, by each disease; in each season of the year; of each sex; of each occupation; and of those characterized by other circumstances. The number as influenced by either of these circumstances, will be increased or diminished in proportion as more or less are found of one age more than of another. For this purpose a variety of tables might be constructed to exhibit the facts in condensed forms.

"10. That an accurate enumeration of the number, ages, &c., birth, every marriage, and every death, with all the information desired relating to each, are absolutely essential as the foundation of every estimation of the sanitary condition of a population; and a sanitary survey, where this is wanting, can be of little value.

"11th. That for all practical purposes, as means of comparison, the living and the dead may be divided as to the ages, into decennial periods, or periods of ten years each, for those over twenty; into quinquennial periods, or periods of five years each, for those under twenty, and into each year of life for those under five years. This admirable division has been adopted in England. For special purposes three divisions should be made: of those under 15, of those between 15 and 60, and of those over 60, as the dependent, the productive, and the aged classes. The division sometimes made between those under 20, and over 20, as "boys and girls," and "men and women;" or as "children and adults," is indefinite, unmeaning, and useless; as are also the ages 4, 8, 14, 16, 21 and 45, which have been sometimes used as dividing points.

"12th. That to secure such uniformity at different places and at different times, in the abstracts of the facts concerning the living inhabitants, and the dead, that each may be accurately compared together, both should be made under the superintendence of one agency, and that agency should be the General Board of Health."

* Table of Births, Marriages and Deaths in England and Wales.

YEARS.	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.		Marriages.
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	
1841.....	512,158	343,847	262,714	174,198	249,444	169,649	122,466
1842.....	517,739	349,519	265,204	176,594	252,535	172,925	118,825
1843.....	527,325	346,445	270,577	175,731	256,748	170,724	123,818
1844.....	540,763	356,933	277,436	181,128	263,327	175,807	132,249
1845.....	543,521	349,366	278,418	177,629	265,103	171,837	143,743
1846.....	573,625	390,315	293,146	193,325	279,479	191,990	145,664
1847.....	539,965	423,304	275,658	214,375	264,307	208,929	135,845
1848.....	563,059	399,833	288,346	202,949	274,713	196,851	138,230
1849.....	578,159	440,853	295,158	221,801	283,001	219,052	141,599
1850.....	593,422	363,986	302,824	186,459	290,588	182,527	.....

Number and centesimal proportions of deaths at different ages that occurred in England in the seven years from 1838 to 1844.

Under 5 years, 964,807, 39.66 per cent.; 5 years and under 10 years, 121,562, 4.99 per cent.; 10 years and under 15 years, 63,690, 2.62 per cent.; 15 years and under 25 years, 179,965, 7.40 per cent.; 25 years and under 35 years, 169,670, 6.97 per cent.; 35 years and under 45 years, 154,524, 6.35 per cent.; 45 years and under 55 years, 147,727, 6.07 per cent.; 55 years and under 65 years, 171,814, 7.06 per cent.; 65 years and under 75 years, 210,565, 8.66 per cent.; 75 years and under 85 years, 182,941, 7.52 per cent.; 85 years and under 95 years, 60,664, 2.50 per cent.; 95 years and upwards, 4,839, 0.20 per cent.; ages unknown, 3,860. Total, 2,456,648, 100.00 per cent.

The estimated proportions of deaths in the course of the preceding century, were: in 1700, one in 39 4-5; 1710, one in 36 1-10; 1720, one in 35 1/2; 1730, one in 31 1-10; 1740, one in 35 1-5; 1750, one in 40 2-5; 1760, one in 41 4-5; 1770, one in 41 1-5; 1780, one in 41 1/2; 1785, one in 41 1/2; 1790, one in 45 1-5; 1795, one in 47 1-5; 1800, one in 47 1/2.

The following exhibits the proportion of annual deaths to the whole population of certain European countries: Norway, one in 51; Sweden, one in 41 1/2; Russia, one in 25 92-100; Denmark, one in 40; Mecklenburg, one

Should the mortality statistics of the Census be printed, (and they have been asked for by medical men, societies and associations in every part of the Union,) some very useful deductions could be made from them. The returns are sufficient to frame tables similar

in 46; Saxony, one in 34; Wurtemberg, one in 31; North Holland, one in 30 6-10; Belgium, one in 43; France, one in 39 6-10; Azores, one in 48; Genoa, one in 28 4-7.

Number and centesimal proportions of deaths of different ages that occurred in Ireland during 10 years, between June 6th, 1831, and June 6th, 1841.

Births to 1 year, 263,199, 23.38 per cent.; 2 to 5 years, 165,918, 14.41 per cent.; 6 to 10 years, 58,373, 5.03 per cent.; 11 to 20 years, 83,259, 7.23 per cent.; 21 to 30 years, 101,518, 8.83 per cent.; 31 to 40 years, 86,585, 7.52 per cent.; 41 to 50 years, 82,537, 7.17 per cent.; 51 to 60 years, 108,518, 9.43 per cent.; 61 to 70 years, 89,507, 7.77 per cent.; 71 to 80 years, 69,997, 6.08 per cent.; 81 to 90 years, 27,579, 2.40 per cent.; 91 to 100 years, 8,365, 0.73 per cent.; ages not specified, 36,120. Total, 1,187,374, 100.00 per cent.

In connection with the mortality statistics of this report, and with a view to their comparison more fully with those prepared and published annually in the several large cities, the following statistics are appended.

In *Boston*, according to the report of the Sanitary Commission, the number of deaths of persons under five years of age during a period of nine years, was 11,705, being nine per cent. annually of the total population of that age; of persons aged from five to ten years, 1,313 or 1.28 per cent.; from ten to 15 years, 633, or 0.73 per cent.; from fifteen to twenty, 733, or 0.74 per cent.; from twenty to thirty, 3,303, or 1.34 per cent.; from thirty to forty, 2,917, or 1.63 per cent.; from forty to fifty, 1,948, or 2.15 per cent.; from fifty to sixty, 1,273, or 2.97 per cent.; from sixty to seventy, 1,057, or 4.75 per cent.; from seventy to eighty, 737, or 9.78 per cent.; from eighty to ninety, 379, or 10.04 per cent.; over ninety, 75, or 29.64 per cent.; those of all ages, 26,127, or 2.53 per cent.

In *New York*, according to the annual report of the City Inspector, there were in 1853, 23,702 deaths, of which 13,230 were males, and 10,472 females. Those of foreign birth were 7,104. Of the age of one year and under, there were 7,734 deaths; of one to two years, 2,942; of two to five, 2,297; of five to ten, 771; of ten to twenty, 234; of twenty to thirty, 2,441; of thirty to forty, 2,037; of forty to fifty, 1,413; of fifty to sixty, 866; of sixty to seventy, 671; of seventy to eighty, 439; of eighty to ninety, 140; of ninety to one hundred, 34; of one hundred and over, 2; ages unknown, 51.

Ratio of Deaths to the Total Mortality in each Decade of Life in New York.

AGE.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Birth to 10.....	1 to 1.60	1 to 1.45	1 to 1.57	1 to 1.55	1 to 1.67	1 to 1.86	1 to 1.65
10 " 20.....	" 24.43	" 24.54	" 22.04	" 27.00	" 25.50	" 26.93	" 26.58
20 " 30.....	" 8.10	" 8.16	" 8.18	" 9.59	" 8.70	" 9.89	" 9.30
30 " 40.....	" 8.61	" 8.60	" 7.79	" 10.61	" 10.50	" 10.78	" 11.14
40 " 50.....	" 12.34	" 12.00	" 10.96	" 15.43	" 16.54	" 15.79	" 16.07
50 " 60.....	" 21.16	" 19.32	" 19.15	" 22.64	" 23.70	" 24.54	" 25.62
60 " 70.....	" 26.72	" 23.29	" 25.89	" 31.41	" 35.00	" 34.34	" 33.83
70 " 80.....	" 45.23	" 37.12	" 48.03	" 56.59	" 60.00	" 55.38	" 51.71
80 " 90.....	" 103.18	" 74.65	" 105.19	" 94.30	" 123.25	" 120.05	" 162.16
90 " 100 and upwards.....	" 451.60	" 469.60	" 532.86	" 943.00	" 710.00	" 600.00	" 667.71
Unknown.....	" 74.16	" 111.25	" 74.00	" 99.25	" 203.75	" 175.61	" 445.13

In *Philadelphia*, according to the Report of the Board of Health for 1850, the total number of deaths during the year was 8,599, of whom 2,557 were under one year of age; 1,055 between one and two years; 930 between two and five; 419 between five and ten; 145 between ten and fifteen; 212 between fifteen and twenty; 1,649 males, and 1,542 females, of twenty and upwards; 460 over seventy.

In *Baltimore*, by the Report of the Board of Health, there were in 1850, 4,576 deaths, of which 411 were born; 895 of persons under one year of age; 590 between one and two years; 414 between two and five; 174 between five and ten; 93 between ten and fifteen; 144 between fifteen and twenty; 435 between twenty and thirty; 433 between thirty and forty; 338 between forty and fifty; 195 between fifty and sixty; 207 between sixty and seventy; 152 between seventy and eighty; 59 between eighty and ninety; twenty-one between ninety and one hundred, and 7 above one hundred.

In *Charleston*, according to the report of the Board of Health in 1850, there were 218 deaths of white males; of white females, 153; total white, 374; black males, 235; black females, 257; total black, 492; total deaths, 856. (This was a sickly year.) Of these, 702 were native born; 125 foreign; 29 were born in other States of the Union. The ages were as follows:

Ages of Persons Dying in Charleston, 1850.

AGE.	WHITES.		AGE.	BLACKS AND COLORED.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Under 1.....	30	23	Under 1.....	55	63
1 to 5.....	25	30	1 to 5.....	34	49
5 " 10.....	10	7	5 " 10.....	13	9
10 " 20.....	7	5	10 " 20.....	18	18
20 " 30.....	31	17	20 " 30.....	16	22
30 " 40.....	26	19	30 " 40.....	20	21
40 " 50.....	34	16	40 " 50.....	15	14
50 " 60.....	19	6	50 " 60.....	18	15
60 " 70.....	13	11	60 " 70.....	18	15
70 " 80.....	7	14	70 " 80.....	12	8
80 " 90.....	3	8	80 " 90.....	7	16
90 " 100.....	1	1	90 " 100.....	6
100 and over.....	1	100 and over.....	1
Total.....	374	Total.....	492

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to those of Massachusetts, which assimilate to the English. The following arrangement has been adopted for a few of the States, being a combination of such as are in use in different countries. It is unfortunate that, upon the schedules, neither the nativities of the dead nor

Mobile.—The following table from Fenner's "Southern Medical Reports" gives the deaths in Mobile during the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848.

Mortality of Mobile.

YEARS.	WHITE MALES.										WHITE FEMALES.																
	Unknown.	Under 1 yr.	1 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.	40 under 50.	50 under 60.	60 under 70.	70 under 80.	80 under 90.	90 under 100.	Over 100.	Total white males.	Unknown.	Under 1 yr.	1 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.	40 under 50.	50 under 60.	60 under 70.	70 under 80.	80 under 90.	90 under 100.	Over 100.	Total white females.
1844.....	43	15	17	8	4	27	25	7	7	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	2	13	10	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	30
1845.....	43	26	17	7	32	37	19	11	7	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	32	5	30	16	4	2	...	...	...	...	122
1846.....	18	39	22	13	46	41	33	7	4	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	20	12	6	14	10	...	...	...	...	61	
1847.....	29	46	22	10	49	64	19	5	5	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	31	25	9	24	15	...	...	...	...	148	
1848.....	26	58	72	25	79	85	37	14	6	...	...	...	397	...	...	...	49	60	14	18	2	...	...	...	...	108	
Total..	154	194	150	63	241	254	151	59	25	7	7	2	1,907	24	121	135	37	95	73	34	21	9	5	2	3	...	540

YEARS.	BLACK MALES.										BLACK FEMALES.										Total of all classes.								
	Unknown.	Under 1 yr.	1 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.	40 under 50.	50 under 60.	60 under 70.	70 under 80.	80 under 90.	90 under 100.	Over 100.	Total black males.	Unknown.	Under 1 yr.	1 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.		40 under 50.	50 under 60.	60 under 70.	70 under 80.	80 under 90.	90 under 100.	Over 100.	Total black females.
1844.....	8	15	2	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	5	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	286
1845.....	3	26	6	12	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	71	14	5	9	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	439
1846.....	1	28	19	6	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	89	23	3	6	2	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	456
1847.....	12	17	18	8	9	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	103	126	11	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	593
1848.....	22	25	20	41	14	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	169	625	23	9	5	12	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	832
Total..	47	96	78	59	45	29	23	20	11	5	8	1	470	38	68	51	25	28	27	21	19	10	4	2	2	...	295	2,611	

In New Orleans the Board of Health reported for the year preceding June, 1850, 7,265 deaths against 3,641 reported in the census. The following table will show the ages and color of those dying in 1849 and 1850 at New Orleans. Lafayette has since been incorporated with the city. The deaths in 1850 were regularly returned only in part. About 1,000 were mentioned by the marshal without any particulars, and were not therefore included in the mortality table.

Ages of Persons Dying in New Orleans and Lafayette.

AGE.	1849.	1850.	1849 and 1850.				
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 month.....	618	539	1,148	899	249	702	446
1 month and under 1 year.....	614	803	1,417	1,031	386	769	648
1 year " " 5 years.....	903	917	1,820	1,427	393	951	866
5 years " " 10 " ".....	342	249	591	468	123	325	265
10 " " 15 " ".....	530	135	665	535	130	547	358
15 " " 20 " ".....	1,991	1,342	3,333	2,990	343	2,345	988
20 " " 30 " ".....	1,603	1,192	2,795	2,529	266	2,025	760
30 " " 40 " ".....	833	615	1,448	1,258	190	1,054	394
40 " " 50 " ".....	382	321	703	561	142	462	241
50 " " 60 " ".....	192	191	383	283	100	223	145
60 " " 70 " ".....	101	100	201	135	66	91	110
70 " " 80 " ".....	48	44	92	43	49	35	57
80 " " 90 " ".....	20	19	39	9	30	8	31
90 " " 100 " ".....	3	1	4	.....	4	1	3
Specified.....	8,180	6,793	14,909	12,405	2,504	9,566	5,343
Age unknown—children & adults	*2,481	*1,358	* Including those of whom the sex and color is also unknown.				
Total.....	10,661	8,085					

A large part of the mortality of New Orleans is among those who are born in other States or in foreign countries. This may be seen, in some measure, by the report of the Charity Hospital, which shows in 1850, the admission of only 264 Louisianians out of a total of 12,476 admissions! 385 were from New York, 110 from Massachusetts, and among the others, every State in the Union is represented. The total born in the United States was but 1,774; in foreign countries, 16,598. Of the foreigners, 11,132 were Irish; about 2,500

of the living population are separated into those born in the county or town of their residence or decess and those born in other parts of the State.

Proposed Tabular Form for Publishing the Mortality Statistics of the Census.

Disease or cause of death. Total number of deaths.	Whites.		Free Colored.		Slaves.		Married.		Place of Birth.	Occupation.	Period of Sickness.	Seasons			
	Native divided as males and females.	Foreign.	Black.	Mulatto.	Black.	Mulatto.	White.	Free Col'd.							
													Same subdivisions as Whites.		Same subdivisions as Whites.
Birth.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total.	Same subdivisions of age and sex as native.	Same subdivisions as Whites.	Same subdivisions as Whites.	Same subdivisions as Whites.	Subdivided by columns for State, for New England, Middle, Southern, S. W. and N. W. States, and for England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other foreign countries.	Subdivided by columns for Mechanical, Agricultural, Commercial, Laborious, Educational Pursuits, &c.; each divided into ages, as 15 to 20, 20 to 30, &c.	Subdivided by columns for under 1 week, 1 week to 1 month, 1 month to 3 months and over 3 months.	Subdivided by columns for Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

The ages and other facts relating to the parents on both sides of the children born, distinguishing black from mulatto, the ages, &c. of persons married, male and female, the ages and sex, &c. of those who have died, are all very important considerations in the view of vital statisticians. Most of these could be ascertained with some labor, from the Census returns, but no attempt was made to do so when the population results were being aggregated in the

Germans, and 852 French. The reports of the hospital since 1839 show the following figures. It will be seen that in 1848, 11,650 out of 11,945, were persons who had not been three years in New Orleans. The table was prepared by Dr. Simonds.

Abstract of the Annual Reports of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, for the years 1839 to 1850, inclusive.

YEARS.	Admitted.	Blacks.	Resident over three years in the State.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharges and deaths.	Mortality, per cent.
1839.....	4,833	52	690	3,611	955	4,566	20.00
1840.....	5,041	.....	1,231	4,370	619	4,989	12.40
1841.....	4,330	82	1,018	3,093	1,156	4,249	27.20
1842.....	4,404	70	791	3,516	761	4,277	17.50
1843.....	5,013	78	1,149	3,672	1,041	4,713	23.00
1844.....	5,846	54	966	5,059	713	5,772	12.30
1845.....	6,166	144	1,192	5,440	563	6,003	9.50
1846.....	8,044	110	2,094	7,074	855	7,929	10.60
1847.....	11,890	91	843	9,369	2,037	11,406	17.80
1848.....	11,945	15	295	10,010	1,897	11,907	15.99
1849.....	15,558	71	.....	12,133	2,745	14,878	18.40
1850.....	18,476	53	.....	15,989	1,684	17,673	9.59
12 years.....	101,566	.....	.....	83,342	15,226	98,568	15.44

Dr. Simonds makes the following calculation of the proportion of deaths to 100 persons. In Boston, for 39 years, from 1811 to 1849, 2.457 per cent.; in Lowell, for 13 years, from 1836 to 1848, 2.119 per cent.; in New York, for 33 years, from 1807 to 1840, 2.551 per cent.; in Baltimore, for 14 years, from 1836 to 1849, 2.491 per cent.; in Charleston, for 27 years, from 1822 to 1848, 2.482 per cent. for the whites, 2.645 per cent. for the blacks, and 2.579 for all classes; in Savannah, for 8 years, from 1840 to 1847, 4.161 per cent.; in New Orleans, for four and one-half years, from 1846 to 1850, 8.101 per cent.; in Massachusetts, in 1847 and 1848, 1.59 per cent.; in twelve counties of England, 1.93 per cent.; in twenty-six cities of England, 2.73 per cent.; in London the mean rate is 2.53 per cent.; in Liverpool the mean rate is 3.34 per cent., and in 1850 it was 2.73 per cent.; in Manchester, the mean rate is 3.43 per cent. The estimate for Savannah is calculated upon a small number of years, and must be too high. The same may be said of New Orleans, but deducting cholera, it would be 5.719.

Dr. Barton, in Fenner's "Southern Medical Statistics," Vol. I. p. 85, shows that the proportion dying from all pulmonary diseases is, in Philadelphia, 23.57 per cent.; in New York, 23.03 per cent.; in Havana, 25.07 per cent.; in Boston, 23.97 per cent.; in Baltimore, 23.33 per cent.; in Charleston, 23.73 per cent.; in the city of Mexico, 16.70 per cent.; in Norfolk, Va., 12.73 per cent.; and in New Orleans, 13.87 per cent.

Another calculation has lately been made of the mortality of the several cities named, from reports running back five to thirty years, showing the following results. The figures for New Orleans are too high, as they include years of large mortality. Exclusively of the transient and foreign population, New Orleans will compare favorably with any Western city. In Charleston, the deaths are estimated as one to 48; in Boston, as one to 46; in Philadelphia, one to 45; in Baltimore, one to 43; in Cincinnati, one to 35; in New York, one to 34; in New Orleans one to 19.

In Memphis in 1851, there were 717 deaths; in 1853, 705; in 1853, 412. The population in 1853 was 12,000.

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early history of the office, and it would now be a work of great labor and expense. If the mortality tables are published hereafter, many results of this kind will be incorporated in them.

TABLE CXI.—Births, Marriages and Deaths of the White and Free Colored, and their Ratios to the total Population in 1850.

States, &c.	Births.		Married.		Deaths.		States, &c.	Births.		Married.		Deaths.	
	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.		Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent.
Alabama	12,285	2.86	3,940	0.92	4,411	1.03	New Jersey	13,556	2.77	3,719	0.76	6,454	1.32
Arkansas	5,483	3.36	2,112	1.30	2,160	1.33	New York	76,337	2.46	31,465	1.02	45,584	1.47
California	273	0.29	.....	.....	905	0.98	North Carolina	16,643	2.87	5,275	0.91	6,029	1.04
Columbia, Dist. of	1,248	2.60	373	0.78	789	1.64	Ohio	56,884	2.87	23,328	1.13	28,949	1.46
Connecticut	7,646	2.06	3,213	0.87	5,781	1.56	Pennsylvania	64,331	2.78	19,858	0.86	28,551	1.23
Delaware	2,495	2.80	564	0.63	1,188	1.33	Rhode Island	3,610	2.45	1,327	0.83	2,241	1.52
Florida	1,323	2.75	431	0.89	461	1.02	South Carolina	6,697	2.33	2,005	0.71	2,379	1.01
Georgia	15,239	2.90	4,977	0.95	4,592	0.88	Tennessee	23,090	3.02	7,872	1.03	7,825	1.03
Illinois	26,651	3.13	8,183	1.08	11,619	1.36	Texas	4,765	3.09	2,232	1.45	2,219	1.44
Indiana	82,296	3.27	12,423	1.26	12,808	1.29	Vermont	6,594	2.10	2,653	0.84	3,129	1.00
Iowa	6,099	3.17	1,824	0.95	2,044	1.06	Virginia	25,153	2.65	8,163	0.86	10,668	1.12
Kentucky	23,805	3.09	8,091	1.05	10,840	1.40	Wisconsin	10,424	3.41	3,015	0.99	2,903	0.95
Louisiana	7,292	2.67	2,890	1.06	6,083	2.23	Territories	168	2.77	39	0.64	30	0.49
Maine	15,995	2.40	4,886	0.84	7,582	1.30	{ Minnesota	1,233	2.00	916	1.49	1,157	1.88
Maryland	14,036	2.85	3,703	0.75	8,109	1.65	{ N. Mexico	310	2.33	168	1.26	47	0.35
Massachusetts	23,192	2.33	10,347	1.04	19,404	1.95	{ Oregon	432	3.80	404	3.56	239	2.11
Michigan	10,898	2.74	4,257	1.07	4,515	1.14	{ Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	8,657	2.93	2,774	0.93	3,374	1.14	Total	548,837	2.75	197,029	0.99	270,706	1.35
Missouri	19,633	3.30	6,939	1.17	10,937	1.60							
New Hampshire	6,111	1.92	2,613	0.82	4,231	1.33							

As an evidence of the extraordinary number of marriages of natives of different States, which are shown by the census, it may be stated that in one town in Mississippi, taken at random, out of 548 families the male and female of 225 were from different States, domestic or foreign, 61 were natives of non-slaveholding States intermarried with those of slaveholding, and 58 of natives with foreigners.

TABLE CXII.—Marriages of White Persons—Ages and Nativity of the Parties.

States.	Counties.	Under 20.												20 and under 30.						30 and under 40.						40 and under 60.						60 and upwards.						Totals.						Aggregate.
		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
Kentucky	Franklin	1	..	8	..	17	1	10	1	11	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	28	1	61											
Louisiana	Pt. Coupee, Ouachita, Rapides, Plaquemine, E. Feliciana	4	1	19	1	24	13	17	2	14	1	6	..	10	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	19	45	4	120										
Michigan	Allegan, Barry, Branch, Berrien	1	..	29	4	53	19	41	25	12	11	2	..	59	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	36	164	25	384										
Ohio	Erie	1	..	29	4	53	19	41	25	12	11	2	..	59	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	32	73	32	253										
Pennsylvania	Potter and Pike	3	..	29	..	51	3	28	3	6	1	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4	64	3	133									
Rhode Island	Kent, Bristol, & Washington	5	..	46	6	114	16	97	13	14	..	11	..	18	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	17	163	21	362										
S. Carolina	Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Marion, Marlboro'	18	..	146	3	273	17	189	32	37	10	20	..	21	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	350	29	360	26	765											

6. Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic.—The aggregate number of persons embraced within all of these classes, by the Census of 1850, was 50,994, being one for every 460 persons, or one deaf and dumb for every 2,365, and one blind for every 2,368. Some years ago, M. Quetelet computed the proportion of deaf and dumb for Belgium, at one in 2,226; in Great Britain, at one in 1,539; in Italy at one in 1,539; and in Europe generally at one in 1,474. For the blind, his proportions were, in Belgium, one in 998; in Prussia, one in 800; in France, one in 1,600; in Saxony, one in 1,666; and in Europe generally, one in 1,000.*

* In Belgium, in 1835, there were 1,746 deaf and dumb, of whom 963 were males, and 783 females. There were 3,892 Blind, of whom 2,462 were males, and 1,430 females. The proportion of Deaf and Dumb, to the total population was as 1 to 2,226. The proportion of Blind to the total population was as 1 to 998. Of the 1,746 Deaf and Dumb, 1,376 were afflicted from birth, and 370 by disease or accident; 373 were inhabitants of cities, and 1,373 of rural districts. Of the number of 3,892 Blind, 256 had been blind from birth, 998 were military men, afflicted with an ophthalmia peculiar to their profession, and 2,728 blind from other causes. 1,186 were from cities, and 2,696 from rural districts.

TABLE CXIII.—*Aggregates of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic, 1850.**

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate
Alabama.....	210	296	233	476	1,215	New Hampshire....	162	134	378	351	1,025
Arkansas.....	81	92	63	115	354	New Jersey.....	189	207	379	419	1,194
California.....	7	1	2	7	17	New York.....	1,263	1,181	2,521	1,635	6,600
Columbia, District of	19	24	23	13	79	North Carolina.....	471	551	510	794	2,326
Connecticut.....	404	186	470	287	1,347	Ohio.....	915	642	1,317	1,361	4,235
Delaware.....	54	30	68	92	253	Pennsylvania.....	1,145	969	1,914	1,467	5,495
Florida.....	24	30	11	36	101	Rhode Island.....	65	67	217	114	463
Georgia.....	266	357	324	664	1,611	South Carolina.....	165	298	240	348	1,060
Illinois.....	356	294	238	383	1,271	Tennessee.....	377	474	407	846	2,104
Indiana.....	537	353	563	938	2,391	Texas.....	59	73	37	104	273
Iowa.....	59	59	42	94	245	Vermont.....	148	140	560	299	1,147
Kentucky.....	563	552	527	907	2,549	Virginia.....	642	881	970	1,182	3,675
Louisiana.....	117	214	200	174	705	Wisconsin.....	69	63	54	94	280
Maine.....	266	198	561	577	1,602	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Maryland.....	261	323	546	391	1,521	New Mexico.....	34	98	11	44	187
Massachusetts.....	358	463	1,680	791	3,292	Oregon.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Michigan.....	135	125	133	189	572	Utah.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Mississippi.....	107	205	129	232	663	Total.....	9,803	9,794	15,610	15,787	50,994
Missouri.....	282	232	232	357	1,133						

By the annexed table, the nativities of the deaf and dumb will be seen, showing that the foreign born, who constitute less than an eighth of the white and free colored, furnish less than one-eleventh of the whole number. Such persons are not likely to be found among the immigrating class.

TABLE CXIV.—*Nativities of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic White and Free Colored, 1850.*

States and Territories.	Deaf and Dumb.†			Blind.‡			Insane.				Idiotic.				Aggregate.
	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	
Alabama.....	79	69	4	35	119	.....	56	132	6	9	161	169	6	7	856
Arkansas.....	25	54	.....	12	63	3	11	45	1	3	30	72	.....	3	324
California.....	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	17
Columbia, Dist. of	10	8	1	7	14	2	9	9	3	1	6	6	1	.....	77
Connecticut.....	196	188	16	149	27	4	392	56	19	33	258	15	4	10	1,347
Delaware.....	46	3	3	39	.....	.....	51	8	3	6	72	2	4	10	247
Florida.....	7	6	.....	1	12	3	2	7	.....	.....	13	13	2	.....	66
Georgia.....	165	42	2	113	108	7	176	107	9	4	395	120	1	.....	1,249
Illinois.....	115	142	19	42	161	39	34	169	29	6	129	208	23	3	1,221
Indiana.....	313	204	14	87	235	25	151	354	43	15	443	430	39	17	2,391
Iowa.....	9	44	5	4	38	8	.....	37	5	.....	10	77	7	.....	245
Kentucky.....	395	113	4	181	242	14	345	127	30	2	640	168	4	4	2,271
Louisiana.....	63	15	6	53	18	20	52	28	61	7	55	35	21	1	444
Maine.....	253	6	6	153	28	11	473	52	26	10	535	26	13	4	1,602
Maryland.....	208	14	11	232	9	31	363	65	59	31	290	18	10	5	1,457
Massachusetts.....	279	47	23	361	58	43	1,147	149	321	63	704	47	32	8	3,292
Michigan.....	34	78	11	16	96	13	10	97	22	4	46	119	17	5	572
Mississippi.....	37	42	1	26	85	1	24	75	2	4	59	76	2	1	435
Missouri.....	137	107	23	43	118	29	44	160	44	3	129	177	17	2	1,033

* Dr. Peet, in the Report of the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, argues that the number returned by the census is short of the fact from the unwillingness often of families to confess. Idiots are frequently in popular use called dumb. Many reported deaf, he thinks, are also dumb, and such of them as are under 20 years of age, would in general be subjects for an asylum. The State Census of Alabama for 1850, gives 557 insane of the whites, showing that the idiotic are confounded with them. In fact the distinction in the United States Census between the two classes cannot be considered reliable, and it would be better to class them together as in 1840. The State Census of 1853 of Illinois, gives the names of 500 mutes.

† Of the Deaf and Dumb, there were returned as "nativity unknown," one person in each of the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, South Carolina and Wisconsin; two persons in each of the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan and Tennessee; four persons in Massachusetts; five persons in New York; six persons each in Indiana, Missouri and Ohio, and eighty persons in the State of Illinois.

‡ Of the Blind, the nativity was unknown of one person in each of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin; of two persons each in Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia; of three persons in Vermont; of four persons each in Alabama, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee; of six persons each in Connecticut and Indiana; of eight in New York and twenty-two in Illinois.

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

TABLE CXIV.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Insane.				Idiotic.				Aggregate
	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Born in State.	Out of State and in U. S.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	
New Hampshire...	134	96	2	108	19	7	324	42	11	1	332	12	1	1,025	
New Jersey.....	170	12	7	167	24	16	332	23	32	2	332	24	13	1,194	
New York.....	1,002	120	136	660	296	211	1,328	300	642	101	1,328	164	161	6,630	
North Carolina...	383	9	4	377	27	10	451	16	7	3	617	23	2	1,922	
Ohio.....	587	263	59	222	344	72	469	568	218	42	853	407	84	4,233	
Pennsylvania.....	946	111	28	667	160	141	1,317	227	355	15	1,288	84	91	5,495	
Rhode Island.....	54	6	5	55	8	4	189	20	7	1	110	3	1	463	
South Carolina.....	128	5	2	123	22	19	179	32	17	.....	247	5	2	793
Tennessee.....	264	69	1	168	217	3	219	154	2	10	559	196	2	1,874	
Texas.....	14	33	2	17	39	5	4	28	4	1	16	72	4	241	
Vermont.....	114	27	7	81	45	11	271	260	28	1	246	46	5	1,147	
Virginia.....	527	23	3	518	49	13	841	50	20	.....	915	59	7	3,027
Wisconsin.....	7	40	21	4	30	28	2	30	21	1	3	69	22	260	
Territ's															
{ Minnesota.....														2	
{ N. Mexico.....	34			98			11				44			187	
{ Oregon.....									4					9	
{ Utah.....					2				4					8	
Total.....	6,726	1,920	497	4,826	2,713	792	9,358	3,527	2,049	340	10,923	2,961	600	47,567	

TABLE CXV.—Ratio of White and Colored Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiotic and Insane to total White and Colored Population.

States and Territories.	Ratio of White Deaf and Dumb and Blind to total White.			Ratio of Colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind to total Colored.			Ratio of white insane and idiotic to total white.		Ratio of colored insane and idiotic to total colored.		Mean of 1830, 1840 and 1850.	
	1830.	1840.	1850.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1840.	1850.	1840.	1850.	All classes white to total white.	All classes colored to total colored.
	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to	as 1 to
Alabama.....	1,212	1,171	1,387	1,678	1,715	1,734	1,445	784	2,045	2,091	1,200	1,853
Arkansas.....	1,426	1,169	1,026	786	2,040	2,650	1,715	995	971	3,180	1,266	1,925
California.....	.....	.....	11,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,182	.....	.....	10,818	.....
Columbia, District of.....	1,198	2,190	1,186	1,227	1,004	1,250	2,189	1,649	1,895	1,057	1,682	1,281
Connecticut.....	600	667	635	620	368	427	606	456	185	767	599	477
Delaware.....	1,086	944	975	937	750	1,018	1,126	683	697	536	943	702
Florida.....	2,298	1,214	1,686	743	2,211	1,548	2,794	1,276	2,211	4,024	1,854	2,145
Georgia.....	1,006	1,239	1,207	1,319	1,319	2,014	1,387	845	2,117	2,149	1,097	1,760
Illinois.....	1,535	1,959	1,380	596	115	777	2,217	1,417	49	1,359	1,702	580
Indiana.....	1,501	1,571	1,118	726	210	704	1,304	650	96	563	1,249	460
Iowa.....	.....	3,301	1,700	.....	27	.....	6,132	1,410	47	.....	3,151	37
Kentucky.....	1,097	938	822	1,318	869	1,169	742	588	1,053	1,625	835	1,207
Louisiana.....	1,052	2,005	1,659	1,288	3,650	1,482	2,881	1,022	4,310	2,115	1,723	2,571
Maine.....	1,175	1,244	1,256	199	58	1,356	932	614	14	195	1,025	264
Maryland.....	1,032	928	1,014	708	965	959	822	555	1,077	892	869	920
Massachusetts.....	1,272	1,254	1,212	503	222	1,132	605	403	137	378	949	474
Michigan.....	1,567	3,777	1,580	.....	117	2,583	5,425	1,242	27	646	2,720	842
Mississippi.....	1,304	1,673	1,304	1,539	2,026	2,568	1,644	1,227	2,397	2,825	1,459	2,271
Missouri.....	2,125	1,557	1,084	1,425	866	1,500	1,603	1,031	879	2,001	1,524	1,354
New Hampshire.....	1,119	850	1,080	67	44	260	584	436	28	520	814	124
New Jersey.....	728	1,212	1,286	555	529	707	953	599	297	1,093	956	626
New York.....	1,263	1,242	1,274	360	314	962	1,108	728	258	892	1,124	557
North Carolina.....	1,042	962	720	1,086	1,114	1,196	836	511	1,215	1,423	814	1,207
Ohio.....	1,410	1,613	1,274	638	262	1,149	1,257	728	105	815	1,250	594
Pennsylvania.....	1,062	1,268	1,090	572	326	1,247	860	685	256	638	994	608
Rhode Island.....	836	770	1,169	268	810	408	520	449	249	334	749	420
South Carolina.....	934	949	967	1,577	1,433	2,300	689	580	2,447	3,177	824	2,167
Tennessee.....	1,550	1,173	1,056	2,248	1,136	1,835	916	666	1,241	2,102	1,070	1,713
Texas.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	2,662	.....	1,185	.....	5,324	1,292	3,993
Vermont.....	1,271	1,233	1,005	176	182	359	732	266	56	359	959	226
Virginia.....	897	842	863	910	809	1,084	706	509	1,299	1,327	763	1,085
Wisconsin.....	.....	2,108	2,308	.....	.....	.....	3,844	2,087	65	317	2,609	191
Territ'ies												
{ Minnesota.....											3,019	.....
{ N. Mexico.....											702	.....
{ Oregon.....											1,454	.....
{ Utah.....											3,770	.....
Non Slavehold'g States	1,149	1,300	1,208	452	287	919	982	672	163	709	1,062	506
Slaveholding States...	1,092	1,063	1,022	1,151	1,187	1,517	944	663	1,555	1,821	957	1,446

The proportions in the several States and Territories, have been calculated in table CXV. For all classes the mean of the last three Census' shows one affected person to every 957 whites in the slaveholding States, and one to 1,060 in the other States; one to every 1,444 colored in the slaveholding States, and one to 503 colored in the non-slaveholding.*

7. *Nativities.*—As before remarked, 2,240,535 white and 4,067 free colored persons are given by the census of 1850 as of foreign birth, and 17,279,875 whites and 428,424 free colored as of native birth. Of the native population, 13,103,650 still reside in, and 4,176,225 reside out of the States in which they were born. The English census is more complete, and separates even those residing in or out of their native *counties*. Connecticut, South Carolina and Vermont have more than half as many native born residing in other States, as remain at home. North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, have nearly one-half; Massachusetts, Maryland and New Jersey, about one-third. The largest proportion of foreigners is in Wisconsin and Minnesota being about one-third of the total population. The least proportion is in North Carolina, being one to 229 native born; in South Carolina one to 32; Arkansas one to 98; and in Mississippi, one to 62.

TABLE CXVI.—*Nativities of the White and Free Colored Population.*

States and Territories.	Born in the State and now residing in the State.	Born in the State and now residing out of the State.	Total number born in the States now residing in the State and in other States.	Excess received from other States.	Excess given to other States.	Number born in other States now residing in the State.	Total native population.	Native and foreign.	Total, including unknown.
Alabama.....	237,542	63,388	320,930	99,102	.....	182,490	420,032	427,670	428,770
Arkansas.....	63,206	10,916	74,122	86,223	.....	97,139	160,345	161,973	162,797
California.....	6,602	95	6,697	62,912	.....	63,008	69,610	91,965	92,597
Columbia, Dist. of	24,967	7,269	32,236	10,720	.....	17,989	42,056	47,923	48,000
Connecticut.....	292,653	154,891	447,544	.....	115,019	39,872	323,525	369,098	370,792
Delaware.....	72,351	31,965	104,316	.....	20,348	11,617	83,968	89,179	89,242
Florida.....	20,563	4,734	25,297	20,023	.....	24,777	45,320	48,077	48,135
Georgia.....	402,666	122,954	525,620	.....	7,541	115,413	518,070	523,966	524,503
Illinois.....	243,612	45,889	299,507	347,424	.....	393,313	736,931	847,524	851,470
Indiana.....	541,072	92,638	633,717	295,375	.....	390,313	931,392	985,818	988,416
Iowa.....	50,390	6,352	56,742	113,822	.....	120,240	170,620	191,852	192,214
Kentucky.....	691,764	257,643	949,407	.....	118,526	130,117	740,881	770,070	771,924
Louisiana.....	145,474	14,779	160,253	45,668	.....	60,447	205,921	273,334	273,953
Maine.....	517,117	67,193	584,310	.....	33,181	34,012	551,129	582,585	583,169
Maryland.....	400,594	127,789	528,383	.....	89,477	38,322	438,916	492,204	492,066
Massachusetts.....	695,236	109,822	805,058	.....	64,752	134,830	830,066	980,975	984,514
Michigan.....	140,645	12,400	153,045	188,534	.....	200,943	341,591	386,443	387,648
Mississippi.....	140,835	31,588	172,423	118,641	.....	150,229	291,114	296,072	296,648
Missouri.....	277,604	37,824	315,428	205,308	.....	243,222	520,826	593,300	594,622
New Hampshire.....	281,531	109,872	391,403	.....	67,242	42,636	304,227	317,798	317,978
New Jersey.....	385,429	133,381	518,810	.....	88,369	45,012	430,441	488,805	489,319
New York.....	2,151,196	547,212	2,698,414	.....	259,118	238,100	2,439,296	3,091,097	3,097,394
North Carolina.....	556,248	283,077	839,325	.....	261,575	21,502	577,750	580,274	580,491
Ohio.....	1,219,432	295,453	1,514,885	242,671	.....	538,124	1,757,556	1,976,068	1,980,329
Pennsylvania.....	1,814,672	423,055	2,237,727	.....	252,108	169,947	2,014,619	2,309,490	2,311,730
Rhode Island.....	102,641	43,390	146,031	.....	21,642	21,658	124,299	147,410	147,545
South Carolina.....	202,160	166,479	368,639	.....	173,826	12,653	274,813	283,475	283,523
Tennessee.....	585,084	241,006	826,090	.....	71,035	170,571	755,655	761,395	763,258
Texas.....	49,160	2,421	51,581	85,412	.....	87,893	137,053	153,827	154,491
Vermont.....	232,046	145,655	377,701	.....	96,775	48,880	280,966	313,797	314,120
Virginia.....	872,922	282,059	1,154,981	.....	334,828	53,231	926,154	948,548	949,133
Wisconsin.....	63,015	3,775	66,790	131,122	.....	134,897	197,912	304,607	305,391
North- west (Minnesota.....	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,673	4,007	6,055	6,077
N. Mexico.....	58,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	59,261	61,324	61,547
Oregon.....	3,175	949	65,260	19,355	.....	8,817	11,992	13,151	13,294
Utah.....	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,974	9,355	11,345	11,354

The total number of those residing in the States of their birth is 13,624,897; of those residing out of the States of their birth 4,112,681, and the total of those born and resident in the United States is 17,737,578. The total native and foreign population is 19,948,417; the total unknown 39,146; and the total including unknown 19,987,563, excluding slaves.

Entering more into detail and giving the specific places of birth for each of the above classes of population, some most interesting facts will be obtained. The tables which are adopted, do not in this case separate the white and free colored, and they are the results of a first examination. If the ages of persons born in and those born out of the State of residence were ascertained, some useful facts bearing upon the value and probability of life would result.

* Of persons that are at the same time deaf, dumb and blind, there is one each in Massachusetts, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee; two in Ohio, and four in Virginia. Of those deaf and blind there is one each in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee; two each in Massachusetts, North Carolina and Florida, and six in Virginia. Of those deaf and idiotic there is one in Virginia and two in Maryland. Of those deaf, dumb and

TABLE CXVII.—Ratio to Total Native Population of the United States.

SECTIONS.	Living in the State where born.		Living in the Eastern Section.		Living in the Middle.		Living in the Southern.		Living in the South-Western.		Living in the North-Western and Territories.	
	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.
Eastern	2,101,324	10.51	2,367,932	11.85	241,596	1.21	6,845	.03	9,376	.05	196,074	.98
Middle	4,679,209	24.41	48,781	.24	5,155,698	25.79	40,837	.20	27,146	.13	876,414	4.39
Southern	2,114,560	10.58	2,954	.02	31,101	.16	2,266,088	11.34	425,335	2.13	374,365	1.87
South-Western	1,221,351	6.11	718	.....	2,542	.01	19,086	.10	1,441,220	7.21	142,543	.71
North-Western and Territories	3,308,453	16.55	2,827	.01	19,259	.10	9,240	.05	67,043	.34	3,962,518	19.83

TABLE CXVIII.—Nativities of the Population of Great Britain, Ireland and the Islands in the British Seas, according to the Census enumeration of 1841.

NATIVITIES.	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Islands, British	
	Total population.	Proportion per cent.	Total population.	Proportion per cent.	Total population.	Proportion per cent.	Total population.	Proportion per cent.	Total population.	Proportion per cent.
In the native counties	12,091,394	80.7	774,393	84.9	1,938,024	75.9	7,735,151	94.6	.....	78.0
Out of native counties	2,370,556	15.9	126,322	13.9	451,245	17.2	403,385	5.0	.....	2.2
English and Welsh born	14,461,950	96.6	900,721	98.8	2,389,269	93.2	8,138,536	100.0	.....	14.5
Scottish born	102,065	1.6	1,172	.1	126,321	4.8	8,140,516	99.6	.....	2.9
Irish born	284,128	1.9	5,276	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Born in British Colonies	1,076	.01	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign's & British born abroad	38,628	.02	616	.1	2,776	.1	4,471	.1	.....	2.2
Not specified	107,291	.07	3,805	.4	13,750	.5	.....	.....	.....	1.2
Total	14,995,138	.....	911,603	.....	2,620,184	.....	8,175,124	.....	.....	.....

TABLE CXIX.—Free Persons born in to those born out of each Section of the United States.

SECTIONS.	Born and residing in	Ratio pr. cent.	Born in and residing out of	Ratio pr. cent.	Total born in
Eastern	2,367,932	83.91	453,891	16.09	2,821,823
Middle	5,155,698	83.85	993,198	16.15	6,148,896
Southern	2,266,088	73.10	833,775	26.90	3,099,863
Southwestern	1,441,220	69.73	624,889	10.27	2,066,109
Northwestern and Territories	3,962,518	97.55	98,369	2.42	4,060,887

Whilst more than one quarter of the free persons born in the Southern States have left those States for other sections, only one-sixth have left the Eastern or Middle States, only one tenth the Southwestern, and only one-fortieth the Northwestern and the Territories.

There are now 726,450 persons living in slaveholding States who are natives of non-slaveholding States, and 232,112 persons living in non-slaveholding States who are natives of slaveholding States. There are 1,866,397 persons of foreign birth in the non-slaveholding States and 378,205 in the slaveholding.

Idiotic there is one each in North Carolina and South Carolina; two each in Massachusetts, Georgia and Wisconsin; three each in Tennessee, Illinois and Ohio, and seven in Virginia. There is one deaf, dumb, blind and insane person in Virginia. Of those deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, there is one each in South Carolina and Virginia, and two in North Carolina. Of those deaf, dumb, blind, and insane there is one each in Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Illinois and Ohio, and two in Tennessee. Of those deaf and insane, there is one each in Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois, and two in Virginia. Of those dumb and blind, there are four in Ohio; three in Virginia; two in Florida, and one in Tennessee. Of those dumb and idiotic, there are fourteen in Virginia; nine in Georgia; seven in North Carolina; five in Tennessee; four in Illinois; three in Ohio; two in Florida; and one each in Massachusetts and South Carolina. Of those dumb and insane, there are three in South Carolina; two each in Illinois and Ohio, and one each in Virginia and North Carolina. Of those blind and insane there are four in Virginia; three in Tennessee; two each in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Ohio, and one in North Carolina. Of those blind and idiotic, there are eight in Virginia; six in Tennessee; five each in Georgia and Ohio; two each in Massachusetts and Maryland, and one each in North Carolina, Florida and Illinois. There is one person in Ohio blind, deaf and insane. There are five persons in Massachusetts and one in Ohio, who are insane and idiotic. In Massachusetts there is one person idiotic, blind and dumb.

TABLE CXX.—Place of Birth of the White and Free Colored Population of the United States, 1850.

States and Territories.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Columbia, District of.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	N. Hampshire.	New Jersey.
Alabama	237,542	91	.....	65	612	73	1,060	53,987	114	63	7	694	628	15	757	654	3	2,882	158	151	271
Arkansas	11,250	63,206	6	49	3,276	51	38	6,387	3,276	2,128	106	7,428	1,086	80	328	1,774	17	4,463	5,328	49	117
California	631	350	6,682	51	2,722	305	54	6,376	2,722	2,077	341	4,690	9,939	7,000	1,164	4,700	284	4,772	5,800	904	1,023
Columbia, District of	45	4	.....	24	90	90	26	67	24	29	1	90	68	87	9,245	331	28	55	28	84	163
Connecticut	74	.....	.....	50	923	58	46	217	60	47	18	16	64	670	265	11,366	69	23	28	795	1,174
Delaware	4	.....	.....	33	73	73	850	217	5	19	.....	16	4	24	4,360	113	12	6	8	61	1,168
Florida	2,940	.....	.....	33	179	117	20,463	11,316	8	14	.....	87	146	140	1,941	235	7	92	60	132	331
Georgia	5,154	.....	.....	33	7,022	1,397	1,033	402,066	41	50	.....	488	42	3,693	7,033	9,230	2,158	184	60	4,988	6,849
Illinois	1,383	.....	.....	23	6,802	1,397	1,033	402,066	41	50	.....	488	42	3,693	7,033	9,230	2,158	184	60	4,988	6,849
Indiana	1,383	.....	.....	23	6,802	1,397	1,033	402,066	41	50	.....	488	42	3,693	7,033	9,230	2,158	184	60	4,988	6,849
Iowa	1,383	.....	.....	23	6,802	1,397	1,033	402,066	41	50	.....	488	42	3,693	7,033	9,230	2,158	184	60	4,988	6,849
Kentucky	792	.....	.....	70	1,448	507	30	892	1,448	30	.....	2,988	145,474	816	1,440	1,635	19	16	11	13,509	134
Louisiana	7,346	.....	.....	1	56	117	473	9,917	401	4	.....	14	21	517	1,113	16,535	19	16	11	13,509	134
Maine	6	.....	.....	1	480	35	24	94	38	5	.....	11	9	17	400,594	4,491	16	143	86	260	1,321
Maryland	51	.....	.....	1	1,940	4,373	37	74	54	65	.....	75	179	99,507	744	685	34	34	58	39,592	778
Massachusetts	71	.....	.....	7	15,692	90	90	237	163	19	.....	402	30	1,117	537	8,167	140,648	34	82	9,744	5,573
Michigan	19	.....	.....	45	6,751	368	12	68	406	2,083	59	3,948	2,746	1,139	791	5,339	10	140,688	303	303	885
Mississippi	34,047	.....	.....	73	9,243	67	639	17,506	311	413	.....	69,094	2,746	4,253	4,253	1,103	295	48	277,604	304	885
Missouri	2,067	.....	.....	238	743	518	10	1,254	10,917	1,365	.....	11	9	9,685	311	18,465	48	9	12,501	591	49
New Hampshire	13	.....	.....	14	1,105	10	1	16	31	20	.....	4	9	9,685	311	18,465	48	9	12,501	591	49
New Jersey	36	.....	.....	82	2,105	1,284	17	87	61	61	.....	7	64	83	287	1,400	66	43	28	301	385,499
New York	184	.....	.....	538	65,101	1,899	135	510	605	415	70	369	563	4,509	3,953	55,773	1,921	164	173	14,519	35,319
North Carolina	131	.....	.....	23	272	96	54	844	23	67	.....	141	14	4,509	3,953	55,773	1,921	164	173	14,519	35,319
Ohio	209	.....	.....	598	22,853	4,715	17	447	1,415	7,377	378	13,829	648	3,314	36,688	18,763	2,338	422	656	4,821	23,532
Pennsylvania	87	.....	.....	767	9,266	12,552	21	1,766	3,333	70	.....	497	187	1,157	21,133	7,330	232	101	220	1,775	23,117
Rhode Island	13	.....	.....	64	3,976	50	22	68	15	11	.....	19	21	1,768	355	11,888	22	8	13	716	183
South Carolina	225	.....	.....	30	228	14	55	1,504	6	11	.....	73	30	68	320	11,888	22	8	13	716	183
Tennessee	6,398	.....	.....	101	261	1,995	369	4,863	872	783	.....	30	4,472	261	1,554	331	7	2,137	930	64	248
Texas	19,040	.....	.....	35	369	61	365	7,639	2,855	1,799	109	5,478	4,472	261	1,554	331	7	2,137	930	64	248
Vermont	92	.....	.....	5	4,551	542	26	1,183	18	15	.....	7	12	835	23	15,059	86	5	5,139	97	205
Virginia	49	.....	.....	1,184	4,125	141	4	495	1,266	2,773	445	2,029	93	3,252	10,328	1,193	33	78	5,139	97	205
Wisconsin	6	.....	.....	3	4,46	3	.....	4	168	35	.....	81	4	3,252	10,328	1,193	33	78	5,139	97	205
Minnesota	6	.....	.....	3	4,46	3	.....	4	168	35	.....	81	4	3,252	10,328	1,193	33	78	5,139	97	205
N. Mexico	5	.....	.....	12	10	6	.....	9	24	3	.....	62	4	3	37	157	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	20	.....	.....	15	72	18	4	23	1,023	739	452	740	6	139	73	350	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	62	.....	.....	1	193	17	4	13	1,285	303	736	556	8	151	27	350	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	320,830	74,122	6,638	32,236	447,544	104,316	25,297	525,620	380,507	632,117	56,736	859,407	160,253	584,310	528,393	894,818	153,677	172,477	315,428	371,469	518,810

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

TABLE CXX.—Continued.

States and Territories.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	R. Island.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Territories.	England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain and Ireland.	Prussia.	Rest of Germany.	Austria.	Holland.
Alabama.....	1,443	26,521	276	876	74	48,662	22,541	55	155	10,387	3	3	941	584	584	67	3,659	123	45	1,068	36
Arkansas.....	1,537	8,772	1,051	702	36	4,587	33,807	336	82	4,737	13	9	1,050	71	71	11	514	124	45	516	36
California.....	10,160	1,027	5,500	4,506	661	4,519	33,145	230	1,194	3,407	249	317	3,050	883	883	181	6,567	158	2,928	67	63
Colorado, Dis. of.....	8,817	1,100	193	1,164	23	1,000	3,145	43	43	4,950	3	3	682	143	143	20	2,373	11	10,404	20	4
Connecticut.....	14,218	95	400	1,055	6,890	116	13	20	1,508	238	23	3	5,091	1,916	1,916	111	26,689	42	1,671	20	19
Delaware.....	218	18	54	5,067	204	13	4	1	1	139	1	2	3,953	155	155	17	4,637	28	1,671	8	8
Florida.....	614	18	53	240	66	4,470	112	6	55	139	3	2	300	188	188	17	1,371	17	307	8	8
Georgia.....	1,203	37,922	46	642	138	4,370	8,211	28	186	7,331	2	2	679	367	367	13	2,202	13	947	11	11
Illinois.....	67,180	13,851	64,219	37,979	1,051	4,162	32,323	63	11,381	24,697	1,065	16	18,628	4,661	4,661	27	27,786	286	38,180	65	220
Indiana.....	24,310	33,175	120,193	44,245	438	4,069	12,754	44	3,183	41,819	99	11	5,550	1,941	1,941	169	12,787	740	28,584	17	43
Iowa.....	6,134	2,589	30,713	14,744	256	4,076	4,374	10	1,645	7,861	692	145	2,759	719	719	352	9,734	88	28,584	13	108
Kentucky.....	9,881	14,979	9,985	7,491	236	3,164	23,623	71	277	54,691	11	3	2,995	683	683	171	9,466	188	13,607	12	38
Louisiana.....	5,510	2,923	1,473	2,483	239	4,883	3,452	864	283	3,216	7	1	3,354	1,995	1,995	48	24,266	380	17,507	136	112
Maine.....	9,973	27	68	201	410	31	1,177	6	1,177	7,030	10	4	1,499	532	532	60	13,871	27	280	3	12
Maryland.....	2,646	225	535	16,076	209	158	39	24	262	7,030	4	1	3,487	1,033	1,033	260	19,557	188	26,938	16	106
Massachusetts.....	14,463	196	593	8,432	11,414	224	25	10	17,646	796	32	9	16,655	4,669	4,669	214	15,917	137	4,319	10	138
Michigan.....	132,755	312	14,677	9,431	1,021	1,414	11,113	4	11,113	1,404	332	36	10,620	2,361	2,361	10	13,430	190	10,070	21	542
Minnesota.....	952	21,487	594	981	37,908	27,908	27,439	189	1,141	8,357	123	80	5,373	1,049	1,049	176	14,734	21,388	71	1,064	16
Mississippi.....	5,040	17,009	12,737	8,291	624	2,919	43,970	248	1,141	40,777	46	40	4,480	7,832	7,832	13	21,434	697	44,352	71	189
Missouri.....	1,171	10	66	148	364	21	3	2	1,266	48	10	2	1,409	467	467	11	8,811	2	147	1	1
New Hampshire.....	20,551	98	372	15,014	294	141	21	6	280	628	15	1	11,311	2,253	2,253	106	31,092	44,398	10,666	20	357
New Jersey.....	2,151,196	673	3,743	26,323	13,229	158	116	46	52,599	3,347	360	53	84,520	32,418	32,418	7	45,931	2,211	118,395	168	2,917
New York.....	2,151,196	596,248	3,743	15,014	294	141	21	6	280	628	15	1	11,311	2,253	2,253	106	31,092	44,398	10,666	20	357
North Carolina.....	82,979	4,807	1,210,432	300,654	1,039	4,920	2,037	6	57	10,538	4	7	35,384	1,012	1,012	5	51,522	763	11,257	29	345
Ohio.....	58,835	4,009	1,210,432	300,654	1,039	4,920	2,037	6	57	10,538	4	7	35,384	1,012	1,012	5	51,522	763	11,257	29	345
Pennsylvania.....	2,055	76	7,729	1,844,957	102,641	559	158	17	4,332	10,410	46	40	34,480	7,832	7,832	13	21,434	41	78,220	44	245
Rhode Island.....	884	76	23	363	97	263	158	1	1	1,031	8	4	4,921	651	651	11	4,051	5	920	11	19
South Carolina.....	1,019	72,027	742	9,166	37	13,107	555,184	188	51	1,031	8	4	4,921	651	651	11	4,051	44	2,180	11	9
Tennessee.....	1,589	5,155	947	1,065	60	4,482	17,662	48,100	179	46,631	45	12	1,029	261	261	17	2,640	33	1,168	10	57
Texas.....	7,218	7	163	1,065	801	3	233,088	1	233,088	3,580	23	3	1,546	1,043	1,043	57	15,377	76	8,191	11	14
Vermont.....	2,894	7,343	5,306	6,323	1,000	381	1,440	4	1,440	672,233	11	13	2,998	1,047	1,047	173	11,642	18,025	3,918	11	5
Virginia.....	68,595	3,322	11,402	9,571	600	107	1,440	4	10,107	1,611,683	015	96	18,932	3,527	3,527	4,319	21,043	47,841	5,511	15	65
Wisconsin.....	68,482	6	241	237	3	29	91	16	10,107	1,611,683	015	96	18,932	3,527	3,527	4,319	21,043	47,841	3,565	14	1,157
Utah.....	101	13	34	18	1	4	16	1	16	77	10	*36	43	39	39	2	571	5	215	1	2
Total.....	1,430	92	694	553	211	53	294	6	292	99	30	*76	1,056	232	232	125	1,519	6	155	3	.....
Total.....	2,698,414	839,325	1,514,885	2,266,727	1,453,941	445,039	826,690	51,641	377,741	2,260,628	66,790	949	278,675	70,550	29,868	961,719	1,340,812	10,549	573,235	946	9,848

* These are the persons born out of the particular Territory in which they live, but in the other Territories. There were also in Minnesota 1,351 born in that Territory; in New Mexico 58,421 born in New Mexico; in Oregon 3,175 born in Oregon, and in Utah 1,351 born in Utah.

TABLE CXX.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Belgium.	Switzerland.	Russia.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Sardinia.	Turkey.	China.	Rest of Asia.	Sandwich Islands.	Africa.	British America.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	West Indies.	Other Countries.	Total Native.	Total Foreign.	Unknown.	Total White and Free Colored Population.	Ratio per ct. of foreign born to total population.	
Alabama.....	3	18	15	4	113	6	503	163	38	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	490,012	7,853	1,100	498,770	1.78	
Arkansas.....	1	12	1	.....	117	1	48	30	109	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,345	1,628	624	167,707	1.00	
California.....	124	78	163	15	177	6	1,546	20	109	28	.....	.....	680	117	319	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,609,610	22,358	620	1,587,262	1.40	
Columbia, Dis. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	1	16	13	2	55	2	80	20	74	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,523	4,967	77	377,490	10.35	
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	6	24	11	41	177	3	3,866	70	42	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2	413	123	36	2,323	2	1,750	9	9	1,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	34	19	20	4	173	41	3,323	3	9	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	18	7	23	4	173	69	1,116	1	2	1,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	64	26	97	115	723	659	1,523	417	152	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	12	47	55	5	143	1	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	10	35	57	5	68	33	507	18	58	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	69	131	153	26	72	38	903	178	220	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	110	16	112	3	118	55	945	10	6	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	24	14	3	41	9	440	49	6	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	155	55	37	58	991	29	2,138	46	11	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	2	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	4	28	34	43	204	22	942	23	16	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	322	429	753	401	1,850	617	12,515	461	194	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	18	53	103	3	321	8	7,375	28	4	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	27	97	133	126	139	4	4,033	101	34	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	25	15	17	2	8	1	80	14	58	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	7	24	29	4	26	18	274	30	14	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	105	49	48	8	266	8	245	3	2	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	8	15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	3	18	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	140	88	43	321	29	51	4	51	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territory of Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,678	1,808	2,550	1,313	3,851	41,454	1,069	3,113	1,274	3,615	34	106	738	377	588	651	1,447	711	13,317	141	1,543	5,728	8,214	17,737,578	2,210,830	38,146	19,987,563	11.06

It appears there were in 1850 within the United States, 961,719 persons born in Ireland; 278,675, in England; 70,550 in Scotland; 29,868 in Wales, making a total for Great Britain and Ireland of 1,340,812, which is considerably more than half of the total foreign born residents of the country. If British America be added (147,711) there will be a total of 1,488,523, which is two-thirds of the total foreign born. From France there are 54,069; from Prussia, 10,549; from the rest of Germany, 573,225; from Austria, 946; from Switzerland, 13,358; from Norway, 12,678; from Holland, 9,848; from Sweden, 3,559; from Spain, 3,113; from Italy, 3,645; from the West Indies, 5,772; from Denmark, 1,838; from Belgium, 1,313; from Russia, 1,414; from Portugal, 1,274; from China, 758; from the Sandwich Islands, 588; from Mexico, 13,317; from South America, 1,543.

The tables of specific places of birth differ from those which were subsequently made out in the office for the whites and free colored separately, (embraced in those chapters, and intended to show the native and foreign born without distinction of State or country) after a careful examination. As both sets of tables are published in this volume, the discrepancy between them can be seen. In examining the names of many millions of persons, at distinct times, and by different persons, such discrepancies are to be expected.

It is probable that the number of foreign born inhabitants of the United States is slightly overrated in the census, and that young children of foreigners though born in the country, are to some extent included. Had the ages of foreigners been aggregated from the returns separately from the native, it would be easy to settle the question as well as to frame some other tables of great interest. When the census of 1850 was taken, there could not have been in the United States more than a certain number of foreign born children under 5 years of age. This number is ascertained by the returns of the State Department, giving the ages of the immigrants. Making deductions for mortality, it could be said approximately how many under 5 years of age survived in 1850, and any considerable difference on the returns would be evidence of error. A partial examination seems to indicate such a disproportion of very young children. Children of foreigners are apt to be regarded as of the nativities of the parents. Families consider themselves, or are considered entirely as German, Irish, &c., though embracing some children actually born in the country. A careless or hasty enumerator would stand in no small danger of committing errors, and even with the most careful, they could not on this account, be easily guarded against. When the statistics of mortality are examined an opportunity will be given of investigating the subject more fully. The returns show of foreign born families having native children the following: Franklin county, Kentucky, 25; Pike and Potter, Pennsylvania, 35; Bristol, Kent and Washington, R. Island, 57; Allegan, Barry, Berrian and Branch, of Michigan, 189; Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Marion and Marlborough, S. Carolina, 1,124; E. Feliciana, Ouachita, Point Coupee, Plaquemines, Rapides, Louisiana, 188; Erie, Pennsylvania, 475.

Estimating the survivors in 1850 of the foreigners who had arrived in the United States since the census of 1790 upon the principle of the English life tables, and making the necessary allowance for the less proportion of the old and very young among them, and for re-emigration, etc., their number is stated in the abstract of the census published in 1853, p. 15, at 2,460,000. From this, a deduction is then made of ten per cent., on account of the greater mortality of emigrants and their lower expectation of life, which brings the actual survivors very nearly to the figures of the census. The deduction of ten per cent. seems hardly sufficient, and does not accord with the deductions that are generally made in the reasonings of vital statisticians.* It would be safer to assume 15 per cent. than 10, which would reduce the survivors to a little more than 2,000,000. To this add 50 per cent. for the living descendants of foreigners who have come into the country since 1790, (observing that nearly four-fifths of the number have arrived since 1830, and could not have both children and grand children born in the country, and more than half have arrived since 1840, and must have had comparatively few native born children, it would not be safe to add any more,) and the number of foreigners and their descendants in 1853 is not likely to exceed 3,000,000 or 3,200,000.

Taking two States least affected by immigration, New Hampshire and North Carolina, Dr. Jarvis supposes for argument, that the descendants of the females there in 1800, surviving to 1850, would bear the same ratio to their numbers as the descendants of the foreign females who were there in 1800, &c., viz. that 1,000 females alive in those States in 1810, would have as many descendants alive in 1850 as 1,000 foreign females who were there in 1810, &c. Upon this basis he frames the following table.

* Dr. Jarvis thinks the deduction of 10 per cent. too small. Mr. Meech who made the calculation of 2,460,000, says in a note, January 20th, 1854. "I have lately re-computed the number of survivors of the emigration of 1790 and 1850, with some slight alterations since suggested, but the final number is substantially the same, or upwards of 2,400,000. It may seem too great, but there is certainly no mistake in the calculation, besides the reduction for extra deaths, there are others which would reduce it to the census number, such as returned, &c."

Tables of survivorship, or life tables, are calculated upon the following principle. From an extensive register of births and deaths, let a large number, as 10,000 infants be taken and traced through the whole course of their lives, determining how many are alive at the end of each year. Thus, according to the Carlisle Table of 10,000 infants born at the same epoch, only 8,461 would be living at the end of the first year, 7,779 at the end of the second year, and so on as exhibited in a column styled "number living." The series terminates at 105 years, the limiting age in this case. The column of "annual deaths" exhibits the difference of the numbers in the first column. Of 4,000 persons living at the age of 50, for example, 76 die in the ensuing year. From the number living is deducted the expectation of life or its average duration after any given age, thus, at the age of 15 the average future life time is 45 years, &c. For purposes of reference the Carlisle Table is inserted entire. There is also a Swedish Table in use, and also one of British annuitants.

TABLE CXXI.—Descendants living in 1850 of Immigrants to the United States since 1790.

Arriving.	Number of Females.	Through years.	Ratio per cent. to original number of females.	Living in 1850.
1790—1810.....	49,800	40 and 50	264	131,472
1810—1820.....	47,310	30	177	83,738
1820—1830.....	84,651	20	114	96,562
1830—1840.....	316,383	10	59	188,665
1840—1850.....	631,577	5	30	169,473
Total.....				687,850

"In this calculation, no allowance is made for the time which the immigrants may have been here previous to the decennial year. Those who arrived between 1840 and 1850 averaged a residence of 3.9 years previous to the last date. Perhaps so much should be added to each of the above periods, except the last, which should be 3.9 instead of 5, and perhaps some allowance should be made for the greater proportion of immigrant females being of a marriageable and productive age, than the females of these States, (being 203 per 1,000 of all, while in New Hampshire and North Carolina they were 145 per 1,000 of all of both sexes.) On the other hand, allowance should be made for the great proportion of deaths among foreigners and their children, and also for the greater delay of their marriage in a new and strange country. The emigration from North Carolina and New Hampshire is balanced, in part, by the immigration into those States, and in part, by the foreigners that return or otherwise pass out of the country."

Professor Tucker, calculated, after a very laborious analysis, the number of foreigners and their descendants to be above one million in 1840. Dr. Chickering's estimate, 1847 or 1848, reaches as high as 3,943,673, and a statement calculated upon his principles but upon different data, was inserted in the Abstract, p. 133, making the total to 1850, 4,304,416. The objections to the course of reasoning by which these figures were obtained, are ably set forth in letters from Dr. Jarvis to the Census Office, from which some extracts are given in the notes, without the benefit however of his revision.*

The Carlisle Table.

Precise age.	Number living.	Annual deaths.	Expectation of life.	Precise age.	Number living.	Annual deaths.	Expectation of life.	Precise age.	Number living.	Annual deaths.	Expectation of life.
Years.				Years.				Years.			
0.....	10,000	1,599	38.72	35.....	5,362	55	31.00	70....	2,401	134	9.18
1.....	8,461	682	44.63	36.....	5,307	56	30.32	71....	2,277	134	8.65
2.....	7,779	505	47.55	37.....	5,251	57	29.64	72....	2,143	146	8.16
3.....	7,274	276	49.82	38.....	5,194	58	28.96	73....	1,997	156	7.72
4.....	6,998	201	50.76	39.....	5,136	61	28.28	74....	1,841	166	7.33
5.....	6,797	121	51.25	40.....	5,075	66	27.61	75....	1,675	169	7.01
6.....	6,676	82	51.17	41.....	5,009	69	26.97	76....	1,515	156	6.69
7.....	6,594	58	50.80	42.....	4,940	71	26.34	77....	1,359	146	6.40
8.....	6,536	43	50.24	43.....	4,869	71	25.71	78....	1,213	132	6.12
9.....	6,493	33	49.57	44.....	4,798	71	25.09	79....	1,081	128	5.80
10.....	6,460	29	48.82	45.....	4,727	70	24.46	80....	953	116	5.51
11.....	6,431	31	48.04	46.....	4,657	69	23.82	81....	837	112	5.21
12.....	6,400	32	47.27	47.....	4,588	67	23.17	82....	725	102	4.93
13.....	6,368	33	46.51	48.....	4,521	63	22.50	83....	623	94	4.65
14.....	6,335	35	45.75	49.....	4,458	61	21.81	84....	529	84	4.39
15.....	6,300	39	45.00	50.....	4,397	59	21.11	85....	445	78	4.12
16.....	6,261	42	44.27	51.....	4,338	62	20.39	86....	367	71	3.90
17.....	6,219	43	43.57	52.....	4,276	65	19.68	87....	296	64	3.71
18.....	6,176	43	42.87	53.....	4,211	68	18.97	88....	232	51	3.59
19.....	6,133	43	42.17	54.....	4,143	70	18.28	89....	181	39	3.47
20.....	6,090	43	41.46	55.....	4,073	73	17.58	90....	142	37	3.32
21.....	6,047	42	40.75	56.....	4,000	76	16.89	91....	105	30	3.26
22.....	6,005	42	40.04	57.....	3,924	82	16.21	92....	75	21	3.17
23.....	5,963	42	39.31	58.....	3,842	93	15.55	93....	54	14	3.03
24.....	5,921	42	38.59	59.....	3,748	106	14.92	94....	40	10	2.83
25.....	5,879	42	37.86	60.....	3,649	122	14.34	95....	30	7	2.65
26.....	5,836	43	37.14	61.....	3,521	136	13.82	96....	23	5	2.48
27.....	5,793	45	36.41	62.....	3,395	157	13.31	97....	18	4	2.32
28.....	5,748	50	35.69	63.....	3,268	185	12.81	98....	14	3	2.17
29.....	5,698	56	35.00	64.....	3,143	195	12.30	99....	11	2	2.07
30.....	5,642	57	34.34	65.....	3,018	194	11.79	100....	9	2	1.98
31.....	5,585	57	33.68	66.....	2,894	193	11.27	101....	7	2	1.79
32.....	5,528	58	33.03	67.....	2,771	193	10.75	102....	5	2	1.50
33.....	5,472	55	32.36	68.....	2,648	193	10.23	103....	3	2	1.30
34.....	5,417	55	31.68	69.....	2,525	184	9.70	104....	1	1	1.10

* These tables pre-suppose two things which are errors: 1st. That all the immigrants who arrived from 1790 to 1850, were alive in 1850, for they are all included in the sum total. 2d. That all their children—who

TABLE CXII.—Proportion of Native to Foreign Born in different Sections of the United States—White and Free Colored.

Sections.	Total free population—Native, including unknown.	Total foreign population.	Proportion of foreign to native, per cent.
Eastern.....	2,421,867	306,240	12.65
Middle.....	5,447,733	1,060,674	19.84
Southern.....	2,343,235	45,530	1.95
Southwestern.....	1,073,531	165,335	5.34
Northwestern and territories.....	5,557,539	768,600	13.75
Total.....	17,742,915	2,244,648	12.65

were born and survived to 1810, and to the decennial year next after their arrival survived to 1850, for these too are included in the total. On this supposition there had been no death of foreigners since their arrival in this country through 60 years up to 1850. And also if a child of a foreigner born between 1790 and 1810, survived to 1810, he lived 40 years longer. Those born between 1810 and 1820, alive in 1830, lived 30 years longer. Those born between 1820 and 1830, alive in 1830, lived 20 years longer, and if between 1830 and 1840 and alive in 1840, lived 10 years longer. The only chance given for a foreigner or his children to die, was between the time of his birth and the next decennial year. If he passed that he succeeded almost to immortality on earth, at least to a life lasting to the middle of this century.

"This matter of increase of foreigners by birth, is worth a little further examination. The production or natural increase must be in ratio of the number of the females of the productive age, and not to the whole number of the people. Foreigners generally intermarry with each other, so far as we have means of observation; there are comparatively few instances of natives and aliens uniting together, so few are these that they do not militate with the general rule. With the Irish especially, this rule is almost universal, and with all it will be safe to say that there are no more marriages of foreigners than there are foreign marriageable females, the exceptions are so rare as not to destroy any extensive calculation made in regard to it. Immigration brings a larger proportion of males. In 1847 the males were 139,491, and females 93,323, being in the ratio of 583 males, and 417 females per 1,000 of all. The females between 20 and 40 years old were 49 per cent. of their own sex, and 293 per 1,000 of both sexes. It is manifest that foreigners are not only subject to the same law of mortality with the natives, but they fall more readily beneath the diseases, and the wasting scourges of the land, than those who are born here. We well know that in New Orleans the mortality is in a far greater ratio among the foreigners than among our own people, from Yellow Fever, Cholera, &c. In the epidemic of 1841, the deaths were, foreign 1,355, natives 239. Another report which I find at this moment, states their nativity to have been, United States 282, foreign countries 1,055, unknown 298. In another epidemic there were 147 native and 453 foreign. In 1847 the deaths were, natives of the United States 240, other countries, 1,922. The deaths in 1849, natives of the United States, 401, foreign, 2,139, unknown, 2,088. I do not know the proportion of native and foreign population in New Orleans, but it cannot show a ratio like this, can it? (See mortality statistics of this volume.) In Boston, the mortality during the years 1849, '50, '51 and '52, was natives of the United States 7,072, foreigners and their children 10,265. The population was in 1850, native 75,322, foreigners and their children 63,466, to bring the ratio of mortality, the annual deaths were in 1,000 living, native 23, foreign and children 40.4; almost double. The deaths in the city of New York during the five years from 1842 to 1852, were natives 66,263, foreign 30,990; average per year, native 13,272, foreign 6,198. I have not the analysis of population of New York, but I think the foreign have a lower ratio of the living than of the deaths. The foreigners are generally—nearly universally, among the poor, who have a lower expectation of life, than the more comfortable classes. Almost all their circumstances operate to diminish their vital power, and thus they have less power of resistance to diseases, and consequently sink more readily under them than others.

"For these and other reasons, it may be safely assumed that the immigrants are subject to a larger decrement of life than the natives, and in estimating their present accumulated numbers, the law of mortality may be applied to them with a confidence that it will leave at least as many as, and probably more, than are in existence.

* * * The only way to determine the number of foreigners and their descendants, is to first learn the number of immigrants from the Custom House records, certainly for one port, and by other observations approximately for the rest. Then ascertain their ages from the record, or from calculations divided into as short periods as your data will allow you. Ascertain from the tables of the law of mortality the proportion of those in each age who will survive to the various subsequent ages. Thus the proportion per cent. per 1,000 or 10,000 of those who are 0 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 25, etc., through all the ages discovered, or who will survive 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, &c., to 55 years. Applying their proportions to the numbers in each age, will show the number who will be alive at any future time as 1850, provided their expectation of life is as great as that of those upon whom the law of mortality was calculated. This will give you at least as many as were alive in 1850, and probably more. This method is an easy one, and the principle is plain, yet it will require considerable arithmetical labor, which however will be justified by the reliableness of the result. Knowing the number actually reported as having arrived through the custom houses, making such additions as will include those who came in otherwise, then calculating their survivorship in 1850, according to the plan herein stated, and even admitting the expectation of life of the foreign to be as good as that of the native, I think you will find a smaller number here than is reported in the returns of the marshals, and published in the Abstract, page 19, viz. 2,210,839.

"I have no doubt that many of the children of Irish parents, born in America, were reported to the marshals as natives of Ireland, and thus the number swelled from that to which you may arrive at by calculation to that which is stated. There are other foreigners who do not understand our language, and therefore mistake our inquiries and answer erroneously. Foreigners associate so exclusively together, and are socially so generally separated from the natives for a long time, that their feelings of alienage are inseparably connected with their families and their children as well as with themselves, and they do not always discriminate between locality of birth, parentage, blood, origin, even religion, and sometimes they merge all into one class, calling all Irish, &c., who are sons of Irish soil, because they have a common blood, origin, or religion. * * * * *

"I am aware that there is among the immigrants a larger proportion of females of the productive age than among the natives. Among those who came in 1847 there were 293 per 1000 of all, and among all the whites of the native in 1840, the females of this age were only 143 per 1000. This would give the foreigners an advantage of 41.9 per cent. in this respect. In Massachusetts and in Boston, where we have the means of making the comparison, there is a much larger proportion both of marriages and births to the population of each kind among the foreigners than among the natives within three or four years. The population of Massachusetts was in 1850, native 830,066, foreign 164,448; that of Boston was, native 75,322, foreigners and their children 63,466. The marriages were in Massachusetts during the year 1849, 1850, and 1851, Americans 18,286, or 220

The foreign born population, which is less than one-eighth of the native white and free colored in the Union, is less than one-fiftieth in the South; about one-twentieth in the South-west, and one-fifth in the Middle States. In the Eastern and North-western States the proportion is nearly the same as the average of the Union.

The number of foreigners who arrived in the United States since 1790 may be stated as follows; the arrivals from 1790 to 1820 are given on the authority of Professor Tucker; those subsequent to that period are obtained from the Custom House reports.*

TABLE CXXIII.—Arrivals of Foreigners in the United States.

Years.	Arrivals.	Years.	Arrivals.
1790 to 1800.....	50,000	1835-36.....*	62,473
1800 to 1810.....	70,000	1836-37.....	78,083
1810 to 1820.....	114,000	1837-38.....	50,363
1820-21.....	5,993	1838-39.....	52,163
1821-22.....	7,329	1839-40.....	84,148
1822-23.....	6,749	1840-41.....	83,504
1823-24.....	7,088	1841-42.....	101,107
1824-25.....	8,532	1842-43.....	75,159
1825-26.....	10,151	1843-44.....	74,607
1826-27.....	12,418	1844-45.....	102,415
1827-28.....	26,114	1845-46.....	147,051
1828-29.....	24,459	1846-47.....	220,182
1829-30.....	27,153	1848, (15 months) to 30th September....	296,387
1830-31.....	23,074	1849, 1 year to do.....	296,938
1831-32.....	45,287	1850, " " " ".....	279,980
1832-33.....	56,547	1852, (15 months) to January 1.....	439,437
1833-34.....	65,335	1853, to 1st January.....	372,725
1834-35.....	62,899	1854, " " " ".....	368,643

TABLE CXXIV.—Nativities of Passengers arriving in the United States

WHERE BORN.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1845.			Year ending Sept. 30, 1847.			Year ending Dec. 31, 1852.		
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.
United States.....	4,321	1,120	165	3,081	1,408	25	23,053	2,474	.....
Ireland.....	3,658	3,961	622	15,906	13,359	215	85,715	71,808	25
Great Britain and Ireland....	32,781	30,183	887	72,429	56,067	222	109,253	88,937	.....
Germany.....	19,713	13,074	.....	43,850	24,306	286	84,205	56,634	2,600
Prussia, Austria, Germany and Holland.....	21,148	14,010	.....	45,921	30,705	286	86,095	58,342	2,600
All others†.....	11,038	3,971	419	17,735	11,135	456	15,434	8,704	2,953

in 10,000 of their own race; foreigners 7,414, or 450 in 10,000. This is 104.5 per cent. excess of foreign over native ratio. The females in Massachusetts between twenty and forty in 1840 were 163 per 1000 of all, and in the United States 143 per 1000. The productive ratio of the immigrants is 26.3 above that of the people of this State. The marriages in Boston in the three-and-a-half years from July, 1849, to December 31st, 1852, were, Americans 4,073, or 541 in 10,000 of their own race; foreign 5,073, or 799 in 10,000. This is 84.8 per cent. excess of foreign over native ratio. The births were in Massachusetts in the three years, 1849, '50, and '51, of American parents 47,982, or 578 in 10,000 of their own race; foreign 24,523, or 1491 in 10,000 of their own race. In Boston there were, American 7,278, or 966 in 10,000; foreign 13,032, or 2,053 in 10,000 in three years. These facts certainly show a much greater tendency to marriage and a more rapid production among the foreign than among the native population here. On the other hand, there is much more mortality, especially among the children of the foreign. A great mortality of young infants is usually attended with more frequent births. The latter is consecutive upon the former, and too often among the poor, the ill-housed, and ill fed, the ignorant, and those of low health, the former is consecutive upon the latter. Whether this excess of marriages and births among foreigners over those among natives will be followed by a similar excess of those in the coming generation, who shall arrive at the marriageable age, is extremely doubtful. From present appearances it seems that the proportion will then be reversed.³

* The Custom House reports are known to give much less than the true number, though they are at present much more correct than formerly. Chickering from 1820 to 1846 supposes them to fall on the average fifty per cent. short of the truth for each year, and increases the total for that period from 1,354,305 to 2,031,473. Tucker, after making all deductions for persons going to and coming from Canada, makes the number 200,000 between 1820 and 1830, and 631,417 between 1840 and 1850, less 100,000 Americans who emigrated to Texas.

† The other countries specified are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Savania, Greece, China, Asia, Africa, British America, Mexico, Central America, South America, West Indies and the Sandwich Islands.

There were 118,674 Germans arriving in New York in 1852, of which not more than one-third came direct from German ports. The number arrived in New York between 1846 and 1852, was 347,614, whilst the whole number of Germans emigrating from European ports for all the world during the same period, according to Hubner, a distinguished German statistician, was but 751,072. The number arriving at all ports of the United States in 1852 was 147,637, and in 1853, 142,538. The New York State Census of 1845 gives 49,568 German residents, 277,890 from Great Britain, 10,819 from France, and 8,222 from all other foreign countries. The census of Boston taken by the State authorities in 1850, gave 52,323 Irish, 2,666 Germans, and from other foreign countries, 7,577; which totals include children of foreigners though native born, amounting as stated in another part of the report, to about 16,000. A late California authority estimates its population to consist of 215,000 Ameri-

TABLE CXXV.—Arrivals of Passengers from abroad into the several States.*

STATES, & C.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1845.			Year ending Sept. 30, 1847.			Year ending Sept. 30, 1852.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Maine.....	2,378	1,672	4,050	3,436	2,370	5,806	1,828	916	2,745
New Hampshire.....	9	9	18	4	3	7	30	9	39
Massachusetts.....	5,446	3,508	10,360	11,958	8,373	20,848	11,233	9,827	21,439
Rhode Island.....	80	75	155	133	74	207	40	14	54
Connecticut.....	8	2	10	43	31	74	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	43,432	33,082	76,514	85,059	60,771	145,830	181,004	121,326	304,879
Pennsylvania.....	3,025	2,742	5,787	7,911	6,553	14,777	8,558	8,401	17,959
Delaware.....	14	24	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	4,128	2,903	7,031	6,968	5,050	12,018	8,185	5,853	14,148
District of Columbia.....	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	422	274	874	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	245	66	309	119	45	164	1,017	500	1,517
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	219	153	397
Florida.....	65	18	83	102	86	188	34	36	70
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	91	299
Louisiana.....	10,545	4,992	15,537	20,784	14,019	34,803	21,068	11,214	32,316
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	2,223	1,370	3,873	.....	.....	2,600
Total.....	68,188	49,290	119,884	139,166	99,325	239,480	234,435	158,457	398,470

cans, 25,000 Germans, 25,000 French, 17,000 Chinese, 20,000 Spaniards, 5,000 miscellaneous foreigners, 20,000 Indians and 2,500 Negroes. The whole number of foreigners in the United States, not naturalized, returned by the census of 1820, was 53,687; by that of 1840, 107,832. In the State of New York, by the State Census of 1845, 153,717.

Out of 9,763 foreign males in Boston in 1845, all over 21 years of age, only 1,623 were naturalized. In 1850, though the proportion of foreign born to native white in that city, was about one-half, they polled only one-eleventh as many votes.

The value of personal property brought by foreigners to the United States cannot be known. The emigrants registered in Berlin in 1851, 5,018 in number, took with them property to the aggregate amount of \$323,250. (Hubner's "Jahrbucher.") On the average of \$30 for all classes, there will be about \$15,000,000; but how much has previously been sent back by other emigrants, it is not easy to say. The English Commissioners of Emigration have returned the following sums remitted from America, as having come under their own knowledge: in 1848, \$2,226,400; in 1849, \$2,613,600; in 1850, \$4,719,000; in 1851, \$4,825,480; making a total of \$14,384,480 in four years. If the remittances have continued at the same rate during the last two years, \$7,260,000 may be added to this sum, which would give a grand total of \$21,644,480 for the six years.

That a large part of the foreign born population resides in cities† may be seen from the following:

1850.	In United States.	In large cities.	Ratio per ct. to whole.
Irish.....	961,719	383,403	39.76
Germans and Prussians.....	583,774	212,559	36.43

The following from Hubner's "Jahrbucher" for 1854, gives the destinations of natives of Germany embarking from the ports of Hamburg and Bremen:

Place of Destination.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
United States.....	32,287	33,559	32,120	31,431	44,531	70,934
British America.....	7,352	1,332	315	593	647	4,948
All other places.....	1,671	1,651	1,814	1,244	4,594	4,585
Total to all places.....	41,310	36,532	34,249	33,268	49,772	80,467

* Among the arrivals as reported above in Massachusetts, in 1845, the sex of 1,406 is not stated. In 1847, the sex of 517 in Massachusetts, 14 in Pennsylvania, 178 in Virginia and 280 in Texas, is not stated. In 1852, the returns do not state the sex of 1 in Maine, 389 in Massachusetts, 2,549 in New York, 25 in Georgia, 14 in Louisiana and 2,600 in Texas. Arrivals 1853, males 236,586, females 164,181; males over 20, 162,178; females over 20, 96,659; citizens of the United States, males 28,572, females 3,562; from Ireland 162,481; arrived in New York 234,818, New Orleans 43,023, Charleston 1,069, Boston 25,929.

† The cities referred to are Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Hartford, Little Rock, Louisville, Lowell, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, Nashville, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Petersburg, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portsmouth, Providence, R. I., Richmond, San Augustin, Savannah, Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Syracuse, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C.

TABLE CXXVI.—Age and Sex of Passengers arriving in the United States.

AGE.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1845.			Year ending Sept. 30, 1847.			Year ending Dec. 31, 1852.		
	Males.	Females.	Total including sex unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total including sex unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total including sex unknown.
Under 5 years of age.....	4,885	4,509	9,394	10,261	8,546	18,807	15,508	15,366	30,874
Of 5 and under 10 years.....	4,413	4,126	8,539	10,050	8,176	18,226	16,149	15,144	31,293
“ 10 “ 15 “.....	4,214	4,035	8,249	11,038	9,100	20,138	14,618	13,349	27,967
“ 15 “ 20 “.....	7,253	8,105	15,358	17,311	14,800	32,111	28,027	23,950	51,977
“ 20 “ 25 “.....	16,018	11,023	27,041	27,471	19,098	46,569	51,318	35,375	86,693
“ 25 “ 30 “.....	12,366	6,350	18,716	23,049	13,938	36,987	40,694	19,788	60,482
“ 30 “ 35 “.....	7,329	3,716	11,045	15,014	9,300	24,314	26,262	12,762	39,024
“ 35 “ 40 “.....	4,782	2,483	7,265	10,079	6,653	16,732	14,844	7,163	22,007
“ 40 and upwards.....	7,458	4,600	12,058	12,465	8,335	20,800	26,468	16,925	43,393
Age and sex not stated.....			2,219			4,804			4,014
Total.....	68,718	48,947	119,664	136,725	97,948	239,480	234,008	159,848	398,470

TABLE CXXVII.—Emigration from Great Britain.

Years.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.		To Australian colonies and New Zealand.	To all other places.	Total.
		Number.	Rate p. ct. to whole emigration.			
1825.....	8,741	5,551	37.28	485	114	14,891
1826.....	12,618	7,053	33.79	903	116	20,900
1827.....	12,648	14,526	51.87	715	114	28,003
1828.....	13,084	12,817	49.12	1,056	135	26,992
1829.....	13,307	15,678	50.25	9,016	197	31,198
1830.....	30,574	24,857	43.73	1,242	204	56,907
1831.....	58,067	23,418	28.16	1,561	114	83,160
1832.....	66,399	32,872	31.87	3,733	196	103,140
1833.....	28,808	29,109	46.55	4,093	517	62,527
1834.....	40,060	33,074	43.39	2,800	288	76,222
1835.....	15,573	26,730	60.07	1,880	325	44,478
1836.....	24,226	37,774	50.09	3,124	293	75,417
1837.....	29,824	36,770	51.05	5,054	326	72,034
1838.....	4,577	14,332	43.14	14,021	292	33,222
1839.....	12,658	33,536	53.91	15,786	227	62,207
1840.....	32,293	40,642	44.79	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841.....	36,164	45,017	37.96	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842.....	54,123	63,852	49.75	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843.....	23,518	28,335	49.53	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844.....	22,924	43,660	61.77	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845.....	31,803	58,538	62.61	2,230	2,330	93,501
1846.....	43,439	82,239	63.33	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847.....	109,680	142,154	55.04	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848.....	31,065	183,233	75.87	23,904	4,887	248,069
1849.....	41,367	219,450	73.27	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850.....	32,961	223,078	79.43	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851, to March 31st.....	1,197	53,142	91.57	2,962	736	58,037
Total.....	842,898	1,536,467	58.55	204,385	40,320	2,624,070

Whether the foreign immigration can be kept up very long at its present high figure must be doubted. The wars in Europe which it was thought would check the tide have however had no effect as yet. The number arrived in New York for the quarter ending March 31st, 1854, was 29,023, against 29,657 in the corresponding quarter of 1853.*

* In regard to the number of immigrants who take the route to Canada through the United States, and those who come to the United States via Canada, Lord Elgin, the Governor General, was kind enough in answer to a request from the Census Office, to forward the following statement of the date 17th July, 1854, (56,214 persons in Canada are reported by the last census, as of United States origin.)

“ Prior to 1852 the demand for labor was so much greater in the United States than in Canada, that no doubt large numbers of our emigrants were attracted thither by the high wages offered, but within the past two years this state of things has been reversed, and but few now proceed unless with the view of permanent settlement.

“ During the season of 1853 large numbers of laborers came to Upper Canada in consequence of the temporary suspension of several of the Rail Road lines in the Western States, where they all readily found employment.

“ In the reports of this Department, submitted annually to His Excellency, I have endeavored to give an approximate view of the distribution of the emigration received by the St. Lawrence; this estimate is based upon the information collected on boarding the emigrant ships on their arrival.

AGGREGATE POPULATION.

8. *Occupations.*—In 1820, 1840 and 1850 efforts were made to ascertain by the Census the occupations of the people of the United States. In the first instance, the white, free colored and slaves, male and female, are classed together on the schedules as actually employed in commerce, agriculture, or in manufactures, and as individual producers; in the second, as employed in mining, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and trades, navigation of the ocean, navigation of canals, lakes and rivers, learned professions and engineers. In the last instance, the particular employment of each white and free colored male over fifteen years of age, is indicated, and where the person follows several occupations, the principal one.

TABLE CXXVIII.—*Occupations of the Free and Slave Population of the United States, of both sexes and of all ages, in 1840.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Navigating the ocean.	Internal navigation.	Learned professions.	Total.
Maine.....	36	101,630	2,921	21,879	10,091	539	1,859	
New Hampshire.....	13	77,949	1,379	17,836	452	198	1,640	
Vermont.....	77	73,150	1,303	13,174	41	146	1,569	
Massachusetts.....	499	87,837	8,063	85,176	27,153	372	3,804	
Rhode Island.....	35	16,617	1,348	21,271	1,717	228	457	
Connecticut.....	151	56,955	2,743	27,932	2,700	431	1,697	
New England States.....	811	414,138	17,757	187,258	42,154	1,914	11,050	675,058
New York.....	1,898	455,954	28,468	173,193	5,511	10,167	14,111	
New Jersey.....	266	56,701	2,283	27,004	1,143	1,625	1,627	
Pennsylvania.....	4,603	207,533	15,338	105,883	1,815	3,951	6,706	
Delaware.....	5	16,015	467	4,060	401	235	199	
Maryland.....	313	69,851	3,240	21,325	721	1,519	1,647	
District of Columbia.....		384	240	2,278	126	80	203	
Middle States.....	7,085	806,438	50,045	333,743	9,717	17,577	24,493	1,249,098
Virginia.....	1,995	318,771	6,361	54,147	582	2,952	3,866	
North Carolina.....	589	217,095	1,734	14,322	327	379	1,069	
South Carolina.....	51	198,863	1,358	10,325	381	346	1,461	
Georgia.....	574	209,383	2,428	7,984	292	352	1,350	
Florida.....	1	12,117	481	1,177	435	118	204	
Southern States.....	3,210	955,729	12,962	87,955	1,987	4,149	7,887	1,073,879
Alabama.....	96	177,439	2,212	7,195	256	758	1,514	
Mississippi.....	14	139,724	1,303	4,151	33	100	1,506	
Louisiana.....		79,229	8,540	7,565	1,322	662	1,018	
Arkansas.....	41	26,355	215	1,173	3	39	301	
Tennessee.....	103	227,739	2,217	17,815	55	302	2,042	
Southwestern States.....	254	650,546	14,496	37,899	1,669	1,861	6,381	713,106
Missouri.....	742	92,408	2,522	11,100	39	1,885	1,469	
Kentucky.....	331	197,738	3,448	23,217	44	968	2,497	
Ohio.....	704	272,679	9,201	66,265	212	3,323	5,693	
Indiana.....	235	145,696	3,076	20,590	69	627	2,237	
Illinois.....	782	105,337	2,309	13,185	63	310	2,021	
Michigan.....	40	56,521	728	6,680	24	166	904	
Wisconsin.....	794	7,047	479	1,814	14	200	259	
Iowa.....	217	10,469	355	1,629	13	78	365	
Northwestern States.....	3,243	890,905	22,315	144,690	498	7,566	15,425	1,085,242
Total.....	15,203	3,717,756	117,575	791,545	56,025	33,067	65,236	4,796,407

"On these reports, with the information obtained from the sub-agents and the different forwarding companies, the estimates of the emigration to the United States is based.
 "The emigration to this Province, via the United States, is chiefly to Western Canada, and is estimated by Mr. Hawke at from 4 to 5,000 persons annually. Many of these parties are respectable farmers, who take the route of the United States, as owing to the facilities afforded by Rail Roads, &c., they are enabled to reach Western Canada frequently before the opening of the navigation by the route of the St. Lawrence.
 "The following extract from the Annual Reports of this Department for the years 1851, 1852 and 1853, are submitted in further answer to the enquiry:
 "Emigrants arrived via the St. Lawrence, 1851, 41,076; 1852, 31,176; 1853, 36,699. Estimated number who proceeded direct to the United States, 1851, 18,500; 1852, 13,300; 1853, 11,500. Estimated number arrived in Canada West via the United States as settlers, (this return does not include laborers who may have come in for temporary employment,) 1851, 5,000; 1852, 4,000; 1853, 5,000.
 "Over three-fourths of the foreign emigration received by the St. Lawrence proceed direct to the western States. The numbers were in 1851, 876; 1852, 7,256; 1853, 7,456. To 15th July, 1854, direct, 6,805; for the same period, via Liverpool, 3,000, in all, 9,805."

In 1850 the particular employments are embraced in the following list which is an aggregation of those upon the State sheets. It is unfortunate that no more reliable exposition of the occupations can be given, as any one at a glance will admit. States are returned with an aggregate of particular occupations greatly short of what are known to exist, by local registers and directories.* In the same manner occupations known to exist are omitted. Those which should prevail in about equal proportions in all of the States, are in great excess in some, and the ratio of persons employed in different States to the whole number in those States, varies without regard to, and in spite of, known rules. These difficulties result, first, from the number of persons who follow different occupations and whom the enumerators were instructed to designate under the leading one, a point about which there would be much difference of opinion and no uniformity of action, admitting the instructions to have been followed; secondly, from the want of distinction between employers and employees, persons actually engaged in a pursuit, or as mere laborers connected with it; thirdly, from the method pursued (explained in the Quarto Census) in condensing the figures from the returns under such heads as "mechanics not otherwise specified," "manufacturers not otherwise specified," "other occupations," &c. Under these heads were absorbed many employments which seemed to exist in such small numbers in particular States as to be unworthy of notice.

TABLE CXXIX.—Occupation of the Male Population of the United States, over Fifteen Years of Age, 1850—White and Free Colored.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Actors.....	722	Cattle dealers.....	182
Agents.....	6,284	Caulkers.....	1,015
Agricultural implement makers.....	1,313	Cement makers.....	29
Apothecaries and druggists.....	6,139	Chandlers.....	2,388
Apprentices.....	1,845	Charcoal burners.....	159
Architects.....	581	Chemists.....	463
Armors.....	480	Chimney sweeps.....	59
Artificial flower makers.....	45	Chocolate manufacturers.....	29
Artists.....	2,093	City, county and town officers.....	12,579
Astronomical, mathematical and nautical instrument makers.....	390	Civil engineers.....	512
Auctioneers.....	890	Clerks.....	101,325
Authors.....	82	Clergymen.....	26,842
Bakers.....	14,256	Clock makers.....	1,161
Bankers.....	552	Clothiers.....	3,780
Bank and insurance officers.....	1,375	Cloth manufacturers.....	253
Barbers.....	6,013	Coach makers.....	14,049
Barkeepers.....	5,479	Collectors.....	1,463
Basket makers.....	1,841	Colliers.....	2,948
Bell and brass founders.....	1,353	Comb makers.....	1,788
Bell hangers and locksmiths.....	2,101	Cotton gin manufacturers.....	111
Bellow's makers.....	39	Confectioners.....	3,871
Blacking manufacturers.....	38	Contractors.....	1,999
Black and white smiths.....	99,703	Croopers.....	43,694
Block and pump makers.....	1,973	Coppersmiths.....	1,760
Boarding house keepers.....	2,551	Cordwainers.....	130,473
Boat builders.....	2,086	Cork cutters.....	103
Bonnet makers.....	32,454	Cotton manufacturers.....	522
Boiler makers.....	1,581	Cutters.....	892
Boneblack makers.....	16	Daguerreotypists.....	938
Bookbinders.....	3,414	Dairy and milkmen.....	2,390
Booksellers and stationers.....	1,720	Dealers.....	4,604
Bottlers.....	366	Dentists.....	2,023
Box makers.....	940	Draughtsmen.....	189
Brass and composition workers.....	573	Drivers.....	10,968
Brewers and distillers.....	4,654	Drovers.....	1,964
Brick makers.....	11,514	Dyers and bleachers.....	3,241
Bridge and dock builders.....	270	Editors.....	1,372
Brokers.....	2,551	Engineers.....	11,623
Broom makers.....	1,244	Engravers.....	2,208
Brush makers.....	1,503	Enamellers.....	12
Builders.....	1,227	Factory hands.....	10,869
Butchers.....	17,733	Farmers.....	2,363,958
Button makers.....	433	Farrriers.....	290
Cabinet and chair makers.....	37,359	Feather dressers.....	11
Cadets.....	221	File cutters.....	291
Calico printers.....	226	Fire engine makers.....	29
Card manufacturers.....	37	Firemen.....	195
Carpenters.....	184,671	Firework makers.....	115
Carpet makers.....	1,218	Fishermen.....	9,025
Carters.....	13,879	Flax dressers.....	147
Carvers and gilders.....	1,742	Frame makers.....	142
		Fringe makers.....	112

* Thus, the New England Directory gives the names of 63 booksellers and stationers in Maine, though the Census returns but 32; of 30 in New Hampshire, while the Census gives only 24. According to the Directory there are 7 card manufacturers in Massachusetts, 2 in Connecticut, etc., while the Census returns none for the whole of New England. The Directory returns of clockmakers in Rhode Island 19, the Census 6. According to the Directory, there are 13 starch manufacturers in Maine, 23 in New Hampshire, 76 in Vermont; the Census returns none in Maine, 6 in New Hampshire and 10 in Vermont. But the illustrations are innumerable. These deficiencies do not, however, affect the manufacturing statistics.

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TABLE CXXXIX.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Fruiters	667	Painters and glaziers	28,166
Furriers	341	Paper dealers	140
Gardeners and florists	8,144	Paper hangers and upholsterers	2,592
Gas fitters	564	Paper manufacturers	2,971
Gas makers	148	Paper rulers	52
Gas keepers	1,168	Paper stainers	538
Glass manufacturers	3,237	Patent leather manufacturers	157
Glass stainers	54	Patent medicine makers	59
Glovers	247	Pattern makers	1,374
Glue makers	144	Pavers	673
Gold beaters	229	Pawnbrokers	72
Gold pen makers	68	Pedlers	10,669
Gold and silver smiths	3,082	Pen makers	56
Grate makers	74	Pencil makers	157
Grindstone and millstone makers	45	Perfumers	132
Grocers	24,479	Philosophical instrument makers	663
Gunsmiths	3,843	Physicians	40,564
Hair workers	299	Piano forte and musical instrument makers	1,822
Hardware manufacturers	819	Pilots	2,015
Hat and cap manufacturers	11,024	Pin manufacturers	24
Hemp dressers	62	Pipe makers	73
Herdsmen, graziers and rancheros	472	Plane makers	377
Horse dealers	186	Planters	27,055
Hosiery	217	Plaster figure makers	82
Hunters, trappers and rangers	619	Platers	585
Ice dealers	219	Plumbers	1,304
India-rubber manufacturers	153	Pocket book manufacturers	193
Ink manufacturers	348	Porcelain manufacturers	13
Inn keepers	22,476	Porters and carriers	3,185
Iron founders	9,271	Pot and pearl ash manufacturers	104
Iron mongers	622	Polishers and finishers	654
Iron workers	5,008	Potters	4,155
Japanners	202	Powder manufacturers	220
Jewellers	5,111	Printers	14,740
Joiners	12,372	Produce and Provision dealers	1,579
Laborers	909,763	Professors	943
Lace manufacturers	162	Publishers	355
Lamp makers	636	Quarrymen	1,032
Lapidaries	28	Rag collectors	227
Last makers	384	Railroad men	4,831
Lathe makers	40	Razor makers	333
Lathi makers	68	Razor strop makers	24
Lawyers	23,939	Refractory keepers	3,226
Lead workers	106	Refiners	352
Lightning rod makers	13	Reporters	138
Lime burners	1,013	Riggers	1,115
Linseed oil manufacturers	32	Roofers and slaters	429
Livery stable keepers	2,741	Rope and cord makers	2,300
Looking-glass makers	294	Saddle and harness makers	23,779
Lumbermen	10,070	Safe makers	92
Machinists	24,095	Sail makers	2,182
Manufacturers not otherwise specified	15,091	Salaeratus makers	62
Map makers	8	Salt makers	1,026
Mariners	70,603	Shash and blind makers	2,026
Market men	1,906	Saw makers	544
Masons and plasterers	63,392	Sawyers	11,974
Mast makers	233	Seale makers	188
Mat makers	61	Scourers	39
Match makers	250	Screw makers	29
Mechanics not otherwise specified	16,004	Sculptors	177
Merchants	100,752	Servants	22,243
Millers	27,795	Sextons	438
Millwrights	9,613	Shingle makers	1,285
Miners	77,410	Ship carpenters	14,585
Mineral water manufacturers	89	Shoe binders	412
Model makers	93	Shoe peg makers	49
Morocco dressers	1,923	Shot manufacturers	24
Moulders	7,237	Showmen	83
Mould makers	62	Silk manufacturers	103
Muleteers	431	Soldiers	5,149
Musicians	2,606	Spinners	5,692
Music sellers	78	Spoon manufacturers	132
Music teachers	944	Spring makers	158
Mustard makers	44	Starch manufacturers	182
Nail manufacturers	2,046	Stave makers	100
Needle makers	21	Steel manufacturers	42
Newsmen	209	Stencillers	4
Nurserymen	335	Stereotypists	124
Oculists	10	Stevedores	514
Oil cloth manufacturers	383	Stone and marble cutters	14,076
Oil makers	349	Store keepers	3,747
Opticians	154	Stove makers	907
Organ builders	242	Straw workers	189
Ostlers	4,029	Students	42,149
Overseers	18,859	Sugar manufacturers	307
Oystermen	2,244	Surgeons	191
Packers	622	Surgical instrument makers	207

TABLE CXXIX—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Surveyors	1,614	Warpers	303
Suspender makers	63	Watchmen	2,115
Tailors	52,069	Watchmakers	2,901
Tanners and curriers	14,938	Weavers	31,872
Teachers	29,587	Whalebone workers	30
Teamsters	14,469	Wheelwrights	30,693
Telegraph operators	544	Whip makers	633
Tinsmiths	11,747	Whitewashers	419
Tobaccoists and segar makers	10,823	White lead manufacturers	39
Tool makers	1,191	Whiting manufacturers	13
Toymen	47	Wine makers	46
Traders	14,917	Wine and liquor dealers	719
Trimmers	1,238	Window shade makers	40
Trunk makers	1,161	Wire makers	174
Turners	3,823	Wire workers	452
Turpentine makers	507	Wood corders	206
Type cutters	213	Wood cutters	1,322
Type foundry	211	Wood dealers	473
Umbrella manufacturers	722	Wooden ware manufacturers	558
Undertakers	435	Wool combers and carders	3,200
U. S. and State officers	10,265	Wool dealers	344
Varnish makers	326	Woolen manufacturers	1,007
Veterinarians	46	Other occupations	22,159
Vinegar makers	78		
Wagon makers	1,550	Total	5,371,876

TABLE CXXX.—Employments of the Free Male Population of the United States over fifteen years of age—1850.

States and Territories.	Commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanic arts, and mining.	Agriculture.	Labor, not agricultural.	Army.	Sea and river navigation.	Law, medicine, & divinity.	Other pursuits requiring education.	Government civil service.	Domestic servants.	Other occupations.	Total.
Alabama	16,630	68,635	7,632	.....	807	2,610	3,638	335	42	97	100,467
Arkansas	4,296	28,942	5,684	33	106	911	676	110	.....	27	40,785
California	69,007	2,059	3,771	140	617	876	198	130	710	123	77,631
Columbia, Dist. of	6,128	.....	2,535	91	186	330	436	559	507	16	11,209
Connecticut	38,653	31,881	16,813	.....	4,801	1,614	2,162	189	220	677	97,010
Delaware	5,633	7,884	6,663	.....	743	251	581	124	69	113	22,061
Florida	2,380	5,977	2,666	423	708	357	302	268	12	42	13,135
Georgia	20,715	83,302	11,505	18	282	2,815	3,942	416	15	173	123,243
Illinois	36,232	141,099	29,778	.....	1,644	3,307	2,071	701	376	151	215,359
Indiana	45,318	163,229	29,854	.....	1,725	4,229	3,031	677	184	449	248,696
Iowa	9,255	32,779	5,392	71	163	1,077	425	103	10	40	49,315
Kentucky	36,598	115,017	23,413	204	1,027	3,811	4,420	902	212	471	191,075
Louisiana	32,879	18,639	15,264	45	4,263	1,827	2,444	811	508	488	77,168
Maine	33,247	77,022	26,833	114	15,049	2,213	1,737	419	232	196	162,711
Maryland	47,616	24,588	32,102	67	9,740	2,053	2,442	963	1,021	278	124,876
Massachusetts	146,002	55,699	57,942	73	19,598	4,702	5,371	1,566	1,375	2,972	295,360
Michigan	23,375	65,815	15,662	143	1,220	2,007	1,052	337	220	167	108,978
Mississippi	12,053	50,284	6,067	.....	292	2,329	3,380	377	69	231	75,082
Missouri	30,096	65,561	20,326	305	2,471	2,893	3,147	767	1,458	1,149	128,173
New Hampshire	27,905	47,440	14,955	36	778	1,642	1,425	305	47	31	92,564
New Jersey	48,544	32,634	38,383	.....	4,351	1,731	2,457	373	404	1,663	128,740
New York	312,697	313,980	196,613	1,462	23,243	12,258	11,104	4,985	6,324	3,628	638,294
North Carolina	20,613	81,982	28,560	.....	1,659	2,263	3,447	570	46	247	139,337
Ohio	142,687	270,362	92,766	.....	4,109	9,001	8,263	1,218	1,167	1,219	530,732
Pennsylvania	266,927	207,405	162,628	101	9,064	9,954	10,830	3,719	4,431	4,495	689,644
Rhode Island	21,004	8,482	9,296	.....	2,033	556	881	176	774	269	43,471
South Carolina	13,205	41,302	8,151	.....	346	1,829	3,161	372	140	34	68,540
Tennessee	22,432	118,878	17,559	.....	258	3,363	3,689	705	10	345	168,240
Texas	7,327	25,299	6,194	584	321	1,368	996	677	.....	90	42,856
Vermont	17,063	48,327	23,997	.....	159	1,827	1,563	129	34	127	93,220
Virginia	52,675	108,364	48,338	274	3,263	4,791	5,622	1,491	79	1,978	226,873
Wisconsin	20,528	40,980	13,196	77	561	1,477	800	183	191	146	78,129
Territories	656	563	751	163	4	68	37	50	15	20	2,326
Minnesota	1,054	7,956	6,209	655	2	45	58	206	1,292	1	17,478
New Mexico	1,007	1,704	511	289	130	99	48	40	0	0	3,874
Utah	228	1,581	622	.....	18	26	48	12	.....	.....	3,136
Total	1,596,265	2,400,568	893,620	5,370	116,341	94,515	95,814	24,066	22,243	22,159	5,371,876
Ratio p. ct. to total employed	29.72	44.69	18.50	.10	2.17	1.76	1.78	.46	.41	.41	.....

The preceding table is an attempt to reduce the employments in the previous one under certain classes similar to those hitherto adopted in this country and in the English and Massachusetts returns. It must be considered very imperfect, but at the same time it is the best arrangement of the figures that could be devised, however arbitrary. The laborers are classed separately, and considered not to be agricultural, yet without doubt a large part of them are farm laborers, and many belong to the class of manufacturers, miners, &c. "Other occupations" should perhaps be added to "Trade Manufactures," &c., to which they mostly belong. The note will explain the rest of the method.*

TABLE CXXXI.—Proportion of the leading Occupations in the Several Geographical Divisions to each thousand of the Population of the United States, 1820, 1840, and 1850.

Geographical divisions.	Agriculture.			Com- merce.		Commerce, Manu- factures and Mining.			Navigation		Learned profes- sions.		All Occupations.		
	1820.	1840.	1850.	1820.	1840.	1820.	1840.	1850.	1820.	1850.	1820.	1850.	1820.	1840.	1850.
New England.....	29.50	24.26	22.71	2.51	1.04	11.01	12.06	22.22	2.58	4.20	.64	1.22	40.57	39.55	75.19
Middle States.....	54.21	47.24	52.21	2.47	4.67	19.06	22.90	66.92	1.60	4.62	1.43	2.79	73.37	73.18	177.69
Southern States.....	50.43	55.99	63.12	1.23	.76	6.88	6.10	10.70	.30	.61	.46	1.17	81.43	62.91	54.69
Southwest.....	32.01	38.11	57.66	.63	.85	2.50	3.08	9.44	.21	.59	.37	1.21	24.51	41.77	48.31
Northwest.....	34.50	52.19	84.29	.48	1.31	4.33	10.01	40.61	.47	1.31	.72	2.62	38.84	63.57	158.46
Free States.....	93.41	101.64	148.42	4.64	4.63	23.69	40.67	123.49	4.30	8.78	3.63	5.93	123.11	149.25	365.64
Slave States.....	97.31	116.16	131.78	3.28	2.19	14.08	13.48	32.46	.92	2.58	1.18	3.30	135.51	131.74	148.72
Total.....	190.72	217.80	280.20	6.92	6.88	43.77	54.15	155.95	5.22	11.30	3.81	9.23	258.62	280.80	514.36

In 1820 and 1830 the occupations of both sexes and all classes, including slaves, were returned indiscriminately. Consequently the proportions given are for those years, to each thousand of the aggregate population. In 1850 they are given to each thousand of the free males, except for agriculture, where they are compared with the total free male and three-fifths of the slaves male. Had the proportion in 1850 been made to the total population, as before, the ratio of those employed in every thousand would not have been so much greater.

Though the employments profess to be of both males and females in 1820 and 1840, they were, of course, mainly of the males. The materials of the census are, however, insufficient for any very reliable comparison.

TABLE CXXXII.—Persons employed in Manufacturing Establishments in each State in 1820 and 1840, and also in 1850, in those producing over \$500.

States and Territories.	1820.	1840.	1850.	States and Territories.	1820.	1840.	1850.
Alabama.....	1,412	7,195	4,936	New Hampshire.....	8,699	17,826	27,092
Arkansas.....	179	1,173	903	New Jersey.....	15,941	27,004	37,311
California.....	.....	.....	3,964	New York.....	60,038	173,193	199,349
Columbia, District of.....	2,184	2,278	2,176	North Carolina.....	11,844	14,322	12,444
Connecticut.....	17,541	27,932	47,770	Ohio.....	18,956	66,285	51,489
Delaware.....	2,821	4,060	3,988	Pennsylvania.....	60,215	105,823	146,703
Florida.....	.....	1,177	991	Rhode Island.....	6,091	21,271	20,881
Georgia.....	3,557	7,084	8,378	South Carolina.....	6,488	10,325	7,009
Illinois.....	1,007	13,185	12,065	Tennessee.....	7,880	17,815	12,032
Indiana.....	3,229	20,590	14,242	Texas.....	.....	.....	1,696
Iowa.....	.....	1,629	1,707	Vermont.....	8,454	13,174	8,445
Kentucky.....	11,779	23,217	24,385	Virginia.....	32,336	51,147	29,109
Louisiana.....	6,041	7,565	6,437	Wisconsin.....	.....	1,814	6,089
Maine.....	7,643	21,879	28,078	Territo- ries. { Minnesota.....	.....	.....	63
Maryland.....	18,640	21,825	30,124	{ New Mexico.....	.....	.....	81
Massachusetts.....	33,404	85,178	165,928	{ Oregon.....	.....	.....	317
Michigan.....	196	6,890	9,200	{ Utah.....	.....	.....	51
Mississippi.....	650	4,151	3,173	Total.....	349,247	791,546	944,901
Missouri.....	1,952	11,100	16,850				

* Farmers, gardeners, and florists, nurserymen and planters, hunters, trappers, herdsmen, &c., are put under the head of *Agriculture*; carters, coopers, chimney-sweeps, colliers, drivers, drovers, firemen, furnacemen, gate-keepers, laborers, lumbermen, osters, packers, porters, railroad men, sawyers, scavengers, stevedores, teamsters, wood-corders, wood-cutters, and muleteers, under *Labor not Agricultural*; cadets and soldiers under *Army*; baymen, boatmen, enalmen, fishermen, mariners, oystermen, pilots, sailing-masters, whitemen, under *Sea and River Navigation*; dentists, oculists, surgeons, and veterinarians, under *Medical Professions*; actors, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, commissioners, teachers, draughtsmen, editors, engineers, musicians, music teachers, professions, reporters, sculptors, showmen, students, surveyors, &c., under *Pursuits Requiring Education*; city, county, and town officers, judges, watchmen, United States and State officers, under *Government Civil Service*. The other occupations, except those under that specific head, are all condensed under the head of *Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, and Mining*; it being difficult to separate them in any reliable and satisfactory manner.

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The occupation tables of passengers arriving in the United States combine citizens with foreigners, and cannot be separated. It is difficult, therefore, to determine what improvements take place in the immigrant class. If certain employments be assumed as comprising mostly foreigners, there were, in 1845, of mantua-makers 96; in 1847, 183. In 1845 there were 28 miners; in 1847, 13; in 1852, 1,179. In 1845, 1,659 servants; in 1847, 3,198; in 1852, 942. In 1845, 18,656 laborers; in 1847, 37,571; in 1852, 82,571. In 1845, 10,154 mechanics; in 1847, 25,047; in 1852, 24,514. In 1845, 66 weavers; in 1847, 89; in 1852, 49. In 1845, 24,016 farmers; in 1847, 50,036; and in 1852, 63,628.

TABLE CXXXIII.—Occupations of the Population of Great Britain in 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Total population.	Per cent.	Total population.	Per cent.	Total population.	Per cent.
Persons engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures	2,415,127	26.24	677,660	7.12	3,092,787	16.52
Agriculture	1,410,509	15.33	80,276	.84	1,490,785	7.96
Labor not agricultural	643,531	6.99	114,964	1.21	758,495	4.05
Army at home and abroad, including those on half pay and in the East India Company's service:						
At home	41,394	.45			41,394	.22
Abroad and in Ireland	89,230	.97			89,230	.48
Navy and merchant seamen afloat and ashore, including navy half-pay and marines, fishermen, watermen, &c.:						
At home	119,552	1.30			119,552	.65
Afloat	96,799	1.05			96,799	.52
Professions—clerical	23,406	.25			23,406	.13
legal	17,340	.19			17,340	.09
medical	20,585	.22	1,419	.02	22,004	.12
Other pursuits requiring education	107,684	1.17	34,252	.36	141,936	.75
Government civil service	16,231	.18	634	.01	16,865	.09
Municipal and parochial officers, &c.	25,239	.25	1,971	.02	27,210	.15
Domestic servants	235,298	2.78	992,493	9.48	1,157,691	6.18
Persons of independent means	135,446	1.47	368,818	3.88	504,264	2.69
Aims people, pensioners, paupers, lunatics and prisoners	102,011	1.11	95,885	1.01	197,896	1.06
Total returned as occupied, &c.	5,517,380	59.85	2,278,323	23.94	7,795,703	41.65
Remainder of population, including women and children	3,655,735	40.05	7,236,433	76.06	10,892,168	58.35
Total	9,203,115		9,514,755		*18,717,870	

Some reflections upon the future growth of the population of the Union, will not be improper in this place. The facts embraced in the volume show a regular diminution in the ratio of total as well as of natural increase from decade to decade, up to 1840, making corrections for the admission of new territory, and the shorter period than ten years included between the census of 1820 and 1830. From the declining per cent of females and young children Prof. Tucker argues that the natural increase of the population is inversely as its density in all of the States, and that the increase for the whole population, for the decades after 1850, would be 32; 31.3; 30.5; 29.6; 28.6; 27.5 per cent. Should emigration, however, remain as it was then, or be but slightly increased from year to year, the series, he supposed, would be 31.8; 30.9; 30; 29; 27.9; 26.8 per cent. The results upon either series will be here shown,† but upon both they fall greatly short of the fact for 1850. The ratio from 1840 to 1850 increased over three per cent, instead of declining as before from the previous decade, a result not to be accounted for by the admission of California, New Mexico, &c.

Years.	Population on first series.	Population on second series.
1850	22,400,000	22,000,000
1830	22,400,000	28,800,000
1820	33,300,000	36,500,000
1810	42,600,000	46,500,000
1800	63,000,000	59,800,000
1790	80,000,000	74,000,000

The following table has been carefully prepared upon eight distinct and more or less probable assumptions of future increase. The reader can choose between them. In 1950 the population of the United States would be, in round numbers, 50,000,000, if the increase were no greater than that of Delaware since 1790, which has increased by far the least of all the

* This does not include 1,916 persons, officers and prisoners on board convict hulks; nor 1,408 persons, passengers aboard Her Majesty's ships; together 2,424 persons; making the total population 18,720,394.

† The slave population in 1850, it is supposed by Prof. Tucker, cannot exceed 31,000,000. See his argument, page 113.

States. With the increase of the Union for the last ten years, excluding all the foreigners who arrived in that time, the number in 1950 would be 252,000,000. With its average increase since 1790, it would be 450,000,000, but with the increase from 1840 to 1850, nearly 500,000,000. All of these, however, are very improbable, if not to say impossible assumptions. The figures in column 6 will no doubt more nearly express the truth than any other for 1900, and for subsequent periods a mean between columns 7 and 8 would seem preferable. No. 1 is the ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850; 2, ratio from 1790 to 1850; 3, ratio from 1840 to 1850, deducting immigrants; 4, ratio of Delaware since 1790; 5, mean of 2, 3, 4; 6, ratio in 1 until 1890, then ratio of 3; 7, ratio in 3 until 1900, then ratio in 4; 8, ratio in 3 until 1900, and then a mean of 3 and 4.

TABLE CXXXIV.—Future Progress of the United States.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1860.....	31,510,802	81,178,998	29,442,086	24,973,012	28,580,645	31,510,802	29,442,086	.....
1870.....	42,819,726	41,915,486	87,376,728	26,800,939	85,065,400	42,819,726	.....	.....
1880.....	53,171,009	56,849,083	47,449,756	28,955,163	48,178,052	53,171,009	.....	.....
1890.....	79,036,950	75,752,890	60,237,465	31,279,396	53,117,640	79,036,950	.....	.....
1900.....	107,387,504	101,838,397	76,471,462	33,631,800	65,845,320	100,387,408	64,863,702	70,007,582
1910.....	145,907,400	136,906,449	97,080,521	36,265,024	80,857,813	127,378,330	69,845,234	82,903,673
1920.....	198,244,384	184,050,184	123,243,721	39,053,408	95,899,038	161,706,801	75,209,347	97,268,443
1930.....	269,354,644	247,427,865	156,457,904	42,052,710	121,668,277	205,256,738	80,985,424	114,098,742
1940.....	365,972,154	332,629,650	198,623,309	45,252,858	149,664,012	260,611,671	87,205,104	138,854,939
1950.....	497,246,365	447,159,670	252,152,290	48,760,043	184,110,667	330,346,380	93,902,450	167,031,921

Upon the assumption above, the distribution of population in 1900 and 1950 would be : Atlantic slope, 1900, 20,000,000, 1950, 28,000,000; Mississippi valley, 1900, 32,000,000, 1950, 64,000,000; Pacific slope, 1900, 11,000,000, 1950, 21,000,000; Gulf slope, 1900, 7,000,000, 1950, 12,000,000; total United States, 1900, 70,000,000, 1950, 125,000,000.

These calculations are all based upon the assumption that the territories of the Union will not be increased during the period from any quarter, which, considering the past, may be taken with some hesitation.

As compared with the other leading powers, the increase in the United States has been :

TABLE CXXXV.—Comparative Progress of Population in several countries.

Countries.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Years.	Actual gain.	Increase per ct. per annum.
United States.....	1790	3,920,827	1850	23,191,870	60	19,262,049	3.17
Prussia.....	1780	6,000,000	1849	16,391,157	69	10,391,157	2.73
Turkey (European).....	1801	8,500,000	1844	15,500,000	43	7,000,000	1.52
Russia.....	1783	27,400,000	1850	62,063,000	67	34,663,000	1.89
Great Britain.....	1801	15,800,000	1851	27,475,271	50	11,675,271	1.48
Austria.....	1792	23,500,000	1851	30,514,397	59	7,014,397	.94
France.....	1762	21,769,000	1851	35,733,170	89	14,014,170	.72
Spain.....	1723	7,625,000	1834	12,232,194	111	4,607,194	.66

The annual increase of the United States has been nearly three times as great as that of Prussia, notwithstanding the large population that was added to her by the partition of Poland; more than four times as much as Russia; six times as much as Great Britain; nine times as much as Austria; ten times as much as France.

TABLE CXXXVI.—Progress of Population in great sections, and Ratio per cent. of Increase.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.
New England.	Whites...	992781	1214058	1451058	1689415	1933398	2212165	2705095	32.8	19.5	12.3	18.0	14.4	22.3			
	F. colored.	13156	17317	19488	21243	21331	22684	23021	21.6	12.5	6.5	.4	6.1	1.7			
	Slaves...	8886	1840	418	145	48	23	.....	*65.5	*63.8	*65.9	*66.0	*52.1	.....		
Middle States.	Total.....	1009823	1233815	1471691	1659968	1954717	2294322	2728116	22.1	19.8	12.8	17.5	14.3	22.1			
	Whites...	1163154	1613490	2235921	2945906	3854499	4814015	6299047	33.7	38.3	31.6	30.0	24.9	30.9			
	F. colored.	25895	57978	105280	131473	176048	206233	229360	123.9	81.5	22.3	33.0	17.2	11.2			
South States.	Slaves...	148407	149508	147737	136139	115187	97778	96581	.7	*1.2	*7.0	*15.4	*15.1	*1.2			
	Total.....	1337456	1820983	2491938	3212938	4161286	6118076	6924988	66.1	66.8	28.9	29.2	23.9	20.4			
	Whites...	923383	1149977	1287554	1449298	1740197	1920450	2291166	22.5	12.0	12.0	20.1	10.4	19.3			
South-west States.	F. colored.	19040	31871	47191	60344	78142	84480	94619	67.3	50.4	27.8	29.5	8.1	12.1			
	Slaves...	580857	684647	829225	1083209	1208791	1328008	1567052	29.1	26.0	20.8	21.7	5.1	18.0			
	Total.....	1478690	1865995	2197070	2547936	3082180	3333489	3952537	26.6	17.8	15.0	21.0	8.2	18.6			
North-west States.	Whites...	32013	60838	273210	553516	911497	1800517	2050732	202.0	132.0	102.0	64.7	52.6	47.5			
	F. colored.	361	491	9142	14345	23497	34806	25084	86.0	1762.0	56.3	64.4	48.5	*19.5			
	Slaves...	8417	17078	90238	225431	436976	820180	1242251	399.6	440.5	134.2	94.7	53.8	51.5			
Cal. & Terr.	Total.....	35791	114452	376635	798349	11874179	2245002	3321117	219.8	230.8	109.7	73.1	63.4	47.9			
	Whites...	61133	229476	610384	1275341	2086717	3352443	6023303	275.4	166.0	109.0	63.6	54.6	61.1			
	F. colored.	114	1241	5345	10220	20581	85060	68157	988.6	6380.7	81.3	112.4	84.0	56.1			
U. States.	Slaves...	11830	40478	84001	138061	191092	240862	298403	242.2	107.5	64.4	38.4	26.0	23.9			
	Total.....	73077	271105	699680	1423622	2298300	4131370	697923	271.1	168.0	103.5	61.5	79.8	58.9			
	Whites...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. colored.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaves...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. States.	8929627	1505925	7289814	9638131	12666020	17069458	23101874	35.0	36.5	33.1	33.5	32.7	35.9				

* Decrease. † 5,602 residents of New York, and 210 residents of Louisiana, whose color was not designated, are included in the aggregates of the Middle and Southwestern sections, respectively. ‡ Deducted to make the aggregate, published incorrectly. § United States naval service.

TABLE CXXXVI.—Population of the United States, decennially, from 1790 to 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1790.				CENSUS OF 1800.*				CENSUS OF 1810.			
	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	98002	688	.....	98540	159901	818	.....	151719	227736	960	.....	228705
New Hampshire.....	14111	680	153	141899	162898	856	8	18762	213390	970	.....	214360
Massachusetts.....	873254	5463	.....	878717	416793	6452	.....	423245	465308	6731	.....	472049
Rhode Island.....	64689	3469	952	69110	65437	8904	881	69122	73314	8669	108	77081
Connecticut.....	232531	2801	2759	238141	244721	5330	951	251002	255270	6453	810	262042
Vermont.....	85144	255	17	85416	153908	577	.....	154495	216963	750	.....	217713
New York.....	314142	4654	21824	340120	556039	10874	20843	550756	918699	25333	15017	950049
New Jersey.....	169154	2762	11423	184139	195125	4402	12422	211949	220861	7843	10851	245555
Pennsylvania.....	424099	6537	3737	424473	556094	14561	1706	602961	786304	22492	795	810601
Delaware.....	40310	3599	8957	50966	49852	8265	6153	64273	55361	13136	4177	72074
Maryland.....	203649	3048	103080	319733	316326	19537	105635	341543	295117	39027	117502	380546
Virginia.....	442115	12766	200427	743908	514230	20124	345706	880200	551594	30570	392518	974632
North Carolina.....	288204	4975	100572	393751	397764	7043	193206	478103	376410	10266	163824	555500
South Carolina.....	140173	1801	107094	249078	196255	3185	146151	345591	214196	4554	190365	415115
Georgia.....	62986	893	29264	82543	101673	1019	59404	102101	145414	1501	105218	252483
Kentucky.....	61188	114	11830	73077	179371	741	40943	2-0955	324297	1713	80561	406511
Tennessee.....	32018	361	8417	35791	91709	309	18564	105692	215875	1317	44585	261727
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45023	337	.....	45365	223861	1890	.....	230760
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4577	163	185	4875	23500	393	.....	24529
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5179	132	3480	8550	23924	240	17033	40352
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10068	733	3244	14093	16079	2549	5395	24023
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11501	613	163	12323
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4618	120	24	4762
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84311	7585	34660	70556
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17227	607	9011	20845
Aggregate.....	8172464	59466	697897	3929327	4304439	108395	898041	5305925	5862004	138446	1191364	7239514

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1820.*					CENSUS OF 1830.†			
	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	All other persons except Indians not taxed.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	297340	929	.....	66	298335	398263	1190	2	399455
New Hampshire.....	242336	786	.....	139	243161	263721	604	3	264328
Massachusetts.....	516419	6749	.....	123	523291	603359	7043	1	610403
Rhode Island.....	79413	3554	43	44	8-059	93621	2561	17	97199
Connecticut.....	267161	7344	97	100	275202	289608	8047	25	297675
Vermont.....	234346	963	.....	16	235325	279771	881	.....	280652
New York.....	1332744	29279	10083	701	1372812	1873663	44870	75	1918608
New Jersey.....	257469	12460	7557	149	277575	300266	13303	2254	320323
Pennsylvania.....	1017094	30202	211	1951	1049458	1399900	37389	403	1348232
Delaware.....	52252	12053	4500	.....	72749	87601	15855	9292	76743
Maryland.....	200223	39730	107397	.....	407350	291109	62933	162994	447040
Virginia.....	603957	30539	425153	250	1065970	694300	47-48	469757	1211405
North Carolina.....	419209	14612	20507	.....	638829	472343	19543	245601	737987
South Carolina.....	237440	6826	253475	.....	592741	257863	7921	915401	651185
Georgia.....	159566	1763	149654	4	340937	296306	2436	217331	616823
Kentucky.....	424644	2759	126732	132	594317	617737	4917	165213	657917
Tennessee.....	339927	2727	80107	52	422813	395746	4555	141002	631904
Ohio.....	576572	4723	.....	139	581434	923329	9563	6	937993
Indiana.....	145753	1330	190	.....	147173	339399	3629	9	343031
Mississippi.....	42179	453	32514	.....	73448	70443	519	65859	136621
District of Columbia.....	22614	4043	6377	.....	33030	27663	6152	6119	39334
Illinois.....	53788	457	917	49	55211	135061	1037	747	137445
Michigan.....	8591	174	.....	131	8806	81346	261	39	81639
Louisiana.....	73933	10476	69064	454	153467	89441	16710	100583	215739
Missouri.....	52953	247	10222	29	66586	114795	569	25091	149455
Alabama.....	25451	371	41579	.....	127901	190406	1573	117349	300597
Arkansas.....	12379	59	1617	18	14273	25671	141	4576	30853
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18835	844	15501	34730
Aggregate.....	7361937	22324	1389033	4632	9683191	10597373	810590	2069043	12366929

*In 1800 12 whites are deducted to make the total published incorrectly that year; in 1820, for this same reason, 6 whites, 20 free colored, and 1 "other person" are added; 57 slaves and 60 of this total are deducted.
 † In 1830, 3,313 persons in the United States navy are included in the whites and the total.
 Upon their ratio of increase since 1801, Great Britain, in 1901, will have a population of 47,776,743, and in 1951, 83,973,657; France, in 1901, 46,516,700, in 1951, 61,257,657.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1840.				CENSUS OF 1850.			
	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	500498	1355	.....	501798	581818	1956	.....	583109
New Hampshire.....	234026	587	1	244674	317456	520	.....	317976
Massachusetts.....	729080	8669	.....	737699	985450	9064	.....	994514
Rhode Island.....	105587	8288	6	108590	148875	8470	.....	147645
Connecticut.....	301856	6106	17	309078	368099	7693	.....	370792
Vermont.....	201218	780	.....	201948	318402	718	.....	314120
New York.....	2378890	50027	4	2428921	3048325	49069	.....	3097394
New Jersey.....	351888	21044	674	373606	465509	23810	236	469555
Pennsylvania.....	1676115	47854	64	1724033	2258160	58026	.....	2311786
Delaware.....	58561	16919	2606	76085	71169	18078	2290	91532
Maryland.....	318204	62078	89787	470019	417948	74728	96868	583034
Virginia.....	740858	49552	449087	1289797	894800	54983	472528	1421601
North Carolina.....	484870	22732	246817	758419	553028	27468	288548	869089
South Carolina.....	259084	8271	827088	694988	274563	8960	384934	668507
Georgia.....	407695	2758	230944	639392	521572	2931	881682	906165
Kentucky.....	590268	7817	182268	779853	761418	10011	210931	982405
Tennessee.....	640027	5924	189069	829110	768336	6422	239459	1002717
Ohio.....	1502122	17842	8	1519467	1055070	25270	.....	1950829
Indiana.....	678998	7165	3	686166	677154	11262	.....	988416
Mississippi.....	179074	1866	195211	375951	295719	630	380878	600526
District of Columbia.....	30657	8861	4694	43212	87941	10059	8687	51687
Illinois.....	472254	8598	831	479683	640084	5486	.....	851470
Michigan.....	211560	707	.....	212267	365071	2583	.....	370654
Louisiana.....	168457	25502	168452	352411	275491	17462	244809	517702
Missouri.....	323888	1674	68240	392702	592004	2018	87422	682044
Alabama.....	335185	2039	233532	570756	426514	2265	342844	771623
Arkansas.....	77174	465	19925	97674	162169	608	47100	209897
Florida.....	27948	817	25717	54477	47908	932	39810	87445
Wisconsin.....	30749	185	11	30945	904756	635	.....	305891
Iowa.....	42924	172	16	43112	191881	833	.....	192214
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154084	897	58161	212592
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91635	902	.....	92537
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6038	80	.....	6077
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61525	22	.....	61547
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18087	207	.....	18294
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11330	24	26	11384
Aggregate.....	*14195695	386303	2487455	*17069453	19553068	434495	8204313	28101876

* 6,100 persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, included in 1840.

PART III.

MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The subject, so far as the materials of the Census admit, may be thus considered: I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP; II. EDUCATION; III. THE PRESS; IV. LIBRARIES; V. CHARITIES; VI. WAGES OF LABOR; VII. CRIME.

I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—In the United States there is no established system, but freedom of religious faith and worship is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The statistics of the Census are as complete as they can be obtained from the schedules. It will be observed that they do not undertake, as they are often quoted, to give the number of members of each religious denomination, or even the number of actual attendants upon churches, but simply the capacity of the churches to accommodate. In an early publication of the office, places returned as churches, but without the extent of accommodation or the value of church property, were not included in the tables, upon the ground that they were not probably exclusively set apart for religious worship. If the object were simply to ascertain the number of church buildings, their value, &c., this would have answered; but as it is evident that conclusions will be drawn from the results favorable or adverse to the religious character of the several communities, it must be exceptionable. In the rural districts thousands of buildings are used both for school houses and for places of religious worship—rude sheds or log houses, in which denominations meet with regularity, and in which prayer is as fervently offered as in the cathedrals of the cities. There would be no propriety in excluding these. Where several sects worship in the same building, as the best that could be done, its accommodation and value are divided between them; if named otherwise, they are placed under the head of Free.*

* Under the head of "Minor Sects," such denominations in the States are included as were so few in number as to be deemed unworthy of special notice. Had they all been mentioned, the aggregate of the several denominations would have been somewhat increased. The minor sects will therefore be divided between the denominations mentioned by name and the following, and perhaps a few others not specifically referred to in the tables: Albright, Associate Reformed, Covenanters, Campbellites, Church of Brotherly Love, Church of God, Disciples, Dissenters, Emanuel's, Evangelicals, New Jerusalem, Public Reformers, Second Advent, United Brethren, New Lights, Whitfield, Winnebrenarian, Independent Welch, Grace, Central, Seceders, &c.
There are 38,133 buildings returned as used for purposes of religious worship in the United States in 1850, belonging to denominations having accommodations for 14,270,180 persons, and of a total value, including other church possessions, of \$37,446,371. The occupation sheets show 26,842 regular clergymen, to which, if those performing occasional clerical duties be added, the number will be swelled to about 30,000.