PROGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES

IN

POPULATION AND WEALTH

IN FIFTY YEARS,

AS EXHIBITED

BY THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.

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PREFACE.

The writer of the following pages being desirous of further gra-
tifying the curiosity he had always felt on the subject of the census
of the United States, was induced to make a thorough analysis of it
from 1790 to 1840. The result of his inquiries decided him on giving
them to the public. They have conducted him to important in-
ferences on the subjects of the probabilities of life, the proportion
between the sexes, emigration, the diversities between the two
races which compose our population, the progress of Slavery,
the progress of productive industry; and on one point they have dis-
closed an interesting fact which seems never to have been suspect-
ed. They conclusively show that, as the number of children bear
a less and less proportion to the women, in every State of the
Union, the preventive checks to redundant numbers have already
begun to operate here, although there is no increased difficulty in ob-
taining the means of subsistence. From this fact we are able to as-
certain the law of our natural increase, and thus, in the estimates of
our future progress, correct some prevalent errors.

To the Tables and Estimates the author has subjoined comments
to aid those who were not familiar with statistical inquiries; for
he wished the general reader to see and understand on what solid
basis rest the hopes of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. And
though these explanations were unnecessary to the scientific statist,
they may often suggest to him valuable hints and reflections.

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In his estimate of the annual products of the States, which most will deem rather under than over the truth, by showing how ample are the means to pay their public debts, he has taken away the only ground upon which the base doctrine " of repudiation" could have found countenance with any large portion of the American people.

Both in his estimates and speculations the writer has studied brevity, as he wished to make his little work a sort of hand book to the legislator, the statesman, and to all who are conversans with political arithmetic.   To these it is more particularly addressed by

<div align="right">THE AUTHOR.</div>

University of Virginia, *July* 1, 1843.

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PROGRESS

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—THE CENSUS OF 1790.

As soon as the framers of the Federal Constitution had decided on giving to each State a representation in Congress in proportion to its numbers, and that direct taxes, whenever resorted to, should be in the same proportion, it became necessary to take an exact enumeration of the people. Such an enumeration was accordingly directed by the Constitution; and, as it was known that the progress of population greatly varied, and would continue to vary in the several States, it was further provided that similar enumerations should be taken " within every subsequent term of ten years."*

This census of the people at stated periods, which was thus subordinate to a particular purpose, was soon found to have substantial merits of its own. It has furnished an authentic document which

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* The provision of the Constitution referred to is in the second section of the first article, and is in these words : " Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons, [meaning slaves.] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

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is invaluable to the philosopher and political economist, as well as to the statesman and legislator. By the evidence it affords they are enabled to deduce truths of sufficient importance to justify the trouble and expense it involves, though it were not necessary to the just distribution of political power, and to equality of taxation ; and its benefits became so obvious, that the most enlightened nations of Europe have followed the example, and now take periodical censuses of their inhabitants solely for the valuable knowledge they convey. As the numbers of a people are at once the source and the index of its wealth, these enumerations enable its statesmen to see whether national prosperity is advancing, stationary, or retrograde. They can compare one period with another, as well as different parts of the country with each other, and having this satisfactory evidence of the facts, they can more successfully investigate the causes, and apply the appropriate remedies, where remedy is practicable.

They also furnish occasions for obtaining other statistical information on subjects that materially concern civilization and national prosperity. The same means taken to ascertain the numbers of the people may be used to distribute them into classes, according to sex, ages, and occupations, and different races, where such diversity exists. Accordingly, the United States, and all the European nations who have profited by our example, have thus improved their respective enumerations of their people. Six censuses have now been taken in this country in the course of fifty years, during which period many new items have added to our knowledge of the progress of social improvement. By their aid, speculations in political philosophy of great moment and interest may be made to rest on the unerring logic of numbers.

This knowledge, so indispensable to every government which would found its legislation on authentic facts, instead of conjecture, is peculiarly important to us. Our changes are both greater and more rapid than those of any other country. A region covered with its primeval forests is, in the course of one generation, covered with productive farms and comfortable dwellings, and in the same brief space villages are seen to shoot up into wealthy and populous cities. The elements of our population are, moreover, composed of different races and conditions of civil freedom, whose relative increase is watched with interest by every reflecting mind, however he may view that diversity of condition, or whatever he may think of the comparative merit of the two races.

It is the purpose of the following pages to profit by the information which the several censuses have furnished, so as not only to make us better acquainted with the progress of our Federal Republic during the half century it has existed, but also to give us a glimpse of the yet more important future which awaits us.

Before we consider the inferences to be deduced from all the censuses together, let us take a brief notice of each of them in succession.

The first census was taken in 1790, and its enumeration referred to the 1st of August of that year. It distributed the population under the following heads :

1st. Free white males, sixteen years of age and upwards.

2d. The same under sixteen.

3d. Free white females of all ages.

4th. Slaves.

5th. All other persons; by which was meant free persons of colour.

The result is exhibited in the following

Table of the Population of the United States on the 1st of August, 1790.

STATES.	White Males of 16 and upwards.	White Males under 16.	White females.	All other persons.	Slaves.	Total.
*Maine,......................	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	......	96,540
New Hampshire,..........	36,089	34,851	70,171	630	158	141,899
Massachusetts,............	95,383	87,289	190,582	5,463	......	378,717
Rhode Island,.............	16,033	15,811	32,845	3,469	952	69,110
Connecticut,...............	60,527	54,592	117,562	2,801	2,759	238,141
Vermont,...................	22,419	22,327	40,398	255	17	85,416
New York,.................	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey,...............	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania,.............	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware,..................	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,096
Maryland,..................	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia,...................	110,934	116,135	215,046	12,766	293,427	748,308
North Carolina,...........	69,998	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina,...........	35,576	37,722	66,888	1,801	107,094	249,073
Georgia,...................	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Kentucky,..................	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	11,830	73,077
Tennessee,.................	6,271	10,377	15,365	361	3,417	35,791
Total,..............	813,298	802,327	1,556,839	59,466	697,897	3,929,827

* Maine was then a part of Massachusetts, and so continued until 1820, but as its census was taken separately, it has always properly held a separate place in statistical tables.

By this census the population of the United States was first ascertained by actual enumeration, together with its several parts, white and coloured, free and servile, and the comparative numbers of the different States. As the result somewhat disappointed expectation, the census was supposed by many to be inaccurate, and the

assumed error was imputed, I know not on what evidence, to the popular notion that the people were thus counted for the purpose of being taxed, and that not a few had, on this account, understated to the deputy marshals the number of persons in their families.*

But the general conformity of this census with those subsequently taken, in all points where the discrepancy cannot be satisfactorily explained, shows that the errors could not have been considerable.

The census showed that the population of this country had been overrated at the revolution, for, supposing the rate of increase to have been the same before the census as after it, the people of the thirteen colonies, at the time of the stamp act, fell considerably short of two millions, and at the declaration of independence, they did not reach to two and a half millions.

The items of the first census were unfortunately too few to furnish much materials for comparison. The most important facts it discloses are the following:

		Per cent.
Of the whole population, the whites were	3,172,464 =	80.73
The free coloured,	59,466 =	1.51
The slaves,	697,897 =	17.76
	3,929,827	100.

Consequently, the whole free population, white and coloured, were	82.24
And the whole slave population,	17.76

The number of white males to that of the females was as 103.8 to 100 ; or, for every 10,000 males there were 9,636 females.

It deserves to be remarked that the age of sixteen, which was adopted by Congress to divide the male population into two parts, with a view probably to ascertain the number of men capable of bearing arms, made an almost equal division between them. Thus, of the whole male white population, the part over sixteen is 50.3 per cent, and the part under sixteen 49.7. The age of twenty was thus found to divide the male population of England into two equal parts, by the census taken in that country in 1821.

It will be perceived that, at this period, every State in the Union,

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* It is certain that this supposed source of error was credited by General Washington, usually so cautious, and almost unerring in his judgments, and that on the faith of it, he expected that the second census would show a much larger amount of population than proved to be the fact.

except Massachusetts, contained slaves.   But, as in several States the number was few, and slavery was there subsequently abolished, in tracing the progress of the slave population, it has been thought best to confine our views to those in which slavery still exists, and where it constitutes a large, or at least not an inconsiderable part of the population.

The proportion of the white, the free coloured, and the slave population may be seen in the following table :

STATES.	Whole populat'n.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	PER CENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	Free col.	Slaves.
Delaware,...............	59,096	46,034	4,177	8,887	77.9	7.1	15.
Maryland,...............	319,728	208,649	8,043	103,036	65.3	2.5	32.2
Virginia,.................	748,308	442,115	12,766	293,427	59.1	1.7	39.2
North Carolina,........	393,751	288,204	4,975	100,572	73.2	1.3	25.5
South Carolina,.........	249,073	140,178	1,801	107,094	56.3	.7	43.
Georgia,..................	82,848	52,886	398	29,264	64.1	.5	35.4
Kentucky,...............	73,077	61,613	114	11,350	84.3	.2	15.5
Tennessee,..............	35,791	32,013	361	3,417	89.4	1.	9.6
Total,...........	1,961,374	1,271,692	32,635	657,047	64.8	1.7	33.5

It thus appeared that in these States, then constituting nearly one-half the Union, the number of slaves was a little more than a third of the population, and that the whites were nearly two-thirds.

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CHAPTER II.

THE act of Congress which directed the second enumeration added some new divisions of the white population to those of the first census. It discriminated between the sexes, and it distributed each under the five following heads, viz:

Those persons who were under ten years of age.

"   "   ten, and under sixteen.
"   "   sixteen, and under twenty-six.
"   "   twenty-six, and under forty-five.
"   "   forty-five and upwards.

This census, besides informing us of the actual numbers then in the United States, made us further acquainted with the rate of our increase, and which proved to be somewhat greater than it had, on the authority of Dr. Franklin's opinion, been previously estimated.

The whole population was thus distributed:

White males	.	.	.	.	2,204,421	
" females	.	.	.	.	2,100,068	
					———	4,304,489
Free coloured	.	.	.	.	.	108,395
Slaves	.	.	.	.	.	893,041
Total	.	.	.	.	.	5,305,925

The increase in ten years was—

Of the whole population	.	.	.	.	35.02 per cent.
" whites	.	.	.	.	35.68 "
" free coloured	.	.	.	.	82.28 "
" slaves	.	.	.	.	27.96 "
" whole coloured population	.	.	.	32.23 "

The following table shows the whole population of the United States on the 1st of August, 1800.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF AUGUST, 1800.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE MALES.					WHITE FEMALES.					Free col'd persons.	Slaves.	TOTAL.
	Under 10.	10 and under 16.	16 and under 26.	26 and under 45.	45 and upwards.	Under 10.	10 and under 16.	16 and under 26.	26 and under 45.	45 and upwards.			
Maine	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,899	11,338	13,295	14,496	8,041	818	.....	151,719
New Hampshire ...	30,594	14,881	16,379	17,589	11,715	29,871	14,193	17,153	18,381	12,142	856	8	183,762
Vermont...........	29,420	12,046	13,242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366	12,606	15,287	7,049	557	.....	154,465
Massachusetts	63,616	32,498	38,305	39,729	31,316	60,920	30,674	40,491	43,833	35,381	6,452	.....	423,245
Rhode Island	9,915	5,352	5,889	5,785	4,887	9,524	5,026	6,463	6,919	5,647	3,304	381	69,122
Connecticut........	37,946	19,408	21,683	23,180	18,976	35,736	18,218	23,561	25,186	20,827	5,330	951	251,002
New York.........	100,367	44,273	49,275	61,591	31,913	95,453	39,876	46,176	56,411	28,651	10,374	20,343	586,756
New Jersey........	34,780	15,859	16,301	19,956	12,629	32,622	14,827	17,018	19,533	11,600	4,412	12,422	211,949
Pennsylvania......	103,326	46,161	54,262	59,333	38,485	99,624	43,789	53,971	53,846	33,394	14,561	1,706	602,365
Delaware...........	8,250	4,437	5,191	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277	5,513	4,981	2,330	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland..........	35,852	17,392	21,234	22,778	13,394	33,796	16,437	22,367	21,170	11,906	19,587	105,635	341,548
Dist of Columbia..	1,588	671	1,178	1,332	539	1,577	663	1,027	1,028	463	783	3,244	14,093
Virginia...........	92,438	40,500	48,708	50,262	30,221	87,323	38,835	50,730	47,810	27,453	20,124	345,796	880,200
North Carolina.....	63,118	27,073	31,560	31,399	18,688	59,074	25,874	32,989	30,665	17,514	7,043	133,296	478,103
South Carolina.....	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,214	34,664	15,857	18,145	17,236	9,437	3,185	146,151	345,591
Georgia	19,811	8,470	9,787	10,325	4,957	18,107	7,914	9,248	8,835	3,894	1,019	59,404	162,101
Kentucky.........	37,274	14,045	15,705	17,699	9,233	31,949	13,433	15,521	14,934	7,075	741	40,343	220,955
Tennessee	19,227	7,194	8,282	8,352	4,125	18,450	7,042	8,551	6,992	3,491	309	13,584	105,602
Ohio	9,362	3,647	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,353	3,861	3,342	1,395	337	.....	45,365
Indiana...........	854	317	466	645	262	791	280	424	393	115	163	135	4,875
Mississippi........	1,009	356	482	780	290	953	376	352	416	165	182	3,489	8,850
	764,118	343,071	393,156	431,589	262,487	725,197	393,648	401,499	411,694	248,030	108,395	893,041	5,305,925

It must be recollected that the white population was increased by immigration, and the free coloured by emancipation. The increase from the first source was estimated by Dr. Seybert, on such imperfect data as he possessed, at 60,000 in the ten years from 1790 to 1800. But since an account has been taken of the foreign emigrants who arrive in our sea-ports, as well as from the intrinsic evidence afforded by the enumerations themselves, we must regard his estimate as much too low. The number of refugees from St. Domingo was known to make a considerable addition, at that period, to the steady stream of European emigration. The accession to our numbers from this source, instead of about 1½ per cent, as Dr. Seybert supposed, was probably not short of 3 per cent.

The distribution of the three classes of our population, compared with that of the preceding census, may be seen in the following table :

	By the Census of 1790.	By the Census of 1800.
The proportion of the white population................	80.73 per cent.	81.12 per cent.
" " free coloured......................	1.51 "	2.05 "
" " slaves.............................	17.56 "	16.83 "
	100.	100.
Consequently, the proportion of the whole free population was...	82.24	83.17
" " whole coloured.................	19.27	18.88

The age of sixteen divided the white population, as at the preceding census, into two nearly equal parts, and the excess of those under sixteen was yet less than in 1790. Thus,

The number of white males under sixteen was 1,117,169
       "   "   females   "   1,038,845
                                              ————— 2,156,014
The number of white males over sixteen   1,087,252
       "   "   females   "   1,038,845
                                              ————— 2,126,097

The white population is thus distributed according to ages, viz :

Those under the age of ten .   .   .   .   34.6 per cent.
    "   between ten and sixteen   .   .   .   15.5   "
    "   between sixteen and twenty-six .   .   18.4   "
    "   between twenty-six and forty-five   .   19.6   "
    "   forty-five and upwards   .   .   .   11.9   "

which shows the numbers under and above sixteen to be yet nearer than 50.1 to 49.9.

The males of the whole white population exceeded the females in the proportion of 100 to 95.3, but there is great diversity in the proportion between the sexes at different ages. Thus,

Of those under ten years of age,* the proportion of males to females was as } 100 to 94.9

"	between ten and sixteen	.	.	.	"	94.3
"	between sixteen and twenty-six	.	.	.	"	102.1
"	between twenty-six and forty-five	.	.	"	95.4
"	over forty-five	.	.	.	.	"	94.5

It appears from the preceding statement, that, notwithstanding the greater number of males born, yet from the greater number also who go abroad as travellers or seafaring men, or who die from casualties, the females between sixteen and twenty-six exceed the males between the same ages; and it may be presumed that they would maintain the excess in the after periods of life, but for the foreign emigrants, who consisted, at that time, far more of males than females. The small gain of the males on the females between ten and sixteen is probably to be referred to the same cause; though a part may be ascribed perhaps to the greater mortality of females at that period of life.

Although in every State of the Union the males under ten, and between that age and sixteen, exceed the females, yet in the subsequent ages there is a great diversity among the States. In all the New England States, except Vermont, the excess of females over sixteen is so great as to outweigh the excess of males under sixteen, whereby the whole number of females exceeds that of males, thus:

In Maine the white males were	74,069,	the females	76,832
New Hampshire,	"	91,158	"	91,740
Massachusetts,	"	205,494	"	211,299
Rhode Island,	"	31,858	"	33,581
Connecticut,	"	121,193	"	123,528

In Vermont, however, the males of every age exceed the females. This diversity is doubtless owing principally to the seafaring habits of the people in the five first-mentioned States, and partly to the great number of emigrants which they send forth to the States south and west of them, who are or were mostly males. Vermont,

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* Dr. Seybert, in his Statistics, p. 44, states, that of the persons under ten, the females exceeded the males. It is due however to him to remark, that while his computations appear to be accurate, according to the data he possessed, he has often been misled by the errors in the first publications of the first and second census, which a more careful revision of their returns has subsequently shown.

on the other hand, must have gained greatly by immigration, as its population nearly doubled in ten years, and thus its males, even between sixteen and twenty-six, somewhat exceeded its females.

The number of white females between sixteen and forty-five was 813,193, equal to 18.9 per cent of the whole white population; and this may be regarded as the ordinary proportion which the married and marriageable women in this country bear to the whole population, though it will of course be somewhat affected by a change in the rate of increase.

The increase of the whole coloured population, which neither gains nor loses much by migration, gives us very nearly the ratio of increase by natural multiplication. Supposing this ratio to be the same with the two races, then the further gain of the white population must be referred to immigration. By this rule, the accession to our numbers by foreign emigrants would be in ten years 3.45 per cent, equal to the difference between 35.68 and 32.23 per cent.

The second census showed a very great difference in the rate of increase among the different States. Thus, while the population of Georgia and Vermont nearly doubled, and that of Kentucky and Tennessee trebled in the ten years, that of Connecticut, of Delaware, of Maryland and Rhode Island increased less than 10 per cent. The difference was caused almost wholly by the flow of the population from the States where it was most dense to those where it was least so.

Table showing the number and proportions of Whites, Free Coloured, and Slaves, in the slaveholding States, on the 1st of August, 1800.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole population.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	PER CENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	F. Col'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,..............	64,273	49,852	8,268	6,153	77.5	12.9	9.6
Maryland, ...	341,548	216,326	19,587	105,635	63.3	5.7	30.9
District of Columbia,..	14,093	10,066	783	3,244	71.6	5.4	23.
Virginia, ...	880,200	514,280	20,124	345,796	58.4	2.3	39.3
North Carolina, ...	478,103	337,764	7,043	133,296	70.7	2.4	27.9
South Carolina, ...	345,591	196,255	3,185	146,151	57.7	.9	42.3
Georgia, ...	162,101	101,678	1,019	59,404	62.7	.7	36.6
Kentucky, ...	220,955	179,871	741	40,343	80.5	1.2	18.3
Tennessee,..............	105,602	91,709	309	13,584	86.8	.3	12.9
Mississippi, ...	8,850	5,179	182	3,489	57.9	2.7	39.4
Total, ...	2,621,316	1,702,980	61,241	857,095	65.	2.3	32.7

It thus appears that, in the slaveholding States, the white population had gained a little on the whole coloured, and yet more on the slaves, who, from being somewhat more than a third of the whole population, were now somewhat less.

CHAPTER III.

THE population was distributed under the same heads by this census, as by the census of 1800 ; but in addition to the population in the former territory of the United States, it comprehends that which was contained in the settled parts of Louisiana, which was purchased from France in 1803. The accession to our numbers from this source was about 77,000.

The distribution between the white and coloured races was as follows :

White males,	.	.	.	2,987,571
" females,	.	.	.	2,874,433
				———— 5,862,004
Free coloured,	.	.	.	186,446
Slaves, .	.	.	.	1,191,364
				———— 1,377,810
Total,				7,239 814

The decennial increase from all sources, compared with that of 1800, was

	1810.		1800.
Of the whole population .	36.45 per cent. .	.	35.02 per cent.
Of the whites	36.18 "	.	. 35.68 "
Of the free coloured . .	72. "	.	. 82.28 "
Of the slaves	33.40 "	.	. 27.86 "
Of the whole coloured, bond and free	37.58 "	.	. 32.23 "

The following table shows the whole population of the United States on the 1st of August, 1810 :

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1810.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE MALES					WHITE FEMALES					Free col'd persons.	Slaves.	TOTAL.
	Under 10.	10 and under 16.	16 and under 26.	26 and under 45.	Over 45.	Under 10.	10 and under 16.	16 and under 26.	26 and under 45.	Over 45.			
Maine,............	41,273	18,463	20,303	22,079	13,291	39,131	17,827	21,290	21,464	12,515	969	...	228,705
New Hampshire,...	34,084	17,840	18,865	20,531	14,462	32,313	17,259	20,792	22,040	15,204	970	...	214,360
Vermont,.........	38,062	18,317	19,678	20,441	13,053	36,613	17,339	21,181	20,792	11,457	750	...	217,713
Massachusetts,...	68,930	34,961	45,018	45,851	34,976	66,881	33,191	46,366	49,329	39,891	6,737	...	472,040
Rhode Island,...	10,735	5,551	7,250	6,705	5,539	10,555	5,389	7,520	7,635	6,372	3,609	108	77,031
Connecticut,....	32,812	20,498	23,880	23,689	20,484	35,913	18,931	25,073	26,293	22,696	6,453	310	262,042
New York,.......	165,933	73,702	85,779	91,882	53,985	157,915	68,811	85,139	85,805	46,718	25,333	15,017	959,049
New Jersey,.....	37,811	18,911	21,231	21,391	16,004	36,065	17,787	21,184	21,359	15,109	7,843	10,851	245,555
Pennsylvania,...	138,464	62,506	74,203	71,193	52,100	131,769	60,913	75,960	70,826	45,840	22,492	795	810,091
Delaware,.......	9,632	4,480	5,150	5,866	2,876	9,641	4,370	5,541	5,527	2,876	13,136	4,177	72,674
Maryland,.......	38,613	18,489	22,688	25,255	15,165	36,137	17,823	23,875	22,398	14,151	33,927	111,502	380,546
D. of Columbia,	2,479	1,15-	1,520	2,107	866	2,538	1,192	1,653	1,734	832	2,549	5,395	24,023
Virginia,.......	97,777	42,919	51,473	52,567	35,302	90,715	42,307	54,899	51,163	32,512	30,570	392,518	974,622
North Carolina,	68,036	30,321	34,630	34,456	21,189	65,421	30,053	37,933	33,911	20,427	10,266	168,821	555,500
South Carolina,	39,669	17,193	20,933	20,488	11,304	37,497	16,629	20,583	18,974	10,926	4,554	196,365	415,115
Georgia,........	38,002	11,951	14,085	11,372	7,435	26,283	11,237	13,461	12,350	6,238	1,801	105,218	252,433
Kentucky,.......	65,131	26,804	29,772	29,553	17,512	60,776	25,743	29,511	25,920	13,482	1,713	80,561	406,511
Tennessee,......	41,494	17,170	19,486	19,957	10,656	41,810	16,329	19,864	17,624	8,485	1,317	44,535	261,727
Ohio,...........	46,623	18,119	20,189	22,761	11,965	44,192	16,869	19,990	19,436	8,717	1,899	...	230,760
Indiana,........	4,923	1,922	2,284	2,316	1,125	4,555	1,863	2,328	1,880	794	393	237	24,520
Mississippi,....	4,317	1,637	2,692	3,160	1,414	4,015	1,541	2,187	1,753	675	240	17,088	40,352
Illinois,.......	2,266	915	1,274	1,339	556	2,019	791	1,053	894	364	613	168	12,282
Louisiana,......	5,848	2,491	2,963	5,130	2,508	5,484	2,588	2,874	3,026	1,499	7,585	34,660	76,566
Missouri,.......	3,438	1,315	1,568	2,069	967	3,213	1,965	1,431	1,369	562	607	3,011	20,845
Michigan,.......	800	351	583	763	340	610	532	368	311	130	120	24	4,762
TOTAL,...	1,035,058	468,083	547,597	571,997	364,836	981,421	448,322	561,956	544,256	338,478	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814

The greater rate of increase of the whole population, exhibited in the preceding comparison, is to be ascribed principally to the acquisition of Louisiana, and, in a small degree, to an increased importation of slaves before 1808, when it was known that Congress would avail itself of the power it would then possess, of prohibiting their further importation. These two circumstances are sufficient to account for the excess of increase under the census of 1810, which excess did not exceed 77,000 persons ; and, indeed, as the slaves imported and acquired with Louisiana, probably amounted to more than half this number,* the remainder is not equal to the white inhabitants which Louisiana contained, and consequently we are justified in inferring, notwithstanding the augmented ratio of actual increase, a small diminution in the rate of gain from immigration or natural multiplication, or both united.

The three classes of the population were distributed in the following proportions in 1790, 1800, and 1810 :

	1790.		1800.		1810.	
The white population	80.73 per cent,	81.12 per cent,	80.97 per cent.
Free coloured	1.51	"	2.05	"	2.57	"
Slaves	17.56	"	16.83	"	16.46	"
	100.		100.		100.	
Of the whole free pop.	82.24	"	83.17	"	83.54	"
Whole coloured	19.07	"	18.88	"	19.03	"

It thus appears that the free coloured population had a greater proportional increase than either of the other two classes ; and that, while the whole free population gained on the servile, the whole coloured gained a little on the white.

The age of sixteen continued to divide the white population into two nearly equal parts, but the small excess of those under that age continued to diminish, thus :

Whites under sixteen, males	.	.	.	1,503,141
" " females	.	.	1,429,743
			———	2,932,884

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* Supposing the natural increase of the coloured population to be the same from 1800 to 1810, as from 1790 to 1800, and there is no reason for supposing it to be different, then the difference of the decennial gain in this class, shown by the two enumerations, shows the accessions to this class from the purchase of Louisiana and from importation. That difference is 5.35 per cent on the whole coloured population, which is equal to 53,576.

Whites over sixteen, males . . . 1,484,430
   "   "   females . . 1,444,690
             ————— 2,929,120

which shows the proportion under sixteen to be 50.03 per cent.
But as the proportion of the females under that age was greater
than that of males, the former being 50.26 and the latter 49.69, we
may infer that, if there were no migration to the United States,
which consists more of adults and of males than of children and
females, an age somewhat below sixteen would constitute the point
of equal division.

The distribution of the white population, according to age, differs
little from that shown by the preceding census, viz :—

Those under ten were . . . . 34.4 per cent.
 " between ten and sixteen . . . 15.6 "
 " between sixteen and twenty-six . 18.9 "
 " between twenty-six and forty-five . 19. "
 " of forty-five and upwards . . 12. "

The increase in twenty years was as follows, viz:

Of the whole population . . . . 84.2 "
Whites . . . . 84.8 "
Free coloured . . . . . . 213.5 "
Slaves . . . . 70.7 "
Whole coloured . . . . 81.9 "

The proportion of males to females in the white population was
as 100 to 96.2, showing an increase of females of 1.1 per cent since
the census of 1800.

At the different ages specified in the census, the proportions of
the sexes were as follows, viz:

Under ten, the males to the females were as 100 to 94.8
Between ten and sixteen . . . " 95.7
Between sixteen and twenty-six . . " 102.7
Between twenty-six and forty-five . . " 97.3
Forty-five and upwards . . . " 92.7

which proportions exhibit the same features of irregularity as those
of the preceding census.

The number of white females between the ages of sixteen and
forty-five was 1,106,212, which is 18.87 per cent of the whole
white population, showing a very small variation from the propor-
tion exhibited by the preceding census.

The following table shows the number of whites, free coloured,

and slaves, in the slaveholding States and Territories, on the 1st of August, 1810, with the relative proportions of each:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole population.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	PER CENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	F.Col'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,................	72,674	55,361	13,136	4,177	76.2	18.1	5.7
Maryland,...............	380,546	235,117	33,927	111,502	61.8	8.9	29.3
District of Columbia,...	24,023	16,079	2,549	5,395	66.9	10.6	22.5
Virginia,.................	974,622	551,534	30,570	392,518	56.6	3.1	40.3
North Carolina,.........	550,500	376,410	10,266	168,824	67.8	1.8	30.4
South Carolina,.........	415,115	214,196	4,554	196,365	51.6	1.1	47.3
Georgia,.................	252,433	145,414	1,801	105,218	57.6	1.7	41.7
Kentucky,...............	406,511	324,237	1,713	80,561	79.8	.4	19.8
Tennessee,..............	261,727	215,875	1,317	44,535	82.5	.5	17.
Mississippi,.........	40,352	23,024	240	17,088	57.	.3	42.7
Louisiana,..	76,556	34,311	7,585	34,660	44.8	9.9	45.3
Missouri,................	20,845	17,227	607	3,011	82.6	2.9	14.4
Total,............	3,480,904	2,208,785	108,265	1,163,854	63.5	3.1	33.4

It appears from the preceding table that both descriptions of the coloured population in these States had gained on the whites in the preceding ten years, and that the slaves, which in 1800 had constituted a little less than a third of their aggregate number, now amounted to a little more than a third.

CHAPTER IV.

This census was the first which made any discrimination in the coloured part of the population, either as to sex or age. It distributed the males and females, both of the free coloured persons and slaves, under the four following divisions, viz: those who were under fourteen; who were fourteen and under twenty-six; who were twenty-six and under forty-five; and who were forty-five and upwards.

It made no change in the distribution of the whites, except to add a column for those males who were between the ages of sixteen and eighteen.

The decennial increase, shown by this census, compared with that of 1810, was as follows:

	1820.		1810.	
Of the whole population, .	33.35 per cent,	.	36.45 per cent.	
Of the white, ...	34.3	"	36.18	"
Of the free coloured, . .	27.75	"	72.	"
Of the slave, ...	29.57	"	33.40	"
Of the whole coloured, . .	29.33	"	37.58	"

It thus appears that the increase of the whole population was 3.10 per cent more in the last ten years than in the ten preceding. But if we make a deduction from the increase shown by the census of 1810, for the extra gain by the purchase of Louisiana, and which may be estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the difference will be reduced to 1.6 per cent—equivalent to 115,837 persons. This falling off is to be attributed partly to the suspension of immigration during the war, partly to the slaves who fled to the enemy during the same period, and lastly to that gradual diminution of natural increase, of which the several enumerations furnish evidences, and which probably the war slightly increased.

The result of the census may be seen in the four following tables:

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF AUGUST, 1820.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALES							FEMALES						TOTAL
	Under 10	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 18	16 and under 26	26 and under 45	45 upwards	TOTAL	Under 10	10 and under 16	16 and under 26	26 and under 45	45 and upwards	TOTAL	
Maine	49,217	24,528	7,146	28,530	27,742	19,178	149,195	46,565	23,982	30,823	28,218	18,527	148,145	
New Hampshire	35,166	19,672	5,539	22,703	22,956	18,413	119,310	34,599	18,889	24,806	25,797	19,935	124,026	
Vermont	35,708	19,211	5,860	24,137	22,035	16,189	117,310	35,337	18,577	24,713	23,683	15,236	117,536	
Massachusetts	70,993	38,573	10,912	49,506	54,414	38,668	252,154	63,260	38,308	52,805	57,721	46,171	264,265	
Rhode Island	11,530	5,860	1,767	7,596	7,618	5,888	38,492	10,917	5,769	8,407	8,671	7,157	40,921	
Connecticut	36,848	20,682	6,284	25,731	25,632	21,814	130,707	35,289	19,833	27,205	29,069	25,078	136,454	
New York	222,608	101,297	29,598	132,733	138,634	81,259	679,551	216,513	101,904	132,492	129,899	72,365	653,193	
New Jersey	42,055	19,970	5,956	24,639	24,418	18,537	129,619	39,921	19,504	25,637	24,693	18,035	137,790	
Pennsylvania	175,381	77,050	23,901	102,550	97,144	61,193	516,618	166,710	78,425	101,404	91,345	59,592	500,476	
Delaware	9,071	4,414	1,719	5,516	5,607	3,363	27,905	8,657	4,311	5,573	5,537	3,299	27,377	
Maryland	41,511	18,952	6,261	26,404	27,916	16,960	131,743	39,454	19,578	27,293	26,317	15,807	128,479	
Dist. of Columbia	3,276	1,510	550	2,171	2,918	1,291	11,177	3,319	2,518	2,615	2,518	1,351	11,443	
Virginia	103,963	45,762	13,148	58,863	57,898	38,945	304,731	98,485	45,766	62,411	55,995	35,686	298,343	
North Carolina	75,488	32,912	9,718	39,527	36,364	25,453	209,614	70,990	33,101	42,253	38,069	25,135	209,556	
South Carolina	42,658	18,358	5,877	23,984	22,115	13,019	129,934	39,891	18,741	23,662	20,939	13,973	116,506	
Georgia	35,144	15,141	4,315	19,483	17,874	10,869	98,404	33,177	14,937	18,642	15,365	9,041	91,162	
Kentucky	83,050	36,004	10,343	41,338	38,168	25,136	223,696	77,641	35,120	41,905	35,483	20,799	210,918	
Tennessee	67,716	28,497	7,172	31,028	27,519	18,780	173,600	63,419	27,770	31,569	27,931	15,638	166,327	
Ohio	111,683	45,858	12,607	57,008	54,432	31,626	300,607	106,036	44,106	53,337	48,797	23,669	275,965	
Indiana	29,629	11,454	3,370	14,428	14,072	7,066	76,619	27,684	10,707	13,635	12,009	5,074	69,109	
Mississippi	8,104	3,916	1,032	4,560	5,110	2,296	23,286	7,230	3,791	4,842	3,107	1,596	18,890	
Illinois	10,554	4,227	1,313	6,321	5,755	2,611	29,101	9,558	4,018	6,708	4,166	1,803	24,987	
Louisiana	11,817	4,710	2,105	8,747	11,236	4,822	41,332	11,062	5,484	5,076	5,695	3,102	32,051	
Missouri	10,677	4,256	1,301	6,537	6,622	2,999	31,001	9,766	3,978	7,993	4,265	1,902	24,987	
Alabama *	17,103	6,981	1,750	9,336	9,055	4,061	51,750	15,810	6,289	12,876	6,625	2,895	44,495	
Michigan	1,220	559	152	1,334	1,661	609	5,383	1,130	525	692	595	266	3,208	
Arkansas	2,430	985	329	1,427	1,453	686	6,971	2,142	927	1,179	934	426	5,608	
TOTAL	1,345,220	612,535	182,305	776,030	766,283	495,065	1,001,064	1,280,570	605,375	781,371	736,600	462,888	3,871,647	

*See note to table IV.

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TABLE II.—SHOWING THE FREE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF AUGUST, 1820.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 45	45 and upwards	TOTAL	Under 14	14 and under 26	26 and under 45	45 and upwards	TOTAL
Maine	170	86	91	90	437	168	115	126	83	492
New Hampshire	97	101	85	89	372	109	99	106	100	411
Vermont	152	113	93	80	438	170	125	97	73	465
Massachusetts	1,085	680	836	617	3,308	969	778	904	781	3,432
Rhode Island	577	388	343	279	1,587	550	523	465	429	1,967
Connecticut	1,432	911	865	629	3,837	1,421	961	950	675	4,007
New York	5,197	3,011	3,317	1,903	13,458	5,342	4,195	4,126	2,158	15,821
New Jersey	3,328	1,116	1,090	882	6,416	3,093	1,198	987	766	6,044
Pennsylvania	5,666	3,348	3,890	1,900	14,804	5,465	4,063	4,073	1,797	15,398
Delaware	2,812	1,317	1,207	1,143	6,479	2,742	1,379	1,307	1,051	6,479
Maryland	7,689	3,593	3,756	3,568	18,746	7,857	4,461	4,752	3,914	20,984
District of Columbia	756	338	349	288	1,731	828	549	548	392	2,317
Virginia	8,145	3,884	3,135	2,685	17,849	7,640	4,545	3,772	3,083	19,040
North Carolina	3,415	1,728	1,109	1,143	7,395	3,129	1,737	1,345	1,006	7,217
South Carolina	1,376	732	617	541	3,296	1,223	836	800	671	3,530
Georgia	320	195	180	146	851	349	209	195	159	912
Kentucky	585	281	284	313	1,493	488	251	244	280	1,266
Tennessee	700	323	240	238	1,501	532	297	224	173	1,226
Ohio	1,057	544	538	315	2,454	991	519	466	260	2,269
Indiana	275	146	141	92	654	251	137	120	68	576
Mississippi	87	62	52	38	239	81	52	44	39	219
Illinois	86	71	55	25	237	104	50	44	22	220
Louisiana	2,248	876	915	470	4,509	2,909	1,557	1,377	824	5,967
Missouri	93	40	36	17	186	62	39	34	26	161
Alabama *	118	83	68	49	357	91	69	58	35	276
Michigan	35	32	27	11	105	20	20	16	13	69
Arkansas	18	13	11	2	44	8	3	1	3	15
TOTAL	47,659	24,012	23,450	17,613	112,783	45,898	28,850	27,181	18,861	120,783

* See note to table IV.

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF AUGUST, 1820.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALES					FEMALES					TOTAL
	Under 14	14 and under 26	26 under 45	45 and upwards	TOTAL	Under 14	14 and under 26	26 under 45	45 and upwards	TOTAL	
Maine											30
New Hampshire											60
Vermont											
Massachusetts		1	13	14							
Rhode Island	2			24	18	2					30
Connecticut					37		3	3			60
New York	1,861	1,624	932	671	5,088	1,544	1,579	1,065	812	5,000	10,088
New Jersey	860	1,583	917	628	3,988	592	1,285	1,036	656	3,369	3,369
Pennsylvania	1		18	65	85	3	2	36	85	126	126
Delaware	1,244	839	337	135	2,555	979	611	233	131	1,954	1,954
Maryland	24,736	14,846	10,718	6,073	56,373	22,740	13,403	9,362	5,520	51,025	51,025
District of Columbia	1,245	775	671	316	3,007	1,311	990	696	373	3,370	3,370
Virginia	96,881	52,791	45,438	23,164	218,274	92,468	51,972	40,691	21,718	206,879	206,879
North Carolina	48,914	27,511	19,395	10,731	106,551	45,055	25,663	18,326	9,422	98,466	98,466
South Carolina	51,738	32,324	31,641	14,769	130,472	49,694	33,991	30,461	13,857	128,003	128,003
Georgia	33,201	19,541	16,249	6,922	75,916	32,141	19,879	15,631	6,089	73,740	73,740
Kentucky	31,469	17,132	10,914	4,369	63,914	29,231	17,407	11,801	4,379	62,818	62,818
Tennessee	20,314	10,078	6,529	2,896	39,747	19,251	11,153	7,192	2,764	40,360	40,360
Ohio											
Indiana	43	37	11	7	98	40	21	21	10	92	92
Mississippi	7,016	4,600	4,061	1,173	16,850	6,677	4,807	3,506	974	15,964	15,964
Illinois	170	173	133	66	548	139	128	71	31	369	369
Louisiana	11,675	10,876	10,520	3,495	36,566	10,763	11,672	7,758	2,305	32,498	32,498
Missouri	2,491	1,511	852	487	5,311	2,281	1,461	855	284	4,681	4,681
Alabama *	9,665	6,563	4,200	1,352	24,717	9,140	6,141	3,779	1,039	22,722	22,722
Michigan											
Arkansas	323	276	143	78	820	293	268	137	79	797	797
TOTAL	343,852	203,088	163,723	77,365	790,965	324,344	202,336	152,693	70,637	752,723	752,723

* See note to table IV.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WHITES, FREE COLORED PERSONS, AND SLAVES, OF EACH SEX, IN THE SEVERAL STATES ON THE 1st OF AUGUST, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Maine	149,195	148,145	297,340	437	492	*995	……	……	……	298,335
New Hampshire	119,210	124,026	242,236	372	414	*925	……	……	……	244,161
Vermont	117,310	117,536	234,846	438	465	*918	……	……	……	235,764
Massachusetts	252,154	264,265	516,419	3,308	3,132	*6,866	……	……	……	523,287
Rhode Island	38,492	40,921	79,413	1,587	1,967	*3,598	18	30	48	83,059
Connecticut	130,707	136,454	267,161	3,837	4,007	*7,944	37	60	97	275,202
New York	679,551	653,193	1,332,744	13,458	15,821	*29,980	5,088	5,000	10,088	1,372,812
New Jersey	129,619	127,790	257,409	6,416	6,041	*12,609	3,988	3,569	7,557	277,575
Pennsylvania	516,618	516,476	1,017,094	14,804	15,398	*32,153	85	126	211	1,049,458
Delaware	27,905	27,377	55,282	6,479	6,479	12,958	2,555	1,954	4,509	72,749
Maryland	131,743	128,479	260,222	19,716	20,981	39,730	56,373	51,025	107,398	407,350
D'st of Columbia	11,171	11,443	22,614	1,731	2,317	4,048	3,607	3,370	6,377	33,039
Virginia	304,731	298,343	603,074	17,849	19,040	*37,139	218,274	206,879	425,153	1,065,366
North Carolina	203,604	203,556	419,200	7,395	7,217	14,612	106,561	98,466	205,017	638,829
South Carolina	120,934	116,506	237,410	3,296	3,530	6,826	130,472	128,003	258,475	502,741
Georgia	98,404	91,162	189,566	851	912	*1,767	75,916	73,740	149,656	340,989
Kentucky	223,636	210,918	434,644	1,493	1,266	*2,911	63,914	62,818	126,732	564,317
Tennessee	173,600	166,327	339,927	1,501	1,226	*2,779	39,717	40,390	80,107	422,813
Ohio	300,607	275,965	576,572	2,454	2,969	*4,862	……	……	……	581,434
Indiana	76,649	69,109	145,758	654	576	1,230	98	92	190	147,178
Mississippi	33,286	18,890	52,176	239	219	458	16,650	15,964	32,814	75,448
Illinois	29,401	24,387	53,788	237	230	*506	548	369	917	55,211
Louisiana	41,332	32,051	73,383	4,509	5,967	*10,960	36,566	32,498	69,064	153,407
Missouri	31,001	24,987	55,988	186	161	*376	5,311	4,881	10,222	66,586
Alabama †	51,750	44,495	96,245	357	276	633	24,717	22,722	47,439	144,317
Michigan	5,383	3,208	8,591	105	69	*305	……	……	……	8,896
Arkansas	6,971	5,608	12,579	41	15	*77	830	797	1,617	14,973
TOTAL	4,001,064	3,871,647	7,872,711	112,783	120,783	238,197	790,965	752,223	1,543,688	9,654,596

* The numbers thus marked comprehend people of color who were designated in the census, in some of the returns, as "other free persons, except Indians, not taxed," without discrimination of sex. The whole number thus returned was 4,631.

† The population of this state was stated in the census published by the state department, in 1832, to be 127,901; but in the "statistical view," published by the same department three years afterwards, pursuant to resolutions of the Senate in 1833 and 1834, it was set down at 144,317—showing a difference of 16,416. The last of these official statements being believed to be correct, it has been here followed as to the aggregates of the whole population of the states, and of its three several classes; but as it omits the details, the distribution according to age, in the statement of 1832, remains uncorrected. There will therefore be found, between the aggregates and the details of the population of this state, a discrepancy of 16,416.

While there was so sensible a difference in the increase of the population shown by the two last enumerations, its distribution among the several classes continued in nearly the same proportions, viz :

	Census of 1820.		Census of 1810.
The whites amount to .	81.55 per cent. . . .		80.97
The free coloured . . .	2.46 "		2.57
The slaves	15.99 "		16.46
The whole free population,	84.01 "		83.54
The whole coloured, . .	18.45 "		19.03

It thus appeared that the white population had gained on both descriptions of the coloured.

The proportion between the sexes in the three classes was as follows :

In the white population the males exceed the females, as 100 to 96.77.

In the free coloured population the females exceed the males, as 107.09 to 100.

In the slave population the males exceed the females, as 100 to 95.16.

This excess of females in the free coloured class is to be ascribed principally to the seafaring and roaming habits of many of the males, and probably in a small degree to the greater number of females who are emancipated. The disproportion is therefore greatest between the ages of 14 and 45.

In five of the New England States, from the like prevalence of seafaring and migratory habits, the females exceed the males. In Maine, however, there is a small majority of males—the gain from immigration in that thinly settled State more than counterbalancing the loss by the pursuits of fishing and navigation. In the other States of the Union the males, both of the white and coloured population, exceed the females ; and of the whites under ten years of age, the males are most numerous even in the New England States.

The excess of males exhibited by the census has doubtless been somewhat enhanced by foreign emigrants, of whom a majority are males, but it is to be referred principally to that curious and admirable provision of nature, by which the greater number of males born is sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to compensate the peculiar casualties to which that sex is exposed.   Even in the free

coloured population, of which the females have a preponderance of 7 per cent, *the males under* fourteen exceed the females about 3 per cent.

The numbers of the three classes, male and female, within the several ages mentioned in the census, are respectively in the following proportions to the whole of each class, viz :

1st. *Of the whites,*

The males under 10 are 17.1 per cent.   The females, 16.3 per cent.

10 and under 16	7.8	"	.	.	"	7.7	"
16 and under 26	9.9	"	.	.	"	9.9	"
26 and under 45	9.7	"	.	.	"	9.4	"
45 and upwards	6.3	"	.	.	"	5.9	"

             50.8   49.2

2d. *Of the free coloured,*

The males under 14 are 20.4 per cent.   The females, 19.7 per cent.

14 and under 26	10.3	"	.	"	.	12.4	"
26 and under 45	10.	"	.	"	.	11.6	"
45 and upwards,	7.5	"	.	"	.	8.1	"

             48.2   51.8

3d. *Of the slaves,*

The males under 14 are 22.4 per cent.   The females, 21.1 per cent.

14 and under 26	13.2	"	.	.	"	.	13.2	"
26 and under 45	10.6	"	.	.	"	.	9.9	"
45 and upwards,	5.	"	.	.	"	.	4.6	"

             51.2   48.8   "

It thus appears that one-third of the white population was under ten years of age, and not quite half (48.9 per cent) under sixteen. This age does not so equally divide this part of the population as it did in the previous enumerations, since the same causes which occasioned the small decline in the rate of natural increase before adverted to, lessened the proportion of those who were under that age, and consequently placed the point of equal division at a somewhat greater age.

Of the free coloured population less than two-thirds, (62.8 per cent.) and of the slaves more than two-thirds, (69.9) are under twenty-six years of age.

The relative numbers of the white and coloured population in the slaveholding States, is exhibited in the following table :

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole population.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	PER CENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,................	72,749	55,282	12,958	4,509	76.	17.8	6.2
Maryland,................	407,350	260,222	39,730	107,398	63.9	9.7	26.4
District of Columbia, .	33,039	22,614	4,048	6,377	68.5	12.2	19.3
Virginia, ...	1,065.366	603,074	37,139	425,153	56.6	3.5	39.9
North Carolina,........	638,829	419,200	14,612	205,017	65.6	2.3	32.1
South Carolina,........	502,741	237,410	6,826	258,475	47.2	1.4	51.4
Georgia, ...	340,989	189,566	1,767	149,656	55.6	.5	43.9
Kentucky, ...	564,317	434,644	2,941	126,732	77.	.5	22.5
Tennessee,..............	422,813	339,927	2,779	80,107	80.4	.7	18.9
Mississippi,.............	75,448	42,176	458	32,814	55.9	.6	43.5
Louisiana, ...	153,407	73,383	10,960	69,064	47.8	7.1	45.
Missouri, ...	66,586	55,988	376	10,222	84.1	.6	15.3
Alabama, ...	144,317	96,245	633	47,439	66.7	.4	32.9
Arkansas,..............	14,273	12,579	77	1,617	88.1	.5	11.3
Total,...........	4,502,224	2,842,340	135,304	1,524,580	63.13	3.01	33.86

It thus appears that in these States, since the preceding census, the white population lost, and the coloured portion gained nearly the half of one per cent.

CHAPTER V.

In the act of Congress which directed the fifth census, some important deviations from the preceding acts were introduced. Thus it numbered the population as it was on the 1st day of *June*, instead of the 1st of *August*, as had been previously done, so that the increase shown, on a comparison with the preceding census, was not as heretofore, for ten years, but for nine years and ten months. There were also a greater number of divisions according to age, both in the white and coloured population.* The whites of each sex were arranged under thirteen heads, as follows:

Those under	5 years of age.
5 and under	10
10 "	15
15 "	20
20 "	30
30 "	40
40 "	50
50 "	60
60 "	70
70 "	80
80 "	90
90 "	100
100 and upwards.	

The coloured population of both descriptions, and of each sex, were arranged under the six following heads, viz:

Those under 10; 10 and under 24; 24 and under 36; 36 and under 55; 55 and under 100; 100 and upwards.

The result is exhibited in the five following tables:

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* There were also columns for the deaf, and dumb, and blind, of different ages, which will be hereafter noticed.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE MALES IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	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.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 & upwds	TOTAL.
Maine	34,053	28,712	23,522	22,400	34,985	21,700	14,547	9,228	5,956	2,637	823	93	2	200,689
New Hampshire	19,428	17,521	16,737	14,847	21,191	14,636	10,772	7,218	5,059	2,786	840	85	4	131,184
Vermont	21,700	19,406	17,597	15,782	24,207	15,773	10,405	7,051	5,203	9,203	618	48	3	139,996
Massachusetts	40,614	35,598	31,679	32,891	58,621	35,433	23,683	15,008	10,319	5,575	1,760	173	1	294,685
Rhode Island	6,733	5,786	5,400	5,354	8,425	5,379	3,512	2,157	1,414	854	261	28	……	45,383
Connecticut	19,033	17,591	17,788	16,509	26,166	16,608	11,595	7,851	5,495	3,154	871	81	.5	143,047
New York	158,477	137,071	118,523	101,712	176,754	113,136	68,671	40,503	23,909	10,031	2,561	255	35	951,441
New Jersey	25,071	21,204	19,745	17,123	27,001	17,231	11,043	7,053	4,458	2,021	534	44	1	152,529
Pennsylvania	117,553	96,199	82,375	73,113	121,359	75,172	46,600	28,032	16,085	6,979	1,775	228	42	665,812
Delaware	4,744	4,099	3,919	3,184	5,508	3,206	2,036	1,286	609	202	43	9	……	28,845
Maryland	23,737	19,438	17,886	15,778	29,397	18,215	11,072	6,565	3,462	1,375	355	53	7	147,340
D. of Columbia	2,333	1,689	1,486	1,522	2,805	1,817	1,068	593	245	75	25	1	……	13,647
Virginia	65,793	51,845	43,287	36,947	60,911	36,539	23,381	15,261	8,971	3,674	1,108	184	26	317,887
North Carolina	46,749	35,950	30,427	25,452	39,428	23,042	14,996	10,536	5,995	2,449	649	138	28	235,954
South Carolina	25,132	20,259	16,497	13,961	22,164	13,969	8,334	5,644	3,042	1,310	298	66	14	130,590
Georgia	37,027	23,019	16,594	15,186	26,844	16,156	9,542	5,674	3,053	1,120	290	63	10	153,288
Alabama	22,764	15,482	12,129	9,509	17,410	11,309	6,029	3,503	1,741	591	147	19	3	100,846
Mississippi	7,918	5,572	4,591	3,623	7,237	4,632	2,419	1,305	632	189	47	11	……	38,456
Louisiana	7,968	6,402	5,134	4,325	10,458	7,777	4,304	2,203	896	317	78	24	9	49,715
Tennessee	59,576	45,366	36,944	29,247	44,982	25,111	15,108	11,188	5,543	2,107	657	105	32	275,066
Kentucky	54,116	41,073	33,287	29,017	45,913	26,293	15,966	10,813	6,253	2,555	699	119	28	267,123
Ohio	96,411	74,690	62,151	51,138	81,290	49,346	31,112	18,058	10,783	3,632	935	138	29	479,713
Indiana	39,780	28,692	23,175	17,653	28,153	17,904	10,316	6,004	3,160	1,059	240	49	13	175,585
Illinois	18,834	12,753	10,024	7,770	14,706	8,825	4,627	2,853	1,172	354	90	6	4	82,048
Missouri	13,531	9,617	7,469	5,639	11,147	7,084	3,642	1,939	927	331	60	14	2	61,405
Michigan	3,023	2,326	1,905	1,543	4,389	2,739	1,232	658	264	64	4	4	……	18,168
Arkansas	3,020	2,021	1,626	1,272	2,835	1,820	876	831	209	69	12	1	……	14,195
Florida	1,932	1,333	1,015	789	2,171	1,536	760	436	194	57	10	2	1	10,236
TOTAL	972,980	783,075	609,734	573,196	956,487	592,535	367,840	229,284	135,082	57,772	15,806	2,041	301	5,355,133

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES, ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	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.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 upwards.	TOTAL.
Maine,	32,471	27,676	24,067	22,348	35,596	22,259	14,183	9,330	5,904	2,688	911	138	3	197,574
New Hampshire,	18,536	16,790	15,525	14,823	21,561	16,090	11,896	8,418	5,888	3,110	1,085	174	6	137,537
Vermont,	21,334	18,632	16,575	15,978	26,510	17,937	13,214	9,245	6,707	3,760	1,228	156	3	139,775
Massachusetts,	30,533	31,537	33,326	34,439	60,495	38,163	26,684	18,456	12,989	7,173	2,528	347	4	308,674
Rhode Island,	6,623	5,642	5,213	5,584	9,203	5,756	4,024	2,826	1,939	1,058	376	44	....	48,288
Connecticut,	18,270	16,943	16,575	15,978	26,540	17,937	13,214	9,245	6,707	3,760	1,228	156	3	146,556
New York,	151,868	133,084	115,166	105,196	168,897	104,522	64,315	38,311	22,589	9,615	2,673	304	17	916,620
New Jersey,	23,937	20,479	18,267	16,784	25,817	16,623	11,007	7,307	4,705	2,160	586	63	2	147,737
Pennsylvania,	111,947	92,719	80,087	75,976	115,896	69,604	44,485	27,582	16,221	7,084	1,929	235	21	644,088
Delaware,	4,647	4,011	3,654	3,381	5,484	3,179	2,047	1,397	360	263	56	6	....	28,736
Maryland,	22,356	18,693	17,327	18,020	27,248	16,611	10,840	6,983	3,633	1,541	432	64	14	143,768
D. of Columbia,	2,182	1,616	1,648	1,843	2,856	1,752	980	603	272	98	32	4	....	13,916
Virginia,	62,411	49,964	41,936	40,479	62,044	36,456	23,756	15,447	8,765	3,847	1,098	188	28	346,413
North Carolina,	43,775	34,264	28,842	27,398	41,636	24,534	16,428	10,601	5,980	2,496	747	158	30	236,889
South Carolina,	23,691	19,043	15,632	15,122	21,666	13,438	8,468	5,455	2,929	1,181	351	80	17	127,273
Georgia,	30,958	22,590	17,988	16,452	24,036	13,971	8,427	5,089	2,664	987	266	65	20	143,518
Alabama,	21,340	14,801	11,092	9,951	14,457	8,559	4,695	2,731	1,319	432	144	29	10	89,560
Mississippi,	7,319	5,165	4,169	3,653	5,231	3,090	1,738	983	436	149	34	7	2	31,977
Louisiana,	7,800	6,193	5,140	4,709	6,930	4,204	2,310	1,257	660	222	73	17	....	39,516
Tennessee,	55,399	42,975	33,536	30,616	42,970	23,545	15,364	9,279	4,541	1,855	542	110	28	260,680
Kentucky,	50,835	39,139	32,197	29,623	41,936	23,463	15,476	9,199	5,315	2,195	575	97	14	250,604
Ohio,	89,873	71,851	59,306	52,635	75,574	43,894	27,546	15,898	8,293	2,915	736	89	4	418,616
Indiana,	37,505	27,313	21,072	18,087	24,036	15,703	9,028	4,808	2,275	780	212	25	4	163,514
Illinois,	17,429	12,000	9,246	8,053	12,461	6,650	3,750	2,047	812	273	77	14	1	73,013
Missouri,	12,561	9,077	6,794	5,765	8,791	5,121	2,718	1,499	766	227	60	9	2	53,390
Michigan,	2,743	2,066	1,686	1,438	2,540	1,399	726	390	140	35	10	5	....	13,178
Arkansas,	2,782	1,897	1,494	1,225	2,012	1,087	528	301	107	31	9	5	....	11,476
Florida,	1,807	1,251	981	923	1,447	846	484	247	101	45	10	....	....	8,149
TOTAL,	921,934	750,741	638,856	596,254	918,411	555,531	356,046	223,504	131,307	58,336	17,434	2,523	238	5,171,115

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FREE COLORED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES, ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALES							FEMALES						
	Under 10.	10 to 24.	24 to 36.	36 to 55.	55 to 100.	100 and upw'ds.	Total.	Under 10.	10 to 24.	24 to 36.	36 to 55.	55 to 100.	100 and upw'ds.	Total.
Maine,	163	172	111	108	54	2	610	143	175	117	93	52	2	580
New Hampshire,	67	78	53	44	32	1	275	68	97	54	63	45	—	329
Vermont,	121	116	78	60	48	3	426	121	131	73	71	57	2	455
Massachusetts,	806	887	718	629	314	4	3,350	812	967	815	661	396	39	3,699
Rhode Island,	337	501	317	238	152	3	1,548	355	597	443	350	265	3	2,013
Connecticut,	1,019	1,121	771	624	313	2	3,850	1,051	1,233	819	667	417	10	4,197
New York,	5,643	6,094	4,800	3,492	1,358	19	21,466	5,509	6,843	5,504	3,780	1,714	54	23,404
New Jersey,	3,033	3,234	1,458	1,196	573	7	9,501	2,811	2,890	1,428	1,113	554	6	8,802
Pennsylvania,	5,095	5,250	4,069	2,796	1,132	35	18,377	5,054	6,142	4,476	2,742	1,105	34	19,553
Delaware,	2,627	2,259	1,303	1,180	503	10	7,882	2,524	2,359	1,446	1,102	526	16	7,973
Maryland,	8,309	6,099	4,020	4,442	2,287	49	21,906	7,912	7,313	5,389	4,535	2,796	87	28,032
District of Columbia,	895	649	461	405	229	3	2,645	863	1,033	682	564	358	7	3,507
Virginia,	8,236	6,126	3,546	2,721	1,731	21	22,387	8,002	7,031	4,501	3,379	2,024	24	24,961
North Carolina,	3,438	2,955	1,400	1,062	685	21	9,361	3,287	3,118	1,649	1,179	720	29	9,982
South Carolina,	1,314	958	622	424	335	19	3,672	1,378	1,175	746	545	399	6	4,249
Georgia,	368	353	224	186	118	12	1,261	347	330	231	185	126	6	1,225
Alabama,	275	202	187	124	56	—	844	245	209	131	84	56	3	728
Mississippi,	81	82	59	43	22	1	286	72	51	45	49	14	—	231
Louisiana,	2,503	2,296	1,908	828	384	11	7,230	2,640	2,727	1,927	1,402	755	29	9,480
Tennessee,	842	583	361	321	216	7	2,330	772	616	359	285	187	6	2,325
Kentucky,	764	584	410	484	402	8	2,652	633	505	351	398	369	9	2,265
Ohio,	1,562	1,440	808	646	325	8	4,789	1,573	1,551	799	611	241	4	4,779
Indiana,	617	544	307	240	138	1	1,857	594	573	279	215	107	4	1,772
Illinois,	277	251	136	119	40	—	824	305	225	125	106	50	2	813
Missouri,	87	76	43	57	18	3	284	77	62	46	63	34	3	285
Michigan,	31	43	48	29	8	—	159	20	36	26	16	4	—	102
Arkansas,	27	17	23	17	3	1	88	17	13	10	7	6	—	53
Florida,	138	109	46	56	33	1	383	144	136	70	62	48	1	461
TOTAL,	48,675	43,079	27,650	22,271	11,509	269	153,453	47,329	48,138	32,541	24,327	13,425	386	166,146

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES, ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALES							FEMALES							Total.
	Under 10.	10 to 24.	24 to 36.	36 to 55.	55 to 100.	100 and up'ds.	Total.	Under 10.	10 to 24.	24 to 36.	36 to 55.	55 to 100.	100 and up'ds.	Total.	
Maine,								1						2	2
New Hampshire,														3	3
Vermont,															
Massachusetts,															
Rhode Island,							3					8		14	14
Connecticut,							8					9		17	17
New York,	5	6					13	23	12	17	4	6	1	62	62
New Jersey,							1,059	8	20	424	451	288	4	1,195	1,195
Pennsylvania,					10		172	32	106	22	25	42	4	231	231
Delaware,					42	1	1,806	508	617	230	80	80	4	1,486	1,486
Maryland,	17,880	17,759	8,846	6,135	2,772		53,442	17,002	16,236	8,331	5,329	2,601	2	49,552	49,552
District of Columbia,	794	1,024	512	375	111	36	2,852	816	1,270	612	391	176		3,367	3,367
Virginia,	84,000	68,917	43,189	30,683	12,155	133	239,077	83,207	66,921	40,927	27,206	12,275	144	230,680	230,680
North Carolina,	45,991	38,099	20,212	14,030	5,848	133	124,313	44,847	37,508	20,095	13,088	5,636	114	121,288	121,288
South Carolina,	51,820	41,600		21,674	7,567	98	155,469	51,524	45,517	32,069	22,006	8,119	84	159,932	159,932
Georgia,	38,367	34,253		12,518	3,817	92	108,817	38,102	33,917	20,527	12,325	3,765	78	108,714	108,714
Alabama,	21,837	19,553		5,158	1,195	27	59,170	21,386	19,609	11,088	4,898	1,312	26	58,379	58,379
Mississippi,	11,037	10,793		3,455	845	22	33,099	10,860	10,811	6,983	3,173	682	21	32,560	32,560
Louisiana,	13,627	17,926		8,443	2,089	42	57,911	13,687	16,613	13,531	6,249	1,552	42	51,677	51,677
Tennessee,	27,713	23,431		6,020	1,729	63	70,217	26,568	24,145	12,223	6,519	1,891	41	71,387	71,387
Kentucky,	31,500	27,449		7,499	2,280	61	82,309	30,975	27,346	13,854	8,107	2,572	50	82,904	82,904
Ohio,							1							5	5
Indiana,															
Illinois,	98	118	76	47	6	2	347	144	198	61	52	12	3	400	400
Missouri,	4,572	4,364	2,058	923		11	12,439	4,611	4,605	2,199	1,014	219	4	12,652	12,652
Michigan,	2	7		1			22	1	3	3	3			10	10
Arkansas,	845	814	395	192	47		2,293	803	836	399	193	51	1	2,283	2,283
Florida,	2,501	2,482	1,830	948	224		7,985	2,560	2,449	1,561	768	177	1	7,516	7,516
	353,498	312,567	185,585	118,800	41,545	748	1,012,823	347,662	308,770	185,786	111,887	41,436	676	996,220	996,220

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WHITES, FREE COLORED PERSONS, AND SLAVES, OF EACH SEX, IN THE SEVERAL STATES, ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	WHITES			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Maine,	200,689	197,574	398,263	610	580	1,190		2	2	399,455
New Hampshire,	131,184	137,537	268,721	275	329	604		3	3	269,328
Vermont,	139,996	139,775	279,771	426	455	881				280,652
Massachusetts,	294,685	308,674	603,359	3,358	3,690	7,048				610,408
Rhode Island,	45,383	45,288	93,621	1,548	2,013	3,561	3	14	17	97,199
Connecticut,	143,047	146,556	289,603	3,850	4,197	8,047	8	17	25	297,675
New York,	951,441	916,620	*1,873,663	21,466	23,404	44,870	13	62	75	1,918,608
New Jersey,	152,529	147,737	300,266	9,501	8,802	18,303	1,059	1,195	2,254	320,823
Pennsylvania,	665,812	644,088	1,309,900	18,377	19,553	37,930	172	231	403	1,348,233
Delaware,	28,815	28,756	57,601	7,882	7,973	15,855	1,806	1,486	3,292	76,748
Maryland,	147,310	143,768	291,108	24,906	28,032	52,938	53,442	49,552	102,994	447,040
D. of Columbia,	13,647	13,916	27,563	2,645	3,507	6,152	2,852	3,267	6,119	39,834
Virginia,	347,887	346,413	694,300	22,387	24,961	47,348	239,077	230,680	469,757	1,211,405
North Carolina,	235,954	236,889	472,843	9,561	9,982	19,543	124,313	121,288	245,601	737,987
South Carolina,	130,590	127,273	257,863	3,672	4,249	7,921	155,469	159,932	315,401	581,185
Georgia,	153,288	143,518	296,806	1,261	1,225	2,486	108,817	108,714	217,531	516,823
Alabama,	100,816	89,560	190,406	844	728	1,572	59,170	58,379	117,549	309,527
Mississippi,	38,456	31,977	70,443	288	231	519	33,099	32,560	65,659	136,621
Louisiana,	49,715	39,516	†89,441	7,230	9,480	16,710	57,911	51,677	109,588	215,739
Tennessee,	275,066	260,680	535,746	2,330	2,225	4,555	70,216	71,387	141,603	681,904
Kentucky,	267,123	250,664	517,787	2,652	2,265	4,917	82,309	82,904	165,213	687,917
Ohio,	473,713	448,416	928,329	4,789	4,779	9,568	3	3	6	937,903
Indiana,	175,885	163,514	339,399	1,857	1,772	3,629		3	3	343,031
Illinois,	82,018	73,013	155,061	824	813	1,637	347	400	747	157,445
Missouri,	61,405	53,390	114,795	284	285	569	12,439	12,652	25,091	140,455
Michigan,	18,168	13,178	31,346	159	102	261	22	10	32	31,639
Arkansas,	14,195	11,476	25,671	88	53	141	2,293	2,283	4,576	30,388
Florida,	10,236	8,149	18,385	383	461	844	7,985	7,516	15,501	34,730
TOTAL,	5,355,133	5,171,115	10,537,378	153,453	166,146	319,599	1,012,823	996,220	2,009,043	‡12,866,020

* This number comprehends 5,602 omitted in the marshal's return of the details.

† This number comprehends 210 omitted in the marshal's return of the details.

‡ This number comprehends the omissions in New York and Louisiana, and 5,318 persons on board the public ships.

4*

The increase shown by this census, that is, for a period of nine years and ten months, is as follows:

The whole population,	.	.	.	33.26 per cent.
Whites,	.	.	.	.	33.85 "
Free coloured,	.	.	.	.	34.17 "
Slaves,	.	.	.	.	30.15 "
The whole coloured, .	.	.	.	30.7 "

If we add the increase for the two months required to make up the complete term of ten years, which is very nearly equal to the half of 1 per cent, the last decennial increase will thus compare with the preceding, viz:

	1830.		1820.	
The whole population,	33.92 per cent.	.	33.35 per cent.
Whites, . .	34.52 "	.	34.3 "
Free coloured, .	34.85 "	.	27.75 "
Slaves, . .	30.75 "	.	29.57 "
The whole coloured, .	31.31 "	.	29.33 "

This comparative view shows that the rate of increase was somewhat greater in the last ten years than in the ten preceding, instead of being less, as would appear by the enumeration actually taken. The gain from a greater and more uninterrupted immigration, from 1820 to 1830, is more than equal to the additional increase here shown.

The increase of the three classes had been so nearly equal, that their relative proportions are nearly the same as in 1820. Thus:

In 1820,				In 1830.	
The whites were 81.55 per cent.	.	.	.	81.90 per ct.
The free coloured, 2.46 "	.	.	.	2.48 "
The slaves, 15.99 "	.	.	.	15.62 "

Showing a small gain of the white population on the coloured, and of the free coloured on the slaves.

The males and females, in the three classes, were in the following proportions, viz:

In the white population the males exceed the females, as 100 to 96.56.
   Free coloured "   the females exceed the males, as 107.64 to 100.
   Slave   "   the males exceed the females, as 100 to 98.37.

The proportion between the sexes continued nearly the same as under the preceding census, with both descriptions of the free population; but with the slaves, the proportion of females was greater than under the preceding census by more than 3 per cent. This

relative change in their numbers might have been caused by a greater mortality among the males ; by an extraordinary number of runaways to foreign countries, who are chiefly males ; or lastly, by a greater proportion of males of those who had been emancipated. As there seems to be no reason to suppose that more males than females were emancipated, the two first causes must be relied on to explain the difference in question ; and neither of them is inconsistent with well-known facts. The instances of escape to Canada have greatly increased within the last twenty years ; and of the slaves who are transported to the south, there is a greater proportion of males, and their lives are probably abridged by change of climate and habits.

The proportions of the males and females, at different ages, to the whole number of each sex in the several classes,* are as follows :

1st. *Of the whites,*

	Males.			Females.	
Those under	5 years of age, 18.17 per cent.			17.83 per cent.	
5 and under 10	"	14.60	"	14.52	"
10 and under 15	"	12.51	"	12.35	"
15 and under 20	"	10.70	"	11.53	"
20 and under 30	"	17.86	"	17.76	"
30 and under 40	"	11.09	"	10.74	"
40 and under 50	"	6.86	"	6.89	"
50 and under 60	"	4.28	"	4.32	"
60 and under 70	"	2.52	"	2.54	"
70 and under 80	"	1.08	"	1.13	"
80 and under 90	"	.29	"	.34	"
90 and under 100	"	.04	"	.05	"
		100.		100.	

2d. *Of the free coloured persons,*

Those under	10	"	31.72 per cent.	28.49 per cent.	
10 and under 24	"	28.07	"	28.97	"
24 and under 36	"	18.02	"	19.59	"
36 and under 55	"	14.51	"	14.64	"

* It will be perceived that this comparative view differs from that given under the census of 1820. Here the number of males and females, at the different periods of life, are compared with the whole number *of the same sex,* in the respective classes ; but there the same were compared with the whole number *of both sexes.* In that, the per centage of both sexes is found by adding the separate per centage of each ; here, the same result is obtained by taking the medium per centage of both.

Males.				*Females.*	
55 and under 100 years of age,		7.50 per cent.		8.08 per cent.	
100 and upwards	"	.18	"	.23	"
		100.	"	100.	"

3d. *Of the slaves,*

Those under 10	"	34.90	"	34.90	"
10 and under 24	"	30.86	"	30.99	"
24 and under 36	"	18.32	"	18.65	"
36 and under 55	"	11.74	"	11.23	"
55 and under 100	"	4.10	"	4.16	"
100 and upwards	"	.07	"	.07	"
		100.		100.	

The preceding tables show that, of the whole population, the number under ten years of age is exactly one third ; but the slaves of the same age exceed that proportion, and both descriptions of the free population fall short of it.

If we compare the number of white children under 10, with the number of females between 16 and 45, whether of the same or the preceding census, we find the ratio continually diminishing. Thus :

1st. When compared with the females of the same census,

The children were to the females, in 1800, as 183.1 to 100.
       "   "   "   1810, as 182.3 to 100.
       "   "   "   1820, as 173.0 to 100.

2d. When compared with the females of the succeeding census,

The children were to the females, in 1810, as 248. to 100.
       "   "   "   1820, as 237.4 to 100.
       "   "   "   1830, as 225.8 to 100.

For which diminution of ratio no satisfactory explanation can be given but a gradual decline in the rate of natural increase ; of which fact we shall hereafter find satisfactory evidence.

The relative numbers of the three classes, in the slaveholding States, were thus distributed in 1830, viz :

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole population.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	PERCENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,..............	76,748	57,601	15,855	3,292	75.1	20.6	3.3
Maryland,..............	447,040	291,108	52,938	102,994	65.1	11.8	23.1
District of Columbia,.	39,834	27,563	6,152	6,119	69.2	15.4	15.3
Virginia,..................	1,211,405	694,300	47,318	469,757	57.4	3.8	38.8
North Carolina,........	737,987	472,843	19,543	245,601	64.1	1.6	33.3
South Carolina,........	581,185	257,863	7,921	315,401	44.4	1.3	54.3
Georgia, ...	516,823	296,806	2,486	217,531	57.4	1.5	42.1
Alabama, ...	309,527	190,406	1,572	117,549	61.5	.5	38.
Mississippi, ...	136,621	70,443	519	65,659	51.5	.4	48.1
Louisiana, ...	215,739	89,441	16,710	109,588	41.5	7.7	50.8
Tennessee,..	681,904	535,746	4,555	141,603	78.5	.7	20.8
Arkansas,..............	30,388	25,671	141	4,576	84.5	.5	15.
Kentucky,..............	687,917	517,787	4,917	165,213	75.3	1.3	23.5
Missouri, ...	140,455	114,795	569	25,091	81.7	.4	17.9
Florida, ...	34,730	18,385	844	15,501	53.1	2.3	44.6
Total,............	5,848,303	3,660,758	182,070	2,005,475	62.60	3.11	34.29

By the preceding table both classes of the coloured population had gained a little on the whites in these States.

The numbers gained by the acquisition of Florida are included in the fifth enumeration, and the several estimates relative to it ; but as its population at the time of its purchase (in 1821) probably did not exceed 10,000 persons, or the tenth of one per cent on the whole population, its disturbing influence has been disregarded in the preceding views.

CHAPTER VI.

THE population was distributed under the same heads by this census as by that of 1830. This, however, also exhibits copious details of every branch of productive industry in the United States, by which we are furnished with authentic data for estimating the revenue and wealth of the Union, and the several States. They will be used for this purpose after the subject of population is disposed of.

The decennial increase since the census of 1830, was

Of the whole population	.	.	32.67	per cent.
Of the whites	.	.	.	34.66	"
Of the free coloured	.	.	.	20.88	"
Of the slaves	.	.	.	23.81	"
Of the whole coloured	.	.	.	23.4	"

The distribution of the different classes under this census, compared with that of 1830, was as follows :

	1840.		1830.
The whites amounted to	83.16 per cent. . .	81.90 per cent.
The free coloured . .	2.26 " . . .	2.48 "
The slaves	14.58 " . . .	15.62 "
	―――	―――
	100.	100.

The result of the census of 1840, as to population, may be seen in the five following tables, viz :

1.—*Number of Free White Males, of Different Ages, in each State and Territory of the United States, in 1840.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE WHITE MALES.													TOTAL.
	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 und. 80.	80 and und. 90.	90 and under 100.	100 and up'ds.	
Maine,	40,532	35,671	31,691	27,740	42,966	29,864	19,948	12,551	7,408	4,152	1,041	120	5	252,989
New Hampshire,	18,435	17,300	16,929	15,663	22,170	16,781	12,915	8,690	5,455	3,447	1,084	103	5	139,004
Massachusetts,	47,313	40,296	37,971	37,069	76,285	52,283	30,161	19,270	11,432	6,473	1,914	195	17	360,679
Rhode Island,	7,121	5,947	5,969	5,659	9,878	6,798	4,452	2,799	1,570	862	287	20		51,362
Connecticut,	19,021	17,420	17,270	16,718	26,097	19,056	13,355	9,121	5,797	3,381	1,034	92	8	148,300
Vermont,	21,786	19,069	17,551	16,999	23,006	17,596	12,817	7,982	5,451	3,137	881	84	13	146,378
New York,	187,730	158,107	131,752	130,094	230,981	158,194	97,512	51,975	30,860	14,694	3,984	379	56	1,207,357
New Jersey,	28,827	23,809	21,951	19,308	31,052	21,553	13,949	8,526	4,887	2,159	660	67	7	177,055
Pennsylvania,	149,180	117,351	101,522	89,825	152,624	99,421	64,366	37,933	20,268	9,224	2,153	210	63	841,770
Delaware,	4,939	3,957	3,581	3,104	5,722	3,558	2,117	1,270	682	268	61			29,259
Maryland,	26,021	20,573	18,351	16,218	30,028	20,732	12,626	7,258	3,899	1,533	417	61	16	158,636
Virginia,	69,308	53,485	45,822	38,263	63,465	41,111	27,465	16,670	9,673	4,458	1,211	196	25	371,323
North Carolina,	46,113	37,011	31,473	24,819	38,756	21,254	16,799	10,132	6,305	2,850	741	125	29	240,047
South Carolina,	24,895	19,360	16,621	13,719	22,489	13,771	9,132	5,615	3,059	1,418	409	50	29	130,496
Georgia,	43,759	33,899	27,136	20,897	34,696	19,340	13,886	7,623	4,210	1,641	455	87	20	210,496
Alabama,	36,611	28,215	22,819	16,222	31,455	16,301	11,783	6,024	2,886	997	273	47	4	176,692
Mississippi,	19,512	14,164	11,475	8,662	20,084	11,995	6,001	3,289	1,430	466	130	11		97,256
Louisiana,	13,835	10,736	7,818	7,218	20,795	16,364	7,910	3,309	1,206	410	102	26	18	89,747
Tennessee,	67,182	53,821	44,489	34,318	51,112	31,323	19,369	12,755	7,110	3,039	855	109	21	325,434
Kentucky,	59,390	46,242	39,190	32,611	53,265	32,110	19,954	11,809	6,639	3,092	860	130	31	305,323
Ohio,	144,582	115,832	96,697	81,431	138,755	85,944	54,992	30,298	18,182	6,778	1,617	200	52	775,360
Indiana,	70,468	57,457	46,129	36,599	60,002	23,765	31,678	17,589	6,195	2,258	551	68	14	352,773
Illinois,	48,363	37,278	31,062	24,876	52,580	21,428	25,809	8,755	3,660	1,119	257	35	13	255,235
Missouri,	34,597	26,051	21,322	16,784	33,772	20,354	11,384	5,620	2,430	814	311	31		173,470
Arkansas,	8,607	6,331	5,077	3,843	8,532	5,129	2,751	1,194	523	162	35	4	3	42,211
Michigan,	19,484	16,054	12,839	10,887	22,759	16,025	8,276	4,442	1,903	623	88	12	3	113,395
Florida,	2,945	1,947	1,520	1,305	4,388	2,321	1,193	530	220	55	28	3	1	16,456
Wisconsin,	2,627	1,793	1,303	1,311	6,328	3,310	1,191	551	201	73	9	3	1	18,757
Iowa,	4,430	3,138	2,475	2,179	6,297	3,172	1,512	698	272	73	10			24,256
D. of Columbia,	2,354	1,755	1,764	1,728	2,891	1,868	1,291	721	312	115	21	2		14,822
TOTAL,	1,270,590	1,021,072	879,199	756,022	1,322,440	866,431	536,568	314,505	174,226	80,051	21,679	2,507	476	7,249,266

2.—*Number of Free White Females, of Different Ages, in each State and Territory of the United States, in 1840.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 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 upward.	TOTAL.
Maine,............	38,185	31,458	30,041	27,910	42,165	29,046	20,024	12,304	7,703	4,122	1,274	174	10	247,449
New Hampshire,	17,959	16,693	15,689	15,457	21,679	18,269	14,183	9,884	6,702	4,000	1,388	181	8	145,032
Massachusetts,..	45,313	40,115	36,832	40,360	71,250	49,324	33,109	22,684	14,615	8,387	2,955	375	8	368,351
Rhode Island,..	6,501	5,812	5,710	6,039	10,833	7,138	4,891	3,430	2,176	1,196	411	59	2	54,225
Connecticut,....	18,253	16,889	15,964	16,476	27,190	20,110	14,863	10,792	7,220	4,271	1,436	153	2	153,556
Vermont,........	20,379	18,877	16,677	15,741	24,325	18,163	12,807	8,612	5,423	2,875	951	100	4	144,840
New York,......	180,709	151,525	134,977	137,411	227,137	143,882	90,163	53,496	30,190	14,281	4,152	522	25	1,171,532
New Jersey,....	27,565	23,161	20,302	19,701	31,514	20,539	14,009	8,811	5,253	2,769	803	82	3	174,533
Pennsylvania,..	111,786	115,570	97,972	96,092	153,803	92,864	60,538	37,965	21,007	9,783	2,725	316	24	831,345
Delaware,.......	4,751	3,859	3,101	3,337	5,707	3,469	2,173	1,311	837	390	92	8	3	29,302
Maryland,.......	25,650	19,972	17,549	18,349	31,021	19,313	12,477	7,859	4,376	1,801	531	95	8	153,081
Virginia,........	65,258	52,361	43,396	42,475	65,297	40,692	26,998	16,865	9,986	4,468	1,256	202	10	369,745
North Carolina,	43,637	35,221	29,616	26,965	43,132	25,906	18,114	11,374	6,754	2,913	962	150	19	244,823
South Carolina,	23,639	18,741	15,822	14,691	22,392	13,471	9,145	5,551	3,168	1,413	430	74	21	128,586
Georgia,........	40,579	32,080	25,933	22,395	31,705	19,603	12,300	6,695	3,679	1,485	443	79	25	197,161
Alabama,........	33,917	26,804	21,786	17,911	25,574	15,152	9,184	4,647	2,407	847	205	45	14	158,493
Mississippi,....	18,235	13,328	10,919	8,911	14,464	7,847	4,284	2,250	1,075	381	96	22	6	81,818
Louisiana,......	13,718	10,395	7,760	7,917	13,602	7,907	4,099	1,967	891	323	81	19	1	68,710
Tennessee,......	62,684	51,013	42,397	35,965	51,907	30,597	19,198	11,535	6,465	2,617	732	126	27	315,193
Kentucky,.......	55,419	41,022	37,218	33,307	47,970	28,608	16,050	10,910	6,629	2,525	735	137	23	284,930
Ohio,...........	137,725	110,349	91,291	84,872	127,730	75,799	28,588	26,037	14,636	5,592	1,315	173	23	726,762
Indiana,........	66,397	53,805	42,800	36,894	32,708	32,708	19,967	10,759	5,035	1,780	436	59	9	325,925
Illinois,........	44,775	51,913	28,196	24,078	38,823	22,676	12,712	6,511	2,911	866	184	39	5	217,019
Missouri,.......	32,600	21,321	19,679	16,952	26,339	14,889	8,540	4,259	2,019	634	131	21	3	150,418
Arkansas,.......	8,108	5,853	4,869	3,911	5,684	3,317	1,715	355	355	113	30	3	1	34,963
Michigan,.......	22,401	15,089	11,798	10,819	18,706	11,864	6,109	3,394	1,441	451	80	11	2	98,165
Florida,.........	2,211	1,761	1,418	1,932	2,220	1,319	704	354	156	49	10	2	1	11,487
Wiskonsin,......	2,528	1,692	1,259	1,296	2,713	1,423	612	360	128	37	7	2	1	11,992
Iowa,...........	4,082	2,962	2,158	2,064	3,789	1,865	979	494	187	51	6	1		18,668
D. of Columbia,..	2,294	1,771	1,899	2,077	3,030	2,026	1,338	795	413	149	41			15,835
TOTAL,....	1,203,349	986,921	836,568	792,168	1,253,395	779,097	502,143	304,810	173,299	80,562	23,964	3,231	315	6,939,842

3.—*Number of Free Colored Persons, Male and Female, in each State and Territory of the United States, in 1840.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE COLORED MALES.							FREE COLORED FEMALES.						
	Under 10.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 & up. sp.dn	TOTAL.	Under 10.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 & up. sp.dn	TOTAL.
Maine,	149	231	135	137	67	1	720	147	195	128	109	54	2	635
New Hampshire,	57	68	42	48	33		248	50	66	54	61	56	2	259
Massachusetts,	908	1,119	1,444	871	306	6	4,654	899	1,058	868	771	417	2	4,014
Rhode Island,	355	388	319	242	109		1,413	318	489	425	360	232		1,825
Connecticut,	935	1,165	710	746	331	4	3,691	967	1,238	860	715	433	1	4,214
Vermont,	91	99	74	60	38	2	364	76	106	65	76	43		366
New York,	6,008	6,370	5,711	4,221	1,476	23	23,809	6,032	6,951	6,809	4,454	1,928	44	26,318
New Jersey,	3,019	3,129	1,978	1,639	711		10,780	2,834	3,106	2,079	1,485	748	12	10,264
Pennsylvania,	6,245	6,192	5,182	3,697	1,400	36	22,752	6,264	7,426	6,071	3,806	1,505	30	25,102
Delaware,	2,740	2,679	1,392	1,163	645	7	8,626	2,618	2,457	1,415	1,127	662	7	8,293
Maryland,	9,460	7,727	4,772	4,670	2,494	50	29,173	9,134	8,636	6,686	5,423	2,902	76	32,847
Virginia,	7,958	7,165	3,698	3,135	1,652	20	20,094	7,899	7,616	4,871	3,556	2,046	36	26,024
North Carolina,	3,962	3,593	1,615	1,255	731	18	11,327	3,704	3,475	2,043	1,454	801	28	11,505
South Carolina,	1,403	1,105	677	405	262	12	3,864	1,392	1,272	858	545	338	1	4,412
Georgia,	427	375	232	195	137	8	1,374	375	381	229	192	178	24	1,379
Alabama,	301	296	170	152	107	4	1,030	271	313	188	124	104	5	1,009
Mississippi,	228	168	125	111	76		718	181	151	133	122	59	13	651
Louisiana,	4,015	3,207	2,014	1,581	683	26	11,526	4,163	3,679	2,971	2,164	986	8	13,976
Tennessee,	973	772	372	379	291	6	2,796	881	742	415	367	285	11	2,728
Kentucky,	1,048	786	534	754	629	10	3,761	936	800	536	680	593	8	3,556
Ohio,	2,560	2,688	1,719	1,175	579	19	8,740	2,630	2,784	1,610	1,053	487	8	8,602
Indiana,	1,258	1,119	620	497	229	8	3,731	1,112	1,100	592	413	215	8	3,434
Illinois,	548	568	377	265	117	1	1,876	536	570	311	201	102	6	1,722
Missouri,	193	195	266	154	74	3	883	152	159	152	133	89	2	691
Arkansas,	77	56	62	34	16		218	67	60	35	32	21	1	217
Michigan,	93	103	119	62	16		393	80	98	76	46	13		314
Florida,	108	125	87	49	29		398	108	123	78	75	33		419
Wiskonsin,	16	32	28	19	6		101	21	27	20	12	4		81
Iowa,	20	31	22	14	6		93	14	39	8	16	2		79
Dist. of Columbia,	1,168	948	562	525	237	13	3,453	1,208	1,455	1,027	813	390	15	4,908
Total,	56,323	52,799	35,308	28,258	13,493	286	186,467	55,069	56,562	41,673	30,385	15,728	361	199,778

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4.—*Number of Colored Male and Female Slaves in each State and Territory of the United States, in 1840.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	MALE SLAVES							FEMALE SLAVES						
	Under 10.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwd.	TOTAL.	Under 10.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwd.	TOTAL.
Maine														1
N. Hampshire														
Massachusetts														
Rhode Island							1							4
Connecticut							8							9
Vermont														
New York								1						4
New Jersey			7	137	157	2	303		8		168	190	2	371
Pennsylvania					3		35				1	11	1	29
Delaware	442	676	170	53	30		1,371	375	551	191	76	37		1,234
Maryland	14,916	15,410	7,725	5,218	2,522	58	45,959	11,551	14,383	7,537	4,732	2,297	36	43,536
Virginia	76,847	68,751	40,191	30,389	12,398	91	228,861	75,703	65,814	38,372	27,781	12,636	120	220,326
N. Carolina	44,854	38,119	19,636	14,053	6,512	72	123,516	44,190	37,910	20,292	13,374	6,421	91	122,301
S. Carolina	52,642	46,137	30,373	20,751	8,650	125	158,678	54,527	48,251	31,589	22,103	8,506	72	168,360
Georgia	48,933	43,630	24,953	16,319	5,371	126	139,335	48,115	44,318	27,557	16,265	4,922	82	141,609
Alabama	43,767	41,293	25,812	12,892	3,626	86	127,360	43,663	40,818	26,491	12,023	3,130	47	126,172
Mississippi	31,736	31,561	22,008	10,129	2,537	63	98,003	31,972	32,358	21,670	9,019	2,162	27	97,208
Louisiana	22,703	23,572	24,717	12,699	2,769	29	86,529	23,158	21,804	22,373	9,411	2,114	33	81,923
Tennessee	31,115	30,883	15,068	8,665	2,717	40	91,477	33,705	30,356	15,635	9,021	2,582	33	91,582
Kentucky	32,531	31,627	15,095	9,051	2,657	2	91,004	32,713	30,818	15,058	9,645	2,998	22	91,254
Ohio							2							
Indiana														
Illinois	53	63	30	15	6	1	168	53	59	20	24			163
Missouri	10,873	10,718	4,269	2,329	536	17	28,742	10,479	10,926	4,887	2,558	644	4	29,498
Arkansas	3,450	3,514	2,069	890	182	14	10,119	3,302	3,558	1,930	819	174	3	9,816
Michigan														
Florida	4,044	4,070	2,907	1,496	512	9	13,038	3,992	4,120	2,673	1,446	440	8	12,679
Wisconsin							4							7
Iowa		3	3				6	2	5	3	2			10
Dis. of Colum.	598	747	338	275	96	4	2,058	630	977	498	370	158	3	2,636
TOTAL	423,599	391,131	235,373	145,264	51,288	753	1,246,408	421,470	390,075	239,787	139,201	49,692	580	1,240,805

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WHITES, FREE COLORED PERSONS, AND SLAVES, OF EACH SEX, IN THE SEVERAL STATES ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Maine,	252,989	217,449	500,438	720	635	1,355				501,793
New Hampshire,	139,004	145,032	284,036	248	289	537				284,574
Vermont,	146,378	144,840	291,218	364	366	730				291,948
Massachusetts,	360,679	368,351	729,030	4,654	4,014	8,668				737,699
Rhode Island,	51,362	54,225	105,587	1,413	1,825	3,238	1	4	5	108,830
Connecticut,	148,300	153,556	301,856	3,891	4,214	8,105	8	9	17	309,978
New York,	1,207,357	1,171,533	2,378,890	23,809	26,218	50,027		4	4	2,428,921
New Jersey,	177,055	174,533	351,588	10,780	10,264	21,044	303	371	674	373,306
Pennsylvania,	844,770	831,315	1,676,115	22,752	25,102	47,854	35	29	64	1,724,033
Delaware,	25,959	29,302	58,559	8,626	8,293	16,919	1,371	1,231	2,605	78,085
Maryland,	158,804	159,400	318,204	29,187	32,891	62,078	46,068	43,669	89,737	470,019
District of Columbia,	14,822	15,835	30,657	3,453	4,908	8,361	2,058	2,636	4,694	43,712
Virginia,	371,223	369,745	740,968	20,094	26,024	49,842	228,861	220,326	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina,	240,047	244,823	484,870	11,227	11,505	22,732	123,546	122,271	245,817	753,419
South Carolina,	130,196	128,588	259,084	3,864	4,412	8,276	158,678	168,360	327,038	594,398
Georgia,	210,534	197,161	407,695	1,374	1,379	2,753	139,335	141,609	280,944	691,392
Florida,	16,456	11,487	27,913	308	419	817	13,038	12,679	25,717	54,477
Alabama,	176,692	158,493	335,185	1,030	1,009	2,039	127,360	126,172	253,532	590,756
Mississippi,	97,256	81,818	179,074	718	651	1,369	98,003	97,208	195,211	375,654
Louisiana,	89,747	68,710	158,457	11,526	13,976	25,502	86,529	81,923	168,452	352,411
Arkansas,	42,211	34,363	76,574	248	217	465	10,119	9,816	19,935	97,574
Tennessee,	325,431	315,193	640,627	2,796	2,728	5,524	91,477	91,582	183,059	829,210
Kentucky,	305,323	284,930	590,253	3,761	3,556	7,317	91,004	91,254	182,258	779,828
Missouri,	173,470	150,418	323,888	883	691	1,574	28,742	29,498	58,240	383,702
Ohio,	775,360	726,762	1,502,122	8,740	8,602	17,342		1	3	1,519,467
Indiana,	352,773	325,925	678,698	3,731	3,434	7,165	1	2	3	685,866
Illinois,	255,235	217,019	472,254	1,876	1,722	3,598	168	163	331	476,183
Michigan,	113,395	98,165	211,560	393	314	707				212,267
Wisconsin,	18,757	11,992	30,749	101	84	185	4	7	11	43,112
Iowa,	24,256	18,668	42,924	93	79	172	6	10	16	30,915
TOTAL.....	7,249,266	6,939,842	14,189,555	192,550	199,891	3 6,348	1,240,408	1,240,805	2,487,355	*17,063,353

* Add Seamen in United States service 6,100—grand total, 17,069,453.

If we compare the increase of numbers shown by this census with that shown by the census of 1830, by adding to the last the proportional increase for two months, we find that the ratio of increase had diminished in the last ten years from 33.92 to 32.67= 1.25 per cent. But as the ratio of increase in the largest class (the whites) had, at the same time, experienced an increase, (equal to 0.14 per cent,) the diminution was proportionally enhanced in the two smaller classes, constituting the coloured part of the population. Thus the increase of the free coloured persons had fallen off from 34.85 to 20.88, or 13.97 per cent, and the slaves from 30.75 to 23.81, or 6.94 per cent.

These differences are so great, compared with any before experienced, as to cast a shade of suspicion over the accuracy of the last enumeration, if they were not capable of explanation.

First, As to the greater rate of increase of the whites. This class has experienced a small advance in its decennial increase since 1820, as, by the census of that year, it was 34.30 per cent, by the fifth census 34.52 per cent, and by the sixth 34.66 per cent. The progressive increase of ratio thus shown is to be ascribed to the known increase of immigration, which, as will be subsequently shown, has augmented at a rate beyond our indigenous multiplication, and which would have manifested itself much more sensibly in the two last enumerations, if there had not been a decline of the natural increase in the old settled States, and if the settlement of Texas had not furnished, for the first time, an instance of emigration of whites from the United States. We have no data for estimating the number of whites who have thus emigrated, but they probably have not been short of 50,000 since 1830, and may have reached to double that number ; that is, the loss from this source may be from one half to one per cent of the white population in 1830.

Secondly, The smaller rate of increase of the coloured population. This race has also lost by emigration. Slaves have been carried to Texas ; some have escaped to the British dominions on this continent ; and many free negroes are known to have migrated thither. This class has probably also received fewer accessions than formerly by emancipation. The zeal of abolitionists, by a natural reaction, has had the effect not only of making the holders of slaves less disposed to liberate them, but has also influenced the policy of some of the State legislatures, and created new difficulties in the way of manumission. These circumstances have had the greater

comparative effect, because before the last ten years, and since 1810, the coloured race had received no accessions from abroad, and had sustained little loss from emigration.

We have no means of estimating these separate influences, but we learn how great must have been their united effect when we find that if the increase of the free coloured class had been as great in the last ten years as in the ten preceding, their numbers would have been 44,650 more than it was at the late census; and that if the increase of the slaves had also continued the same, their number would have been 128,000 more than it seems to be at present. A diminution in the rate of decennial increase of the coloured race so considerable as to be equivalent to 172,000 persons, may seem to some yet greater than can be reasonably ascribed to the conjoint effects of emigrations to Texas and to British America, and to the extraordinary mortality which was experienced by the slaves transported to the southwestern States during a part of the last decennial term; in which case, there seems to be no alternative but to question the accuracy of this part of the census.

The proportions between the sexes, in the several classes, were as follows:

In the white population, the males exceed the females as 100 to 95.73.

In the free coloured population, the females exceed the males as 107.14 to 100.

In the slave population, the males exceed the females as 100 to 99.55.

The proportion of white males was greater than it was in 1830, but that of the coloured males was less. The first difference was probably produced by the increased immigration of the whites, and the last by the greater emigration of the coloured race—a greater proportion of those who migrate being commonly males.

The males and females of each class were thus distributed, according to age, viz:

1st. *Of the white population,*

	Males.				Females.	
Those under 5	17.53 per cent.	.	.	.	17.34 per cent.	
5 and under 10	14.13	"	.	.	.	14.22	"
10 and under 15	12.13	"	.	.	.	12.06	"
15 and under 20	10.43	"	.	.	.	11.41	"
20 and under 30	18.24	"	.	.	.	18.06	"
30 and under 40	11.95	"	.	.	.	11.23	"

	Males.				*Females.*
40 and under 50	7.40 per cent.	.	.	.	7.23 per cent.
50 and under 60	4.34 "	.	.	.	4.39 "
60 and under 70	2.40 "	.	.	.	2.50 "
70 and under 80	1.11 "	.	.	.	1.16 "
80 and under 90	.30 "	.	.	.	.35 "
90 and under 100	.04 "	.	.	.	.05 "

100.				100.

2d. *Of the free coloured class,*

Those under 10	30.21 per cent.	.	.	.	27.57 per cent.
10 and under 24	28.32 "	.	.	.	28.31 "
24 and under 36	18.93 "	.	.	.	20.86 "
36 and under 55	15.16 "	.	.	.	15.21 "
55 and under 100	7.23 "	.	.	.	7.87 "
100 and upwards	.15 "	.	.	.	.18 "

100.				100.

3d. *Of the slaves,*

Those under 10	33.91 per cent.	.	.	.	33.97 per cent.
10 and under 24	31.39 "	.	.	.	31.44 "
24 and under 36	18.89 "	.	.	.	19.32 "
36 and under 55	11.65 "	.	.	.	11.22 "
55 and under 100	4.11 "	.	.	.	4. "
100 and upwards	.06 "	.	.	.	.05 "

100.				100.

The above proportions do not materially vary from those of the preceding census. The chief difference is, that in all the classes the proportion of those under ten years of age was less in 1840 than in 1830, as may be thus seen, viz:

The number of

whites	under 10 was, in 1830, 32.53 p. cent—1840, 31.63 p. cent.
free col'd	" 10 " " 30.11 " " 28.88 "
slaves,	" 10 " " 34.09 " " 33.93 "

Table showing the Population in the slaveholding States, and how it was distributed among the three classes on the 1st of June, 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole population.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	PERCENTAGE OF		
					Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,..............	78,085	58,561	16,919	2,605	74.9	21.7	3.4
Maryland, ...	470,019	318,204	62,078	89,737	67.7	13.2	19.1
District of Columbia,..	43,712	30,657	8,361	4,694	70.1	10.7	19.1
Virginia,..............	1,239,797	740,968	49,842	448,987	59.8	4.	36.2
North Carolina,........	753,419	484,870	22,732	245,817	64.4	3.	32.6
South Carolina,........	594,398	259,084	8,276	327,038	43.6	1.4	55.
Georgia, ...	691,392	407,695	2,753	280,944	59.	.4	40.6
Florida,...............	54,477	27,943	817	25,717	51.3	1.5	47.2
Alabama, ...	590,756	335,185	2,039	253,532	56.7	.3	42.9
Mississippi,...........	375,654	179,074	1,369	195,211	47.6	.4	52.
Louisiana, ...	352,411	158,457	25,502	168,452	44.9	7.2	47.8
Arkansas,..............	97,574	77,174	465	19,935	78.5	1.1	20.4
Tennessee, ...	829,210	640,627	5,524	183,059	77.2	.7	22.1
Kentucky,..............	779,828	590,253	7,317	182,258	75.7	.9	23.4
Missouri, ...	383,702	323,888	1,574	58,240	84.4	.4	15.2
Total,............	7,334,434	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,226	63.41	2.92	33.67

It appears from the preceding table, that the whites, in the slaveholding States, have in the last ten years gained on both classes of the coloured population ; but that in Mississippi, as well as South Carolina and Louisiana, the number of slaves exceeds that of the white population.

CHAPTER VII.

THE AGGREGATE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN FIFTY YEARS, AND
OF THE DIFFERENT RACES WHICH COMPOSE IT.

HAVING exhibited in succession the six enumerations which have
been taken of the population of the United States, and noticed the
more striking and important facts to be inferred from each, it will
now be our purpose to examine them in the aggregate, together
with such general results as may be deduced from them.

We therefore propose to take a comparative view of the progress
of population during the half century that has elapsed since the
first census was taken, in the several States and Territories, in the
larger geographical divisions, and in the different races and classes ;

To investigate the subject of the proportion between the sexes,
and inquire into the causes of the diversities among different
classes, and of the variations in the same class ;

To compare the sexes and the different races as to longevity,
and the maladies of deafness and blindness ;

To inquire into the natural increase, in the United States gene-
rally, in the old and the new States, and of the different races ;
the past and future increase, and the future progress of population ;

To inquire into the future progress of domestic slavery, and some
of its remote effects ;

To notice the distribution of political power so far as it depends
upon numbers ; of that of the population into town and country,
also among the different classes of industry ;

And lastly, we shall estimate the annual income of the several
States, and of the Union, from all sources, and compare the increase
of wealth with that of the population.

By the following table we may compare

The Population of each State and Territory, as exhibited by six enumerations in fifty years, with its Decennial Rate of Increase during the same period.

	POPULATION.						DECENNIAL INCREASE.				
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Maine, .	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	57.1	50.7	30.4	33.9	26.2
N. Ham.	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	57.1	50.7	30.4	33.9	25.6
Verm., .	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652	291,948	80.8	41.	8.2	19.	4.
Mass., .	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	11.7	11.5	10.9	16.6	20.8
R. Isl'd,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	0.	11.4	7.8	17.	11.9
Conn.,...	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,675	309,978	5.4	4.3	5.	8.1	4.1
	1,009,823	1,233,315	1,471,891	1,659,808	1,954,717	2,234,822	21.1	19.3	12.8	17.7	14.3
N. York	340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	72.5	63.4	43.1	39.7	26.6
N. Jer..	184,139	211,949	245,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	15.1	15.9	13.	15.5	16.3
Penn.,..	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	38.6	34.4	29.5	28.5	27.9
Delaw'e	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	8.7	13.	0.1	5.5	1.7
Maryl'd	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	6.8	11.4	7.	9.7	5.1
D. of C.,	....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	......	36.8	28.9	29.2	23.3
	1,337,456	1,820,984	2,491,938	3,212,983	4,151,286	5,118,076	36.3	10.7	9.3	13.7	2.3
Virgin'a	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	17.6	10.7	9.3	13.7	2.3
N. Car..	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	21.3	16.2	15.	15.5	2.1
S. Car..	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	38.7	26.1	18.1	15.6	2.3
Georgia	82,548	162,110	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	96.4	55.1	35.1	51.2	33.8
Florida,	....	....	....	....	34,730	54,477	......	......	......	......	56.8
	1,473,680	1,865,995	2,197,670	2,547,936	3,082,130	3,333,483	26.6	17.8	15.9	21.	8.2
Alab'a,.	....	....	....	144,317	309,527	590,756	......	......	......	142.	90.8
Missis..	....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	......	356.	87.	81.	175.
Louisi'a	....	....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	......	......	100.4	40.6	63.3
Arkan...	....	....	....	14,273	30,388	97,574	......	......	......	112.9	221.1
Tennes.	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	200.	147.8	61.5	61.3	21.6
	35,791	114,452	378,635	810,258	1,374,179	2,245,602	219.8	230.8	114.	69.6	63.4
Miss'uri	....	....	20,845	66,586	140,455	383,702	......	......	219.5	110.9	173.2
Kent'y,.	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	200.	83.1	38.8	21.9	13.3
Ohio,...	....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	......	408.7	152.	61.3	62.
Indiana,	....	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	......	403.	500.2	133.	99.9
Illinois,	....	....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	......	......	349.5	185.2	202.4
Mich.,..	....	....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	......	......	86.8	255.6	570.9
Wiscon.	....	....	....	....	....	30,945	......	......	......	......	......
Iowa, ..	....	....	....	....	....	43,112	......	......	......	......	......
	73,077	271,195	699,680	1,423,622	2,298,390	4,131,370	271.1	158.	103.5	61.4	79.7
	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,654,596	12,866,020	17,069,453	35.01	36.45	33.35	33.26	32.67

As the States and Territories naturally arrange themselves into five divisions, which are separated not only by their geographical position, but also, with few exceptions, in their modes of industry and commercial interest, it is thought proper to compare the progress of population in these divisions, as may be seen in the following table :

DIVISIONS.	INCREASED POPULATION FROM AUGUST 1, 1790, IN				
	10 years.	20 years.	30 years.	40 years.*	50 years.*
1. The New England States,.........	122.4	145.8	164.4	193.6	221.3
2. The Middle States, with Dist. of Columbia,....................	136.2	186.3	240.2	310.4	382.7
3. The Southern States, with the Territory of Florida,..........	126.6	149.1	172.9	209.1	226.1
4. The Southwestern States,.........	319.8	1,058.	2,264.	3,839.	6,174.
5. The Northwestern States, with the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa,........................	371.6	857.5	1,948.	3,145.	5,654.
Total of the United States,........	135.	184.2	245.3	327.4	434.5

* It will be recollected that by the change of the day of taking the census from the 1st of August to the 1st of June, the periods referred to in the two last columns want two months of the terms mentioned.

The very great disparity exhibited by the preceding table between the rate of increase in the three first divisions, which comprise the thirteen original States, and that of the two western divisions, is to be referred almost entirely to migration, the Atlantic States losing yet more than they gain by emigrants, whilst the Western States gain largely and steadily both from foreign and domestic emigration. There is, moreover, a small difference in their natural increase, as we shall see in a subsequent part of this memoir.

The distribution of the population into the three classes of whites, free persons of colour, and slaves, at each census, with the decennial increase of each class, are presented in the following table :

CLASSES	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	DECENNIAL INCREASE PER CENT IN				
							1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,.	3,172,464	4,304,489	5,862,094	7,872,711	10,537,373	14,189,555	35.7	36.2	34.3	33.8	34.7
Free col.	59,466	108,395	186,446	238,197	319,599	386,348	32.3	72.2	27.7	34.2	20.9
Slaves,..	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,543,688	2,009,043	2,487,355	27.9	83.4	29.6	30.1	23.8
Tot. free,	2,231,930	4,412,884	6,048,450	8,110,908	10,866,972	14,575,903	36.4	37.	34.1	33.7	34.1
Tot. col.,	757,363	1,001,436	1,377,810	1,781,885	2,328,642	2,873,703	32.2	37.6	29.3	30.6	23.4

The total increase of the three classes in fifty years, has been,

of whites,   as 100 to 447.3
"   "   "   of free coloured,   .   649.7
"   "   "   of slaves, ...   356.4
"   "   "   of the whole coloured, 379.4

The relative proportions of the three classes, at each census, is as follows :

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites, ...	80.7	81.1	81.	81.5	81.9	83.1
Free coloured,..............	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3
Slaves, ...	17.8	16.4	16.4	16.	15.6	14.6

It appears from the preceding comparison, that in half a century the whites have gained, and the coloured persons have lost 2.4 per cent of the whole population; and that the free persons have gained, and the slaves have lost 3.2 per cent.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PROPORTION BETWEEN THE SEXES.

It seems to be a general law of the human species, that the number of males born exceeds that of females in a small proportion; and a disparity continues through the subsequent periods of life, until we reach that stage when the greater casualties, to which males are exposed, have counterbalanced the original excess. Is this an ultimate fact which we must refer to a final cause, or is its proximate cause the greater strength and vigour of the male sex, by reason of which fewer of that sex are still-born, or perish by abortion, or other casualties before birth?

The numbers of the two sexes, and the proportion between them, as exhibited by each census, were as follows:

	1790.		1800.		1810.		1820.		1830.		1840.	
		As		*As*		*As*		*As*		*As*		*As*
		to		to		to		to		to		to
WHITES,												
Males,....	1,615,625	100.	2,204,421	100.	2,987,571	100.	4,001,064	100.	5,355,133	100.	7,249,266	100.
Females, .	1,556,839	96.3	2,100,068	95.3	2,874,433	96.2	3,871,647	96.8	5,171,115	96.6	6,940,161	95.7
FREE COL.												
Males,....		No discrimination of the sexes in the coloured population at these enumerations.					112,734		153,453		186,467	
Females, .							125,463	111.3	166,146	108.3	199,778	107.1
SLAVES,												
Males,....							788,028		1,012,323		1,246,517	
Females, .							755,660	95.9	996,220	98.4	1,240,938	99.5

It appears, by the preceding table, that, while both in the white and the slave population, the males always exceed the females, commonly between three and four per cent in the free coloured portion, the females exceed the males from seven to eleven per cent. This diversity is to be ascribed principally to the roving habits of the men of this class, many of whom take to a seafaring life, and some travel and even settle abroad. Perhaps, too, there are in some of the States a greater proportion of females emancipated. The census furnishes us with no data for verifying this conjecture, as the excess of females is by far the greatest at that

period of life when either cause would be most operative ; that is, between the ages of ten and thirty-six. By the fifth census, the males of this class between ten and twenty-four, were 43,079, and females 47,329 ; and of those between twenty-four and thirty-six, the males were 27,650, and the females 32,541. In like manner, by the sixth census, the males between ten and twenty-four were 52,805, and the females 56,592 ; and between twenty-four and thirty-six, the males were 35,321, and the females 41,682 ; so that of the whole excess of females by the fifth census, amounting to 12,693, nearly three-fourths (9,141) were between the ages of ten and thirty-six ; and of the excess by the sixth census, 13,341 more than three-fourths (10,148) were between the same ages. Nor can any argument against the supposed greater emancipation of females be drawn from the fact, that there is no correspondent deficiency of female slaves between the ages of ten and thirty-six, since such emancipation may be counterbalanced, and more than counterbalanced, by the runaway slaves, who are mostly males.

It will be also perceived, that there was, both in 1830 and 1840, a greater preponderance of males on the part of the whites than of the slaves, owing partly to the excess of males of the white emigrants from Europe, and partly to the diminution of male slaves by running away.

Of the whites, the excess of males was the greatest in 1800 ; being to the females as 100 to 95.3. This was probably owing to the great number of French emigrants who thronged to the United States about the close of the last century. A similar flow of emigrants from Europe, between 1830 and 1840, has caused the like excess of white males, which is shown by the last census.

To free the comparison between the sexes from the influence of immigration as far as practicable, let us take the males and females under ten years of age. Their numbers were first taken in 1800 :

By the second census the white males were to females as 100 to 93.6
By the third census   "   "   "   "   "   94.8
By the fourth census   "   "   "   "   "   95.2
By the fifth census   "   "   "   "   "   95.3
By the sixth census   "   "   "   "   "   95.4

By this, it appears that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of females during the last forty years. But the greater disproportion between the sexes, which is shown by the two first enumerations, than that which appears in the three last, seems to require explanation. Perhaps it is to be found in the interruption

given to navigation from 1806 to 1815, by which the number of boys formerly going to sea, or on board fishing-vessels and coasters being diminished, augmented the proportion of males.

Let us now compare the proportion of males to females in the different races, which we can do only under the two last enumerations:

					In 1830.	In 1840.
The white males under ten were to the females as 100 to					95.3	95.4
The free coloured males " " "					97.2	97.4
The slaves " " " " "					98.4	99.7

For the greater excess of males at this early age, in the white population, than in the coloured race, I am able to assign no reason, unless it be that there is a disproportion of boys, as well as men, among the European emigrants, or that slave boys, near the age of ten, being put to work out of doors, are more exposed than girls to accidents and diseases, whereby their original excess is more diminished than with the whites.

But why is it that the proportional excess of males in all the classes has been progressively diminishing ? If we suppose that the excess of boys over girls, among the emigrants from Europe, is gradually decreasing in its relative influence, that would apply only to the whites, and leaves the difficulty as to the coloured race unsolved. The only solution that occurs to me, as applicable to both races is, that those occupations by which the lives and health of boys are more exposed than are those of girls, have been slightly but gradually increasing; and it may be remarked, that the excess of males under ten is less, in the New England States, which are most maritime, than in the southern and western States, which are least so.

It deserves notice, that in the slave population, although the females between fourteen and twenty-six, in the fourth census, approach to or exceed the males, yet after twenty-four, the preponderance of the males is restored. In the fifth census, too, of the slaves between twenty-four and thirty-six, the females slightly exceed the males, but both with all those at both the earlier and later periods of life, the males exceed the females ; from which it would appear, that the diversity in their respective employments, which takes place in the vigour of manhood, abridges life with males more than with females ; but that in subsequent periods, the chance of life is in favour of the male sex. According to the sixth census, the two sexes approach to equality in the slaves between ten and twenty-four, but at all other ages the males exceed the females.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PROBABILITIES OF LIFE.—THE DEAF AND DUMB, THE BLIND, AND
THE INSANE.

On these interesting topics our information is far more meagre than could be wished, but it has been gradually enlarging since 1790. The census of that year, indeed, afforded none, except the single fact of the number of white males above and below sixteen. The enumerations of 1800 and 1810 gave the numbers both of white males and females at five periods of life; but, like the first, made no discrimination of the sex or age of the coloured race. That of 1820 gave the numbers both of the free coloured and slaves, of both sexes, at four periods of life; and those of 1830 and 1840 have extended the discriminations of the whites to thirteen periods, and those of the coloured race to six periods. The two last have also numbered the deaf and dumb at three periods of life, and the blind of both races; but the census of 1840 has added the number of insane, and has confined the discriminations of the deaf and dumb, according to age, to the whites.

The following tables show, as far as materials thus scanty and irregular permit, the comparative probabilities of life, between the sexes of each race, at different ages, saving the slight disturbances from migration, by which the white males gain, and the coloured males lose:

I.—*The proportion of white Males and Females at different ages, according to the enumerations of* 1800, 1810, *and* 1820.

AGES.	1800.		1810.		1820.		1800.	1810.	1820.
	Males. p. cent.	Females p. cent.	Males. p. cent.	Females p. cent.	Males. p. cent.	Females p. cent.	Proportion of Males to Females as 100 to		
1. Whites under 10,	34.66	34.37	34.64	34.14	33.67	33.12	94.9	94.8	95.3
2. 10 and under 16,	16.01	15.34	15.67	15.69	15.33	15.65	94.3	95.8	98.9
3. 16 " 26,	17.84	19.03	18.33	19.55	19.43	20.21	102.1	102.6	100.7
4. 26 " 45,	19.58	19.51	19.15	18.93	19.18	19.05	95.5	95.1	96.1
5. 45 and upwards,	11.91	11.75	12.21	11.78	12.39	11.97	94.5	92.8	93.5
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.			

II.—*The proportion of white Males and Females, of different ages, according to the enumerations of* 1830 *and* 1840.

AGES.	1830.		1840.		1830.	1840.
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of Males to Females as 100 to	
1. Whites under 5,....	18.17	17.83	17.53	17.34	94.7	94.7
2. 5 and under 10,....	14.60	14.53	14.13	14.22	96.	96.4
3. 10 " 15,....	12.51	12.35	12.13	12.06	95.4	95.1
4. 15 " 20,....	10.70	11.53	10.43	11.41	104.	104.8
5. 20 " 30,....	17.86	17.76	18.24	18.06	96.	94.8
6. 30 " 40,....	11.09	10.74	11.95	11.23	93.7	89.8
7. 40 " 50,....	6.86	6.89	7.40	7.23	96.8	93.6
8. 50 " 60,....	4.28	4.32	4.34	4.39	97.5	96.9
9. 60 " 70,....	2.52	2.54	2.40	2.50	97.2	99.5
10. 70 " 80,....	1.08	1.13	1.11	1.16	109.5	100.1
11. 80 " 90,....	.29	.34	.30	.35	110.3	110.
12. 90 " 100,....	.04	.05	.04	.05	112.2	128.9
13. 100 and upwards,....	......	......	......	......	79.1	66.2
	100.	100.	100.	100.		

Whilst, of the children born alive, the males commonly exceed the females by about the twentieth part, the preceding tables show that the mortality of the males somewhat exceeds that of females in the middle periods of life, so as to more than counterbalance the original preponderance. This is owing, no doubt, to the greater casualties to which the male sex is exposed, and, probably, somewhat more to their frequent use of spirituous liquors in excess.

At the two last periods of life in the three first enumerations, viz, from twenty-six to forty five, the males gain upon the females until they pass beyond their original excess. This is the effect, not of a greater mortality of the females, but of a greater accession of males by immigration, as will more clearly appear by the fuller details of the two last enumerations.

According to these, the males gain upon the females from the age of twenty to forty, after which the proportion of females gradually increases until the period from seventy to eighty, when it preponderates, and the excess still increases until the age of one hundred, after which the number of males is greatest. In these enumerations, it will be seen that the proportion of males was smaller in the first class, (those under five,) than at any of the twelve succeeding periods, except the class between thirty and forty in the fifth census, that between thirty and fifty in the sixth census, and the class over one hundred in both. Now, as most of those who have migrated to this country within ten years preceding a census would be above thirty at the time it was taken, and a

majority are also known to be males, this partial and small increase in the proportion of males may be attributed, in part, to immigration, and in part, perhaps, to the greater mortality of women at this period of life. But to whatever cause we ascribe it, the census conclusively shows in the subsequent periods a diminished mortality of females, with the single exception of the small number who live above a century.

From this exception, conflicting as it does with the excess and increasing excess of females shown in the periods of life immediately preceding, we are not warranted in deducing any general rule on the comparative probabilities of life between the sexes, unless we knew the circumstances, or, at least, the place of birth, of these rare instances of longevity; for if the greater part, or even a considerable part of them were of foreign birth, and from countries of greater average salubrity than the United States, that fact, from the known disproportion of male immigrants, would tend to increase the proportion of males in the advanced stages of life; and whilst such increase would not be manifested in classes that consisted of thousands, (as do all those under 100,) it might have so much effect in the few hundreds above that age as to produce the excess of males that we see, and thus explain the seeming anomaly.

In comparing the chances of longevity in this country with those of other countries, we must take into account our more rapid increase of numbers. Thus, to ascertain what proportion of our population attain the age of 100, we must compare the number of those who have attained it, not with the present population, but with that which existed 100 years since; and this, at a moderate estimate of the intermediate increase, was less than one-sixteenth of our present numbers; whereas, in most densely peopled countries, the increase, in the same period, may not have been from one-eighth to one-fourth as great.* To make, then, the comparison fairly, we must multiply the number of persons in this country of the age supposed in the same proportion. In like manner, to compute the chances of here attaining the age of fifty, we must compare the number who have now reached that age with the population at the first census, when it was less than one-fourth of its present amount.

As the census has, since 1830, made quinquennial classes of the

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* In England, the population in 1730 was 5,687,993, and in 1831 was 14,174,204, less than 2½ times as great; and from 1700 to 1800 the numbers had not even doubled. In every other part of Europe, except Russia, the increase is yet more slow.

whites of both sexes under twenty, and decennial for all above that age and under 100, it had afforded the means of estimating, with great accuracy, the probability of life of each sex at different periods by comparing the numbers of the several classes in the preceding census, with those of the classes ten years older in the succeeding census, if it were not for the interference of two causes, whose quantities we have no means of precisely ascertaining. These are, the diminution of males from boyhood to middle age, by roaming and going to sea, and the increase of both males and females, but in unequal quantities, by immigration; of which disturbing influences the census affords us the most satisfactory evidence. Thus, the class of females between fifteen and twenty, in the census of 1840, which corresponds to the class between five and ten, in the census of 1830, instead of exhibiting a decrease, by reason of the deaths in the intervening period of ten years, shows an increase of 41,127, equivalent to 5½ per cent; which effect must necessarily have been produced by accessions from abroad, supposing the ages of the females to be accurately noted.* Thus, too, whilst the females of this class show an increase of 5½ per cent, a similar comparison of the males between five and ten, in 1830, with those between fifteen and twenty, in 1840, exhibits a decrease of 3⅓ per cent; which seems to indicate that, although immigration has considerably swelled their numbers in ten years, it has done so to a less extent than with females, principally by the number of boys who have gone abroad, and in some degree by the greater mortality of males, which is manifested by the general tenor of the census.

It is proper to add that the same sources of error which have been mentioned, must affect any estimates that can be made of the probabilities of life in the United States, and that, therefore, the tables that have been given must be regarded as only approximating to the truth.

Let us now advert to the coloured race in reference to this subject.

The following tables compare the decrease of life between the

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* As it seems scarcely credible that the number, at any period of life, should have gained by immigration in any given time equal to the loss sustained in the same time by death, it is rational to suppose that some error has crept into this part of the census. Can it be that many of this class of females, who work from home, are counted twice? or must we suppose that many, who have passed twenty, have reduced their age within more desirable limits?

free and slave portions of the coloured population, and between the males and females of each, according to the three last enumerations, when the discriminations were first made :

I.—*The proportion of coloured Males and Females, according to the census of* 1820.

AGES.	FREE COLOURED.		SLAVES.		FREE COL.	SLAVES.
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of Males to Females as 100 to	
Under..........14,.........	42.27	38.	43.63	43.24	96.3	91.3
14 and under 26,.........	21.30	23.89	25.77	26.98	120.1	99.6
26 " 45,.........	20.80	22.50	20.78	20.36	115 9	95.4
45 and upwards,.........	15.63	15.61	9.82	9.42	107.1	91.3
	100.	100.	100.	100.	1 7 2	95.1

II.—*The proportion of coloured Males and Females, according to the census of* 1830.

AGES.	FREE COLOURED.		SLAVES.		FREE COL.	SLAVES.
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of Males to Females as 100 to	
Under..........10,.........	31.72	28.49	34.90	34.99	97.4	98.3
10 and under 24,.........	28.07	28.97	30.86	30.99	111.7	98.8
24 " 36,.........	18.02	19.59	18.32	18.65	117.7	100.1
36 " 55,.........	14.51	14.64	11.74	11.23	109.3	94.1
55 " 100,.........	7.50	8.08	4.10	4.16	115.6	99.7
100 and upwards,.........	.18	.23	.07	.07	143.5	90.4
	100.	100.	100.	100.	108 3	98.4

III.—*The proportion of coloured Males and Females, according to the census of* 1840.

AGES.	FREE COLOURED.		SLAVES.		FREE COL.	SLAVES.
	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.	Proportion of Males to Females as 100 to	
Under..........10,.........	30.20	27.57	33.91	33.97	97.8	99.7
10 and under 24,.........	28.32	28.31	31.38	31.44	107.2	99.7
24 " 36,.........	18.93	20.86	18.88	19.32	118.	101.9
36 " 55,.........	15.16	15.21	11.66	11.22	107.5	95.8
55 " 100,.........	7.24	7.87	4.11	4.	116.5	96.9
100 and upwards,.........	.15	.18	.06	.05	126.2	77.
	100.	100.	100.	100.	107.2	99.3

These tables seem to indicate a much greater mortality among the males than the females of the free coloured population ; as though, in the class under the age of puberty, the males exceed the females about 2 or 3 per cent, yet, in all the subsequent periods of life, the females have the preponderance, and after the age of fifty-five the disproportion greatly increases. Part of this excess, indeed,

is to be ascribed to the roving habits of the males ; yet, as this cause operates chiefly with the young and middle aged, the increasing excess of females after fifty-five can be attributed only to their greater longevity.

The period between thirty-six and fifty-five, in the two last enumerations, presents an exception to the supposed greater mortality, as the excess of females, which, between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six, had been as much as eighteen per cent, had, in the period from thirty-six to fifty-five, declined from eight to ten per cent.

This single instance of a decrease in the proportion of females might be caused either, 1st. by a greater number of males emancipated than of females between thirty-six and fifty-five ; 2d. by the return of a part of those males who had gone abroad before the age of thirty-six ; or, lastly, by a greater mortality of females at this period of life. There seems to be no ground for presuming the existence of the first cause ; but the census, both in 1830 and 1840, affords some evidence of both the others. Thus, if the free coloured males between thirty-six and fifty-five be compared with those between twenty-four and thirty-six, the former will be found to be only twenty per cent less ; whereas, if the male slaves at the same periods of life be compared, the diminution is from thirty-five to forty per cent. This difference between the two portions of the coloured race, so greatly exceeding any supposable difference of mortality, must be referred to a return of a part of the free coloured who had roamed abroad. We are also warranted in attributing a part of the difference to the greater mortality of women about this period of life, because we perceive the same falling off in the proportion of females between the ages of thirty-six and fifty-five in the class of slaves, in which none of the males who leave the country ever return to it ; and because, also, we have some evidence of a falling off in the proportion of white females about the same time of life.

In the slave portion of the coloured population, there seems to be but little difference in the chances of life between the sexes. From the age of ten to twenty-four, the males retain the small excess of from one to two per cent, which they had under ten years of age ; from twenty-four to thirty-six, the number of females slightly preponderates ; from thirty-six to fifty-five, the males gain on the females ; from fifty-five to one hundred, the females gain on the

males ; and after one hundred. the males regain, and exceed their original preponderance.

We are the more warranted in referring these alterations to general causes, as they are found in both the last enumerations. The gain of the females between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six, may be referred to the greater casualties to which the male sex is exposed, and to the greater number of runaways of that sex. The loss of the females from thirty-six to fifty-five, is probably to be ascribed to that greater mortality of the sex which has been observed in the other classes at this period of life. The gain of the females from fifty-five to one hundred may be confidently attributed to their greater longevity, after they have passed the age of fifty ; and if the excess of males above one hundred, which is shown by the census, may seem to contradict this supposition, the fact admits of a similar explanation to that given for the excess of white males of this extreme age. Most of the male slaves over one hundred may have been Africans by birth, and have thus had constitutions more favourable to long life than the average of the native slaves, much the largest part of whom live in the least healthy parts of the United States. This supposition derives some probability from the fact that in the free coloured class, which is known to consist almost entirely of natives, the females above one hundred exhibit a continuance of the same progressive excess which they had exhibited in the periods of life immediately preceding.

There is a manifest difference in mortality and longevity between the two portions of the coloured race, in favour of the free coloured class. By the census of 1820, of those under thirty-six, the proportional numbers of the two classes are nearly the same ; but of those over that age, the free coloured are fifteen per cent of the whole number, while the slaves are but ten per cent. By the two last enumerations, the centesimal proportions of each class from twenty-four to thirty-six are nearly equal ; but after thirty-six, the proportion of the free coloured increase in an augmented ratio.

A part of this excess is attributable to emancipation, which commonly takes place in middle life. whether it be effected by the favour of the master, or by the purchase of his freedom by the slave himself ; but the change in the relative numbers of the two portions in after life, shows that those who are free are more long-lived than the slaves.

The causes of this difference may arise from several circumstances. Of the coloured population, a much larger proportion of

the free than of the slaves is probably descended from the white, as well as the African race ; and it is possible that this mixed breed may possess some advantages of temperament, as they certainly do of appearance, which is favourable to longevity. Or it may be, that the small number who attain old age may have been better provided with the comforts of life, and have taken better care of their health than the slaves are able to do. Or lastly, since many of the free coloured consist of those who have been emancipated for their merits or services, or have purchased their freedom by the earnings of a long course of industry, sobriety, and frugality, it may happen that the excess of the long-lived is derived from this description of persons, who would, from the regularity and good conduct implied by their change of condition, be most likely to attain long life.

As the enumerations, both of 1830 and 1840, have adopted different discriminations of age for the whites and the coloured race between the ages of ten and one hundred, we cannot accurately compare the chances of life between the two races for the intermediate periods. But by the census of 1820, the discriminations of the coloured classes coincided with those of the whites in that census, as well as the two preceding enumerations, in two particulars, to wit : as to those who were between the ages of twenty-six and forty-five, and those who were above forty-five. Let us, then, compare the two races at these periods of life.

By the enumerations of 1800, 1810, and 1820, the white males between twenty-six and forty-five were 19.58, 19.15, and 19.18 per cent of the whole number, making an average of 19.30 per cent ; and the white females were 19.51, 18.93, and 19.05, making an average of 19.16 per cent.

By the census of 1820, the males of the free coloured class were 20.80 per cent, those of the slaves were 20.78, and both together, equal to 20.79 per cent of the whole coloured population ;* and the females of the free coloured were 22.50, those of the slaves, 20.36, and both together, equal to 20.40 per cent of the whole. At this period of life, then, the centesimal proportion of the whites of each sex was about one and a half per cent less than that of the coloured race.

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* By uniting the two classes of the coloured race, the comparison is not disturbed by emancipation, by which the numbers of one class is increased and the other diminished, to the same absolute extent, indeed, but in very different proportions.

If those over forty-five be similarly compared, the centesimal proportion will be as follows:

1st. Of the Males,   *Per cent.*
Whites, in 1800, 1810, and 1820, 11.91, 12.21, 12.39, average 12.17
Free coloured and slaves, in 1820 . . . . . . " 10.55

Difference, 1.62

2nd. Of the Females,
Whites, in 1800, 1810, and 1820, 11.75, 11.78, 11.97, average 11.83
Free coloured and slaves, in 1820 . . . . . . " 10.30

Difference, 1.53

This relative gain of the whites after forty-five may seem at first to indicate greater mortality in the coloured race in the later periods of life. But when it is recollected that the whites gain largely by those who migrate to this country, (sometimes, as we shall see, more than ten per cent,) and that the coloured race, on the contrary, lose somewhat by emigration, the influence of these two causes might be expected to make a greater difference than has been mentioned, if they were not counteracted by the greater tenacity of life of persons of the coloured race when they have passed middle age.

Such a comparison, between the two races at a later period of life, as we are able to make under the enumerations of 1830 and 1840, affords evidence of the same fact. Thus, by taking the proportional mean between the whites over fifty and those over sixty, we obtain the probable number over fifty-five, which we may then compare with the numbers of the coloured race of that age, according to actual enumeration. The number of white males over fifty-five, by computation, was, in 1830, 568 per cent of the whole number; and in 1840, 5.62 per cent. The number of white females in 1830, 5.84 per cent; and in 1840, 5.86 per cent. The comparison, therefore, between the whites and the coloured race past forty-five, will be as follows:

Males,   *Per cent.*
Whites, 5.68, 5.62 per cent. . . . average, . 5.65
Free coloured and slaves, 5.72, 4.59 . . " . 4.65

Difference, 1.

		Per cent.
Females,		
Whites, 5.84, 5.86 per cent. . . .	average, .	5.85
Free coloured and slaves, 4.81, 4.61 . .	" .	4.71
	Difference,	1.14

By which it appears, that the small proportionate excess of the whites over forty-five, was, at a period of life ten years later, diminished about one half of one per cent. We unfortunately have no means of comparing the two races at any intermediate period between fifty-five and one hundred, by which we should be able to see whether, as the influence of immigration declined, (but a very small number of European emigrants to this country being past middle age,) the proportion of the coloured race continued to increase. But a comparison of their respective numbers under fifty-five and upwards of one hundred, would lead us to expect that result. Thus:

In 1830,

The whites over 100 were, males 301
  "   "   "   females 238
                              —— 539, equal to 1 in 19,529
  " free coloured,*   males 269
  "   "   "   females 386
                              —— 655,   "   1 in   487
  "   slaves,   "   males 748
  "   "   "   females 676
                              ——1,424,   "   1 in 1,410

According to which, the chances of attaining this extraordinary longevity were more than thirteen times as great with the slaves, and forty times as great with the free coloured as the whites.

In 1840,

The whites over 100 were, males 476
  "   "   "   females 315
                              —— 791, equal to 1 in 17,938
  " free coloured, "   males 286
  "   "   "   females 361
                              —— 647,   "   1 in   597
  "   slaves,   "   males 753
  "   "   "   females 580
                              ——1,333,   "   1 in 1,866

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* The free coloured and the slaves are here separated, as emancipation scarcely ever takes place at this advanced age.

Which shows a less, but still extraordinary disproportion in favour of the coloured race; the proportionate number of the slaves to that of the whites being more than as nine to one, and of the free coloured to the whites as thirty to one.

It is proper to remark, that the ages of the coloured part of the population are, for the most part, conjectural, their births being rarely recorded even in family registers; and consequently, that the uncertainty is greatest in the most advanced stages of life. There is, moreover, a very prevalent disposition among the slaves who are past middle age to over-state their ages, either by way of furnishing an excuse for a relaxation of labour, or of presenting stronger claims to kindness and charity.

On the other hand, the temperate mode of living, the steady but moderate labour to which most of the slaves are habituated; their freedom from cares about the future, and, as a consequence of these incidents to their condition, their comparative exemption from some of the maladies which greatly abridge life with the whites, as diseases of the stomach, of the liver, and the lungs, obviously tend to increase the proportion of those who attain extraordinary longevity. It has also been supposed by some that more than a fair quota of the superannuated few are native Africans, who would thus seem to have better constitutions than the average of their race born in the United States. And lastly, it is possible that an undue proportion of the long-lived may be of the mixed breed, and that such may be more tenacious of life than either the white or the negro race. Should this prove to be the fact, it may aid us, as has been already mentioned, in accounting for the greater longevity of the free coloured than of the slaves. It is only by a careful attention to the individual cases of longevity, that these questions in the statistics of life can be solved.

The following diagram presents to the eye the proportions in which the whites, free coloured persons, and slaves, are respectively distributed, according to age; and it would accurately show the mortality of each class save for emigration, by which the number of whites is increased and that of the coloured classes is diminished; and also for emancipation, by which one of these classes gains and the other loses. The horizontal lines indicate the number of persons living at and above the ages annexed to them; the outer curve marking the numbers of the free coloured, the middle line those of the whites, and the inner line those of the slaves:

*The comparative decrease of life of the White, Free Coloured, and Slave population in
the United States : the black horizontal lines showing the proportion of persons living
at and above the ages respectively annexed.   The outer curve marks the lines of the
Free Colored, the middle, that of the Whites, and the inner, that of the Slaves.*
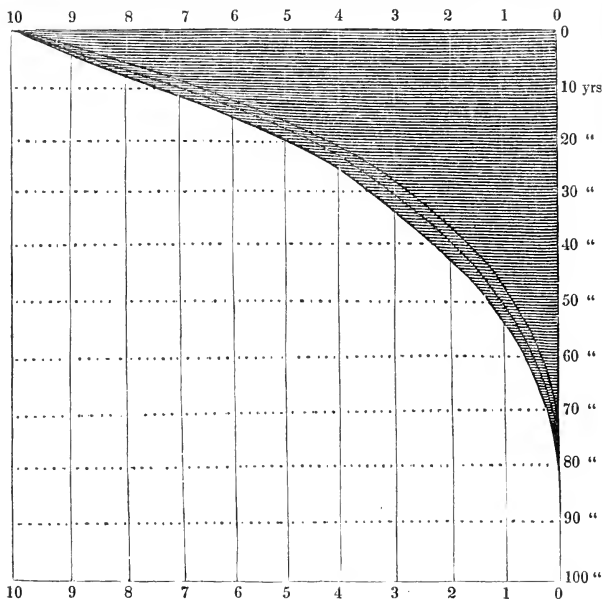
The diagram following shows the proportion of living males,
at different ages, in England and Connecticut,* in conformity with
the following comparison of the distribution of life in the two coun-
tries, as exhibited by the census of Great Britain, in 1821, and by
that of the United States, in 1840.   According to these, of every
10,000 males there are living

	In England.			In Connecticut.
Under 10 years of age,	2,881	.	.	. 2,458
10 to 20 .	. 2,157		.	. 2,292
20 to 30 .	. 1,990		.	. 1,760
30 to 40 .	. 1,156		.	. 1,285
	——— 4,783		.	. ——— 5,337

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* This State is selected because it is one of the few which do not gain by immigration.

	In England.			In Connecticut.
40 to 50 . .	940		. .	900
50 to 60 . .	666		. .	615
60 to 70 . .	448		. .	386
	——	2,054	. .	—— 1,901
70 to 80 . .	222		. .	228
80 to 90 . .	56		. .	69
90 to 100, &c. .	4		. .	7
	——	282	. .	—— 304
	10,000			10,000

The comparative decrease of life in England and Connecticut: the black lines show the proportion of 10,000 persons living at and above the ages respectively annexed. Those of England are bounded by the inner curved line, and those of Connecticut by the outer.
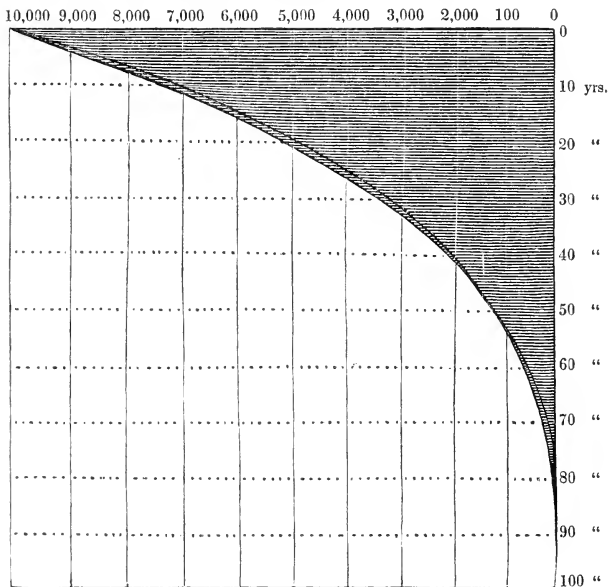
By which we perceive that under ten years of age, the number in England is greatest by about fourteen per cent; from ten to forty, the number in Connecticut exceeds about twelve per cent; from forty to seventy, the excess is again in favour of England by

five per cent; and after seventy, Connecticut again exceeds by about seven per cent. It is not easy to say in what degrees these diversities, thus varying and alternating, are influenced by a difference of natural increase, of emigration, and of mortality in the two countries. It must be admitted that there are few parts of the United States which would compare as advantageously with England in the probabilities of life as Connecticut.

The number of Deaf, and Dumb, and Blind, in the white and coloured population of the United States, on the 1st of August, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.					COLOURED PERSONS.				
	DEAF AND DUMB.				BLIND.	DEAF AND DUMB.				BLIND.
	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and upw'ds.	Total.		Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and upw.	Total.	
Maine, ...	64	69	56	180	159	4	......	1	5	1
New Hampshire,.	32	55	48	135	105	5	1	3	9	......
Vermont,..........	39	59	55	153	51	3	......	2	5	......
Massachusetts,....	56	62	138	256	218	2	3	4	9	5
Rhode Island,.....	6	22	28	56	56	2	2	......	4	8
Connecticut,......	43	152	99	294	188	4	2	......	6	7
New York,........	277	310	255	842	642	17	14	12	43	82
New Jersey,.......	64	71	72	207	205	5	2	8	15	22
Pennsylvania,.....	222	279	255	758	475	12	12	15	39	28
Delaware, ...	6	15	14	35	18	......	5	4	9	11
Maryland,.........	50	31	54	135	147	40	30	26	96	124
Dist. of Columbia,.	4	5	3	12	11	1	2	3	6	16
Virginia, ...	132	118	169	419	356	51	41	38	130	438
North Carolina,....	70	81	79	230	223	31	27	25	83	161
South Carolina,....	60	52	62	174	102	9	27	33	69	136
Georgia,.............	50	51	44	145	150	26	21	12	59	123
Florida,............	2	......	3	5	3	1	2	3	6	16
Alabama, ...	45	25	19	89	68	9	7	7	23	48
Mississippi,........	12	10	7	29	25	2	8	2	12	31
Louisiana, ...	15	15	19	49	36	7	5	9	21	77
Tennessee, ...	59	59	54	172	176	13	9	6	28	37
Arkansas,..........	6	2	2	10	8	4	......	......	4	2
Kentucky, ...	100	113	90	303	169	16	25	5	46	83
Missouri,..........	12	5	10	27	27	2	1	5	8	10
Ohio, ...	148	160	118	426	232	5	......	4	......	6
Indiana,...........	49	59	33	141	85	1	2	......	3	2
Illinois, ...	23	27	16	66	35	......	......	......	......	4
Michigan,..........	4	7	4	15	5	......	......	......	......	......
Total, ...	1,652	1,905	1,806	5,363	3,974	272	246	224	743	1,470

The white population at that time being 10,537,373, and the coloured 2,328,642, the number of whites, deaf and dumb, according to the preceding table (5,363) was equivalent to 1 in 1,964, and of coloured persons (743) was 1 in 3,134. Of the blind, the number of whites (3,974) was 1 in 2,651, and of coloured persons, 1 in 1,584. This shows an excess of whites, deaf and dumb, in a somewhat

greater proportion than three to two, and an excess of blind in the coloured race in about the same ratio.

The number of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Insane, of the white and coloured popula-tion of the United States, on the 1st of August, 1840.

STATES AND TERRI-TORIES.	WHITES.						COLOURED PERSONS.		
	DEAF AND DUMB.				BLIND.	INSANE AND IDIOTS.	DEAF AND DUMB.	BLIND.	INSANE AND IDIOTS.
	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and upw'ds.	Total.					
Maine, ...	47	13	102	222	180	537	13	10	94
New Hampshire,..	43	41	97	181	153	486	9	3	19
Vermont,..........	27	19	89	135	101	398	2	2	13
Massachusetts,...	56	63	164	283	308	1,071	17	22	200
Rhode Island,....	15	25	34	74	63	203	3	1	13
Connecticut,......	60	141	108	309	143	498	8	13	44
New York,.......	269	362	408	1,039	875	2,146	68	91	194
New Jersey,......	33	29	102	164	126	369	15	26	73
Pennsylvania,....	225	225	331	781	540	1,946	51	96	187
Delaware,.........	18	15	12	45	15	52	8	18	28
Maryland, ...	43	59	79	181	171	400	68	101	150
Dist. of Columbia,	1	1	6	8	6	14	4	9	7
Virginia, ...	133	111	209	453	426	1,048	150	466	384
North Carolina,.	82	80	118	280	223	580	74	167	221
South Carolina,..	40	41	59	140	133	376	78	156	137
Georgia, ...	78	62	53	193	136	294	64	151	134
Florida,............	6	4	4	14	9	10	2	10	12
Alabama,.........	72	53	48	173	113	232	53	96	125
Mississippi, ...	25	16	23	64	43	116	28	69	82
Louisiana,........	14	17	11	42	37	55	17	36	45
Arkansas, ...	18	11	11	40	26	45	2	8	21
Tennessee,.......	102	93	96	291	255	699	67	99	152
Kentucky,........	120	128	152	400	236	795	77	141	180
Missouri, ...	48	32	46	126	82	202	27	42	68
Ohio,..............	167	198	194	559	372	1,195	33	33	165
Indiana,..........	112	91	94	297	135	487	15	19	75
Illinois, ...	54	48	53	155	86	213	24	10	79
Michigan,........	7	9	15	31	25	39	2	4	26
Wisconsin, ...	1	4	....	5	9	8	....	....	3
Iowa,.............	3	2	5	10	3	7	4	3	4
Total,.......	1,919	2,057	2,709	6,685	5,030	14,521	979	1,902	2,935

According to the preceding table,

    The deaf and dumb of the whites was .   . 1 in 2,123

         "   " of the coloured   .   . 1 in 2,933

    The number of the blind was,

         "   of the whites   .   .   .   . 1 in 2,821

         "   of the coloured   .   .   . 1 in 1,509

    The number of the insane was,

         "   of the whites   .   .   .   . 1 in 977

         "   of the coloured   .   .   . 1 in 978

This census, like the preceding, shows a greater proportion of whites among the deaf and dumb, and of the coloured race among the blind ; but in both descriptions, their relative proportions were changed in favour of the whites. Thus, in the deaf and dumb, the ratio of the whites had diminished from $\frac{1}{1964}$ to $\frac{1}{2123}$, whilst that of the coloured population had increased from $\frac{1}{3134}$ to $\frac{1}{2933}$; and in the blind, the ratio of the whites had decreased from $\frac{1}{2651}$ to $\frac{1}{2821}$, but that of the coloured classes had slightly increased, that is, from $\frac{1}{1584}$ to $\frac{1}{1509}$. These opposite changes in the two races are probably not greater than can be accounted for by the extraordinary loss which the coloured population has sustained from emigration in the last ten years, (as is shown by the census,) and also by the unusual influx of Europeans in the same time, since persons falling under either class of disability would be rarely found among emigrants.

It deserves to be remarked, as favouring some of the conjectural views that have been hazarded in comparing the two races, that of the three privations here considered, the only one that is always congenital is far less frequent with the coloured than the white population ; whereas, the greater proportionate number of blind in the former class may be reasonably referred to the severer labour and greater exposure to which they are occasionally subject, to their greater improvidence, and greater want of medical assistance.

Of the insane and idiotic, the proportions in the two races would seem to be identical ; somewhat more than one in a thousand in both being visited by this greatest of all human maladies. The census distinguishes between those patients of this description who were at public and at private charge, as follows :

At public charge, whites	.	.	.	4,333	
" " coloured	.	.	.	833	
					—— 5,166
At private charge, whites	.	.	.	10,188	
" " coloured	.	.	.	2,102	
					——12,290

Showing, that in both classes of the population, the proportion at public charge is the same, and that it is about forty per cent of the number at private charge.

The diversities among the several States, as to the proportion of insane of their white population, is not greater than may be referred to emigration ; for, as insane persons are seldom or never seen among emigrants, we ought to find the proportion of this class greater in those States that lose by emigration, as the New England

States, and least in those which gain from that source, as the western States. If, then, we make fair allowance for this influence, we shall find that the difference among the different States, as to this afflicting visitation, is insignificant ; and that in all of them, as to the white population, if we deduct the foreign emigrants, the proportion of the insane will be very nearly as 1 to 1,000.

But as to the coloured population, it appears to be far otherwise. We find an extraordinary difference among the States, in the proportion of the insane of the coloured race. The proportions in the several States appear to be as follows :

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Coloured population.	No. of Insane.	Ratio as 1 to	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Coloured population.	No. of Insane.	Ratio as 1 to
Maine,........	1,355	94	14.4	Georgia,........	283,697	134	2117.
New Hamp..	537	19	28.2	Florida,........	26,534	12	2211.
Vermont,.....	730	13	56.1	Alabama, ...	255,571	125	2044.
Massachus., .	8,668	200	43.3	Mississippi,...	196,580	82	2397.
R. Island,....	3,238	13	249.	Louisiana,....	193,954	45	4310.
Connecticut,.	8,105	44	184.	Arkansas,....	20,400	21	971.
New York,..	50,031	194	257.	Tennessee,...	188,583	152	1240.
New Jersey,.	21,718	73	297.	Kentucky,....	189,575	180	1053.
Pennsylvania	47,918	187	256.	Missouri,.....	59,814	68	879.
Delaware,....	19,524	28	697.	Ohio, ...	17,345	165	105.
Maryland,....	151,815	151	1005.	Indiana,.......	7,168	75	95.5
Dist. of Col.,.	13,055	7	1865.	Illinois,.......	3,929	79	49.7
Virginia,......	495,105	384	1289.	Michigan,....	707	26	27.2
N. Carolina,.	268,549	221	1215.	Wisconsin,...	196	3	65.3
S. Carolina, .	335,314	137	2447.	Iowa,.........	188	4	47.
Total,..					2,873,945	2,936	978.8

It thus appears, that the proportion of insane is greatest among the coloured population of the northern States, and that it considerably decreases as we proceed south ; from which we may infer that the rigours of a northern winter, which have no influence on the temperament of the whites, affect the cerebral organs of the African race. There are, however, two other circumstances, which operate to produce the great diversity we see ; and these are, emigration and slavery—the slave population seeming to be less liable to this malady than the free coloured population, and the insane very rarely migrating. By a due regard to these three circumstances, of coldness of climate, migration, and the proportion of slaves in the coloured population of a State, we may probably go far to reconcile most of the diversities which are exhibited in the above table. But perhaps it is premature to theorize on this subject ; for when we see in some of the States so large a proportion of the coloured population as 1 in 43, and in Maine nearly 1 in 14, so anomalous a fact throws a doubt over the correctness of this part of the census, and at least inclines us to suspend our opinion, until we have further evidence or explanation.

CHAPTER X.

EMIGRATION.

T<small>HAT</small> emigration from the old world to the new, from which the whole present population of the United States is directly or remotely derived, still continues to make large annual additions to our numbers. After the political connexion with the parent country was severed, foreign emigration, which had been suspended during the war of independence, returned with unabated force ; and, what was still less to have been expected, its subsequent increase has been yet greater than that of the whole population which it helped to swell.

This tide of European emigration ceases to be an object of wonder, when it is recollected that labour and skill are more than twice as well rewarded in the United States as in Europe ; that capital receives nearly twice the profits ; and, above all, that land can be here purchased in absolute property at a smaller cost than would there be its annual rent. In addition to these strong inducements, which apply to nearly all Europeans, the British and Irish emigrants find here the language, laws, usages, and manners to which they have been accustomed. They, therefore, constitute the larger part of the emigrants from Europe to the United States. Next to these, the Germans are the most numerous ; for they, too, with the recommendations of cheap land and high-priced labour, meet, in many of the States, thousands whose language* and manners are the same as those they have left behind. From the time that the first German settlers came to this country, in 1682, under the auspices of William Penn, there has been a steady influx of emigrants from Germany, principally to the middle States, and, of late years, to the west.

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* As early as 1793, a journal, in the German language, was established at German-town, in Pennsylvania. From that time to the present, the number of German newspapers has continued to increase in that State.

The coloured part of the population, which also owes its origin exclusively* to the old continent, has, since 1808, received no accessions from abroad ; but is, on the contrary, constantly losing, by emigration, a part of what it gains by natural increase.

It is obvious, that if the number of persons thus migrating to and from the United States could be ascertained, the census, periodically taken, would enable us to determine the precise rate of our natural multiplication. But such certainty is, as yet, unattainable. Of the coloured race, we have no means of knowing the loss sustained, either from the free portion who settle abroad, or from runaway slaves ; and our estimates of the whites who migrated hither before 1819, were purely conjectural. In that year, indeed, an act of Congress required accounts to be taken by the collectors at the seaports of all passengers who arrived from abroad, distinguishing foreigners from citizens, and to be returned to the office of the Secretary of State. But even this regulation has not afforded the desired certainty, for, besides that the returns are defective, a part of the British emigrants who arrive at New York, take that route to Canada, in preference to a voyage up the St. Lawrence ; whilst, on the other hand, a part of those who pass directly from Great Britain or Ireland into Canada, migrate thence by land into the United States ; and the numbers of neither portion have we any means of ascertaining. With these sources of uncertainty, our estimates of the amount of emigration to and from the United States, with all the collateral aid to be derived from the census, can be considered only as approximations to the truth.

Let us first estimate, from such data as we possess, the number of white persons who have migrated to the United States from 1790 to 1840.

In the twenty years between the census of 1790 and that of 1810, Dr. Seybert supposes the number of foreign emigrants to the United States to be 120,000, averaging 6,000 per annum. From 1810 to 1820, I have been able to procure no data, except Dr. Seybert's estimate for the year 1817, founded on the records of the custom-houses at the principal seaports : according to which estimate, the number of passengers who arrived in the United States that year,

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* The number of Indians, or descendants of Indians, comprehended in the decennial enumerations of the people of the United States, is too small to deserve to be regarded as an exception. It certainly would not amount to a thousandth, perhaps not to a ten-thousandth part of the whole population.

was 22,840. He supposes that the number, in any preceding year, did not amount to 10,000, except, perhaps, in 1794. In three of the years of this decennial term, that is, during the war with Great Britain, migration to this country was almost totally suspended. If, then, we suppose, that in the three years from 1818 to 1820, both inclusive, the number of passengers was the same as in 1817, and if we deduct from the whole number 2,840, (1,840 for the American citizens, that being about the proportion at that time,) we shall have 84,000 for the number of foreign emigrants to the United States for those four years. If we further suppose, that in the remaining six years the number was 30,000,* we shall have 114,000 for the whole number of white immigrants from 1810 to 1820.

From 1820 to 1830, when the collectors of the customs were required to report to the State department the number of foreigners who had arrived in their respective ports by sea, we might have expected entire accuracy; but these reports are so much at variance with other documents, entitled to respect, and are confessedly so defective, that they cannot be relied on. Thus, to give an example, the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1829 for the United States, was, according to British official returns, 15,678; yet the whole number of foreign emigrants from all parts of the world, reported to the State department in the same year, was but 15,285, there being, besides less important omissions, that of New York for the third quarter. Again, the number of foreign emigrants returned to the State department for 1830, is but 9,466, though 30,224 landed in New York alone in that year, for the whole of which the proper officers had failed to make any return. In consequence of these, and like instances of failure of duty, the number of foreign emigrants returned to the State department for the six years from 1825 to 1830, both inclusive, was only 87,140;† whilst the number who emigrated from the United King-

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* That is, 10,000 per annum for three years, excluding the three years of war. I have not ventured to go beyond 10,000 a year, from respect to Dr. Seybert's opinion; and I could not take a less number, from a regard to the progressive increase of immigration both before and after this period.

† This number is obtained partly by computation, that is, by adding to the official number returned for five and a quarter years, (from the 30th Sept., 1825, to the 31st Dec., 1830,) three-fourths of the number returned for the year 1825. This was necessary, as the annual returns to the State department were, before 1828, closed on the 30th September, and subsequently, at the end of the year.

dom to the United States for the same six years, according to the official accounts in that country, was 80,522, which allows but 6,618 for the number of emigrants to the United States from all the other parts of the world, though it is known that these (including the emigrants from the rest of the British dominions) are nearly equal to the number from the United Kingdom.

The more accurate returns, subsequently made to the State department, furnish us with some data for correcting these errors. By the official returns of British consuls residing in America, the number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States for the five years from 1833 to 1837; was 163,447; but, according to the reports of the collectors here to the State department, the whole number of foreigners who came to the United States, in the same period, was 324,750, which is very nearly double the number of those who were from Great Britain and Ireland.

If, then, we suppose that the British accounts were not less accurate in the last period of five years than in the first period of six, (and they were probably more so,) and that the emigrants from other countries to the United States bore as large a proportion to those from Great Britain and Ireland in the first period as the last, (which there is no reason to question,) then the British returns of emigrants to the United States would be to the whole number from all parts of the world in the ratio of 163,447 to 324,750, unless it were proper to make a deduction from the last number for those British emigrants who took their route to Upper Canada by way of New York.

To some, this deduction may not seem to be necessary, because they would consider that the number of those who came to the United States from Canada was likely to equal those who went to Canada by the route of New York, and especially during the civil commotions that broke out within the five years in question. Yet as, since 1834, the proportion* of British emigrants who take the New York route is said to be " considerable," let us assume, in the absence of all precise data, that as many as one-third of those emigrants who land in New York afterwards proceed to Canada, and see how far the above-mentioned ratio is affected by that proportion.

The number of British and Irish emigrants who arrived at New York from 1833 to 1837, inclusive, was 152,164 ; and the number

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of those who left Canada for the United States, in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, was 10,256. Supposing the number, in 1833, to have been in the same proportion, the whole number for five years would be 12,820. With these facts, the whole number of emigrants to the United States would be thus reduced, viz :

The total number who arrived in the United States,		324,750
British emigrants who left New York for Canada, one-third of 152,164, ...	50,821	
Deduct for those who left Canada for the United States, ...	12,820	
		38,001
		286,749

On this liberal estimate, then, of the number of British emigrants from New York to Canada, the proportion which the number from the United Kingdom to the United States bears to the whole number from all countries, is as 163,447 to 286,749, or nearly as 4 to 7. Applying, then, this rule to the 80,522 who emigrated from the United Kingdom to the United States from 1825 to 1830, we have 141,300 for the whole number of immigrants for the same six years. In the remaining four years, from 1821 to 1824, the number of foreign emigrants returned to the State department was 31,158, which, we may presume, bore the same proportion to the actual number as 87,140 to 141,300, and consequently would be 50,500. This number for the four years, added to 141,300 for the six years, would give us 191,800 for the whole number of immigrants from 1820 to 1830. If we make a lower estimate of the number who proceed from New York to Canada, as probably we ought, and allow something for deficient returns to the State department, we cannot suppose the whole number to be short of 200,000, and I shall accordingly so consider it.

From 1830 to 1840, we have better materials than in any preceding decennial term, for estimating the number of foreign emigrants to this country. The following is a summary of the returns that have been made to the State department of the number of passengers who arrived in the United States in that period :

Years.				Americans.	Foreigners.
1831	.	.	.	1,256	15,713
1832	.	.	.	1,155	34,970
1833	.	.	.	1,251	58,262
1834	.	.	.	2,114	64,916

Years.				Americans.	Foreigners.
1835	.	.	.	3,320	45,444
1836	.	.	.	4,029	76,923
1837	.	.	.	3,813	79,205
1838	.	.	.	3,964	42,731
1839	.	.	.	4,171	70,494
1840	.	.	.	5,810	86,338
Total	.	.	.	30,883	574,996

It appears, however, that this account, though far more accurate than any preceding it, is not free from errors, some of which are considerable. Thus, the numbers of foreigners in the preceding statement for 1831 and 1832, are set down at 15,713 and 34,970, making together 50,683 ; whereas the number who arrived in New York alone in those years, was 80,328. If to this number we add one-fourth for the ordinary proportion arriving at other ports, we shall have 107,104, thus showing omissions in those two years amounting to 56,421. The omissions in the subsequent years are believed to be comparatively small. Correcting, then, these errors, the whole number of emigrants who arrived at all the ports in the United States from all parts of the world, between 1830 and 1840, would be 631,417. Allowing the number of those who left New York for Canada to be in the same proportion as before, that is, as 38,000 to 324,750, we have 58,690 for the number of persons thus migrating in the whole ten years. Deducting this number, and 100,000 for the emigration of American citizens to Texas and Canada, from 631,417, we have 472,727 for the whole gain to the white population by immigration in the same period.

To the number of foreign emigrants in the several decennial terms, should be added their probable natural increase during each term. If the number was the same every year of a decennial term, and if the number of females was in the same proportion as in the rest of the population, we might estimate the increase at half its ordinary amount in ten years, or at about 16 per cent. But as neither of these suppositions is true, let us adapt our estimate to the varying circumstances.

In the first place, as the number of foreign emigrants to the United States progressively increases, and consequently is greater in the last years of a decennial term than in the first, our estimate of the increase of each term should be computed on a mean between the number of emigrants of that term and of the preceding term.

Secondly, as to the proportion of females. This is known to be much less in the class of emigrants than it is in the whole population, of which the following table affords illustrations :

Emigrants from the United Kingdom to Quebec in 1834 and 1837.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Children. under 14.	Total.
1834 . .	13.565	9,687	7,681	30,933
1837 . .	11,740	6,079	4,082	21,901
Total . .	25.305	15,766	11,763	52,834

Thus showing, that the females over fourteen were about 30 per cent of the whole number. But inasmuch as the females between sixteen and forty-five constitute but about 19 per cent of the whole population, and as a very small proportion of the female immigrants are over forty-five, if we make a deduction for the excess, and also for the number between fourteen and sixteen years of age, (which does not exceed 2¼ per cent of the whole number,) we shall find the proportion of women within the child-bearing ages greater with the emigrant class than with the whole population. Thus :

The proportion of women over 14, was	.		29.8 per cent.
Deduct the proportion over 45, suppose	.	2.	
That between 14 and 16 . . .	.	2.5	4.5 "
The proportion between 16 and 45 . .			35.3 "

₣ After making some deduction for the decrease of this proportion, the number of females under sixteen not being sufficient to keep up the number of marriageable women, we should be justified in estimating the average increase of the emigrants for the ten years at 20, instead of 16 per cent.

Applying these principles, and dividing the supposed number of emigrants in the two first decennial terms (120,000) into 50,000 for the first term, and 70,000 for the second, the number, with their increase at each term, would be as follows :

From 1790 to 1800—number of emigrants	.	50,000	
Increase, 20 per cent on 40,000	.	8,000	
			58,000
From 1800 to 1810—number of emigrants	.	70,000	
Increase, 20 per cent on 60,000	.	12,000	
			82,000

From 1810 to 1820—number of emigrants	.	114,000
Increase, 20 per cent on 97,000	.	19,400
		——— 133,400
From 1820 to 1830—number of emigrants	.	200,000
Increase, 20 per cent on 157,000	.	31,400
		———231,400
From 1830 to 1840—number of emigrants	.	472,727
Increase, 20 per cent on 336,363	.	67,273
		——— 540,000

Thus, while the whole population had, in fifty years, increased about fourfold, the average annual immigration had increased more than ninefold in the same time. So great and so disproportionate an increase may seem to some improbable, but the deductions have been made on so liberal a scale, that the preceding estimate, I am persuaded, rather falls short of the truth than exceeds it. In truth, the steady extension of our settlements into the western wilderness continues to multiply the opportunities of buying land at prices as low as ever, without being placed more beyond the benefits of civilization and commerce; and the rapid growth of our cities and manufacturing industry is constantly enlarging the field of employment for tradesmen and artizans. Whilst these circumstances present to the indigent and enterprising foreigner more and more points of attraction, the long peace in Europe seems to have given a proportionate increase to the repellent force that is there felt. Whether both these facts are likely long to continue, and though they should, whether considerations political, moral, or economical, may not induce the national legislature to check this tide of foreign emigration, are among the uncertain problems of the future.

Of that part of the coloured race who emigrate from the United States, we have no means of estimating the number, except by comparing the rate of increase in the last decennial terms with that of the first term, when there were few emigrants of this description, and when they were probably balanced by the Africans then imported. In making this comparison, it is assumed that the rate of natural increase has continued unchanged, which fact there seems no reason to doubt, at least as to the six-sevenths who are slaves.

From 1790 to 1800, the increase of the coloured population was 32.2 per cent, which, for the reasons mentioned, we consider to indicate the rate of its natural increase in the United States. In the next ten years, from 1800 to 1810, the increase was 37.6 per cent; but in that time the increase was enhanced by the acquisition

of Louisiana and by the increased importation of slaves, both on account of the increased demand for them for the cultivation of cotton and sugar, and because it was known that the further importation of them would cease after 1807. The accessions from these combined causes, beyond what was lost by emigration, was 5.4 per cent on 1,001,436 persons, equal to 54,000. In the following term, from 1810 to 1820, the increase declined to 29.6 per cent, owing principally to the slaves who escaped to the British during the war. From 1820 to 1830, it was 30.7 per cent; and from 1830 to 1840, it sunk to the unprecedented rate of 23.4 per cent.

These rates of decennial increase since 1810, compared with that between 1790 to 1800, show the loss by emigration, exclusive of their probable increase at each term, as follows:

Emigrants.

From 1810 to 1820, decrease (32.2—29.3) is 2.9 per cent= 29,300
    "   1820 to 1830,   "   (32.2—30.7) is 1.5   "   = 20,600
    "   1830 to 1840,   "   (32.2—23.4) is 8.8   "   =204,900

From the number in the last decennial term, a considerable deduction should be made for the extraordinary mortality of the slaves sent to Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, during a part of the term, and perhaps, their slower rate of increase. The census shows an increase of the slaves in those three States, between 1830 and 1840, of 324,399 on a population of 292,796, which is 230,000 more than the probable natural increase ; and it is known that, during a part of the term, disease, especially the cholera, made frightful ravages among the negroes brought from other States. The remainder of the 204,900 is to be referred to emigrations to Texas, and to the unusual number both of the free coloured, and slaves, who betook themselves to Canada in the ten years preceding 1840.

In conclusion, we may say that, without attempting a computation in which we must yet further rely on conjecture, the facts here stated are sufficient to satisfy us that, after deducting what the country has lost by emigration, the foreign emigrants and their descendants in fifty years, now add above a million to its population.

CHAPTER XI.

LET us now direct our inquiries to the natural increase of our numbers, independent of all accessions from abroad. No fact disclosed by the census is of equal importance to this in the eyes of the statesman and political economist; since, in an underpeopled country like the United States, such increase is the surest index of the nation's present abundance and comfort, as well as of its future strength and resources.

I. The natural increase of the white population.

If we deduct, from the whole increase of this class at each census, the number gained by immigration beyond the number of our own emigrants, the result would of course give us the precise amount of increase from natural multiplication. The following statement shows the result of such deduction, according to the estimates of immigration made in the preceding chapter:

From 1790 to 1800, the increase of the whites was 35.7 per cent.

Deduct the number immigrating, 58,000, equal to 1.8   "

————33.9 per c't.

From 1800 to 1810, the increase was . . 36.2

Deduct, 1. The whites acquired with Lou-
            isiana, 51,000,* equal to . . 1.2

        2. The number immigrating, equal to 1.9

                        ————— 3.1

                      ————— 33.1   "

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* I have ventured to put down the whole number of whites returned in 1810 for Louisiana and Missouri, (then called the territories of New Orleans and Louisiana,) as an accession to the population since 1800, though doubtless a part of them had migrated from other States. No deduction was made on this account, partly because other citizens were acquired by the purchase, who were not comprehended in the returns for those territories, and partly because the estimate of the immigration between 1800 and

From 1810 to 1820, the increase was   .   .   34.3   per cent.
  Deduct the number immigrating, 132,400, equal to 2.2
                                        ——— 32.1   "
From 1820 to 1830, the increase was   .   .   33.8
  Deduct the number immigrating, 231,000, equal to 2.9
                                        ——— 30.9   "
From 1830 to 1840, the increase was   .   .   34.7
  Deduct the number immigrating, 540,000, equal to 5.1
                                        ——— 29.6   "

According to which computation the actual and natural increase, in each decennial term, may be thus compared :

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Actual increase,	35.7	36.2	34.3	33.8	34.7
Natural increase,	33.9	33.1	32.1	30.9	29.6

Thus showing, in the rate of decennial natural increase, a diminution of 4.3 per cent during forty years, or an average of about 1 per cent for each term of ten years.

It will be perceived that this diminution of ratio is not uniform, but that it increases progressively, and with a regularity which is remarkable, and which gives some assurance that the estimates made of the numbers acquired by immigration are not wide of the truth. The differences of ratio are in the following series : 8, 10, 12, 13.

Let us now see how far this decline in the rate of natural increase derives confirmation from the census itself. If there be such a diminution of ratio, it will be manifested by the decreasing proportion of children under ten years of age, since, at each census, they constitute all of the population who have been born since the preceding census.

From 1800 to 1840, the number of white females and of children under ten, and their proportions to each other, were as follows :

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
No. of females,	2,100,068	2,874,433	3,871,647	5,171,115	6,939,842
No. of children under 10,	1,489,315	2,016,479	2,625,790	3,427,739	4,485,130
Prop. of children, per cent,	70.92	70.15	67.82	66.20	64.63

Thus showing a gradual decrease in the proportion of children during forty years of 6.29 per cent; which, allowing for the ordinary difference between the number of males and females, is equivalent to something more than 3 per cent of the whole population. So, if the children under ten, be compared with the females of the preceding census, we see a correspondent diminution of ratio, viz :

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
No. of females,...................	1,556,839	2,100,068	2,874,433	3,871,647	5,171,115
No. of children at the succeeding census,.....................	1,489,315	2,016,479	2,625,790	3,427,730	4,485,130
Prop. of children, per cent,....	95.66	96.02	91.35	88.53	86.73

But these proportions are also affected by immigration. In the first case, in which the comparison is made between the children and the females of the same census, the proportion of children is lessened by reason of the greater proportion of adults in the immigrating class than in the whole population. But in the last case, in which the children of the succeeding census are compared with the females of the preceding, the proportion of children is increased by immigration.

The first source of error is, however, inconsiderable. The increase of immigrants in ten years, we have seen, may be estimated at 20 per cent of the whole number; and to such increase we must add the portion of immigrant children under ten at the time the census is taken. Now, if we suppose the females to constitute one-third of those who migrate hither, and the children one-sixth, (as seemed to be the proportion in Canada,) and if we further suppose that, one-tenth of those children who arrive in the first year of the decennial term would be under ten years of age at the succeeding census, two-tenths of those who arrive in the second year, three in the third, and so on throughout the term, we shall find, after making a fair deduction for the intervening deaths, that the proportion of children to females in such immigrants will be little inferior to the proportion in the indigenous population. Let us, however, assume it to be 3 per cent less, or 30 per cent on the whole number of immigrants and their increase, and to adapt our estimates to this supposition, we must in the first comparison add 3 per cent of the whole number of immigrants to compensate for the excess of adults, and in the second comparison deduct 30 per cent to correct the excess of children gained by immigration. With these corrections the proportion of children will be as follows:

First, when the children are compared with the females of the same census.

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
No. of children under 10,.....	1,490,315	2,016,479	2,625,790	3,427,730	4,485,130
Add 3 per cent on the number of immigrants in each decennial term,.............	1,640	2,460	3,972	6,930	16,200
Total,.......................	1,490,955	2,018,939	2,629,762	3,427,730	4,323,200
Prop. of children, per cent,..	71	70.23	67.92	66.55	64,87

Secondly, when the children are compared with the females of the preceding census.

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
No. of children under 10,.....	1,489,315	2,016,479	2,625,790	3,427,730	4,485,200
Deduct 30 per ct. of the immigrants in each term,.....	16,400	42,483	39,720	69,300	162,000
Total,.................	1,472,915	1,973,996	2,586,070	3,358,430	4,323,200
Prop. of children, per cent,..	94.61	94	89.97	86.75	83.60

It thus appears that the addition of 3 per cent on the number of immigrants in the first comparison, reduces the decrease in forty years only from 6.29 to 6.13 per cent of the females, though the addition of 30 per cent in the second, augments the decrease from 8.93 to 11.01 per cent of the females at the preceding census ; which corresponds more nearly with the estimate first made.

We arrive at a similar result if we make the more limited, but perhaps more satisfactory comparison of the children under ten with the females between the child-bearing ages of sixteen and forty-five, in 1800, 1810, and 1820, when their number was ascertained by the census. That class of females amounted in those years, respectively, to 813,193, 1,106,212, and 1,517,971. When compared with the children under ten in the same year.

The proportion of children in 1800, is 183.1 per cent.
"   "   "   "   1810, is 182.3   "
"   "   "   "   1820, is 173.2   "

Showing a decrease in the proportion of children, of nearly 10 per cent of this class of females in twenty years ; and thus, by whatever test we compare the rate of natural increase, as exhibited by the different enumerations, we have the same evidence of a continual diminution of such increase.

Let us now compare the rates of diminution of decennial increase which these tests severally indicate, estimating the females at 49 per cent of the whole population ; those of the preceding census, at one-third less, or 32 per cent ; and those between six-

teen and forty-five, at 19 per cent. When reduced to the same standard, the foregoing comparative estimates exhibit the following rates of diminution of increase in the whole population from 1800 to 1840 :

	Decrease of ratio in 40 years.	*Decrease of ratio in 10 years.*
1. Where the whole population at each census is compared, after deducting for immigration,......	4.3 per cent=1	per cent.
2. Where the children under 10 are compared with the females of the same census,.............	6.13=3. "	=0.75 "
3. Where the children under 10 are compared with the females of the preceding census,.......	11.02=3.5 "	=0.89 "
	Decrease in 20 years.	
4. Where the children under 10 are compared with the females between 16 and 45,............	9. 9=1.88 "	=0.94 "

The average of these rates of diminution is very nearly nine-tenths of 1 per cent for ten years, and this is probably somewhat beyond the truth ; first, because in the second comparison, which makes the lowest estimate, there seems to be fewer sources of error than in the rest ; and secondly, because a moderate addition to the supposed number of emigrants in the first decennial term would approximate the first comparison, which makes the highest estimate, to the other three ; and there is more than one reason for believing that Dr. Seybert's estimate of the immigration, which has been here adopted, is too low. We may, then, on the whole, conclude that the rate of increase of the white population has diminished, on an average, between 1, and ¾ of 1 per cent, in ten years, and that the diminution has been in a slightly increasing ratio.

II. The natural increase of the coloured population.

In the preceding chapter it was assumed that the natural increase of the coloured race in the United States was uniform, and that it was 32.2 per cent in ten years, which was their rate of increase between 1790 and 1800, when it was supposed the number brought into the country equalled those who went out of it. But we have no proof that the slaves imported into South Carolina and Georgia, (the only States which then received them from abroad,) were equal to those who escaped to other countries, together with the free coloured persons who emigrated ; and if they were inferior in number, the supposed rate of increase would be too low. It certainly seems improbable, at the first view, that the natural increase of the whites should have exceeded that of the coloured race 1.7 per cent in ten years, as has been supposed in the preceding estimates ; and it is very possible that the one is somewhat too high, and the other too low.

The uniformity of increase in this part of our population was presumed, because the same circumstances which tend to check multiplication with the whites have no existence with the coloured race ; certainly not with the slaves, who now constitute more than six-sevenths of the whole. and, in 1790, constituted more than eleven-twelfths. Nor are they likely to exist to the same extent in the free coloured class as with the whites, since the diminution of increase with these may be occasioned principally by the delay of marriage in the richer classes of society, which cause might not extend to the poorer, who now find it as easy to obtain the neces- saries of life, and even its substantial comforts, as ever. No deduc- tion was therefore made on account of the free coloured class.

The census, unfortunately, affords us not the same means of ascertaining the natural increase of the coloured population as of that of the whites ; it not having distinguished the ages of coloured persons before 1820, and having adopted a different distribution then, from that made in the two subsequent enumerations.   To these last, therefore, our inquiries will be limited.

As emancipation seeems not to have varied much in the two last decennial terms, we will investigate the natural increase of the two classes of the coloured race separately, beginning with the slaves.

If the increase of slaves, from 1830 to 1840, had been propor- tionally as great as it was from 1820 to 1830, the number at the last census would have been 2,615,000, instead of 2,487,000 ; thus showing a deficiency of 128,000. How is so great a deficiency to be explained, without supposing a decline in the rate of increase ? The following circumstances obviously contributed to lessen the number of slaves in 1840.

1. The emigration to Texas, which may account, perhaps, for a third of the deficiency or more.

2. The increase of runaway slaves. It is a fact of general notoriety, that the number of those who have taken refuge in Canada or the northern States, has greatly increased within the last two years.

3. The extraordinary mortality which prevailed in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Alabama, in the first year of the term, among the slaves, and especially that large portion of them who had been transported from the more northern slave-holding States.   The census shows the unwonted extent of such transportation.   In the three States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the slaves, which in 1830 were 292,796, in 1840 amounted to 617,195, thus

showing an excess of 230,000, after allowing for the decennial increase 32.2 per cent ; whilst, on the other hand, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, had a smaller number of slaves in 1830 than in 1840, by 21,000, though their natural increase, at the same rate of 32.2 per cent, would have amounted to 334,000. So great a number as these facts imply, transported from a more, to a less salubrious climate, and often subjected to new habits of life and new modes of treatment, necessarily supposes a great increase of mortality, without the aid of cholera, and other epidemics, which, however, did their part also in the waste of life.

4. The slower rate of natural increase in most of the southwestern States. Although the slaves may have, as we have supposed, the same ratio of increase in the same State, they may have very different ratios in different States, according to diversities of climate, occupation, and treatment ; and the census shows that the States to which so many slaves were carried between 1830 and 1840, for the culture of cotton, are much less favourable to the natural multiplication of that class, or, at least, have hitherto been so, than are the States, from which they were transported, as may be thus seen :

In 1840, the total number of slaves, and that of the slave children under ten, were respectively as follows :

In Alabama,	whole number of slaves,	253,532	—number of children under 10,	87,430
In Mississippi,	"	"	195,211	"	"	"	63,708
In Louisiana,	"	"	168,452	"	"	"	45,861
In Florida,	"	"	25,717	"	"	"	8,036

Total,.........................642,912   205,035

If, on the whole number of slaves, 642,912, we take 34.9 per cent as the proportion of children under ten, (which was the proportion throughout the Union in 1830,) it will give 224,376 for the number of children in 1840, which is 19,341 more than the number returned by the census. It may be supposed by some that, inasmuch as the States in question received large importations of slaves from other States, of whom there was an over proportion of adults, a part, if not the whole of the deficiency here mentioned, may be referred to such importations, and that it would be compensated by an excess of children in the slave-exporting States. But we perceive no such disproportion of adults in the case of slaves transferred from State to State, as exists in the case of emigrants from foreign countries. When the slave-holder migrates to the south, none of his slaves are too young to be taken with him, and it is the

aged only, who are left behind.   Even the slave-dealers, although
they confine their odious traffic chiefly to adults, confine it also to
those who are young and healthy, and whose increase, consequently,
or the loss of it, in a few years corrects, and more than corrects,
the slight temporary change in the proportion between children
and females, which their removal occasioned both in the State they
had left and in the State they were carried to.   We accordingly
find, that Virginia exhibits no excess of slave children, in conse-
quence of the 180,000 slaves which the census shows she had lost
between 1830 and 1840.   On the contrary, the number had under-
gone a sensible decrease (from 35.6 to 33.9) in that time ; and
North Carolina, which had parted with a smaller proportion of
slaves in the same time, (about 80,000,) exhibits also, a correspondent
decrease in the proportion of children, that is, from 37. to 36.2
per cent.   These facts seem to show that the transportation of
slaves from State to State, by settlers and slavedealers, tends
rather to raise than to lower the proportion of children in the
importing State.

Though we have no data for estimating the other causes of
diminution with even an approach to accuracy, we must admit
that their combined force does not seem insufficient to account for
the large deficiency (128,000) shown by the census of 1840 ; and
no one well acquainted with the condition of slavery in the United
States, will admit, without the most indubitable evidence, a falling
off in the natural increase of the slaves, farther than to the qualified
extent that has been mentioned.   This natural increase probobly
exceeded 32 per cent in ten years, during the three first terms,
and was certainly below 33 per cent.   The subsequent diminution,
in consequence of the great movement of the slave population
to the south, when cotton bore a high price and money was
redundant, has scarcely been more than from 1 to 2 per cent
of the whole slave population, so as to make the average
decennial increase in fifty years not widely different from the 32.2
per cent supposed,

The natural increase of the free coloured population is the more
difficult to estimate on account of emancipation, which we have no
means of ascertaining, and which, while it but slightly diminishes
the rate of increase of slaves, greatly augments that of the free
coloured class.   Thus, the decennial increase of this class has
varied from 82.3 to 20.9 per cent, though that of the slaves has
ranged only from 33.4 to 23.8 per cent.   The census, nevertheless,

affords persuasive evidence that the natural increase of the free portion of the coloured population is less than that of the slaves. The number of the former in 1820, was 238,197, and in 1840, 386,348, showing an increase in 20 years, of 62.2 per cent; and the slaves in the same time, showed an increase of 61.1, although the number of slaves emancipated in New York and New Jersey,* was probably more than 15,000 ; and which, consequently, made an accession of near six per cent to the free coloured in 1820. Making, then, but a moderate allowance for their gain from this source, the increase of the slaves shown by the census will considerably exceed that of the free coloured. It is true, that whilst this class gained largely by emancipation, it is known also to have lost largely by emigration, especially in the last decennial term ; but such emigration is not likely to have much exceeded the diminution of slaves from a similar cause, and certainly not enough to balance the gain from emancipation.

But further : the proportion of children under 10 in this class, thus compares with that of the other two classes in 1830 and 1840, viz :

		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Whites, . .	in 1830,	32.54	—In 1840,	31.61	—Difference,	0.93
Slaves, . .	"	34.90	"	33.94	"	0.96
Free coloured	"	30.04	"	28.88	"	1.12

By which it appears that the proportion of free coloured children under ten was, at both enumerations, more than two per cent less than that of the whites, and more than four per cent less than that of the slaves. Now we cannot refer this inferiority to emigration, which, so far as it has any effect, tends to increase the proportion of children ; and whether we refer the whole or part of it to emancipation, (which, by adding only adults to the class, unquestionably diminishes the proportion of children,) an inferiority in the rate of increase is the necessary result. If we refer the whole, then we suppose such an accession from this source that, when deducted from the total number of the class, the remainder would prove a slower rate of increase than the census exhibits in the slaves, and, perhaps in the whites ; and if we refer only a part of the difference

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* In 1820, the number of slaves in those States was 17,645, and in 1830, it was reduced to 2,329. It may be presumed that the whole, or nearly the whole of the difference, was the effect of emancipation in the intervening ten years.

of proportion to emancipation, then the other part of it directly indicates a smaller decennial increase.

In the cities and towns, to which most of the free persons of colour resort, we find much reason for believing that their natural increase is slower than that of the slaves or the whites. They are, taken as a class, poor, improvident, immoral, and consequently, little likely to rear large families. The licentiousness, too, which characterizes many of the young females of this class, consigns a large portion of them either to unfruitfulness or a premature grave. In New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, they occupy much more than their proportion of the pauper list. These facts are not inconsistent with the supposed greater longevity of this class; for the rate of its natural increase depends upon the greater number, and its character for longevity, on a few.

In comparing the proportion of children under ten, in 1830 and 1840, we find the falling off to be greater in this class than the other classes; and if we cannot refer it to an increase of emancipation in last decennial term, of which we have no evidence, it seems to indicate a small diminution in the rate of increase.

Let us now compare the increase of the white and coloured population, in fifty years, supposing the former not to have gained, and the latter not to have lost by migration.

In 1790, the white population was	3,172,464
Increase in 10 years, exclusive of immigration, 33.9 per cent	1,075,465
In 1800	4,247,929
Increase in 10 years, 33.1 per cent . . .	1,406,064
In 1810, ...	5,653,993
Increase in 10 years, 32.1 per cent . . .	1,814,932
In 1820, ...	7,468,925
Increase in 10 years, 30.9 per cent . . .	2,307,897
In 1830, ...	9,776,822
Increase in 10 years, 29.6 per cent . . .	2,929,136
In 1840, ...	12,705,958

Which shows an increase in fifty years, or rather in forty-nine years and ten months, in the proportion of 100 to 400.4

In 1790, the whole coloured population was . .	757,363
Increase in 10 years, 32.2 per cent . . .	244,073
In 1800, ...	1,001,436
Increase in 10 years, 32.2 per cent . . .	322,462
In 1810, ...	1,323,898
Increase in 10 years, 32.2 per cent . . .	426,295
In 1820, ...	1,750,193
Increase in 10 years, 32.2 per cent . . .	563,562
In 1830, ...	2,313,755
Increase in 10 years, 32.2 per cent . . .	745,029
In 1840, ...	3,058,784

Which shows an increase, in the same period, in the proportion of 100 to 403.9 per cent, or three and a half per cent more than that of the white population.

It may seem improbable, at the first view, that the natural increase of the white population was greater than that of the coloured in the two first decennial terms, as we have supposed it; and altogether inconsistent with that greater exemption from all the ordinary restraints on marriage, which keeps the increase of this race nearly uniform. It has been already stated, that the difference between them in 1800 and 1810, may have been over-rated, and that we should, perhaps, be nearer the truth, to lower the increase of the whites by a higher estimate of the immigration, and to make a small addition to the increase of the coloured population in the first decennial terms. But we must not allow too much to the considerations that have been mentioned; for it must be re-membered that, in the first decennial terms, most of the slaves lived in the more insalubrious portions of the southern States, whilst most of the whites occupied much more healthy regions. Besides, if a greater proportion of the coloured females are mothers, and mothers at an earlier age, they probably do not rear such large families, and a greater number of their offspring die from disease and neglect. It is known that, while the slaves have a greater proportion of

children under ten than the whites,* they are also subject to greater mortality in after life, and, perhaps, the last circumstance may balance or nearly balance the first. These, and other questions connected with the progress of our population, can be accurately solved only after fuller and more frequent statistical details than we now possess.

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* It must, however, be remembered, that a part of the excess must be referred to emancipation, which, by being confined to adults, enhances the proportion of children. But the precise extent of this disturbing influence we have no means of ascertaining.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FUTURE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

Having ascertained the actual increase of our population during half a century, and estimated its natural increase, unaffected by adventitious circumstances, let us now inquire whether the past increase affords us a rule for calculating its future progress; and since, as we have seen, the ratio of its increase has been diminishing, whether it will continue to diminish at the same rate.

The ratios of decennial increase, we have estimated as follows:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Natural increase of the white population, per cent,	33.9	33.1	32.1	30.9	29.6
Of the coloured, "	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Actual increase of the whole population, per cent,	35.02	36.45	33.35	33.26	32.67

In the last series there are two irregularities, which deserve notice. One was occasioned by the acquisition of Louisiana; the other was, that but nine years and ten months intervened between the census of 1820 and that of 1830, instead of ten years, which was the interval between the other enumerations. The first augmented the ratio of increase between 1800 and 1810, about one and a half per cent; the last underrated it between 1820 and 1830, about two-thirds of one per cent.

When these irregularities are corrected, the series of rates of increase, per cent, will stand thus:

$$35.02 \qquad 34.95 \qquad 33.45 \qquad 33.92 \qquad 32.67$$

And this would probably exhibit that diminishing series in the ratios of increase, which would take place if the gain to the whites and loss to the coloured population by migration, were to continue to increase in the same proportion that they have heretofore done.

This, however, is not to be expected. European emigration
would be immediately affected by a European war, which would
at once check natural increase, and give new employment to a
great number ; so that, instead of emigrants from that source
increasing, as they have done for the last thirty years, they would
be considerably diminished. Besides, though peace should con-
tinue, it is not probable that those emigrants will increase in pro-
portion to our increasing numbers, and still less, in the same ratio
as heretofore. The increase of their number depends upon the
condition of both countries ; and although, when the United States
contain one hundred millions of people, they may present six times
as many points of attraction as at present, yet it does not follow that
Europe will then be able to spare inhabitants to the same extent.
So far as England is concerned, Canada, New Holland, and New
Zealand may draw off the largest portion of her redundant numbers ;
nor can it be foreseen how much our own policy may change in
encouraging immigration, when the Western States have attained
a density equal to that of the Middle States.

But will the diminution in the rate of natural increase continue
unchanged ; and will it not even augment as the density of popula-
tion increases ?

On this subject, very contrary opinions have prevailed. Whilst
some have calculated upon an undeviating rule of multiplication
until we have reached 200,000,000 or more, others have maintained
that, although our population might continue its past rate of increase
until it had reached 60,000,000, a change in that rate would cer-
tainly then take place ; as such a population supposes the whole
territory of the Union occupied, and all the fertile lands under
cultivation. These opinions seem equally removed from probability.
The first is satisfactorily disproved by the diminution in the ratio
of increase which has already been shown, and which diminution
we may rationally expect to increase with the increasing density
of numbers. The other hypothesis would arrest the present progress
of our population when it has reached 60,000,000, which would not
be equal to 64 persons to a square mile on the country now occupied
by the people of the United States. But when it is recollected
that the unoccupied country west of the Mississipi is yet larger
than that now settled, we may presume that, when the population
has reached 60,000,000, the whole of the western territory to the
Pacific will be more or less settled, and consequently, that the
population will then average less than 33 to a square mile ; a

degree of density which supposes indeed a progressive abatement in the rate of increase, such as we are now witnessing, but certainly none arising from the difficulty of obtaining subsistence. That is not likely to be an efficient check on the progress of our population until it has reached an average density of from 60 to 80 to the square mile.

Without doubt, other checks to natural multiplication, those arising from prudence or pride, will continue to operate with increased force as our cities multiply in number and increase in magnitude, and as the wealthy class enlarges. These circumstances will have the effect of retarding marriage ; and in the most densely peopled States, the fall in the price of labour, and consequently, the increased difficulty of providing for a family, may operate also on the poorer classes. It is even probable, that these checks operate sooner in this country than they have operated in other countries, by reason of the higher standard of comfort with which the American people start, and of that pride of personal independence which our political institutions so strongly cherish. The census shows that their influence has been felt ever since the first enumeration ; but we have no reason to believe that they will operate with a more accelerated force than they have done, until the lapse of near a century.

We find that each of the States exhibits a similar diminution in the ratio of increase to that which we have seen in the whole Union, and that it is equally manifest whether population is dense or thin—is rapidly or slowly advancing—is sending forth emigrants, or receiving them from other States. This fact, which seems hitherto not to have been suspected, will clearly appear in the following tables, in which the progress of population from 1800 to 1840, is shown in all the States whose numbers at the former period have been ascertained :

Progress of Population and Wealth

Table showing the Number of White Females, of White Children under 10 years of age, and of Persons to a Square Mile, in twenty States, in 1800 and 1840 ; the Proportion of Children to Females, at the same periods ; the Increase in the number of persons, and the Decrease in the proportion of children during the 40 years; and the average Decrease in 10 years.

STATES.	Years.	Females.	Children under 10.	Persons to a sq. mile.	Increase of persons.	Propor- tion of childr'n.	Decrea'e of pro- portion.	Decrea'e in 10 years.
Maine, ...	1800	74,069	54,869	5.	11.7	74.*	13.9	3.4
	1840	247,449	148,846	16.7		60.1		
New Hampshire,.	1800	91,740	60,165	19.9	11.	65.9	17.4	4.3
	1840	145,032	70,387	30.9		48.5		
Vermont, ...	1800	74,580	57,692	15.7	14.	77.3	22.	5.5
	1840	144,840	80,111	29.7		55.3		
Massachusetts,....	1800	211,299	124,566	48.3	36.	58.9	12.	3.
	1840	368,351	173,037	84.3		46.9		
Rhode Island,....	1800	33,579	19,466	53.1	30.6	57.9	11.1	2.8
	1840	54,225	25,384	83.7		46.8		
Connecticut,.......	1800	123,528	73,682	49.2	11.5	59.6	12.9	3.2
	1840	153,556	71,783	60.7		46.7		
New York,.......	1800	258,587	195,840	11.9	25.7	75.7	17.6	4.4
	1840	1,171,533	681,091	47.6		58.1		
New Jersey,......	1800	95,600	67,402	28.2	21.	70.5	11.4	2.8
	1840	174,533	103,302	49.2		59.1		
Pennsylvania, ...	1800	284,627	270,233	12.6	23.9	71.2	8.2	2.
	1840	831,345	524,189	36.5		63.		
Delaware,.........	1800	24,819	15,878	29.2	6.2	63.9	4.5	1.1
	1840	29,302	17,406	35.4		59.4		
Maryland, ...	1800	105,676	69,648	30.6	11.5	65.9	7.5	1.9
	1840	159,400	93,072	42.1		58.4		
Virginia, ...	1800	252,151	179,761	11.7	6.9	71.3	6.3	1.6
	1840	369,745	240,343	18.6		65.		
North Carolina,...	1800	166,116	122,191	9.6	5.6	73.5	7.3	1.8
	1840	244,833	162,282	15.2		66.2		
South Carolina,...	1800	95,339	72,075	10.8	7.9	75.6	8.3	2.
	1840	2,588	86,566	18.7		67.3		
Georgia, ...	1800	8,298	38,248	2.6	8.6	81.1	4.9	1.2
	1840	197,161	150,317	11.2		76.2		
Mississippi,.......	1800	2,262	1,962	.18	5.9	86.7	7.	1.7
	1840	81,818	65,269	6.1		79.7		
Tennessee,........	1800	44,529	37,677	2.6	18.	84.6	10.2	2.5
	1840	315,193	234,700	20.6		74.4		
Kentucky,.........	1800	85,915	72,234	5.4	13.8	83.9	12.	3.
	1840	250,664	204,978	19.2		71.9		
Ohio,..............	1800	20,595	18,276	1.1	37.1	88.7	15.4	3.8
	1840	726,762	509,088	38.2		73.3		
Indiana,............	1800	2,003	1,645	.13	17.7	82.1	'6.	1.5
	1840	325,925	248,127	18.8		76.1		

The following table gives the same comparative view of the preceding twenty States when comprehended under five divisions, viz :

* As the number of females is very nearly one-half of the population, one-half the numbers in this column may be taken as the several proportions of the children to the whole population in each State.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.	Years.	Females.	Children under 10.	Persons to a sq. mile.	Increase of persons.	Propor- tion of childr'n.	Decrea'e of pro- portion.	Decrea'e in 10 years.
N. England States,	1800	608,795	386,723	19.2	15.6	63.5	12.4	3. 1
	1840	1,113,453	569,348	34.8		51.1		
Middle States, ...	1800	784,068	554,783	15.3	28.3	70.7	15.	3.75
	1840	2,381,948	1,327,362	43.6		55.7		
Southern States, ..	1800	561,904	412,276	8.9	7.	73.	6.4	1.6
	1840	940,317	637,510	15.9		67.8		
Southw'n States of Mississippi and Tennessee, ...	1800	46,791	38,639	1.3	12.4	77.6	2.1	.5
	1840	397,011	299,969	13.7		75.5		
Northw'n States of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, ...	1800	108,513	92,155	2.3	23.2	84.9	11.1	3.8
	1840	1,303,351	962,193	25.5		73.8		

We see by the preceding tables that the natural increase of the population is inversely as its density; and this is apparent, whether we compare the increase of the same State at different periods, or the increase of one State or one division with another. Thus, in New England, where, with the exception of Maine, which is comparatively a newly settled State, the population is most dense, averaging 50 to a square mile, the proportion of children is the smallest, that is, 48.8 per cent of the females; in the Middle States, the population is 43.6 to a square mile, and the proportion of children, 55.7 per cent; in the Southern States, the population is 15.7 persons to the square mile, and the proportion of children, 67.8 per cent; in the South-western States, the population is 13.7 persons to the square mile, and the proportion of children 75.5 per cent; and if the Northwestern States seems to be an exception to this rule, in having a greater proportion of children than the Southern States, while they have also a denser population by 9.6 persons to the square mile, it is owing to the extraordinary fertility of those States, whereby 25 persons to the square mile does not indicate so great a relative density as 16 to the square mile in the Southern States.

This rule of the rate of natural increase acts so uniformly, that we may perceive the falling off in the rate, not only in 40 years, as we have seen, but also in each decennial term, of which the largest States in the five great divisions may serve as examples, viz:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Massachusetts, *prop. of children under 10*,	58.9	57.6	53.	48.	46.9
New York,	75.7	72.8	67.2	63.2	58.1
Virginia,	71.2	69.6	68.	66.4	65.
Tennessee,	84.6	82.9	78.8	78.	74.4
Ohio,	88.7	83.1	79.	74.2	73.3

What is true in these States will be found true in the others; and

there are not more than two or three cases, out of near a hundred, in which the comparison can be made, that the proportion of children, and consequently the rate of increase, is not less at each census then at the census preceding.

When we perceive the causes of the diminution of increase operating so steadily, and so independently of the greater or less facility of procuring subsistence, we are warranted in assuming that the diminution will continue to advance at the same moderate rate it has hitherto done, until all the vacant territory of the United States is settled, after which, another law of diminution and an accelerated rate may be expected to take place.

In conformity with the preceding views, we may conclude that the future increase of the population of the United States will not greatly differ from the following series during the next half century, if immigration continues to advance as it has done, viz :

1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
32 p. cent.	31.3 p. cent.	30.5 p. cent.	29.6 p. cent.	28.6 p. cent.	27.5 p. cent.
22,400,000	29,400,000	38,300,000	49,600,000	63,000,000	80,000,000

If, however, immigration were to continue as it is, or have but a moderate increase, the ratios of increase might be thus reduced :

1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
31.8 p. cent.	30.9 p. cent.	30 p. cent.	29 p. cent.	27.9 p. cent.	26.8 p. cent.
22,000	28,800,000	36,500,000	46,500,000	59,800,000	74,000,000

At whi/ time, the population will not exceed the average density of from 35" to 40 persons to the square mile, after making ample allowance for the Rocky mountains and the tract of desert lying at their eastern base.

The preceding estimates suppose a slower rate of increase than has been commonly assumed in our political arithmetic, and, for a part of the time, even by those who have set the lowest limit to our future numbers ; but this rate cannot be much augmented without overlooking some of the facts or laws deducible from our past progress, or gratuitously assuming some new and more favourable circumstances in our future progress. The lowest estimate, however, ought to satisfy those whose pride of country most looks to its physical power, for, at the reduced rate of increase supposed, our population would, in a century from this time, or a little more, amount to 200,000,000, and then scarcely exceed the present density of Massachusetts, which is still in a course of vigorous increase. In these estimates, the increase of the coloured

population is supposed likely to continue as it has been, or with such small changes as will not materially vary the result. But the future condition of that part of our population will be separately considered in the next chapter.

Some of our readers, who may wish to make calculations concerning the past or future increase of the population, may find a convenience in the following

Table showing, in different rates of Decennial Increase, the corresponding rates for the intermediate years, and the number of years necessary for the Population to double, at different rates of Increase.

INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.	INCREASE, PER CENT, IN—									No. of years required to double.
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	
20 p. cent,	1.84	3.71	5.62	7.56	9.54	11.56	13.61	15.70	17.83	38.017
21 "	1.92	3.89	5.88	7.92	10.	12.12	14.27	16.87	18.72	36.362
22 "	2.01	4.06	6.15	8.28	10.45	12.67	14.93	17.24	19.60	34.837
23 "	2.09	4.23	6.41	8.63	10.90	13.22	15.19	18.01	20.48	33.483
24 "	2.17	4.40	6.66	8.98	11.36	13.76	16.25	18.78	21.36	32.222
25 "	2.25	4.56	6.92	9.33	11.80	14.33	16.91	19.54	22.24	31.062
26 "	2.33	4.73	7.18	9.68	12.25	14.87	17.56	20.31	23.12	29.991
27 "	2.42	4.90	7.43	10.03	12.69	15.42	18.21	21.07	24.	28.999
28 "	2.50	5.06	7.66	10.38	13.14	15.96	18.86	21.83	24.88	28.078
29 "	2.58	5.22	7.94	10.78	13.58	16.51	19.51	22.59	25.76	27.220
30 "	2.65	5.37	8.19	11.06	14.02	17.05	20.16	23.35	26.68	26.419
31 "	2.73	5.54	8.44	11.40	14.45	17.59	20.81	24.11	27.51	25.669
32 "	2.81	5.71	8.68	11.74	14.89	18.12	21.45	24.87	28.38	24.966
33 "	2.89	5.87	8.93	12.08	15.32	18.66	22.09	35.62	29.26	24.305
34 "	2.97	6.03	9.18	12.42	15.76	19.20	22.73	26.38	30.13	23.683
35 "	3.04	6.18	9.42	12.75	16.19	19.73	23.35	27.13	31.01	23.097
36 "	3.12	6.34	9.66	13.09	16.62	20.26	24.01	27.88	31.88	22.542
37 "	3.19	6.50	9.90	13.42	17.05	20.79	24.66	28.64	32.75	22.018
38 "	3.27	6.65	10.14	13.75	17.47	21.32	25.29	29.29	33.93	21.520
39 "	3.34	6.81	10.38	14.08	17.90	21.84	26.92	30.14	34.50	21.049
40 "	3.42	6.96	10.62	14.41	18.32	22.37	26.56	30.89	35.36	20.600

According to the preceding table, the population on the 1st of the present year, or three years after the census was last taken, is as follows :

The increase on the last decennial term was 32.67 per cent, and the rate of increase for three years, in the table, being 8.68 per cent, where the decennial increase is 32 per cent, and 8.93 per cent where the decennial increase is 33 per cent, the intermediate rate of increase or three years, now, is 8.85 per cent. This gives an increase of 1,510,646, which, added to 17,069,453, shows the whole population of the United States to have been, on the 1st of June last, 18,580,000. In the latter year of the current decennial term, a small deduction must be made for the gradual diminution in the rate of increase.

CHAPTER XIII.

So far as can now be seen, the progress of the slave population in the United States is likely to undergo but little change for several decennial terms, and to be no more affected by schemes of emancipation or colonization, or even by individual cases of manumission, than it has been.

This is not the place for assailing or defending slavery; but it may be confidently asserted, that the efforts of abolitionists have hitherto made the people in the slaveholding States cling to it more tenaciously.   Those efforts are viewed by them as an intermeddling in their domestic concerns that is equally unwarranted by the comity due to sister States, and to the solemn pledges of the federal compact.   In the general indignation which is thus excited, the arguments in favour of negro emancipation, once open and urgent, have been completely silenced, and its advocates among the slaveholders, who have not changed their sentiments, find it prudent to conceal them.   Philosophy no longer ventures to teach that this institution is yet more injurious to the master than the slave ; religion has ceased to refuse it her sanction ; and even the love of liberty, which once pleaded for emancipation, is now enlisted against it.   Statesmen and scholars have tasked their ingenuity to show that slavery is not only legitimate and moral, but expedient and wise.   The scheme of Las Casas, which, to relieve Indians from the prospective yoke of bondage, actually placed it on the necks of Africans, is no longer deemed a paralogism in morals, and the slavery of a part of the community is gravely maintained to be essential to a high State of civil freedom in the rest.

Such have been the fruits of the zeal of northern abolitionists in those States in which slavery prevails ; and the fable of the Wind and the Sun never more forcibly illustrated the difference between gentle and violent means in influencing men's wills.   Nor is the effect a temporary one.   All the prejudices of education and habit

in favour of slavery, have struck their roots the deeper for the rudeness with which they have been assailed. The slave himself, too, has suffered by the change. The progressive amelioration of his condition has been arrested ; and in the precautions which the schemes of abolitionists (whose numbers have been as much overrated by the slave-owners as their power has been by themselves,) have suggested, his condition has, in some instances, become positively worse. Even where this has not been the case the " bliss of ignorance" has been converted by his misguided friends into a sullen and hopeless discontent. The irritating conflicts and recriminations to which the subject has given occasion between different parts of the Union, have afforded new means of gaining popular favour, which crafty politicians on both sides have gladly seized ; and the dissensions thus inflamed, induce those who look with evil eyes on the future strength and greatness of this republican confederacy, to indulge in vain hopes of its dissolution.

The causes of this strife of feeling and opinion are too deeply seated in the human heart not to be supposed to continue for the period that has been mentioned ; and, accordingly, the State of domestic slavery, and the progress of the slave population, will probably experience no material change for forty or fifty years, or even a yet longer term, in any of the slaveholding States, except Delaware, and perhaps Maryland.

But if we carry our views to a yet more distant future, we shall find causes at work whose effects on this institution neither the miscalculating sympathies of fanaticism or philanthropy, nor their re-action on the slave owners, can avert or long delay. The population of the slaveholding States, at its present rate of increase, and even at a reduced rate, will, in no long time, have reached that moderate degree of density which supposes all their most productive lands taken into cultivation. As soon as that point is reached, the price of labour, compared with the means of subsistence, will begin to fall, according to the great law of human destiny, so ably developed by Malthus, and which is the inevitable result of man's tendency to increase and multiply ; of his dependence on the soil for his subsistence ; and of the limited extent of that soil. Labour, then, as it increases in quantity, must exchange either for less or for cheaper food ; and such reduction is altogether independent of a gradation of soils. It must take place if every rood of earth was of equal fertility with the American Bottom in Illinois, since every succeeding generation being more numerous than the preceding,

the products of but a smaller portion of the earth's surface can fall to the share of one individual. In this progressive declension of its value, labour will finally attain a price so low, that the earnings of a slave will not repay the cost of rearing him, when, of course, his master will consider him as a burdensome charge rather than a source of profit ; and as the same decline in the value of labour once liberated the villeins or slaves of western Europe, and will liberate the serfs of Russia, so must it put an end to slavery in the United States, should it be terminated in no other way.

This may be called the euthanasia of the institution, as it will be abolished with the consent of the master no less than the wishes of the slave ; and the period of termination will be sooner reached because the labour of slaves, by reason of the inferiority in industry, economy, and skill, inseparable from their condition, is less productive than that of freemen.

But this depression in the value of labour will reach the different States at different periods of time, and it will advance more slowly as we proceed south. Yet the facility with which slaves can be transported from one State to another, will countervail much of this difference ; and slave labour, in the more northern of the slave-holding States, will not greatly decline in price so long as it is very profitable in the more southern. If Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina were insulated from the rest, then, at no very distant day, slave labour in those States, with its inherent disadvantages, would not more than defray the cost of its maintenance ; but so long as their slaves can be readily transferred to other States, they will retain a value in every State proportionate and approaching to their value in other States. This would, moreover, be the case, if the trade in slaves, now carried on, were interdicted, and their importation were permitted only in those cases in which they migrate with the families of proprietors, so many of whom are ever seeking to improve their condition in the south and the west. We must, therefore, in our estimates of the future progress and duration of slavery, regard all the slaveholding States as one community for a considerable time to come ; and expect that, if the institution remains undisturbed by State legislation, (for that of the United States is not only unwarranted by the constitution, but is inconsistent with a continuance of the Union,) they will all approach to the same density of slave population, except so far as it may be affected by diversities of soil and other local circumstances.

The slaveholding States and territories had, in 1840, a population

of 7,534,431, on an area of 629,500 square miles; and their comparative density, both as to the whole number and the slave portion, may be seen in the following

Table, showing the Density of Population in the Slaveholding States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area—miles.	Whole Population.	Slaves.	NO. TO THE SQ. MILE.	
				Whole pop.	Slaves.
Delaware,..............	2,200	78,085	2,605	35.5	1.2
Maryland,..............	11,150	470,017	89,737	42.1	8.
District of Columbia,.	100	43,712	4,694	43.7	4.7
Virginia, ...	66,620	1,239,797	448,987	18.6	6.7
North Carolina, ...	49,500	753,419	245,817	15.2	5.
South Carolina, ...	31,750	594,398	327,038	18.7	10.
Georgia, ...	61,500	691,392	280,944	11.2	4.5
Florida, ...	55,680	54,477	25,717	.9	.5
Louisiana, ...	49,300	352,411	168,452	7.1	3.4
Alabama,..............	52,900	590,756	253,532	11.2	4.8
Mississippi, ...	47,680	375,651	195,211	8.3	4.
Arkansas,..............	55,000	97,574	19,535	1.7	.3
Tennessee,-	40,200	829,210	183,059	20.5	4.5
Kentucky, ...	40,500	779,828	182,258	19.2	4.5
Missouri, ...	65,500	383,702	58,240	5.8	.9
Total,............	629,580	7,334,431	2,486,226	11.6	4.1

The slaveholding States and Territories, then, taken together, have an average population of not quite twelve to the square mile, of which somewhat more than one-third are slaves; and they, as well as the free portion, are very unequally distributed over these States.

To ascertain when the population of those States will attain a density which will make slave labour unprofitable, let us inquire, first, into that precise degree of density which reduces the price of labour to the cost of its maintenance; and secondly, into the future rate of increase of those States.

I. To answer our first inquiry, we have but scanty materials. In those countries of Europe in which slavery has been abolished, history seems to be entirely unacquainted with the motives of the abolition, and it is left only to conjecture to infer that it was because it was no longer gainful to the master. Supposing this fact established, we have no authentic data for determining the density of population, and still less for estimating the state of husbandry, which must be taken into the account; since a population of 50 to the square mile in the 12th and 13th centuries, when slavery was abolished in England, might be equal to twice or thrice as many at the present day, by reason of the increased productiveness of the soil. It is, however, clear, that slavery is still profitable in Russia, and that it would be unprofitable in every part of western

Europe. As there, a large part even of the free labour can barely earn a subsistence, and a portion cannot always do that, it follows that slaves, whose labour is inherently less profitable, could not earn enough for their support. We may, therefore, infer that a far less dense population than now exists in the western part of Europe would be inconsistent with slavery : and that the degree of density which would render it productive of more profit than expense, would be some intermediate point between that of Russia and that of the other States of Europe. But the population of those States is about 110 to the square mile, whilst that of Russia is but 25 ; and though the degree of density when slavery first ceases to be profitable is somewhere between the two, yet, between such wide extremes, we have no means of ascertaining that intermediate point, or of even approximating to it. Nor could any rule, drawn from countries differing so widely in soil, climate, goodness of tillage, and mode of living, be of easy application to the United States.

But we may make a nearer approach to the truth if we confine our speculations to the abolition of slavery in England, though that part of her history is involved in no little darkness and contradiction. In the fourteenth century, when the emancipation of villeins had made considerable progress, the population in England and Wales was computed, from the returns of a poll-tax, to be 2,350,000, which is 40 persons to the square mile. About the end of the seventeenth century (in 1690,) when no vestige of villeinage remained, from the number of houses returned under the hearth-tax, the population was estimated at 5,318,100, which is 92 to the square mile. The medium point of density is 66, which we may assume to be inconsistent with any profit from domestic slavery.

But in applying this fact to the slaveholding States, there are several points of diversity between them and England to be taken into consideration. 1. The difference of fertility. Though three of the slaveholding States, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, constituting less than one-fourth of the whole, are naturally more fertile than England, and are capable of supporting a denser population than she was at the period supposed, the other three-fourths are yet more inferior to England in fertility.

2. The standard of comfort for the labouring class is much higher here than it is in England, so far as it concerns the consumption of animal food, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of this country, where the husbandry and useful arts of a cultivated people are conjoined with the thin population of a rude one. In every

part of Europe, population and the arts have advanced at the same rate ; and the ascertained slowness of the rate supposes straitened means of subsistence in every stage of the progress. This is conclusively proved, as to England, by the fact that her population, which, in 1377, had been 2,350,000, had increased in 1800, that is, in 423 years, only to 8,872.980 ; since nothing but great difficulty in obtaining the means of subsistence, and extreme discomfort with the great mass of the people, could have retarded the period of duplication with our progenitors to upwards of two hundred years ! Now, although the standard of comfort for the free labourer is not necessarily that for the slave, yet, in the same country and at the same time, the last will approximate to the first—at least, that has hitherto been the case in the United States, where animal food always constitutes a part of the daily aliment of the slave.

3. The difference of husbandry. Agriculture is doubtless much less skilful and productive in the United States than it is in England at the present day ; but it is probably much more so than it was in that country at the period to which we refer. Of all, or nearly all, the improvements in husbandry, whether taught by experience or science, our agriculturists readily avail themselves ; and the chief difference between the two countries is, that the labour which there neatly tills a small surface, here slovenly tills a large one.

Of these diversities, the effect of the last is to make the rate of density that is inconsistent with slavery greater here than it was in England, and that of the second is to make it smaller. Let us suppose that the two neutralize each other ; and that the more liberal consumption of the slave in the United States is compensated by the superiority of their tillage to that which prevailed in England at the supposed era. If, then, we make a deduction from the assumed density of 66 to the square mile, for the greater natural fertility of England, which we will suppose to be greater than that of the slaveholding States by one-fourth, that is, as 100 to 75, then the density, which in those States will be found inconsistent with profit from domestic slavery, will be reduced to about 50 persons to the square mile.

Should this moderate degree of density be considered inadequate to the effect here ascribed to it, it must be recollected that *adult* slave labour may still be profitable, though it may not be sufficiently so to defray the expense of rearing it from infancy ; and that the payment of this expense is assumed to be an indispensable condition to the continuance of the institution. In any country less populous

than China, the labour of grown slaves would generally be profit-able ; and the barbarous policy of making slaves of prisoners of war may continue slavery in some countries, as it does in Africa, in which its profits could not keep up its own stock. But in the United States, those who would appropriate to themselves the labour of the adult slave, must consent to incur the previous charge of his childhood.

We must also bear in mind that the slaveholding States are almost exclusively agricultural, and, consequently, that their popu-lation is principally rural. Not over one-thirtieth of their popula-tion, if we take away Baltimore and New Orleans, live in towns, and with the inhabitants of those cities, not one-sixteenth part. In densely peopled countries, however, from one-half to two-thirds live in cities and towns; thus showing that from a third to a half of their whole population is sufficient for their culture ; of course, were the density as much as 120 to the square mile, from 40 to 60 persons would be as many as could be advantageously employed on the soil ; and thus the value of labour would decline as much and as fast in a country that was purely agricultural, as it would in another of twice its population that was also manufacturing. Should, then, agriculture continue to be the principal occupation of the slavehold-ing States, and they not betake themselves more extensively to manufactures, the population, when it amounts to 50 persons to the square mile, will have reached that point when every addition to it will rapidly depreciate the value of labour. We may, therefore, reasonably infer that, if its value in the slaveholding States should not have attained the supposed point of depression when they have a population of 50 to the square mile, they will attain it in no long time afterwards.

It affords some confirmation of these views, that when emanci-pation took place in New Jersey, which probably has the average fertility of the present slaveholding States, the population was something less than 40 to the square mile, and that, even then, the labour of slaves was thought not much to exceed the cost of their subsistence ; and that many judicious slave-owners in Maryland and eastern Virginia, where the population, exclusive of Baltimore, scarcely exceeds 35 to the square mile, believe that the labour of their slaves yields but a small net profit.

Supposing, then, a density of 50 persons to the square mile to be incompatible with the longer continuance of slavery in the States now permitting it, their aggregate population would then amount to

31,479,000. When are they likely to attain this number? Their past progress, from 1790 to 1840, has been as follows:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Total population, ...	1,961,372	2,621,316	3,480,904	4,502,235	5,848,303	7,334,431
Increase in each decennial term, per cent, ...		33.7	32.8	29.3	30.2	25.4

The whole increase in fifty years has been as 100 to 383.7. The rate of increase, it will be perceived, has declined in the four decennial terms between 1800 and 1840, from 33.7 per cent to 25.4 per cent, showing a falling off in that time of 8.3 per cent in the ratio of increase for ten years. But more than half of this decline took place between 1830 and 1840, in consequence of the emigration to Texas, which was principally from the slaveholding States. As much of that emigration was the consequence of an ardent desire to aid the Texians in their struggle for independence, as well as of the great and sudden reverse of prosperity experienced by some of those States, and as motives equally strong are not likely to recur, we, perhaps, ought to regard this unwonted reduction of increase as temporary, and to consider the previous rate as affording the just rule for our estimates. Between 1800 and 1830, the falling off in the decennial increase was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; but between 1800 and 1810, it was augmented 3 per cent by the acquisition of Louisiana. Let us, then, take a medium course, and suppose a rate of diminution greater than that shown by the four first enumerations, but smaller than that shown by the last. Let us suppose that, in the future progress of the slaveholding States, the increase in each decennial term will be one-fifteenth part less than the increase of the preceding term, and see when, from that increase, the population will attain a density of 50 to the square mile.

The rate of increase thus diminishing, will be 23.3 per cent in 1850; 21.7 per cent in 1860; and so on, in a descending series, by which, in a little upwards of eighty years, the population would reach the required density, and amount to 31,000,000. But inasmuch as the other States increase in a much greater ratio, as experience has shown, this circumstance is likely, after a time, to accelerate the rate of increase in the slaveholding States. In fifty years, when, on the supposed rate of increase, the latter would not exceed 30 to the square mile, many, perhaps most of the free States, will have attained a density of upwards of 100 on the same area. The difference in the price of land which these different densities imply, cannot but induce an increase of emigration from

the free States to the slaveholding States. The swarms from the New England hive prefer, at present, migrating to States where there are no slaves; but as soon as the northwestern States are settled throughout, and before they are densely peopled, the cheaper lands of the slaveholding States will hold out inducements to the settler too strong to be resisted. These States, instead of sending out emigrants, as at present, will then receive them; and thus the rate of their increase, instead of continuing in a descending ratio, will be a while stationary, and then moderately increase. The effect of this change, depending upon so many contingencies, it is impossible to calculate; but it might hasten the period in question some twenty years or more.

The period, too, when slavery will be likely to expire of itself, will reach the different States at different times. So long as the labour of slaves is very profitable in any of the States, their value, as we have seen, is enhanced in all the others; but when that labour has greatly declined in value, as it will do when greatly augmented, the influence of one State on another will have proportionally diminished, and not be sufficient to overcome other obstacles to the removal of slaves. The diversities of the States, physical and moral, will then have an unchecked operation, and they are considerable. Some States and parts of States raise grain and cattle, which occupations require but little labour, and, of course, can support but few slaves; whilst others, cultivating cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice, which, requiring much labour and manipulation, cannot be grown without a much larger number. In the former, then, emancipation will be at once easier and sooner; and thus after Delaware, in which it will first, and in no long time take place, the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, may be expected to abolish slavery some considerable time before slave labour has ceased to be profitable in the States south of them. The climate, too, may have the effect of prolonging slavery in the last mentioned States, both because it indisposes men to field labour, and because it is less suited to the white than the negro temperament.

Such appears to be the result of general visible causes, whose operation is beyond human controul. It may, however, be hastened or retarded by contingent events, the influence of which, as well as their occurrence, time alone can determine. The following circumstances would tend to delay the termination of slavery: Further emigrations to Texas; the formation of new slaveholding States,

which, though it would accelerate the increase of the slaveholding population, would lessen its density; or, should slave labour be more extensively applied to manufactures, which does not seem impossible, as they would incur no greater charge for superintendence than is now incurred by agriculture; or, should the cultivation of the sugar-cane be extended to meet the growing demands of our increasing population, and that commodity should maintain its monopoly price; or, lastly, should new articles of culture requiring much labour, such as silk and wine, be introduced in the slaveholding States.

But, on the other hand, should none of these events take place, and should the sympathies now felt for the slave subside, or find sufficient employment at home, the same liberal sentiments which once prevailed in most of the slaveholding States may revive, and decide on the gradual abolition of slavery, or lessen its amount by colonization and private manumission. The natural multiplication of the slaves, too, may be affected by a less careful and kind treatment of them, as their value declines. Or, popular enthusiasm may be excited by religion or otherwise in favour of emancipating them; or the same popular feeling, in a frenzy of fear or resentment, may aim to destroy or expel them. These and other causes, not now foreseen, may prolong or abridge the existence of this institution in the United States, but none of them seem capable of averting its ultimate destiny. We may say of it, as of man : the doom of its death, though we know not the time or the mode, is certain and irrevocable.

To conclude this subject, so pregnant with matter of serious reflection to all : the citizens of the slaveholding States are persuaded that emancipation will necessarily lead, first, to political equality, and finally, to an amalgamation of the two races. Believing, as they really do, that the negroes are physically, as well as morally and intellectually, their inferiors, they regard this intermixture as a contamination of their own race; and these supposed consequences constitute their most invincible objections to the liberation of their slaves. Those who entertain these opinions, and who also believe that the result here inferred is inevitable, or even probable, have it now in their power to make some preparation for an issue so fraught with mischief, and so abhorrent to their feelings. If they think the number of their slaves is too great for them quietly to remain, when the period of natural liberation arrives, as an inferior caste, or with a qualified freedom, they ought to lessen the number

by all allowable means—as by colonization ; and, since the eman-
cipated class are found to increase more slowly than either the
slaves or the whites, they ought to encourage, rather than check,
private manumission. Even as a measure of precaution, the policy
of prohibiting the liberation of slaves is very questionable ; and if
so, the States which have adopted it, have not only yielded to the
common temptation of avoiding a present danger by incurring a
greater one hereafter, but, perverting a wise maxim, have incurred
a certain evil to avoid one that is doubtful.

Though the natural increase of the free coloured class is less
than that of the slaves or the whites, yet by its accessions from
emancipation, its actual increase is far greater than that of either
of the other two classes, as may be thus seen in the following

*Table, showing the Increase of the White and the Coloured Population in the Slave-
holding States.*

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	DECENNIAL INCREASE PER CENT IN				
							1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,...	1,271,692	1,702,980	2,208,785	2,842,341	3,660,758	4,631,998	33.9	29.7	28.7	28.8	26.5
Free col...	32,635	61,241	88,678	135,294	182,070	211,889	87.7	44.8	52.6	37.7	16.4
Slaves,...	657,047	1,857,095	1,163,754	1,524,220	1,996,758	2,486,226	30.4	35.8	31.0	31.6	24.5

The increase in the whole 50 years has been as follows :

Whites,	as 100 to	.	.	.	.	.		364.2
Free coloured,	"	.	.	.	.	·		649.3
Slaves,	"	.	.	.	.	.		378.4
Total coloured	"	.	.	.	.	.		391.2

It is thus seen that, in these States, the whites have increased a
little less than the whole population, (383.7 per cent,) and the slaves
a little more ; but that the free coloured have increased almost
twice as fast as the whites. The table further shows that, but for
emancipation, the slaveholding States would, at this time, have
contained from 200,000 to 300,000, perhaps over 300,000 slaves
more than they now contain ; and that the reduction would have
been still greater than it now is, if none of them had prohibited or
impeded manumission.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE INCREASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND WESTERN, SLAVEHOLDING AND
NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES, COMPARED.

THE several States and Territories have been differently divided, according to circumstances. Sometimes they are classed, as we have seen, under five divisions, as they severally agree in climate, products, and in the prevailing habits and pursuits of their people. Sometimes, again, they are divided into Atlantic and Western States; and lastly, according to the fact of their permitting slavery or not. By combining the last twofold divisions, they admit of a fourfold division, as the Atlantic slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and the Western slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. These four divisions will now be compared as to their present numbers, density of population, and rate of increase.

The following tables show the population, area, number of persons to the square mile, and increase at each enumeration since 1810, of the four divisions, composed of the Atlantic and Western States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding:

ATLANTIC STATES.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION IN—				Area—Square Miles.	No. to a sq. mile.	Increase, p. cent, in—		
	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.			10 yrs.	20 yrs.	30 yrs.
I. Non-slavehold'g States.									
Maine, ··········	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	32,000	15.6	······	······	······
New Hampshire,··	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	9,200	30.9	······	······	······
Vermont, ·········	217,713	235,764	280,652	291,948	9,800	29.8	······	······	······
Massachusetts,····	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	8,750	86.5	······	······	······
Rhode Island,····	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,530	1,300	83.7	······	······	······
Connecticut, ······	262,042	275,202	297,675	309,978	5,100	60.8	······	······	······
New York,·······	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,606	2,428,921	49,000	49.5	······	······	······
New Jersey,······	245,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	7,500	49.7	······	······	······
Pennsylvania,·····	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	47,500	36.6	······	······	······
Total, ········	3,486,586	4,359,653	5,542,381	6,761,082	170,150	39.4	22.	55.	94.
II. Slaveh'g St'tes.									
Delaware,········	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	2,200	35.5	······	······	······
Maryland,········	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	11,150	42.	······	······	······
Dist. of Columbia,·	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	100	43.7	······	······	······
Virginia, ·········	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	66,620	18.6	······	······	······
North Carolina,···	555,500	638,829	737,987	733,419	49,500	15.2	······	······	······
South Carolina,···	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	31,750	18.7	······	······	······
Georgia, ·········	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	61,500	11.2	······	······	······
Florida, ·········	··········	··········	34,730	54,477	55,680	.9	······	······	······
Total, ········	2,674,913	3,061,074	3,645,752	3,925,299	278,500	14.1	5.3	25.3	43.5

WESTERN STATES.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION IN—				Area—Square miles.	No. to a sq. mile.	Increase, p. cent, in—		
	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.			10 yrs.	20 yrs.	30 yrs.
III. Slavehold'g S.									
Louisiana,..... ...	76,566	153,407	215,739	352,411	49,300	7.1	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi,........	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	47,680	7.8	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, ...	——.	144,317	309,527	590,756	52,000	11.1	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas,........		14,273	30,388	97,574	55,000	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee,.........	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	40,200	20.6	.....	.....	.....
Missouri,..........	20,845	66,586	140,455	383,702	65,500	5.8	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky,.........	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	40,500	19.2	.....	.....	.....
Total,.........	805,991	1,441,161	2,202,551	3,409,132	351,080	9.4	54.8	136.	323.
IV. Non-slavehold-ing States.									
Ohio,...........	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	39,750	38.2	.....	.....	.....
Indiana,.........	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	36,500	18.8	.....	.....	.....
Illinois,.........	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	57,900	8.2	.....	.....	.....
Michigan, ...	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	59,700	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin, ...	.....	.....	.....	30,945	95,000	.3	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, ...	.....	.....	.....	43,112	200,000	.2	.....	.....	.....
Total,.........	272,324	802,719	1,470,018	2,967,840	488,850	6.	102.	269.	1090.

ATLANTIC AND WESTERN STATES—SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

							Decennial incr. in—		
							1820.	1830.	1840.
Atlantic States,...	6,161,499	7,420,727	9,188,133	10,686,381	448,650	23.8	20.4	23.8	16.3
Western States,...	1,078,315	2,243,880	3,672,569	6,376,972	839,930	7.6	108.1	63.7	73.6
Non-slavehold'g S	3,758,910	5,162,372	7,012,399	9,798,922	659,000	14.7	37.3	35.8	38.7
Slavehold'g States.	3,480,904	4,502,235	5,848,303	7,334,431	629,580	11.6	29.3	29.9	25.4

It will be seen by the preceding tables that the four divisions differ considerably in numbers, but far more in density of population; that the Atlantic non-slaveholding division has the greatest number and density, and the Western non-slaveholding division has the least. If, however, the vast Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, which are comparatively unsettled, be deducted, this fourth division would rank second in density of numbers; its four States containing, in 1840, nearly 15 persons to the square mile.

It will also be seen that the slaveholding States have increased more slowly than the States without slaves, though they are less densely peopled, which fact is owing principally to the difference of their accessions from immigration. In the thirty years from 1810 to 1840,

The increase of the States without slaves has been as 100 to 258.8
That of the slaveholding States has been as . . 100 to 210.7

The disparity of increase between the Atlantic and Western States, has been far greater : for, whilst the former have not doubled in thirty years, the latter have, in the same time, augmented nearly sixfold. Thus,

Increase of Atlantic States from 1830 to 1840, was as 100 to 173.4
That of the Western States   "   "   100 to 591.4

Should their respective rates of increase in the current decennial term be the same as it was in the last, the numbers in the Atlantic States would, in 1850, be 12,428,000, and those in the Western States, 11,170,000. It, therefore, will not be before the next succeeding census, in 1860, that those States will have preponderance in numbers and political power, unless there should be, in the present decennial term, a further disparity in their rate of increase.

On this subject it may be remarked, that most of the Western States, which are as yet but thinly settled compared with their extraordinary capabilities, have increased faster in the last ten years than in the ten years preceding, and that the same causes may continue to operate until the next census ; whereas, in the Atlantic States, the cases of such increasing ratio are only two, and those to a small extent. They are Massachusetts, whose decennial increase has augmented from 16.6 per cent in 1830, to 20.9 in 1840, —the great extension of her manufactures having checked her wonted emigration—and New Jersy, whose increase has, in like manner, augmented from 15.5 per cent to 16.4 per cent, in consequence of her sympathetic growth with the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In every other Atlantic state, the ratio of decennial increase has diminished, so as to make the diminution in the New England States from 17.8 to 14.3 per cent ; in the Middle States, from 29.2 to 23.3. per cent; and in the Southern States, from 21. to 8.2. per cent.

But of the Western States, Mississippi augmented its ratio of increase, in the same time, from 81. to 175. per cent ; Louisiana, from 40.6 to 61.6 ; Arkansas, from 112.8 to 221.1 ; Missouri, from 140.4 to 173.2 ; Illinois, from 185.1 to 202.4 ; Michigan, from 255.6 to 555.6 ; and even Ohio, the third State in the Union, from 61.3 to 62. per cent. And in most of these States, the next decennial increase may possibly be yet greater than the last. In the Atlantic States, on the other hand, the diminution may continue, though probably at a less rate, since the emigration from the more northern slaveholding States to the cotton-growing States may be much less in the present term of ten years than it was in the last. On the whole, should the decennial increase of the Atlantic States continue

to decline as it has done, which is not probable, and should the Western States continue to increase in the same accelerated ratio, which also seems improbable, and unwarranted by the history of other States similarly circumstanced, these two great divisions of the Union will, in 1850, be nearly equal in population and political power.

CHAPTER XV.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

As, by the federal constitution, political power, in some of its highest functions, is distributed among the several States according to their respective numbers, their relative weight in the government, besides being very unequal, has greatly varied after every census, in consequence of their very different rates of increase.

The following table shows the number of representatives in congress assigned to each State under the several apportionments:

Apportionments according to the Census.

Apport'nment before the Census.		1790.		1800.		1810.		1820.		1830.		1840.	
States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.	States.	No. of Reps.
Virgin'a	10	Virgin'a	19	Virgin'a	22	N. York,	27	N. York,	34	N.York,	40	N. York,	34
Mass.,..	8	Mass.,..	14	Penn.,..	18	Penn.,..	23	Penn.,..	26	Penn.,..	28	Penn.,..	24
Penn.,..	8	Penn.,..	13	N. York,	17	Virgin'a	23	Virgin'a	22	Virgin'a	21	Ohio,...	21
N. York,	6	N. York,	10	Mass.,..	17	Mass.,..	20	Ohio,...	14	Ohio,..	19	Virgin'a	15
Maryl'd,	6	N. Car.,	10	N. Car.,	12	N. Car.,	13	N. Car.,	13	Kent'y,	13	Tenn.,..	11
Conn.,..	5	Maryl'd,	8	Maryl'd,	9	Kent'y,	10	Mass.,..	13	Tenn.,..	13	Kent'y,	10
N. Car.,	5	Conn.,..	7	S. Car.,	8	Maryl'd,	9	Kent'y,	12	N. Car.,	13	Mass.,..	10
S. Car.,	5	S. Car.,	6	Conn.,..	7	S. Car.,	9	Maryl'd,	9	Mass.,..	12	Indiana,	10
N. Jer.,	4	N. Jer.,	5	N. Jer.,	6	Conn.,..	7	S. Car.,	9	Georgia,	9	N. Car.,	9
N. Ham.	3	N. Ham.	4	Kent'y,	6	Tenn.,..	6	Tenn.,..	9	S. Car.,	9	Georgia,	8
Georgia,	3	R. Isl'd,	2	N. Ham.	5	N. Jer.,	6	Georgia,	7	Maine,	8	Maine,	7
R. Isl'd,	1	Verm't,	2	Verm't,	4	Verm't,	6	Maine,	7	Maryl'd,	8	S. Car.,	7
Delaw'e	1	Georgia,	2	Georgia,	4	Georgia,	6	Conn.,..	6	Indiana,	7	Alaba'a,	7
		Kent'y,	2	Tenn.,..	3	N. Ham.	6	N. Ham.	6	Conn.,..	6	Illinois,	7
		Delaw'e	1	R. Isl'd,	2	Ohio,...	6	N. Jer.,	6	N. Jer.,	6	Maryl'd,	6
				Ohio,*..	1	R. Isl'd,	2	Verm't,	5	Alaba'a,	5	N. Jer.,	5
						Delaw'e	2	Alaba'a,	3	N. Ham.	5	Misso'ri,	5
						Louis.,*	1	Indiana,	3	Verm't,	5	Louis.,	4
						Indi'a,*	1	Louis.,	3	Illinois,	3	Conn.,..	4
								R. Isl'd,	2	Louis.,	3	Miss.,..	4
								Delaw'e	1	Miss.,..	2	Verm't,	4
								Illin'is,	1	Misso'ri,	2	N. Ham.	4
								Miss.,*	1	R. Isl'd,	2	Mich.,..	3
								Misso'ri,*	1	Delaw'e	1	R. Isl'd,	2
										Mich.,*	1	Delaw'e	1
										Ark.,*..	1	Ark.,...	1

13 States, 65

16 States under 1st app., 106

17 States under 2d app., ... 142

19 States under 3d app., ... 183

24 States under 4th app., ... 213

26 States under 5th and 6th app., ... 242 223

NOTE.—The States marked thus * were admitted into the Union after the apportionment under which they are here arranged was made, but before the succeeding census.

It will be seen, by the preceding table, that the largest State, New York, has thirty-four times as much weight in the house of

representatives as either Delaware or Arkansas; and that the six largest States are entitled to more votes than the remaining twenty, so great is their disparity. So great, too, have been their relative changes, that Tennessee, which, in 1790, was at the bottom of the list of sixteen States, is now the fifth of twenty-six; that Ohio, which was the lowest in 1800, is now the third in rank; and that Virginia, which was first, and New York, which was the fourth, in 1790, have now changed places.

But the dangers threatened by this gross inequality of power, and the changes which its distribution is ever undergoing, are effectually guarded against by the senate, a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, in which every State has two members. By this provision, the smaller States are protected from the possible abuse of the power possessed by the larger; and the community from those sudden changes of public policy, which might be apprehended from the changes in the relative weight of the States after every census.

In the election of president and vice president, the votes of the States also vary according to their several numbers; but as each State has as many votes as it has members in both houses of congress, the inequality is here much less than it is in the house of representatives, and the relative weight of the smaller States receives a great proportionate increase. Thus, New York, which has thirty-four times as much weight in the house of representatives as Delaware or Arkansas, has but twelve times as much in the presidential election, that is, as 36 to 3. Rhode Island, which is but one-seventeenth of New York in the house, is one-ninth in the election; and New Hampshire, and the other States entitled to four votes, have their relative weight increased, on a like comparison, from less than an eighth ($\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{4}}$) to a sixth ($\frac{6}{26}$.) New York herself, which has more than a seventh of the whole number of representatives, has less than a seventh of the presidential electors, or, more accurately, her relative weight is reduced from 15.2 per cent to 13.1 per cent. The States of a medium population have nearly the same relative weight in both cases.

Time, which will augment the inequality among the States in some respects, will diminish it in others. When they shall have attained a dense population, the disproportion between the largest and the smallest States will probably be greater than that which now exists between New York and Delaware, and certainly greater than that which is between New York and the next smallest States; but there will then, also, be a greater number of States which will ap-

proach equality than at present. Of the twenty-six States, while eight* of them have, together, an extent of but 54,000 square miles, the smallest of the other eighteen has an area of upwards of 31,000 miles, about that of Ireland, and the area of the largest does not much exceed that of England and Wales. Nor is it probable, that any State hereafter admitted into the Union will contain less, or much less, than 50,000 square miles.

It must also be recollected that, even at this time, with those great divisions of the Union, composed of States which are similar in modes of industry and local interests, the disparity is far less than it is with the individual States, as may be seen by the following statement :

New England States	31	*Representatives*	=13.9	per cent	—43	*Electors*	=	15.6
Middle States......................	70	"	=31.4	"	80	"	=	29.1
Southern States...................	39	"	=17.5	"	47	"	=	17.1
Southwestern States..............	27	"	=12.1	"	37	"	=	13.5
Northwestern States..............	56	"	=25.1	"	68	"	=	24.7
Total,.....................	223		100.		275			100.

The subjoined diagrams show to the eye the inequality of the States in population and political power; their different rates of increase, and the comparative areas of the five great local divisions. The lines opposite to each State represent its population at each successive census :

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* These are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

11*

Scale of Population.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.
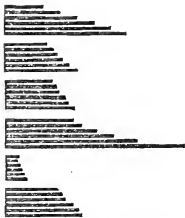
AREA—66,000 sq. miles.

MIDDLE STATES.
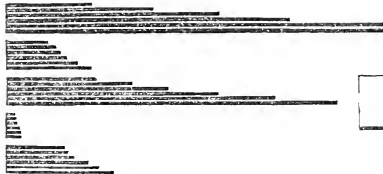
AREA—117,000 sq. miles.

SOUTHERN STATES.
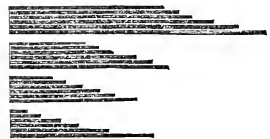
AREA—310,000 sq. miles.

S. WESTERN STATES.

AREA—245,000 sq. miles.

N. WESTERN STATES.

AREA—300,000 sq. miles.

500,000   1,000,000   1,500,000

Scale of Population.

CHAPTER XVI.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The proportion between the rural and town population of a country is an important fact in its interior economy and condition. It determines, in a great degree, its capacity for manufactures, the extent of its commerce, and the amount of its wealth. The growth of cities commonly marks the progress of intelligence and the arts, measures the sum of social enjoyment, and always implies increased mental activity, which is sometimes healthy and useful, sometimes distempered and pernicious. If these congregations of men diminish some of the comforts of life, they augment others: if they are less favourable to health than the country, they also provide better defences against disease, and better means of cure. From causes both physical and moral, they are less favourable to the multiplication of the species. In the eyes of the moralist, cities afford a wider field both for virtue and vice; and they are more prone to innovation, whether for good or evil. The love of civil liberty is, perhaps, both stronger and more constant in the country than the town; and if it is guarded in the cities by a keener vigilance and a more farsighted jealousy, yet law, order, and security, are also, in them, more exposed to danger, from the greater facility with which intrigue and ambition can there operate on ignorance and want. Whatever may be the good or evil tendencies of populous cities, they are the result to which all countries, that are at once fertile, free, and intelligent, inevitably tend.

The following table shows the population of the towns in the United States, of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, in 1820, 1830, and 1840; their decennial increase, and the present ratio of the town population, in each State, to its whole population:

Towns.	States.	Population of towns in				Decennial increase.		Ratio of Town populat. per cent.
		1820.	1830.	1840.		1830.	1840.	
Portland,.....	Maine,........	8,581	12,601	....	15,218	63.9	20.8	3.
Boston,.......	Massachusetts	43,298	61,392	93,383		41.8	52.1	....
Lowell,*......	"	....	6,474	20,796		......	221.2	....
Salem,........	"	11,346	13,836	15,082		21.9	9.1	....
New Bedford,	"	3,947	7,592	12,087		92.3	59.2	....
Charlestown,.	"	6,591	8,783	11,484		33.3	30.7	....
Springfield,..	"	3,914	6,784	10,985		73.3	61.9	22.2
					163,817			
Providence,,.	Rhode Island,.	11,767	16,833	....	23,171	43.1	37.7	21.3
New Haven,.	Connecticut,..	7,147	10,180	....	12,960	42.4	27.3	4.18
New York,...	New York,....	123,706	202,589	312,710		63.8	44.7	....
Brooklyn, ...	"	7,175	15,396	36,233		114.6	135.3	....
Albany, ...	"	12,630	24,238	33,721		91.9	39.1	....
Rochester,...	"	1,767	9,207	20,191		421.	119.	....
Troy,.........	"	5,264	11,405	19,334		116.6	69.6	....
Buffalo,......	"	2,095	8,668	18,213		313.7	110.	....
Utica,........	"	2,972	10,183	12,782		242.6	25.5	18.6
					453,184			
Newark,......	New Jersey,..	6,507	10,953	....	17,290	68.3	57.8	4.6
Philadelphia,.	Pennsylvania,.	119,325	161,427	205,580		36.1	25.6	....
Pittsburg & Alleghany, }	"	10,000	18,000	31,204		80.	73.3	13.7
					237,054			
Baltimore,....	Maryland,....	62,738	†80,625	....	102,313	28.5	26.8	21.7
Richmond,...	Virginia,......	12,067	16,060	20,153		33.1	25.5	....
Petersburg,...	"	6,690	8,322	11,136		20.6	33.8	....
Norfolk,......	"	8,478	9,816	10,920		18.4	11.2	3.4
					42,209			
Charleston,...	S. Carolina,...	24,780	†30,289	....	29,261	22.2	......	4.9
Savannah,....	Georgia,......	7,523	†7,423	....	11,214	......	51.	1.8
Mobile,......	Alabama,.....	1,500	3,914	....	12,672	112.9	296.7	2.1
New Orleans,	Louisiana, ...	27,178	46,082	....	102,193	68.6	121.7	29.
Louisville,....	Kentucky, ...	4,012	10,196	....	21,210	154.	108.	2.7
St. Louis, ...	Missouri,......	4,123	6,694	....	16,469	62.4	146.	4.3
Cincinnati,...	Ohio,........	9,642	24,831	....	46,338	157.5	86.6	3.
Washington,.	Dist. of Col.,..	13,247	18,227	....	23,364	40.8	28.2	....
31 Towns.	16 States.	570,010	878,300	....	1,329,937	54.	51.3	7.79

It appears, from the preceding table, that the population in all the towns of the United States, containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, is something more than one-thirteenth ($\frac{1.0}{1.2.8}$) of the whole number; that ten of the States, whose united population exceeds 4,000,000, have, as yet, no town of that rank; and that, in the other sixteen States, the ratio of their town population to their whole population, varies from something less than one-third, to less than a sixteenth part. It further appears, that the increase of those towns has been nearly the same, from 1830 to 1840, as from 1820

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* Lowell had no existence before 1822.

† The decline of population here indicated, was the effect of very destructive fire.

to 1830 ; and that, in both decennial periods, it exceeds that of the whole population, nearly as 50 to 32.

By extending our estimate of this description of the population to towns of a lower rank, we may not only better compare the different States in this particular, but, perhaps, also better draw the line between the town and country population. Congregations of a much smaller number than 10,000, whether their dwelling-place be called a city, town, or village, have the chief characteristics which distinguish the main part of the inhabitants of cities, as to their habits, manners, and character. Though these characteristics are but partially found in towns and villages of not more than 2,000 inhabitants, yet, as the census has, in many of the States, numbered these among the " principal towns," we will extend our estimate to them, and endeavour to supply its omissions, in other States, by a reference to the best geographical authorities:

Table of all Towns in the United States containing between 10,000 *and* 2,000 *Inhabitants, according to the Census of* 1840.

Slates.	Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Total.
Maine,	Bangor,	8,627	Bucksport,	3,015	
	Thomaston,	6,227	Camden,	3,005	
	Augusta,	5,314	Gorham,	3,001	
	Bath,	5,141	Waterville,	2,971	
	Gardenier,	5,042	Vassalborough,	2,952	
	Hallowell,	4,654	Calais,	2,934	
	Saco,	4,408	Eastport,	2,876	
	Brunswick,	4,259	North Yarmouth,	2,824	
	Belfast,	4,186	Kennebunk,	2,768	
	Westbrook,	4,116	Buxton,	2,688	
	Frankfort,	3,603	Freeport,	2,662	
	Minot,	3,550	Biddeford,	2,574	
	Prospect,	3,492	South Berwick,	2,314	
	Poland,	3,360	Ellsworth,	2,263	
	York,	3,111			107,937
N. Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	7,887	Haverhill,	2,784	
	Dover,	6,458	Hanover,	2,613	
	Nashua,	6,054	Keene,	2,610	
	Concord,	4,897	Hopkinton,	2,455	
	Somersworth,	3,283	Rochester,	2,431	
	Meredith,	3,351	Goffstown,	2,376	
	Manchester,	3,235	Peterborough,	2,163	
	Exeter,	2,925			55,459
Vermont,	Burlington,	4,271	Windsor,	2,744	
	Montpelier,	3,725	Rutland,	2,708	
	Bennington,	3,429	St. Albans,	2,702	
	Woodstock,	3,315	Brattleboro',	2,624	
	Middlebury,	3,162	Rockingham,	2,330	
					31,010
Massachusetts,	Lynn,	9,367	Cambridge,	8,409	
	Roxbury,	9,089	Taunton,	7,645	
	Nantucket,	9,012	Worcester,	7,497	
	Newburyport,	7,161	Mendon,	3,524	
	Fall River,	6,738	Quincy,	3,486	
	Gloucester,	6,350	Newton,	3,351	
	Marblehead,	5,575	Dedham,	3,290	

Table of all the Towns in the United States, etc.—Continued.

States.	Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Total.
Massachusetts,	Plymouth, ...	5,281	Abingdon, ...	3,214	
	Andover, ...	5,207	Randolph, ...	3,213	
	Middleborough, ...	5,085	Farmingham, ...	3,030	
	Danvers, ...	5,020	Ipswich, ...	3,000	
	Dorchester, ...	4,875	Woburn, ...	2,993	
	Beverley, ...	4,689	Salisbury, ...	2,739	
	Haverhill, ...	4,336	Falmouth, ...	2,589	
	Barnstable, ...	4,301	Yarmouth, ...	2,554	
	Dartmouth, ...	4,135	Amherst, ...	2,550	
	Fairhaven, ...	3,951	Malden, ...	2,514	
	Scituate, ...	3,886	Waltham, ...	2,504	
	Rochester, ...	3,864	Medford, ...	2,478	
	Northampton, ...	3,750	Amesbury, ...	2,471	
	Weymouth, ...	3,738	Chelsea, ...	2,340	
	Sandwich, ...	3,719	Methuen, ...	2,251	
	Adams, ...	3,703	Bradford, ...	2,222	
	West Springfield, .	3,626	Braintree, ...	2,168	
	Attleborough, ...	3,585	Stoughton, ...	2,142	
	Hingham, ...	3,564	Provincetown, ...	2,122	
	Westfield, ...	3,526	Easton, ...	2,074	
					225,553
Rhode Island,	Smithfield, ...	9,534	Scituate, ...	4,090	
	Newport, ...	8,333	Bristol, ...	3,490	
	Warwick, ...	6,726	Tiverton, ...	3,183	
	North Providence,	4,207	Warren, ...	2,437	
					42,000
Connecticut,	Hartford, ...	9,468	Stamford, ...	3,516	
	New London, ...	5,519	Saybrook, ...	3,417	
	Danbury, ...	4,504	Berlin, ...	3,411	
	Norwich, ...	4,200	Windham, ...	3,382	
	Litchfield, ...	4,038	Bridgeport, ...	3,294	
	New Milford, ...	3,974	Newton, ...	3,189	
	Greenwich, ...	3,921	Glastonbury, ...	3,077	
	Stonington, ...	3,898	Woodstock, ...	3,053	
	Norwalk, ...	3,863	Groton, ...	2,963	
	Wethersfield, ...	3,824	Derby, ...	2,851	
	Killingly, ...	3,685	Ridgefield, ...	2,474	
	Waterbury, ...	3,668	Milford, ...	2,455	
	Fairfield, ...	3,654	Plainfield, ...	2,383	
	East Windsor, ...	3,600	Mansfield, ...	2,276	
	Thompson, ...	3,535	Plymouth, ...	2,205	
	Middleton, ...	3,511			112,808
New York,	Poughkeepsie, ...	8,000	Waterloo, ...	2,600	
	Schenectady, ...	6,748	Ogdensburg, ...	2,600	
	Syracuse, ...	6,500	Salina, ...	2,600	
	Lockport, ...	6,500	Plattsburg, ...	2,600	
	Newburgh, ...	6,000	Little Falls, ...	2,500	
	Hudson, ...	5,672	Saratoga Springs, ...	2,500	
	Auburn, ...	5,626	Sing Sing, ...	2,500	
	West Troy, ...	5,000	Rome, ...	2,500	
	Williamsburg, ...	5,000	Elmira, ...	2,300	
	Oswego, ...	4,500	Kingston, ...	2,300	
	Ithaca, ...	4,000	Ulster, ...	2,300	
	Watertown, ...	4,000	Batavia, ...	2,000	
	Geneva, ...	3,600	Flushing, ...	2,000	
	Lansingburg, ...	3,000	Palmyra, ...	2,000	
	Seneca Falls, ...	3,000	Peekskill, ...	2,000	
	Binghampton, ...	2,800	Sackett's Harbour, ...	2,000	
	Catskill, ...	2,800	Keeseville, ...	2,000	
	Canandaigua, ...	2,600			124,646

Table of all the Towns in the United States, etc.—Continued.

States.	Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Total.
New Jersey,	Paterson,	7,596	Orange,	3,264	
	Elizabeth Boro',	4,184	Jersey City,	3,072	
	Trenton,	4,035	Princeton,	3,055	
	Burlington,	3,434	Belville,	2,466	
	Camden,	3,371			34,477
Pennsylvania,	Lancaster,	8,417	Erie,	3,412	
	Reading,	8,410	Chambersburg,	3,229	
	Harrisburg,	5,980	Norristown,	2,939	
	Easton,	4,865	West Chester,	2,152	
	York,	4,779	Washington,	2,062	
	Carlisle,	4,351	Lewistown,	2,058	
	Pottsville,	4,345			56,999
Delaware,	Wilmington,	8,367	Newcastle,	2,737	
	Dover,	3,790			14,894
Maryland,	Fredericktown,	7,119	Annapolis,	2,792	
	Hagerstown,	5,132	Cumberland,	2,428	17,531
Dist. of Colum.,	Alexandria,	8,459	Georgetown,	7,312	15,771
Virginia,	Wheeling,	7,885	Fredericksburg,	3,974	
	Portsmouth,	6,477	Winchester,	3,454	
	Lynchburg,	6,395			28,185
North Carolina,	Wilmington,	4,744	Newbern,	3,690	
	Fayetteville,	4,285	Raleigh,	2,444	15,163
South Carolina,	Columbia,			4,340	4,340
Georgia,	Augusta,	6,403	Columbus,	3,114	
	Macon,	3,927	Milledgeville,	2,095	15,539
Alabama,	Montgomery,	2,179	Tuscaloosa,*	2,000	4,179
Mississippi,	Natchez,	4,800	Vicksburg,	3,104	7,904
Louisiana,	Lafayette,	3,207	Baton Rouge,	2,269	5,476
Tennessee,	Nashville,	6,929	Knoxville,†	3,500	10,429
Kentucky,	Lexington,	6,997	Covington,	2,026	
	Maysville,	2,741	Frankfort,‡	2,000	13,764
Ohio,	Cleveland,	6,071	Lancaster,	3,272	
	Dayton,	6,067	Newark,	2,705	
	Columbus,	6,048	Mount Vernon,	2,362	
	Zanesville,	4,766	Circleville,	2,329	
	Steubenville,	4,247	Springfield,	2,062	
	Chillicothe,	3,977			43,906
Indiana,	New Albany,	4,226	Indianapolis,	2,692	
	Madison,	3,798	Richmond,	2,070	12,786

* This town, the seat of government in Alabama, had a population of but 1,949 when the census was taken.
† The population of this town is not given in the census.
‡ This town, the seat of government in Kentucky, had a population of but 1,917 when the census was taken.

Table of all the Towns in the United States, etc.—Continued.

States.	Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Total.
Illinois,	Chicago,	4,470	Alton,	2,340	
	Springfield,	2,579	Quincy,	2,319	
					11,708
Michigan,	Detroit,			9,102	
					9,102
Florida,	St. Augustine,			2,453	
					2,453

Total of towns of between 10,000 and 2,000 inhabitants each,......... 991,590

Table of the aggregate Town Population in each State, and of its ratio to the whole Population of the State.

STATES, &c.	POPULATION OF TOWNS—		TOTAL.	Ratio to whole Population.
	Of 10,000 inhabitants and upw.	Between 10,000 and 2,000 inhab.		
Maine,	15,218	107,937	123,155	24.5
New Hampshire,		55,459	55,459	19.4
Vermont,		31,010	31,010	10.6
Massachusetts,	163,817	225,553	389,370	52.7
Rhode Island,	23,171	42,000	65,171	60.4
Connecticut,	12,960	112,808	125,768	37.9
New England States,	215,166	574,767	789,933	35.3
New York,	453,184	92,217	545,401	22.4
New Jersey,	17,290	34,477	51,767	13.8
Pennsylvania,	237,054	56,999	294,053	17.3
Delaware,		14,894	14,894	19.
Maryland,	102,313	17,531	119,844	25.5
District of Columbia,	23,364	15,771	39,135	
Middle States,	833,205	231,889	1,065,094	20.8
Virginia,	42,209	28,185	70,394	5.6
North Carolina,		15,163	15,163	2.
South Carolina,	29,261	4,340	33,601	5.6
Georgia,	11,214	15,539	26,753	3.8
Florida,		2,453	2,453	4.5
Southern States,	82,684	65,680	148,364	4.4
Alabama,	12,672	4,179	16,851	2.8
Mississippi,		7,904	7,904	2.1
Louisiana,	102,193	5,476	107,669	30.5
Arkansas,				
Tennessee,		10,429	10,429	1.2
Southwestern States,	114,865	27,988	142,853	6.6
Missouri,	16,469		16,469	4.3
Kentucky,	21,210	13,764	34,974	4.5
Ohio,	46,338	43,906	90,244	5.9
Indiana,		12,786	12,786	1.8
Illinois,		11,708	11,708	2.4
Michigan,		9,102	9,102	4.3
Northwestern States,	84,017	91,266	175,283	4.2
Total,	1,329,937	991,590	2,321,527	13.6

By thus extending our estimate to all the " principal towns" mentioned in the census, we find that the number is increased from thirty-one towns to two hundred and fifty, and that the proportion of town population is augmented from about a thirteenth to near a seventh, with a yet greater disparity among the States than was shown as to the towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants. But this state of facts is, in part, fallacious. It involves an important error, resulting from the application of the term " towns," in New England, to those subdivisions of a country, which are generally called " townships" or " parishes;" and whose whole population in New England, though the greater part is essentially rural, has, by reason of this inconvenient provincialism, been returned by the census as town population. For the want of adequate means of separating the inhabitants of the town or village from those of the township, (which, moreover, would, from the irregular dispersion of the buildings, be not always easy even to those on the spot,) the census has been implicitly followed as to these " principal towns" in New England; though, from the proportion of their inhabitants who are agricultural, it seems probable that more than half their population should be deducted from the town population here estimated.

In New York, where the same provincialism extensively prevails, the census has erred in an opposite way, by noticing in the northern part of the State none but incorporated cities ; and thus busy and compactly built towns, here called " villages," of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, have been omitted in one-half the State, while, in the other, much smaller towns. and even townships, have been occasionally noticed ; though in neither district has it descended to towns of but 2,000 inhabitants. To supply these omissions, the estimate made of the town population of New York, in " Holley's State Register," for 1843, has been adopted.

Similar omissions of small towns may also have occurred in other States, which we have not the same means of correcting. They, altogether, cannot equal the omissions in New York.

But were these errors corrected, the three more southern New England States would still have the largest proportion of town population of any of the States. The circumstances which determine this proportion, in a State, are the density of its population, the extent of its commerce, and that of its manufactures. It is mainly owing to the first cause, that all the New England and the Middle States have a greater town population than the other divisions. It is from their extensive commerce, that Maryland and Louisiana exceed the

neighbouring States in the same way, and that Massachusetts exceeds the rest of New England. It is to the want both of commerce and manufactures, that Indiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina, have so few and such small towns. It is, indeed, from their exclusive pursuit of agriculture, in the slaveholding States, as well as their difference in density, that the number of their town inhabitants, with the exception of Delaware, Maryland, and Louisiana, rarely exceeds a twentieth, and will not average more than a thirtieth of their whole population. If the proportion in the whole United States could be correctly ascertained, by the correction of the errors adverted to, it would probably be found that those who live in towns and villages containing at least 2,000 inhabitants, are not much more nor much less than one-eighth of the entire number.

The effect of railroads, and of transportation by steam generally, is to stimulate the growth of towns, and especially of large towns. It is, therefore, likely that our principal cities will, at the next census, show as large a proportional increase as they have experienced in the last decennial period.

CHAPTER XVII.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

In 1820, for the first time, the census took an account of the number of persons who were severally employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. In the succeeding census, no notice was taken of the occupations of the people; but that of 1840 gave a fuller enumeration of the industrious classes, distinguishing them under the several heads of mining, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, navigating the ocean, internal navigation, and the learned professions. The result of each census may be seen in the following tables:

TABLE I.—*Showing the number of persons engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures in the several States, according to the census of* 1820.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.
Maine, ...	55,031	4,297	7,643	South Carolina,.	166,707	2,684	6,747
New Hampshire,.	52,384	1,068	8,699	Georgia,.........	101,185	2,139	3,557
Vermont, ...	50,951	776	8,484				
Massachusetts,...	63,460	13,301	33,464	Southern States,	718,510	11,883	54,484
Rhode Island, ...	12,559	1,162	6,091				
Connecticut,......	50,518	3,581	17,541	Alabama,........	30,642	452	1,412
				Mississippi,......	22,033	294	650
New England S.,	284,903	24,185	81,922	Louisiana,........	53,941	6,251	6,041
				Tennessee,......	101,919	882	7,860
New York,.......	247,648	9,113	60,038	Arkansas, ...	3,613	79	179
New Jersey,......	40,812	1,830	15,941				
Pennsylvania,....	140,801	7,083	60,215	Southwestern S.	212,148	7,958	16,142
Delaware,.........	13,259	533	2,821				
Maryland,.........	79,135	4,771	18,640	Kentucky,.......	132,161	1,617	11,779
Dist. of Columbia,	853	312	2,184	Ohio, ...	110,991	1,459	18,956
				Indiana,.........	61,315	429	3,229
Middle States,....	522,508	23,842	159,839	Illinois,.........	12,395	233	1,007
				Missouri,.........	14,247	495	1,952
Virginia, ...	276,422	4,599	32,336	Michigan, ...	1,468	392	196
North Carolina,..	174,196	2,551	11,844				
				Northwestern S.	332,577	4,625	37,110
Total of United States,................................					2,070,646	72,493	349,506

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of persons engaged in Mining, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Navigating the Ocean, Internal Navigation, and the Learned Professions, according to the census of* 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Navigating the Ocean.	Internal navigation.	Learned professions.	TOTAL.
Maine, ...	36	101,639	2,921	21,879	10,091	539	1,889	
New Hampshire,..	13	77,949	1,379	17,826	452	198	1,640	
Vermont,..........	77	73,150	1,3 13	13,174	41	146	1,563	
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 S.,.	811	414,138	17,757	187,258	42,154	1,914	11,050	675,082
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,.........	320	72,046	3,281	21,529	717	1,528	1,666	
Dist. of Columbia,.	....	384	240	2,278	126	80	203	
Middle States,.....	7,092	808,633	50,077	333,947	9,713	17,586	24,512	1,251,580
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	1,086	
South Carolina,....	51	198,363	1,958	10,325	381	348	1,481	
Georgia, ...	574	209,383	2,428	7,984	262	352	1,250	
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,.........	1	79,289	8,549	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 S.,.	255	650,546	14,496	37,899	1,669	1,861	6,381	713,107
Missouri,..........	742	92,408	2,522	11,100	39	1,885	1,469	
Kentucky,.........	331	197,738	3,448	23,217	44	968	2,487	
Ohio,..............	704	272,579	9,201	66,265	212	3,323	5,663	
Indiana,............	233	148,806	3,076	20,590	89	627	2,257	
Illinois, ...	782	105,337	2,506	13,185	63	310	2,021	
Michigan,..........	40	56,521	728	6,890	24	166	904	
Wisconsin, ...	794	7,047	479	1,814	14	209	259	
Iowa,..............	217	10,469	355	1,629	13	78	365	
Northwestern S.,.	3,843	890,905	22,315	144,690	498	7,566	15,425	1,085,242
Total, ...	15,211	3,719,951	117,607	791,749	56,021	33,076	65,255	4,798,870

TABLE III.—*Comparative View of the number of persons employed in Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, in the five great divisions of the United States, in 1820 and 1840, and the relative proportions of each class.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.		Number of persons employed in			TOTAL.	Centesimal proportions.		
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.
New England S.,	1820	283,903	24,184	81,922	391,010	72.8	6.2	21.
	1840	414,138	17,757	187,258	619,153	66.7	2.9	30.2
Middle States,....	1820	522,508	23,812	159,839	706,189	74.	3.4	22.6
	1840	808,633	50,077	333,947	1,192,657	67.8	4.2	28.
Southern States,..	1820	718,510	11,883	54,484	784,877	91.6	1.5	6.9
	1840	955,729	12,962	87,955	1,056,646	90.5	1.2	8.3
Southwestern S.,..	1820	212,148	7,958	16,142	236,248	89.8	3.4	6.8
	1840	650,546	14,496	37,899	702,941	92.5	2.1	5.4
Northwestern S.,..	1820	332,577	4,625	37,119	364,321	88.5	1.3	10.2
	1840	893,905	22,315	144,699	1,057,910	84.2	2.2	13.6
Total U. States,	1820	2,070,646	72,493	349,506	2,483,645	83.4	2.9	13.7
	1840	3,719,951	117,607	791,749	4,629,307	80.4	2.5	17.1

TABLE IV.—*Showing the proportions in which the several industrous classes of the Union, according to the census of 1840, are distributed among its great geographical divisions.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Per centage of persons employed in—							TOTAL.
	Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Navigating the Ocean.	Internal navigation.	Learned professions.	
New England States,....	5.3	11.1	15.1	23.6	75.3		16.9	14.1
Middle States,............	46.7	21.7	42.6	42.2	17.3	53.2	37.6	26.1
Southern States,..........	21.1	24.8	11.	11.1	3.5	5.6	12.1	22.3
Southwestern States,....	1.6	18.5	12.3	4.8	3.	12 5	9.8	14.9
Northwestern States,....	25.3	23.9	19.	18 3	.9	22.9	23.6	22.6
	100.	100.	00.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

TABLE V.—*Showing the ratio which the number of persons in the several industrous classes of each great geographical division of the States bears to the whole population of such division, according to the census of 1840.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Number of persons employed in—							Whole laboring class, as 1 to
	Mining, as 1 to	Agriculture, as 1 to	Commerce, as 1 to	Manufactures, as 1 to	Navigating the Ocean, as 1 to	Internal navigation, as 1 to	Learned professions, as 1 to	
New England States,....	2755	5.4	126	12.	53	1161	2 02	3 31
Middle States,............	723	6 3	102	15.3	528	291	2 09	4.08
Southern States,..........	1038	3.5	257	37.9	1677	802	422	3.01
Southwestern States,....	8806	3.4	155	56.6	1345	1206	351	3.14
Northwestern States,....	1075	4.6	185	28.5	8336	546	267	3.8
	1122	4.58	145	21.5	394	516	261	3.55

It seems, by the preceding tables, that the whole number of persons employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, bears nearly the same proportion to the whole population in both enumerations. In 1820, these classes, amounting to 2,483,645 persons, in a population of 9,638,131, were 25.7 per cent of the whole number; and, in 1840, the same classes amounted to 4,629,307 persons in a population of 17,069,453, which is 27.1 per cent. If the four classes, then added, be taken into the estimate, the proportion will be 28 per cent. This proportion must be regarded as a very large one, when it is recollected that the three classes in question comprehend a very small number of females, and that one-half, or very nearly one-half of the males, are under seventeen years of age.

The proportion of adult males, in the industrious classes of Great Britain, seems to be nearly the same as in the United States, so far as we can compare them by means of the very different plans adopted in the two countries of enumerating those classes by the census. There, only the males of twenty years of age and upwards are reckoned; whilst here, all persons employed in the several branches of industry are counted, without distinction of age, sex, or condition.

In 1831, the whole number of males in Great Britain, twenty years of age and upwards, was 3,944,511, who were thus distributed, according to the census:

Employed in agriculture, as occupiers or labourers,... 1,243,057—equal to 31.5 p. cent.		
" manufactures,............................... 404,317 }	" 39.7 "	
" retail trade or handicraft,................. 1,159,867 }		
Labourers, employed in labour not agricultural,....... 608,712 ⎫		
Servants,... 78,699 ⎬ " 28.8 "		
Capitalists, professional and other educated men,...... 214,390 ⎪		
Other males,... 235,499 ⎭		
Total,... 3,944,511	100.	

From this enumeration, it appears that, exclusive of the two last mentioned classes, amounting to 449,889 persons, there were 3,494,622 males, above the age of twenty, who were engaged in profitable, and, for the most part, manual occupations; and, consequently, according to Mr. G. R. Porter, one of the most accurate statistical writers of that country, the residue, who were not thus engaged, constitute 114 out of every 1,000 males of twenty years of age; and if the males included in the army and navy, and as seamen in registered vessels, be added to the whole population, the number will be reduced to 106 of every 1,000, or 10.6 per cent.

To ascertain the number of the industrious class in the United

States, correspondent to that in the British enumeration, we must deduct, from the whole number returned by the census of 1840, the slaves comprehended under that class, the free coloured persons, the white females, the white males under twenty years of age, and the professional men, for none of which deductions, except the last, have we any data at once precise and authentic. The following conjectural estimate, however, is probably not wide of the truth. 1. *The slaves.* As, in this part of the population, both women and children are employed in field labour, especially in the cotton-growing States, we are led to assign to the labouring class a far greater proportion of the whole number than is usual ; but, on the other hand, that proportion must be greatly reduced when we recollect that nearly 34 per cent of the whole number are under ten years of age ; and that much the larger part of the females, as well as a considerable number of the males, both adults and boys, are employed as household servants, who were not reckoned in this part of the census. When, to these deductions, we make a fair allowance for the infirm and superannuated, two-fifths of the whole number would seem to be a liberal estimate for the slave labour comprehended in the census ; and this rough estimate receives confirmation from a careful inspection of the returns, and a comparison between the number of productive labourers in the slaveholding and other States. 2. *The free coloured.* The occupations of persons of this class being nearly the same as those of the slaves, we will also deduct two-fifths of their whole number. 3. *The white females.* These are not employed in great numbers in any branch of industry noted in the census, except in the manufactories of cotton, and other woven fabrics. The whole number thus employed, in doors and out of doors, was, according to the census of 1840, 109,612. If, in some of these establishments, the females are most numerous, in others, there are few or none. We will, therefore, suppose one-half of the whole number to be females. 4. *The white males under twenty years of age.* In the absence of all other data, let us suppose that the number of this description is equal to the whole number of white males between fifteen and twenty years of age, (756,022,) after deducting the scholars attending the colleges and grammar schools, (180,503.) This would make the boys, comprehended in the industrious classes, 575,519.

If the several deductions be made, in conformity with the preceding views, the result will be as follows :

In all the departments of industry,..............................persons	....	4,798,870
Deduct, for two-fifths of the coloured population,....................	1,149,598	
" the white females employed in manufactures,...........	54,806	
" white males under 20 years of age,.......................	575,519	
" professional men,...	65,255	
		1,845,178
The whole number of white males above 20 years of age employed in trade and manual labour,..		2,953,692

Now, the whole number of free white males over twenty years of age was, by the census of 1840, 3,318,837 ; from which, if the above number of 2,953,692 be deducted, the difference, which is 365,145, and which comprehends the professional, the superannuated, and the idle classes, is equivalent to 110 adult males out of 1,000, or 11 per cent. If, however, two-fifths be too large a proportion for the working slaves reckoned in the census, as many will think, a reduction of their number will, to the same extent, increase the number of white male labourers, and diminish the number of the professional and unproductive class. But the proportion of this class is not likely to differ much in the two countries ; for, in truth, nineteen-twentieths of the men in every country are compelled to work by their hands or their wits for the means of subsistence, suited to their habits and tastes, and the difference between different countries is not so much in the quantity of the labour performed, as in its quality and efficiency.

Whilst all civilized countries are so much alike as to the amount of labour put in requisition to satisfy human wants, they differ very greatly as to the distribution of that labour among the three principal branches of industry ; and the difference is very great in this respect, not only between the several States, but in the whole United States, in 1820 and 1840. It is seen by Table III. that the proportion of labour employed in agriculture and commerce had diminished ; while that employed in manufactures had, in twenty years, increased from 13.7 per cent to 17.1 per cent of the whole. The positive increase in that time was from 349,506 persons employed in 1820, to 791,749 employed in 1840.

This increase was greatest in the New England States, whose manufacturing population had enlarged from 21 per cent, in 1820, to 30.2 per cent in 1840 ; in which time the same class of population had nearly trebled in Massachusetts, and more than trebled in Rhode Island. In the Southwestern States, alone, the proportion of the agricultural class had increased ; in all the others it had diminished. In the Middle and Northwestern States, the proportion employed in commerce experienced a small increase. In several of

the States, not only was the proportion less in 1840 than it had been in 1820, but the number of persons actually employed in commerce was less. This was the case in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and to a smaller extent, in Delaware, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Is this falling off to be attributed solely to the loss of our legitimate share of the West India trade since 1830, or, in part, also, to some difference in the mode of taking the census, by which a portion of the seamen, who, in 1840, were separately numbered, were, in 1820, reckoned among the persons employed in commerce ? The first cause seems quite adequate to the effect produced.

If we suppose that the whole labour of Great Britain is distributed among the several departments of industry in the same proportions as the labour of the males above twenty years of age, the difference of distribution in that country and this is very striking. In that country, agricultural labour is but 31.5 cent of the whole ; here, it is 77.5 per cent. In that country, manufactures and trade employ 28.8 per cent of the whole labour ; here, they employ but 18.9 per cent. Each country employs its industry in that way which is most profitable, and best suited to its circumstances.

Table IV. shows how the different departments of productive industry are distributed among the five great divisions of the States, in centesimal proportions. Two-thirds of the mining labour is in the Middle and Southern States. The Southern States stand foremost in agricultural labour, though they hold but the third rank in population. The Middle States employ the least labour in agriculture, in proportion to their numbers. In commerce, however, they employ the most, and next to them, the New England States. The same two divisions take the lead in manufactures, they contributing nearly two-thirds of the labour employed in this branch of industry. Three-fourths of the seamen are furnished by New England, of which nine-tenths belong to Massachusetts and Maine. More than half the labour employed in inland navigation is in the Middle States, and, next to them, are the Northwestern States.

Of that department of industry which comprehend the learned professions, and which is at once the best fruit of civilization, and the most powerful agent of its further advancement, the New England and Middle States have the largest proportion, though there is less diversity in this than in any other class of industry.

Of the individual States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia employ the greatest number in mining ; in agriculture, New York,

Virginia, and Ohio ; in commerce, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Massachusetts ; in ocean navigation, next to Massachusetts and Maine, but far behind, is New York ; in internal navigation, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia furnish 20,000 out of the 30,000 employed.

In Table V. we see the various ratios which the persons employed in the several branches of industry bear to the whole population in the several divisions of the States. According to this table, without regarding local diversities, and taking the whole United States together, the great classes of occupation range themselves in the following order, viz :

The number of persons employed in agriculture,				1 out of	$4\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	"	manufactures,	"	$21\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	"	commerce,	"	145
"	"	"	the learned professions,	"	261
"	"	"	navigating the ocean,	"	304
"	"	"	internal navigation,	"	516
"	"	"	mining,	"	1122

Taking all the employments together, the number engaged is 355 out of every 1,000 of the whole population ; which implies, on the grounds already stated, that there can be but a very small proportion of males who are not occupied in some mode of profitable industry.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In addition to the new subjects already mentioned, the census of 1840, also, for the first time, embraced the statistics of education. For this purpose, all schools for the instruction of youth were divided into three classes, viz: 1. Universities or colleges. 2. Academies and grammar schools. 3. Primary schools ; and the number of each description, together with the number of scholars attending each, in the several States, were given. It also enumerated the scholars educated at the public charge in each State, and the number of white persons over twenty years of age who could not read and write.

Of the many substantial benefits of educating the people, it is scarcely necessary now to speak ; since, wherever the experiment has been made, it has been found to favour industry, prudence, temperance, and honesty, and thus eminently conduce to the respectability and happiness of a people. But the motives for giving knowledge a wide diffusion are peculiarly strong in this country, where the people being the sole source of political power, all legislation and measures of public policy must, in a greater or less degree, reflect the opinions and feelings of the great mass of the community, and be wise and liberal, or weak and narrow-minded, according to the character of those by whose suffrages authority is given and is taken away. If the body of the people be not instructed and intelligent, how can they understand their true interests—how distinguish the honest purposes of the patriot from the smooth pretences of the hypocrite—how feel the paramount obligations of law, order, justice, and public faith ?

Table showing the number of Universities or Colleges, of Academies and Grammar Schools, of Primary and Common Schools, in the United States, with the number of Scholars of each description, the number of Scholars at public charge, and the number of White Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, according to the census of 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Universities and colleges.	Students.	Academies & Gram'ar Schools.	Scholars.	Primary Schools.	Scholars.	Scholars at public charge.	Illiterate.
Maine,	4	266	86	8,477	3,385	164,477	60,212	3,241
New Hampshire,	2	433	68	5,799	2,127	83,632	7,715	942
Vermont,	3	233	46	4,113	2,492	82,817	14,701	2,276
Massachusetts,	4	769	251	16,746	3,362	160,257	158,351	4,448
Rhode Island,	2	324	52	3,664	434	17,355	10,749	1,614
Connecticut,	4	832	127	4,865	1,619	65,739	10,912	526
N. England States,	19	2,857	630	43,664	13,329	574,277	262,640	13,041
New York,	12	1,285	505	34,715	10,593	502,367	27,075	44,452
New Jersey,	3	443	66	3,027	1,207	52,583	7,128	6,385
Pennsylvania,	20	2,034	290	15,970	4,978	179,989	73,908	33,940
Delaware,	1	23	20	764	152	6,924	1,571	4,832
Maryland,	12	813	133	4,289	565	16,851	6,624	11,817
Dist. of Columbia,	2	224	26	1,389	29	851	482	1,033
Middle States,	50	4,822	1,040	60,154	17,514	741,565	116,788	102,459
Virginia,	13	1,097	382	11,083	1,561	35,331	9,791	58,787
North Carolina,	2	158	141	4,398	632	14,937	124	56,609
South Carolina,	1	168	117	4,326	566	12,520	3,524	20,615
Georgia,	11	622	176	7,878	601	15,561	1,333	30,717
Florida,			18	732	51	925	14	1,303
Southern States,	27	2,045	834	28,417	3,411	79,274	14,786	168,031
Alabama,	2	152	114	5,018	639	16,243	3,213	22,592
Mississippi,	7	454	71	2,553	382	8,236	107	8,360
Louisiana,	12	989	52	1,995	179	3,573	1,190	4,861
Arkansas,			8	300	113	2,614		6,567
Tennessee,	8	492	152	5,539	983	25,090	6,907	58,531
Southw'rn States,	29	2,087	397	15,405	2,296	55,756	11,417	100,911
Missouri,	6	495	47	1,926	642	16,788	526	19,457
Kentucky,	10	1,419	116	4,906	952	24,641	429	40,018
Ohio,	18	1,717	73	4,310	5,186	218,609	51,812	35,394
Indiana,	4	322	54	2,946	1,521	48,189	6,929	38,100
Illinois,	5	311	42	1,967	1,241	34,876	1,683	27,502
Michigan,	5	158	12	485	975	29,701	998	2,173
Wisconsin,			2	65	77	1,937	315	1,701
Iowa,			1	25	63	1,500		1,118
Northw'rn States,	48	4,222	347	16,630	10,657	376,241	62,692	165,463
Total,	173	16,233	3,248	164,270	47,207	1,845,113	468,323	549,905

Table showing the Ratio which the number of College Students, of Students in the Grammar Schools and in the Primary Schools, and the number of the Illiterate in each State, bear to the white population of such State.

STATES AND TERRIT'RIES.	Rat. to white pop. of sch. in			Ratio to Illiter'e.	STATES AND TERRIT'RIES.	Rat. to white pop. of sch. in			Ratio to Illiter'e.
	Colleges.	Gram. Schools.	Primary Schools.			Colleges.	Gram. Schools.	Primary Schools.	
	As 1 to	As 1 to	As 1 to	As 1 to		As 1 to	As 1 to	As 1 to	As 1 to
Maine, ...	1833	59.	3.	154.	Florida,.....	....	38.1	30.2	21.4
N. Hamp,.,	656	48 8	3.4	300.					
Vermont, ...	1250	70.8	3.5	128.	Southern S.,	939	67.5	24.2	11.4
Massachus.,	948	43.5	4.5	164.					
R. Island,...	326	28 8	6.	65.4	Alabama,...	2295	66.8	20.6	14.8
Connectic't,	362	62.6	4.6	574.	Mississippi,.	394	70.1	21.7	21.4
					Louisiana, .	160	79.4	44.3	32.6
N. Engl'd S.	774	50.6	3.8	169.6	Arkansas, .	....	258.	29.6	11.8
					Tennessee,.	1302	115.	25.5	10.9
New York,.	1851	68.5	4.7	53.5					
N. Jersey,..	793	116.	6.7	55.	S'west'rn S	666	90.2	24.9	13.7
Pennsylvan.	825	105.	9.3	49.4					
Delaware,..	2546	76.6	8.4	12.1	Missouri, ...	654	168.	19 3	16.6
Maryland,.	391	74 3	16.9	26 9	Kentucky, .	416	120.	23.9	14.7
Dist. of Col.,	136	2.2	36.6	29.6	Ohio,........	874	348.	6.8	42.4
					Indiana, ...	2107	233.	14.	17.8
Middle S.,..	398	80.	6.5	47.	Illinois,.....	1518	240.	13.5	17.1
					Michigan, .	1382	436.	7 1	97.3
Virginia,....	678	60.9	20.9	12.6	Wisconsin,.	....	473.	15 9	18.
N. Carolina,	3662	110.	32.4	8 5	Iowa, ...	....	1717.	28.6	38.4
S. Carolina,	1542	59 9	20.7	12 5					
Georgia,....	655	51.7	26.2	13.2	N'west'rn S.,	912	231.	10.2	23.3
					Total, ...	874	86.37	7.69	25 27

The preceding table shows, that the number of college students amounts to somewhat more than a nine-hundredth part of the white population; that the scholars of the academies and grammar schools are ten times as numerous as the college students; that the scholars of the primary schools are near twelve times as numerous as the last; and that the scholars of every description are equal to just one-seventh of the white population. The relative numbers, distributed in centesimal proportions, would be as follows:

College students,..	0.8	per cent.
Scholars in grammar schools,..	8.1	"
" primary schools,..	91.1	"
	100.	

If the free coloured be added to the white population, in consideration of that class furnishing a proportion of the scholars in the primary schools, the proportion which each description of scholars bears to the free population would be thus reduced, viz: college students, as 1 to 8.90; scholars in grammar schools, as 1 to

$88.\frac{7}{10}$; scholars in primary schools, as 1 to $7.\frac{9}{10}$; and the scholars of every description, as 1 to $7\frac{19}{1}$.

The diversity among the States, as to the proportion of scholars, is principally in those of the primary schools. In the number of college students, no division of the States has greatly above or below the average of 1 to 874 of the white population ; and in the scholars of the grammar schools, the Northwestern States differ widely from the other divisions. But in the primary, or elementary schools, the proportion in New England is nearly double that of the Middle States, nearly three times that of the Northwestern States, and between six and seven times as great as those of the Southern, and Southwestern States. The difference, as to the number of illiterate, is yet greater. If the other divisions be compared with New England, the number who cannot read and write is, in the last, three and a half times as great in the Middle States ; seven times as great in the Northwestern States ; twelve times in the Southwestern States ; and nearly fifteen times in the Southern States.

These diversities are attributable to several causes, but principally to the difference in density of numbers, and in the proportion of town population. In a thinly-peopled country, it is very difficult for a poor man to obtain schooling for his children, either by his own means, or by any means that the State is likely to provide but where the population is dense, and especially in towns, it is quite practicable to give to every child the rudiments of education, without onerously taxing the community. This is almost literally true in all the New England States and New York, and is said to be the case in the kingdom of Prussia. It is true that, in the Northwestern States, and particularly those which are exempt from slaves, the number of their elementary schools is much greater than that of the Southern or Southwestern States, although their population is not much more dense ; but, besides that, the settlers of those States, who were mostly from New England or New York, brought with them a deep sense of the value and importance of the schools for the people, they were better able to provide such schools, in consequence of their making their settlements, as had been done in their parent States, in townships and villages. We thus see that Michigan, which has but a thin population even in the settled parts of the State, has schools for nearly one-seventh of its population. The wise policy pursued, first in New England, and since by the States settled principally by their emigrants, of laying off their territory into townships, and of selling all the lands of a

portion before those of other townships are brought into market, has afforded their first settlers the benefits of social intercourse and of co-operation. In this way, they were at once provided with places of worship and with schools adapted to their circumstances.

The census also shows a great difference among the States, as to the number of scholars at public charge; but this difference is owing principally to the different modes in which they have severally provided for popular instruction. In some, the primary schools are supported by a tax, as Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; in others, by a large public fund, as in Connecticut, Virginia, and some others; and others, again, partly by the public treasury and partly by private contribution, as in New York. In both the last cases, the children are not considered as educated at the public expense, though the difference between them and the first class of cases is essentially the same, so far as regards the public bounty.

Of the three descriptions of schools, the elementary, by their great number, seem to be far the most deserving of consideration, if we look merely to their direct influence on individuals; but if we regard the political and general effects of each, it is not easy to say which contributes most to the well-being of the community. The primary schools give instruction and improvement to the bulk of the voters, the great reservoir of political power. The grammar schools educate that class whose views and feelings mainly constitute public opinion on all questions of national policy, legislation, and morals, and who thus give political power its particular directions. It is from the least numerous class—the collegiate—that the most efficient legislators, statesmen, and other public functionaries are drawn, as well as those professional men who take care of the health, the rights, and the consciences of men.

There is another important class of instructors of which the census takes no separate notice, that is, the ministers of religion, who, once a week or oftener, besides performing the rites of worship, each according to the modes of his sect, indoctrinate large congregations in articles of faith, and inculcate man's religious and moral duties. The number of ministers of every denomination, at the taking of the last census, was computed to exceed 20,000, and the deeply interesting character of the topics on which they treat, gives to this class of teachers a most powerful influence over the minds of men; but, fortunately, it is so divided by the mutual counteractions of rival sects, that it can no longer upheave the

foundations of civil society, or seriously affect the public peace.
Yet the influence of the ministers over their respective followers is
rather enhanced than diminished by the rivalry of different sects,
and the more, as they are all improving in information and oratori-
cal talent. They occasionally bear away the palm of eloquence
both from the bar and the deliberative assemblies. If this vast
moral power spends its force yet oftener on speculative subtleties
than on awakening emotion or influencing conduct; if it aims more
to teach men what to think, than how to feel or to act, this circum-
stance affords, perhaps, as much matter of congratulation as regret,
when we recollect how easy the pure, mild, and healthy influence
which religion might exert, and which we sometimes see it exert,
could be converted into bitter intolerance and the excesses of wild
fanaticism.

There is yet another source of popular instruction—the periodi-
cal press—which is noticed by the census as a branch of manufac-
turing industry, and which is exclusiuely occupied, not merely with
worldly affairs, but with the events of the passing hour. It keeps
every part of the country informed of all that has occurred in every
other which is likely to touch men's interests or their sympathies.
Nor, in attending to the vast, does it overlook the minute. Every
discovery in science or art, every improvement in husbandry or
household economy, in medicine or cosmetics, real or supposed, is
immediately proclaimed. Scarcely can an overgrown ox or hog
make its appearance on a farm, or even an extraordinary apple or
turnip, but their fame is heralded through the land. Here we
learn every legislative measure, from that which establishes a tariff
to that which gives a pension; every election or appointment, from
a president to a postmaster; the state of the market, the crops, and
the weather. Not a snow is suffered to fall, or a very hot or very
cold day to appear, without being recorded. We may here learn
what every man in every city pays for his loaf or his beefsteak,
and what he gives, in fact, for almost all he eats, drinks, and wears.
Here deaths and marriages, crimes and benefactions, the pursuits of
business and amusement, exhibit the varied, ever-changing drama
of human life. Here, too, we meet with the speculations of wisdom
and science, the effusions of sentiment, and the sallies of wit; and
it is not too much to say, that the jest that has been uttered in Bos-
ton or Louisville is, in little more than a week, repeated in every
town in the United States, or that the wisdom or the pleasantry,
the ribaldry or the coarseness exhibited in one of the Halls of

Congress, is made as promptly, by the periodical press, to give pleasure or distaste to one hundred thousand readers.

Nor is its agency limited to our own concerns. It has eyes to see and ears to hear all that is said and done in every part of the globe; and the most secluded hermit, if he only takes a newspaper, sees, as in a telescope, and often as in a mirror, everything that is transacted in the most distant regions; nor can anything memorable befall any considerable part of our species, that it is not forthwith communicated with the speed of steam to the whole civilized world.

The newspaper press is thus a most potent engine, both for good and evil. It too often ministers to some of our worst passions, and lends new force to party intolerance and party injustice.

> " Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras."

But its benefits are incalculably greater. By communicating all that is passing in the bustling world around us, whether it be little or great, useful or pernicious, pleasurable or painful, without those exaggerations and forced congruities which we meet with in other forms of literature, it imparts much of the same knowledge of men and things as experience and observation. Its novelties gives zest to life. It affords occupation to the idle, and recreation for the industrious. It saves one man from torpor, and relieves another from care. Even in its errors, it unconsciously renders a homage to virtue, by imputing guilt to those it attacks, and praising none to whom it does not impute merit and moral excellence. Let us hope that it will in time, without losing any of its usefulness, less often offend against good taste and good breeding, and show more fairness in political controversy.

According to the census of 1840, there were then in the United States 130 daily newspapers, 1,142 issued weekly, and 125 twice or thrice a week, besides 237 other periodical publications. Such a diffusion of intelligence and information has never existed in any other country or age.

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CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

HAVING traced the progress of the population of the United States from 1790 to 1840; shown its distribution according to age, sex, race, condition, and pursuit; and deduced the laws of its increase, let us now turn our attention to that part of the census of 1840 which estimated the annual products of industry. These were arranged under the six heads of Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, the Forest, and Manufactures; each of which was subdivided into specific commodities and sources of profit, as follows:

MINES.

1. Cast iron.	4. Gold.	7. Anthracite coal.
2. Bar iron.	5. Other metals.	8. Bituminous coal.
3. Lead.	6. Salt.*	9. Granite, marble, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

1. Horses and mules.	11. Indian corn.	21. Silk cocoons.
2. Neat cattle.	12. Wool.	22. Sugar.
3. Sheep.	13. Hops.	23. Firewood.
4. Swine.	14. Wax.	24. Products of the dairy.
5. Poultry.	15. Potatoes.	25. " " orchard.
6. Wheat.	16. Hay.	26. Wine.
7. Barley.	17. Hemp and flax.	27. Produce of market gardens.
8. Oats.	18. Tobacco.	dens.
9. Rye.	19. Rice.	28. Produce of nurseries, &c.
10. Buckwheat.	20. Cotton.	29. Domestic goods.

COMMERCE.

1. Capital in foreign trade.	4. Capital in internal transportation.
2. " retail trade.	5. " the business of butchers, packers, &c.
3. " lumber trade.	

FISHERIES.

1. Smoked and dried fish.	3. Spermaceti oil.	5. Whalebone, and other products of the fisheries.
2. Pickled fish.	4. Other fish oil.	

THE FOREST.

1. Lumber.	3. Pot and pearl ashes.	5. Ginseng, and other products of the forest.
2. Tar, pitch, &c.	4. Skins and furs.	

MANUFACTURES.

1. Machinery.	7. Manuf. of granite, marble, &c.	12. Manuf. of flax.
2. Hardware, cutlery, &c.	8. Bricks and lime.	13. Mixed manufactures.
3. Cannon.	9. Manuf. of wool.	14. Manuf. of tobacco.
4. Small arms.	10. Manuf. of cotton.	15. Hats and caps.
5. Manuf. of prec. metals.	11. " of silk.	16. Straw bonnets.
6. Manuf. of various metals.		17. Sole leather.

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* This comprehends salt manufactured from sea-water as well as mineral salt.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

18. Upper leather.
19. Manuf. of leather.
20. Soap.
21. Tallow candles.
22. Spermaceti & wax candles.
23. Dis illed spirits.
24. Brewed liquors.
25. Gunpowder.
26. Drugs, paints, dyes, &c.

27. Turpentine and varnish.
28. Glass.
29. Pottery.
30. Refined sugar.
31. Chocolate.
32. Paper.
33. Manuf. of paper.
34. Bookbinding.
35. Printing.
36. Cordage.

37. Musical instruments.
38. Carriages.
39. Flour mills.
40. Grist mills.
41. Saw mills.
42. Oil mills.
43. Ships.
44. Furniture.
45. H uses.
46. Other manufactures.

In about half of the preceding articles, the number or quantity is given by the census; in the rest, only the value annually produced. To all, except the products of agriculture, the number of men employed, and the amount of capital invested in each occupation, are severally annexed. Some further details are added to a few branches of business, as may be seen in the following compendium of this part of the census of 1840.

MINES.—IRON.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAST IRON.		BAR IRON.		Tons of Fuel Consumed.	Men Empl'd, including mining operations.	Capital Invested.
	Number of Furnaces.	Tons Produced.	Bloomries, Forges, & Roll. Mills.	Tons Produced.			
Maine,................	16	6,122	1	....	285	48	$185,950
New Hampshire,.......	15	1,320	2	125	2,104	121	98,200
Massachusetts,........	48	9,332	67	6,004	199,252	1,097	1,232,875
Rhode Island,........	5	4,126	....	....	227	29	22,250
Connecticut,..........	28	6,495	44	3,623	16,933	895	577,300
Vermont,.............	26	6,743	14	655	388,407	788	664,150
New York,...........	186	29,088	120	53,693	123,677	3,456	2,103,418
New Jersey,..........	26	11,114	80	7,171	27,425	2,056	1,721,820
Pennsylvania,.........	213	98,395	169	87,244	355,903	11,522	7,781,471
Delaware,............	2	17	5	449	971	28	36,200
Maryland,............	12	8,876	17	7,900	24,422	1,782	795,650
Virginia,.............	42	18,810½	52	5,886	36,588	1,742	1,246,650
North Carolina,.......	8	968	43	963	11,598	468	94,961
South Carolina,........	4	1,250	9	1,165	6,334	248	113,300
Georgia,.............	14	494	29	....	63	41	24,000
Alabama,.............	1	30	5	75	157	30	9,500
Mississippi,..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana,...........	6	1,400	2	1,366	4,152	145	357,000
Tennessee,...........	34	16,128¼	99	9,673	187,453	2,266	1,514,736
Kentucky,...........	17	29,206	13	3,637	35,501	1,108	449,000
Ohio,...............	72	35,236	19	7,466	104,312	2,268	1,161,900
Indiana, ...	7	810	1	20	787	103	57,700
Illinois, ...	4	158	....	....	240	74	40,300
Missouri,............	2	180	4	118	300	80	79,000
Arkansas,............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan,............	15	601	....	....	451	99	60,800
Florida,.............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wiskonsin,...........	1	3	....	....	1	3	4,000
Iowa,...............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia,..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL,.......	804	286,903	795	197,233	1,528,110	30,497	20,432,131

MINES.—LEAD—GOLD—OTHER METALS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LEAD.				GOLD.			
	Smelting Houses, or Fires.	Pounds Produced.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.	Smelting Houses.	Value Produced.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.
Maine,								
New Hampshire,	1	1,000	2	$500				
Massachusetts,								
Rhode Island,								
Connecticut,								
Vermont,								
New York,	9	670,000	333	221,000				
New Jersey,								
Pennsylvania,								
Delaware,								
Maryland,								
Virginia,	5	878,648	73	21,500	11	851,758	131	$103,650
North Carolina,	2	10,000	30	50,000	10	255,618	389	9,832
South Carolina,					5	37,418	69	40,000
Georgia,					130	121,881	405	79,343
Alabama,						61,230	47	1,000
Mississippi,								
Louisiana,								
Tennessee,	2		4	350		1,500	4	400
Kentucky,								
Ohio,								
Indiana,								
Illinois,	20	8,755,000	73	114,500	1	200	1	100
Missouri,	21	5,295,455	252	235,806				
Arkansas,								
Michigan,								
Florida,								
Wiskonsin,	49	15,129,350	220	664,600				
Iowa,	11	500,000	30	38,500				
Dist. of Columbia,								
TOTAL,	120	31,239,453	1,017	1,346,756	157	$529,605	1,046	$234,325

MINES, Etc.—*Continued.*

STATES AND TERRIT'RIES.	OTHER METALS.			STATES AND TERRIT'RIES.	OTHER METALS.		
	Val. Produced.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.		Val. Produced.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.
Maine,	$1,600	4	$1,000	Mississippi,			
N. Hampsh.	10,300	11	9,500	Louisiana,			
Massachu's.	2,500	14	1,200	Tennessee,			
Rhode Isl'd,				Kentucky,			
Connectic't,				Ohio,	16,000	1	$500
Vermont,	70,500	156	92,500	Indiana,			
New York,	84,564	119	42,930	Illinois,		2	
New Jers'y,	39,550	33	15,000	Missouri,	15,600	25	9,150
Pennsylv'a,	100,200	285	62,200	Arkansas,			
Delaware,				Michigan,			
Maryland,	28,800	73	5,000	Florida,			
Virginia,				Wi-konsin,			
N. Carolina,	1,000	5		Iowa,			
S. Carolina,				Dist. of Col.			
Georgia,							
Alabama,				TOTAL,	$379,614	728	$238,980

MINES.—COAL—SALT—GRANITE, MARBLE, AND OTHER STONE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	ANTHRACITE COAL			BITUMINOUS COAL			DOMESTIC SALT			GRANITE, MARBLE, ETC.		
	Tons (28 bush. each) Raised	Men Employed	Capital Invested	Bushels Raised	Men Employed	Capital Invested	Bushels Produced	Men Employed	Capital Invested	Value Produced	Men Employed	Capital Invested
Maine,							50,000	15	$25,000	$107,506	3.5	$160,360
New Hampshire,				29,920			1,200	1	2,500	16,038	43	5,714
Massachusetts,							376,596	463	502,980	790,855	970	608,130
Rhode Island,	1,000	27	$6,000							17,800	29	7,500
Connecticut,				38,000	6		1,500	2	3,000	313,469	692	332,275
Vermont,										33,855	104	18,270
New York,							2,867,884	332	5,601,000	1,511,480	3,649	1,002,555
New Jersey,							500	1	1,500	35,721	118	10,600
Pennsylvania,	859,686	2,977	4,334,102	11,630,654	1,798	$3,0,116	549,478	255	191,435	238,831	540	172,272
Delaware,							1,160	17	200	16,000	46	5,000
Maryland,				232,000	23	4,470	1,200	3	105	22,750	61	17,200
Virginia,	200	2	100	10,622,345	995	1,301,855	1,745,618	624	300,560	84,618	233	49,290
North Carolina,	50	4		75	1		4,493	8	7,090	3,350	14	930
South Carolina,							2,250	7	1,500	3,000	4	500
Georgia,										51,99	199	36,300
Alabama,				23,650						13,700	22	10,000
Mississippi,												
Louisiana,												
Tennessee,				13,942	21	76,627				30,100	73	15,860
Kentucky,	2,125	27	14,150	588,167	213	45,525	219,695	291	163,585	19,592	100	6,912
Ohio,	296	4	1,250	3,513,409	434	9,310	297,350	240	113,195	105,831	296	27,496
Indiana,				212,010	47		6,410	19	24,650	35,021	105	6,750
Illinois,	132	2		424,187	152	120,076	90,000	22	10,000	74,228	142	14,020
Missouri,				249,302	69	9,488	13,150	36	3,550	28,110	33	15,025
Arkansas,				5,500	7	605	8,700	25	20,800	15,500	30	
Michigan,										2,700	4	3,000
Florida,							12,000	4	30,000	2,650	30	14,500
Wisconsin,										968	17	400
Iowa,				10,000	2	500				350		
Dist. of Columbia,												
TOTAL,	863,489	3,043	4,355,602	27,603,191	3,768	1,868,862	6,179,174	2,365	6,998,045	3,695,884	7,859	2,540,159

AGRICULTURE.—LIVE STOCK—CEREAL GRAINS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Horses & Mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Estim. Val. of Poultry.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bush. of Barley.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Rye.	Bush. of Buckw't.	Bushels of Indn Corn.
Maine,	59,308	327,255	649,264	117,386	$123,171	848,166	355,161	1,076,409	137,941	51,543	950,598
New Hampshire,	43,892	275,562	617,390	121,671	107,092	422,124	121,899	1,296,114	308,148	105,103	1,162,572
Massachusetts,	61,484	282,574	378,226	143,221	178,157	157,923	165,319	1,319,680	536,014	87,000	1,809,192
Rhode Island,	8,021	36,891	90,116	30,659	61,702	3,098	66,491	171,517	31,521	2,979	450,498
Connecticut,	31,650	293,650	403,462	131,961	176,629	87,009	33,759	1,453,262	737,434	303,013	1,500,441
Vermont,	62,402	384,341	1,681,819	203,800	131,578	495,800	54,781	2,222,584	230,993	228,416	1,119,678
New York,	474,513	1,911,244	5,118,777	1,900,065	1,153,113	12,286,418	2,520,068	20,675,847	2,979,323	2,287,885	10,972,286
New Jersey,	70,502	220,202	219,285	261,413	336,953	774,203	12,501	3,083,524	1,665,820	856,117	4,361,975
Pennsylvania,	365,129	1,172,665	1,767,620	1,503,961	685,801	13,213,077	209,893	20,641,819	6,613,873	2,113,742	14,240,022
Delaware,	14,421	53,883	39,247	74,228	91,285	315,163	5,280	927,405	33,546	11,209	2,099,359
Maryland,	92,220	255,711	257,922	416,943	418,765	3,315,783	3,594	3,531,211	723,577	73,606	8,233,086
Virginia,	326,438	1,024,148	1,293,772	1,992,155	754,698	10,109,716	87,430	13,451,062	1,482,799	213,832	34,577,591
North Carolina,	166,608	617,371	538,279	1,649,716	544,125	1,960,855	3,571	1,486,208	213,971	15,391	23,893,763
South Carolina,	129,921	572,608	232,981	878,532	396,361	968,354	3,967	1,610,030	44,738	72	14,722,805
Georgia,	157,540	881,114	267,107	1,457,755	449,623	1,801,830	12,979	1,406,353	60,693	141	20,905,122
Alabama,	113,117	668,018	163,243	1,423,873	404,991	828,052	7,692	668,624	51,008	58	20,947,004
Mississippi,	99,327	623,197	128,367	1,001,209	309,482	196,626	1,651	167,353	11,411	61	13,161,237
Louisiana,	100,888	384,216	98,072	323,220	283,559	60			1,812		5,952,912
Tennessee,	311,409	822,851	741,593	2,926,607	606,969	4,569,692	4,800	7,035,678	304,320	17,118	44,986,188
Kentucky,	395,853	787,098	1,008,240	2,310,533	536,489	4,803,152	17,491	7,155,974	1,321,373	8,169	39,847,120
Ohio,	430,527	1,217,874	2,028,401	2,099,746	551,193	16,571,661	212,440	14,393,103	814,205	633,139	33,668,144
Indiana,	241,036	619,980	675,982	1,623,608	357,594	4,019,375	28,015	5,981,605	129,621	49,019	28,155,887
Illinois,	191,235	626,274	315,672	1,495,251	319,204	3,335,393	82,251	4,988,008	88,197	57,884	22,134,211
Missouri,	196,032	433,875	318,018	1,271,161	709,617	1,037,386	9,811	2,234,947	68,608	15,318	17,332,524
Arkansas,	51,172	188,286	42,151	393,058	109,418	105,878	760	189,553	6,219	88	4,846,632
Michigan,	30,111	185,190	99,618	295,893	82,730	2,157,108	127,802	2,114,051	34,336	113,592	2,277,039
Florida,	12,043	118,801	7,198	92,680	61,007	412	30	13,889	305		898,974
Wisconsin,	5,735	30,269	3,462	51,383	16,167	212,116	11,062	406,514	1,965	10,651	379,359
Iowa,	10,794	38,049	15,351	104,899	16,529	154,693	738	216,385	3,792	6,212	1,406,241
District of Columbia,	2,145	3,374	706	4,673	3,092	12,147	291	15,751	5,081	272	39,485
Total,	4,335,669	14,971,586	19,311,374	26,301,293	9,344,410	84,823,272	4,161,504	123,071,341	18,645,367	7,291,743	377,531,875

AGRICULTURE.—VARIOUS CROPS.

WOOL—HOPS—WAX—POTATOES—HAY—HEMP AND FLAX.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wool. Pounds.	Hops. Pounds.	Wax. Pounds.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Hay. Tons.	Hemp & Flax.
Maine,	1,465,551	36,940	3,723½	10,392,280	691,358	38
New Hampshire,	1,260,517	243,425	1,315	6,206,606	496,107	26½
Massachusetts,	941,906	254,793	1,196	5,385,652	569,395	2¾
Rhode Island,	183,830	113	165	911,973	63,449	¼
Connecticut,	889,870	4,573	3,897	3,414,238	426,704	41¾
Vermont,	3,699,235	48,137	4,660	8,869,751	836,739	29½
New York,	9,845,295	417,250	52,795	30,123,614	3,127,047	1,130⅝
New Jersey,	397,207	4,531	10,061	2,072,069	334,861	2,165¾
Pennsylvania,	3,048,564	49,481	33,107	9,535,663	1,311,643	2,649¾
Delaware,	64,404	746	1,088	209,712	22,183	52¼
Maryland,	488,201	2,357	3,674	1,036,433	106,687½	488
Virginia,	2,538,374	10,597	65,020	2,944,660	364,708½	25,594½
North Carolina,	625,044	1,0.3	118,923	2,609,239	101,369	9,879½
South Carolina,	299,170	93	15,857	2,698,313	24,618	
Georgia,	371,303	773	19,799	1,291,366	16,969¾	10¾
Alabama,	220,353	825	25,226	1,708,356	12,718	5
Mississippi,	175,196	154	6,835	1,634,100	171	16
Louisiana,	49,283	115	1,012	834,341	24,651	
Tennessee,	1,060,332	859	50,907	1,904,570	31,233	3,314½
Kentucky,	1,786,847	742	38,445	1,055,085	88,306	9,992¼
Ohio,	3,685,315	62,195	38,950	5,805,021	1,022,037	9,080½
Indiana,	1,237,919	38,591	30,617	1,525,794	178,029	8,605½
Illinois,	650,007	17,742	29,173	2,025,520	164,932	1,976½
Missouri,	562,265	789	56,461	783,768	49,083	18,010¾
Arkansas,	64,913		7,079	293,608	586	1,039½
Michigan,	153,375	11,381	4,533	2,109,205	130,805	755¼
Florida,	7,285		75	264,617	1,197	2
Wiskonsin,	6,777	133	1,474	119,698	30,938	2
Iowa,	23,039	83	2,132	234,063	17,953	313¼
District of Columbia,	707	28	44	12,035	1,331	
TOTAL,	35,802,114	1,238,502	628,303½	108,298,060	10,248,108½	95,251¾

AGRICULTURE.—VARIOUS CROPS, Etc.—*Continued.*

TOBACCO—RICE—COTTON.

STATES, ETC.	Tobacco Gathered. Pounds.	Rice. Pounds.	Cotton Gathered. Pounds.	STATES, ETC.	Tobacco Gathered. Pounds.	Rice. Pounds.	Cotton Gathered. Pounds.
Me.	30			Miss.	83,471	777,195	193,401,577
N. H.	115			La.	119,821	3,604,534	152,555,368
Mass.	64,955			Tenn.	29,550,432	7,977	27,701,277
R. I.	317			Ky.	53,436,909	16,376	691,456
Conn.	471,657			Ohio.	5,942,275		
Verm.	585			Ind.	1,820,306		180
N. Y.	744			Illin.	564,326	469	200,947
N. J.	1,922			Mo.	9,067,913	50	121,122
Penn.	325,018			Ark.	148,439	5,454	6,028,642
Del.	272		334	Mich.	1,602		
Md.	24,816,012		5,673	Fa.	75,274	481,420	12,110,533
Va.	75,347,106	2,956	3,494,483	Wisk.	115		
N. C.	16,772,359	2,820,388	51,926,190	Iowa.	8,076		
S. C.	51,519	60,590,861	61,710,274	D.of C.	55,550		
Geo.	162,834	12,384,732	163,392,396				
Ala.	273,302	149,019	117,138,823	TOTAL,	219,163,319	80,841,422	790,479,275

AGRICULTURE.—SILK—SUGAR—WOOD—DAIRIES—ORCHARDS—WINE—FAMILY GOODS, Etc.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Silk Cocoons. Pounds.	Sugar Made. Pounds.	Wood Sold. Cords.	Dairy Products. Value.	Orchard Products. Value.	Wine Made. Gallons.	Family Goods. Value.
Maine,........	211	257,464	205,011	$1,496,902	$149,384	2,236	$804,397
N. Hampshi.	419¼	1,162,368	116,266	1,638,543	239,979	94	538,303
Massachus's,	1,741	579,227	278,069	2,373,299	389,177	193	231,942
Rhode Isl'nd,	458	50	48,666	223,229	32,098	803	51,180
Connecticut,.	17,538	51,764	159,062	1,376,534	296,232	2,666	226,162
Vermont,.....	4,286	4,647,934	96,399	2,008,737	213,944	94	674,548
New York,...	1,735½	10,048,109	1,058,923	10,496,021	1,701,935	6,799	4,636,547
New Jersey,.	1,966	56	340,602	1,328,032	464,006	9,416	201,625
Pennsylv'nia,	7,262¼	2,265,755	269,516	3,187,292	618,179	14,328	1,303,093
Delaware,....	1,458⅞		67,864	113,828	28,211	322	62,116
Maryland,...	2,290¼	36,266	178,181	457,466	105,740	7,585	176,050
Virginia,....	3,191	1,541,833	403,540	1,480,488	705,765	13,911	2,441,672
Nr. Carolina,	3,014	7,163	40,034	674,349	386,006	28,752	1,413,242
Sh. Carolina,	2,080	30,000	171,451	577,810	52,275	643	930,703
Georgia,......	2,992½	329,744	57,459	605,172	156,122	8,647	1,467,630
Alabama,....	1,592½	10,143	60,955	265,200	55,240	177	1,656,119
Mississippi,..	91	77	118,423	359,585	14,458	12	682,945
Louisiana,...	317	119,947,720	202,867	153,069	11,769	2,884	65,190
Tennessee,...	1,217	258,073	104,014	472,141	367,105	653	2,886,661
Kentucky,...	737	1,377,835	264,222	931,363	434,935	2,209	2,622,462
Ohio,.........	4,317½	6,363,386	272,527	1,848,869	475,271	11,524	1,853,937
Indiana,.....	379	3,727,795	183,712	742,269	110,055	10,265	1,289,802
Illinois,......	1,150	399,813	134,549	428,175	126,756	474	993,567
Missouri,....	70	274,853	81,381	100,432	90,878	22	1,149,544
Arkansas,....	95	1,542	78,606	59,205	10,680		489,750
Michigan,....	266	1,329,784	54,498	301,052	16,075		113,955
Florida,......	124⅞	275,317	9,943	23,094	1,035		20,205
Wiskonsin,..	½	135,288	22,910	35,677	37		12,567
Iowa,.........		41,450	7,304	23,609	50		25,966
D. of Colum.	651		1,287	5,566	3,507	25	1,500
TOTAL,......	61,552½	155,100,809	5,088,891	33,787,008	7,256,904	124,734	29,023,380

HORTICULTURE.—GARDENS—NURSERIES.

STATES AND TERRI-TORIES	Market Produce. Value. (GARDENS)	Nursery Prod'ce. Value. (GARDENS)	Men Empl'd. (NURSERIES)	Capital Invested. (NURSERIES)	STATES AND TERRI-TORIES.	Market Produce. Value. (GARDENS)	Nursery Prod'ce. Value. (GARDENS)	Men Empl'd. (NURSERIES)	Capital Invested. (NURSERIES)
Me.....	$51,579	$460	689	$84,774	Miss....	$42,896	$499	66	$43,060
N. H...	18,085	35	21	1,460	La......	240,042	32,415	349	359,711
Mass...	283,904	111,814	292	43,170	Tenn...	19,812	71,100	34	10,760
R. I....	67,741	12,604	207	240,274	Ky.....	125,071	6,226	350	108,597
Conn...	61,936	18,114	202	126,346	Ohio,...	97,606	19,707	149	31,400
Ver.....	16,276	5,600	48	6,677	Ind.....	61,212	17,231	309	73,628
N. Y...	499,126	75,980	525	258,558	Illin....	71,911	22,990	77	17,515
N. J...	249,613	26,167	1,233	125,116	Mo.....	37,181	6,205	97	37,075
Penn...	232,912	50,127	1,156	857,175	Ark....	2,736	415	8	6,036
Del.....	4,035	1,120	9	1,100	Mich....	4,051	6,307	37	24,273
Md.....	133,197	10,591	619	48,441	Fa......	11,758	10	60	6,500
Va.....	92,359	38,799	173	19,900	Wisk ..	3,106	1,025	89	85,616
N. C...	28,475	48,581	20	4,663	Iowa,...	2,170	4,200	10	1,698
S. C...	38,187	2,133	1,058	210,980	D.of C.	52,895	850	163	42,933
Geo....	19,346	1,853	418	9,213					
Ala.....	31,978	370	85	58,425	TOTAL,	2,601,196	593,534	8,553	2,945,774

COMMERCE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES—LUMBER TRADE—INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION—BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, Etc.

States and Territories	Commer'l Houses in Fo. Tr'de	Commission Houses	Capital Invested	Ret'l Drug'ds, Grocery, and other stores	Capital Invested	Lumber Trade Yards	Capital Invested	Men Employed	Internal Transp'n Men Em.	Butchers Pack's &c. Employed	Capital Invested
Maine,	70	14	$1,646,926	2,220	$3,973,593	68	$305,850	2,068	123	56	$95,150
New Hampshire,	18	6	1,330,600	1,075	2,602,422	9	29,000	626	117	38	54,120
Massachusetts,	241	123	13,881,517	3,625	12,705,038	137	1,022,360	3,432	799	480	407,830
Rhode Island,	44	57	2,043,750	930	2,810,125	41	254,900	262	58	83	71,050
Connecticut,	10	13	565,000	1,630	6,687,636	57	438,425	582	293	76	162,065
Vermont,				747	2,961,060	14	45,506	321	183	11	26,090
New York,	469	1,041	49,583,001	12,207	42,135,795	414	2,691,170	9,592	7,593	804	2,833,916
New Jersey,	2	8	99,000	1,504	4,113,217	86	419,570	1,280	423	30	204,990
Pennsylvania,	194	178	3,662,811	6,534	35,741,770	284	2,241,040	5,064	2,146	466	727,859
Delaware,				327	967,750	22	83,280	140	23	6	13,800
Maryland,	70	117	4,411,000	2,562	9,346,170	48	307,300	1,330	103	211	28,880
Virginia,	31	64	4,299,500	2,736	16,684,413	41	113,210	1,454	931	103	100,680
North Carolina,	4	46	151,300	1,068	5,082,835	29	46,000	432	243	24	9,000
South Carolina,	41	41	3,665,050	1,253	6,648,236	14	100,000	1,057	125	46	112,990
Georgia,	4	82	1,543,500	1,716	7,361,838	26	75,730	442	194	17	12,885
Alabama,	51	101	3,355,012	899	5,642,885	9	1,800	73	49	57	93,370
Mississippi,	7	67	673,900	755	5,004,420	11	132,175	228	40	15	4,250
Louisiana,	24	381	16,770,000	2,465	14,301,024	121	290,045	597	3	291	144,523
Tennessee,	13	52	1,495,100	1,032	7,357,300	9	6,700	1,126	31	5	98,811
Kentucky,	5	50	620,700	1,685	9,411,826	95	105,925	571	101	183	183,850
Ohio,	53	211	5,928,200	4,605	21,282,225	78	373,268	2,891	851	1,061	4,617,570
Indiana,	11	26	1,207,400	1,801	5,664,687	37	90,374	767	2,705	237	582,165
Illinois,	2	51	333,800	1,348	4,904,125	39	93,350	405	117	268	642,425
Missouri,	3	39	746,500	1,107	8,158,802	45	318,029	315	79	128	173,650
Arkansas,	10	10	91,000	263	1,578,719	9	12,220	263		3	600
Michigan,		26	177,500	612	2,228,998	15	45,690	312	142	4	39,200
Florida,	23	7	542,000	239	1,210,380	16	64,050	92	87	32	12,200
Wisconsin,	1	14	63,000	178	661,550	14	21,180	133	62	3	14,100
Iowa,		2	92,300	157	437,550	11	16,250	29			
Dist. of Columbia,	7		310,000	985	2,701,890	3	140,000	49		70	59,100
Total,	1,408	2,881	119,295,367	57,565	230,301,799	1,793	9,818,307	35,963	17,594	4,308	11,526,950

FISHERIES, AND PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

SMOKED AND PICKLED FISH—SPERM AND WHALE OIL—WHALEBONE, Etc.
LUMBER—NAVAL STORES—POT ASHES—FURS—GINSENG, Etc.

STATES AND TERRIT'RIES.	FISHERIES							PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.					
	Smoked or Dri'd Fish, Quintals.	Pickled Fish, Barrels.	Spermaceti Oil, Gallons.	Whale and oth. F. Oil & oth. Prod. Gallons.	Wh'lebone & oth. Prod. Value.	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	Lumber Prod. Value.	Tar, Pitch, Turp., etc. Barrels.	Pot & Pearl Ashes, Tons.	Skins and Furs, Value.	Ginseng, & all oth. Prod.—Val.	Men Empl'd.
Maine,	279,156	54,071	1,044	117,807	$2,351	3,610	$526,967	$1,808,483	402	260½	$8,027	$32,271	2,892
N. Hampsh.	28,257	1,714½		15,234		399	59,680	433,217		113½	2,230	1,929	553
Massachu's	389,715	124,755	3,530,972	3,361,725	412,974	16,000	11,725,850	311,845		6	60	31,669	174
Rhode Isl'd	4,034	2,908	487,268	632,860	45,523	1,160	1,077,157	44,455			19,760	155	50
Connecticu't	1,384	6,598	183,207	1,909,017	157,572	2,215	1,301,640	147,841			1,750	13,374	120
Vermont,	5							346,939		718½	15,556	2,500	392
New York,		22,224	400,251	1,269,541	311,665	1,228	949,250	3,891,302		7,613½	20,000	143,332	4,664
New Jers'y,		1,131	12,000	80,000	74,000	179	93,275	271,591	2,290		2	65,075	446
Pennsylv'a,		2,012			15,240	58	16,160	1,150,220	1,595	263	9,571	14,297	1,988
Delaware,		28,000			7,987	165	170,000	5,562				7,557	
Maryland,		71,292	49,701	142,375	12,167	7,814	88,917	226,977	5,809		2,527	11,690	115
Virginia,		30,315			4,150	556	28,383	538,092			23,214	49,654	2,218
N. Carolina,	2,385	73,350	262	2,387	23,800	1,764	213,502	506,766	593,451		3,126	46,040	2,694
S. Carolina,		425				53	1,617	537,681	735		1,225	9,247	508
Georgia,		14				6		114,050	153		2,928	155	221
Alabama,	2							169,008	197		3,585	4,281	84
Mississippi,	9							192,794	2,218		3,382	6,873	123
Louisiana,								66,106	2,333		1,179		54
Tennessee,		97				7	212	217,606	3,336		2,602	1,635	282
Kentucky,					1,150	165	12,310	130,329	700		17,860	34,510	508
Ohio,		3,506		14				262,821	5,631	6,809½	37,918	15,306	326
Indiana,		14						420,791		2	220,883	9,902	799
Illinois,		1		28				203,646			39,412	6,763	368
Missouri,								70,355	356		373,121	4,015	1,134
Arkansas,								176,617			37,047	3,605	343
Michigan,	69,000	16,535		60		453	38,640	392,325	34	145	54,232	6,483	320
Florida,		73			6,000	67	10,000	20,316			7,004		6
Wiskonsin,		9,021		1,500	155	138	61,300	202,239	1		124,776	3,562	593
Iowa,								50,280			33,594		67
Dist. of Col.		24,300				527	64,500		25				
Total....	773,947	472,359½	4,761,708	7,536,778	1,153,234	36,581	16,429,620	12,943,507	619,106	15,935½	1,065,869	526,580	22,042

MANUFACTURES.—MACHINERY—HARDWARE—FIRE ARMS—METALS—GRANITE, MARBLE, Etc.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MACHINERY Value	MACHINERY Men Employed	HARDWARE, ETC. Cutlery, &c. Value	HARDWARE, ETC. Men Employed	FIRE ARMS, ETC. Cannon	FIRE ARMS, ETC. Small Arms	FIRE ARMS, ETC. Men Empl'd	PREC'S METALS Value	PREC'S METALS Men Empl'd	VARI'S METALS Value	VARI'S METALS Men Empl'd	GRANITE, ETC. Value	GRANITE, ETC. Men Empl'd
Maine,	$69,752	339	$65,555	119	...	152	4	...	...	$56,512	51	$98,720	280
New Hampshire,	106,814	191	124,460	197	...	425	7	88,040	11	136,334	224	21,918	55
Massachusetts,	926,975	913	1,881,163	1,109	50	22,652	397	92,045	61	1,773,758	1,042	217,180	274
Rhode Island,	437,100	534	138,720	164	...	...	...	283,500	179	147,550	138	36,202	43
Connecticut,	319,680	335	1,114,725	1,109	...	12,832	148	199,100	126	1,733,014	1,095	50,866	55
Vermont,	101,354	87	16,650	33	...	1,158	42	3,000	...	24,900	44	62,515	116
New York,	2,895,517	3,631	1,566,974	962	112	8,308	203	1,106,203	708	2,156,792	1,713	966,220	1,447
New Jersey,	755,050	932	83,575	123	...	2,010	71	159,302	7	405,955	130	10,000	16
Pennsylvania,	1,998,152	1,973	786,982	770	5	21,571	168	2,679,075	245	1,260,170	635	443,610	536
Delaware,	314,500	299	22,000	10	...	...	...	3,500	...	10,700	18	12,000	10
Maryland,	318,165	723	15,670	36	...	80	3	13,330	21	312,900	216	152,750	247
Virginia,	429,858	415	50,504	150	...	9,330	262	41,000	52	128,256	219	16,652	40
North Carolina,	43,285	89	1,200	43	...	1,085	40	875	...	16,050	24	1,083	15
South Carolina,	65,561	127	13,465	26	...	167	7	3,000	4	...	...	...	...
Georgia,	131,238	184	7,806	19	4	95	5	250	1	5,350	6	10,640	10
Alabama,	131,835	96	13,875	41	...	428	20	1,650	7	25,700	17	7,311	17
Mississippi,	242,225	274	...	...	...	90	7	6,125	3	36,300	20	...	...
Louisiana,	5,000	...	30,000	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee,	257,704	266	57,170	142	3	564	34	28,460	11	100,870	100	5,400	10
Kentucky,	46,074	119	22,350	30	...	2,311	109	19,000	21	164,600	174	8,820	25
Ohio,	875,731	858	393,300	289	...	2,450	70	53,125	37	782,901	589	256,131	401
Indiana,	123,808	120	34,363	83	...	885	47	3,500	2	14,589	26	6,720	28
Illinois,	37,720	71	9,750	20	20	238	12	2,400	7	31,200	29	16,112	26
Missouri,	190,412	191	...	...	...	959	48	5,450	12	60,300	72	32,050	73
Arkansas,	14,065	51	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1,210	5	...	...
Michigan,	47,000	67	1,250	7	...	195	6	5,000	1	51,990	45	50	6
Florida,	5,000	8	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	4,000	3	7,000	...
Wiskonsin,	716	6	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	3,500	5	...	...
Iowa,	...	...	500	2	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia,	60,300	42	...	...	80	...	30	17,300	24	28,000	37	3,000	4
Total,	10,980,581	13,001	6,151,967	5,492	274	88,073	1,714	4,731,960	1,556	9,779,442	6,677	2,442,950	3,734

MANUFACTURES.—BRICKS AND LIME—WOOL—COTTON.

STATES AND TERRIT'RIES	BRICKS & LIME Value	BRICKS & LIME Men Empl'd	Capital Invested in those already mentioned	WOOL Filling Mills	WOOL Fac. tories	WOOL Goods Value	WOOL Pres'ns Empl'd	WOOL Capital Invested	COTTON Fac. tories	COTTON Spindles	COTTON Dye and Print Wks	COTTON Articles Value	COTTON Pres'ns Empl'd	COTTON Capital Invested
Maine	$621,586	864	$300,822	151	24	$112,366	532	$316,105	6	29,736	3	$970,397	1,414	$1,398,000
N. Hamps'r	63,166	236	166,003	152	66	795,781	893	740,345	58	195,173	4	4,142,304	6,991	5,323,200
Massachu's	310,796	758	3,081,985	207	144	7,082,898	5,076	4,179,850	278	665,095	22	16,553,423	20,928	17,414,099
Rhode Isl'd	66,000	113	631,150	45	41	842,172	961	685,350	209	518,817	17	7,116,792	12,086	7,326,000
Connectic't	151,446	307	2,291,810	157	119	2,494,313	2,356	1,931,335	116	181,319	6	2,715,964	5,153	3,152,000
Vermont	402,218	224	141,385	239	95	1,331,953	1,450	1,406,950	7	7,254		113,000	262	118,100
New York	1,198,527	3,160	4,563,188	890	323	3,537,337	4,036	3,469,319	117	211,659	12	3,640,237	7,107	4,900,772
New Jers'y	376,805	522	1,312,510	49	31	440,710	427	314,650	43	63,744	13	2,086,104	2,408	1,722,810
Pennsylv'a	1,733,500	3,888	2,557,540	346	235	2,319,061	2,930	1,510,546	106	116,191	40	5,013,007	5,522	3,325,400
Delaware	56,536	116	92,500	3	2	104,700	83	107,000	11	24,492		332,272	566	330,500
Maryland	409,456	1,042	426,984	39	29	235,900	388	117,630	21	41,182	3	1,150,580	2,284	1,304,400
Virginia	393,253	1,004	161,041	47	41	147,792	222	112,350	22	42,962	1	416,063	1,816	1,299,020
N. Carolina	58,336	976	17,165	1	3	3,900	4	9,800	25	47,931		438,900	1,919	995,300
S. Carolina	193,408	1,281	72,445		3	1,000	6	4,300	15	16,355		339,000	570	617,450
Georgia	148,655	555	200,700		1	3,000	10	2,000	19	42,589	2	304,342	779	573,885
Alabama	91,326	264	95,370						14	1,502		17,517	82	35,575
Mississippi	273,870	693	222,745						53	318		1,744	81	6,420
Louisiana	861,655	1,467	2,432,600						2	706		18,900	23	22,000
Tennessee	119,371	417	166,728	4	26	14,290	45	25,600	38	16,813		325,179	1,542	463,240
Kentucky	240,919	657	148,191		40	151,946	200	138,000	58	12,358	5	329,380	523	316,113
Ohio	712,697	1,469	677,056	206	130	685,757	935	537,985	8	13,754		139,378	246	113,500
Indiana	206,751	1,007	140,469	24	37	58,807	341	77,954	12	4,985	1	135,400	210	142,500
Illinois	263,398	995	104,648	4	16	9,510	34	26,205						
Missouri	185,234	671	256,484		9	13,759	13	5,100						
Arkansas	319,696	66	11,020		1	129	1	12,600						
Michigan	68,913	298	77,075	16	4	9,734	37	34,120	2	90				
Florida	37,600	136	90,900											
Wiskonsin	6,537	43	4,355			800								
Iowa	13,710	39	8,200											
Dist. of Col.	151,500	189	153,800										7	2,125
Total	9,736,945	22,807	20,620,869	2,585	1,429	20,696,999	21,342	15,765,124	1,240	2,284,631	129	46,350,453	72,119	51,102,359

MANUFACTURES.—SILK—FLAX—MIXED—TOBACCO.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SILK					FLAX			MIXED			TOBACCO		
	Reeled, & other sorts. *spun* pounds	Value.	Males Emp'd.	Females & Chil'n Emp.	Capital Invested.	Value.	Pris'ns Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	Val. Pro-duced.	Pris'ns Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	Articles Value.	Pris'ns Empl'd.	Capital Invested.
Maine	9½	$891		1	$125	$4,000	1		$47,598	280	87,610	$18,150	37	$6,050
N. Hampshi.	82½	924	5	26	865	50			46,800	31	40,750	10,500	17	2,100
Massachus's	4,633⅓	38,079	30	116	68,719	75,100	41	$30,050	1,157,035	1,101	644,525	176,261	286	90,500
Rhode Island	16	15		100					418,044	500	167,690	71,560	123	34,900
Connecticut	6,901½	55,485	23		85,430	90	4	40	530,520	1,484	343,900	122,684	233	67,675
Vermont	39	99	5	2	1,150	55			155,276	282	101,710			
New York	377⅜	2,415	35	66	8,034	46,429	90	15,000	1,497,067	2,005	675,953	831,570	669	395,530
New Jersey	158½	858	10	7	2,020	83,314	178	105,700	151,352	363	86,500	92,600	106	47,590
Pennsylv'nia	2,350½	14,644	64	88	88,917	75,652	486	56,511	1,098,810	3,903	1,642,015	530,159	950	287,859
Delaware	15	117		1								17,000	34	5,800
Maryland	40	515	2	18	5,000				541,300	1,162	230,925	232,000	278	125,100
Virginia	914	55	11	10	2,714	4,873	95		227,861	343	101,462	2,106,671	3,342	1,526,080
N. Carolina	7					1,866						180,868	482	91,065
S. Carolina	46	380	1	3	50				2,450	9	120	3,500	7	5,000
Georgia	97	458	14	7	955				225	3		9,563	33	6,313
Alabama	13	99			75				705			2,260	2	
Mississippi												10		
Louisiana	70	420		3								150,000	414	95,000
Tennessee	19¾	218	14	31	2,500	3,139	142	444	9,512	24	537	89,462	239	217,475
Kentucky	86	819	3	11	5,467	7,519	249	242	127,875	3,142	39,803	413,585	187	230,400
Ohio	632	3,740	23	27	2,290	11,737	31	100	280,293	552	183,415	212,818	88	68,810
Indiana	9	91	4	1	3	6,851	261		46,329	596	65,659	10,139	24	24,706
Illinois	17	235		1	10	1,480	50		11,711	49	8,233	89,996	188	3,093
Missouri									11,115	40	4,885	750	3	51,755
Arkansas									585			5,000	12	250
Michigan	8	31	2	1	50							10,480	21	1,750
Florida	1¾	15				30			1,500	4				5,240
Wiskonsin	1	5	1											
Iowa												40		
D. of Colum.									151,510	29	75,350	37,28_	2	16,950
Total	15,745½	119,814	246	521	274,374	322,205	1,628	208,087	6,545,503	15,905	4,308,991	5,819,568	8,384	437,191

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MANUFACTURES.—HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, Etc.—LEATHER, TANNERIES, SADDLERIES, Etc.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, ETC.				LEATHER, TANNERIES, SADDLERIES, ETC.							
	Hats and Caps, &c. (*Value*)	Straw Bonnets (*value*)	Pers'ns Empl'd	Capital Invested.	Tan-neries.	Sole Tanned. (*sides*)	Upper Tanned. (*sides*)	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	All other Empl'yrs.	Articles Value.	Capital Invested.
Maine,	$74,174	$8,807	212	$28,050	395	123,747	85,856	751	$571,793	530	$443,846	$191,717
New Hampshire,	190,526	9,379	2,048	48,852	251	42,306	122,514	776	386,402	2,131	712,151	230,649
Massachusetts,	918,438	891,616	6,656	602,299	355	212,814	391,608	2,416	1,024,699	1,532	10,553,626	3,318,544
Rhode Island,	92,465	86,106	411	66,427	97	1,534	50,860	89	72,000	44	182,110	70,675
Connecticut,	649,586	236,730	1,814	350,823	197	33,081	126,867	1,359	494,477	408	2,017,931	829,267
Vermont,	62,432	2,819	126	32,875	261	102,763	102,937	509	403,093	399	361,168	168,090
New York,	2,914,117	160,248	3,880	1,676,559	1,216	1,252,890	827,993	5,579	3,907,348	2,849	6,232,924	2,743,765
New Jersey,	1,181,562	23,320	957	332,029	159	57,500	86,764	1,090	415,728	478	1,582,746	637,021
Pennsylvania,	830,331	80,512	1,470	449,407	1,170	415,655	405,933	3,445	2,783,636	2,223	3,482,793	1,255,738
Delaware,	15,300	450	35	9,075	18	20,648	22,075	66	89,300	75	166,037	161,630
Maryland,	153,456	13,200	205	76,620	161	190,065	191,467	1,035	713,655	408	1,050,275	434,127
Virginia,	155,778	14,700	340	85,640	355	135,782	206,216	1,422	838,141	982	826,597	341,957
North Carolina,	38,167	1,700	142	13,141	353	62,050	89,032	645	271,797	238	185,387	76,163
South Carolina,	3,750		20	315	97	68,018	89,586	281	212,020	213	109,472	45,662
Georgia,	22,761		55	7,950	132	55,066	71,280	437	127,733	102	123,701	60,932
Alabama,	8,310		31	4,045	142	36,705	42,277	300	147,463	137	180,152	58,332
Mississippi,	5,140		13	8,100	128	15,339	15,093	149	70,870	42	118,167	41,945
Louisiana,					25	12,760	13,705	88	132,025	7	108,500	89,550
Tennessee,	104,949		177	49,215	454	171,329	171,329	909	484,114	374	359,050	154,540
Kentucky,	201,310	4,483	194	118,850	387	107,676	155,465	978	567,954	548	732,646	369,835
Ohio,	728,513	3,028	963	369,637	812	161,630	234,037	1,790	957,383	1,160	1,986,146	917,245
Indiana,	122,811	2,048	183	63,018	428	122,750	157,584	978	399,627	579	730,001	217,549
Illinois,	28,395	1,570	68	12,918	155	28,383	34,651	305	155,679	636	247,217	98,503
Missouri,	111,620	100	82	30,195	155	31,959	55,186	325	298,936	340	298,315	179,527
Arkansas,	1,400		3	400	37	9,263	9,811	70	43,510	545	17,400	8,830
Michigan,	30,463	659	42	20,007	38	7,017	9,832	99	70,240	101	192,190	69,202
Florida,	1,500			750	3	5,250	1,250	15	14,500	10	6,300	4,250
Wisconsin,	61			10	1	150	150	4	2,000	13	11,800	7,002
Iowa,	19,900				3	340	410	4	4,400	5	4,875	1,645
District of Columbia,	47,200	5,100	48	22,100	9	16,690	9,200	72	80,400	7	110,450	66,750
Total,	8,704,342	1,476,505	20,176	4,485,300	8,229	3,463,611	3,781,868	26,018	15,650,929	17,136	33,134,403	12,881,262

MANUFACTURES.—SOAP AND CANDLES—DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SOAP AND CANDLES.					DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.					
	Soap, Pounds.	Tallow Candles.	Spermaceti & Wax Candles.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.	Distil- leries.	Gallons Produced.	Brew- eries.	Gallons Produced.	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.
Maine,	85,455	213,898	3,023	33	$19,500	3	190,000	1		7	$29,000
New Hampshire,	10,990	28,845	50,000	20	13,550		51,214		3,000		15,598
Massachusetts,	12,560,400	1,257,465	2,162,710	403	873,956	37	5,177,916	7	429,800	151	963,100
Rhode Island,	1,237,050	157,250	261,500	57	252,628	4	855,000	3	89,600	42	139,000
Connecticut,	337,000	440,790	20,002	39	46,000	70	215,892			42	50,380
Vermont,	50,300	28,687	*spuno P*	2		2	3,500	1	12,800	5	8,850
New York,	11,939,534	4,029,763	353,000	489	618,875	212	11,973,815	83	6,059,122	1,486	3,107,066
New Jersey,	483,229	372,516		97	38,400	219	334,017	6	306,375	394	230,870
Pennsylvania,	5,097,630	2,316,813	5,002	353	291,142	1,010	6,240,193	87	12,765,971	1,607	1,589,471
Delaware,	362,210	159,831		9	24,000			3	39,500	9	8,000
Maryland,	1,865,210	731,416	35,000	93	98,600	73	366,213	11	828,110	199	185,790
Virginia,	1,200,308	463,325	837	126	28,884	1,451	865,725	5	32,960	1,631	187,212
North Carolina,	1,612,825	148,546	335	367	4,751	2,802	1,051,979		17,431	1,422	180,300
South Carolina,	586,327	68,011		168	300	251	102,288	22		219	14,342
Georgia,	764,528	111,066	75	2,633	27,126	393	126,746			218	28,606
Alabama,	219,021	23,017	621	2	3,500	188	127,230	7	200	220	34,212
Mississippi,	312,084	31,957	97			14	3,150	2	132	12	910
Louisiana,	2,302,300	3,500,030	40,000	75	115,500	5	285,520	1	2,400	27	110,000
Tennessee,	591,289	65,388		2	6,000	1,426	1,109,107	6	1,855	1,311	318,182
Kentucky,	2,282,426	563,635	315	516	28,765	889	1,763,685	50	214,589	1,092	315,308
Ohio,	3,603,036	2,316,456	151	105	186,780	390	6,329,467	59	1,422,584	798	893,119
Indiana,	1,135,560	228,938	111	30	13,030	323	1,287,108	20	188,392	500	292,316
Illinois,	519,673	117,698	42	25	17,315	150	1,551,684	11	90,300	233	138,155
Missouri,	138,000	243,000		15	16,700	293	508,368	7	374,700	365	189,976
Arkansas,	142,775	16,541	632	32	200	53	26,415			38	10,305
Michigan,	78,100	57,975		6	6,000	31	337,761	10	308,696	116	124,200
Florida,	10,887	2,812	168								
Wiskonsin,	64,317	12,909	48	5	3,432	3	8,300	3	14,200	11	14,400
Iowa,	9,740	4,436	282	1		2	4,310	1		3	1,500
District of Columbia,	310,060	189,150		18	19,000		6,000		165,000	25	67,000
TOTAL,	49,820,497	17,904,507	2,936,951	5,641	2,757,273	10,306	41,402,027	406	23,267,730	12,239	13,147,368

MANUFACTURES.—GLASS, EARTHENWARE, Etc.—SUGAR REFINERIES, CHOCOLATE, Etc.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	GLASS, EARTHENWARE, ETC.									SUGAR REFINERIES, CHOCOLATE, ETC.					
	Glass-houses	Cut'g Sh'ps	Men Emp.	Articles incl'g Mirrors, Value	Capital Invested	Pot-teries	Articles, Value	Men Empl'd	Capital Invested	Refineries	Value Produced	Choclate, Value	Confect'ry, Value	Men Empl'd	Capital Invested
Me.	3					21	$20,850	31	$11,353				$16,000	18	$6,000
N.H.		1	85	$47,000	$41,000	14	19,100	29	6,840				11,200	10	3,100
Mass.	4	1	372	471,000	277,000	20	44,450	71	27,975	2	$1,025,000	$37,500	137,300	220	374,300
R.I.													14,500	15	4,500
Conn.	2		61	32,000	32,000	14	40,850	44	31,580				31,800	16	12,800
Vert.	2		70	55,000	35,000	8	23,000	30	10,350						
N.Y.	13	11	498	411,371	204,700	47	159,292	197	88,150	7	385,000	5,000	386,142	116	474,656
N.J.	23	4	1,075	904,700	589,880	22	256,807	122	135,850				1,000	2	500
Penn.	28	15	835	772,100	714,100	182	157,902	322	75,562	20	891,300	14,000	227,050	197	272,450
Del.						2	4,300	9	1,100				6,500	9	2,500
Md.	1		37	40,000	30,000	23	60,210	90	25,120	6	176,000	11,100	73,450	102	104,370
Va.	4	2	164	146,500	132,000	33	31,350	64	10,225	1			43,850	15	16,200
N.C.						16	6,960	21	1,531				3,300	1	1,000
S.C.						8	19,300	49	12,950	1	500	5,000	29,333	112	87,200
Geo.						6	2,050	12	790				3,100	12	5,500
Ala.						7	8,300	13	200				13,800	15	6,120
Miss.						1	1,200	2	3,000				10,500	2	
La.						1	1,000	18	11,250	5	770,000	7,000	20,000	101	351,000
Tenn.			2	3,000	500	29	51,000	50	7,300						
Ky.						16	21,090	51	9,670				36,050	28	14,250
Ohio						99	89,751	199	43,450	1	3,000		60,450	43	26,800
Ind.						45	35,835	79	13,685				4,000	3	1,000
Illin.						23	26,740	56	10,225				2,940	3	825
Mo.						12	12,175	33	7,325				1,000	1	500
Ark.															
Mich.	1		34	7,322	25,000	3	1,100	4	625				3,000	3	1,200
Pa.															
Wisk.															
Iowa						4	1,050	7	350						
D.of C.						3	6,200	9	4,450				7,500	11	2,800
Total	81	34	3,236	2,890,293	2,084,100	659	1,104,825	1,612	551,431	43	3,250,700	79,900	1,143,965	1,355	1,769,571

MANUFACTURES.—PAPER—PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PAPER					PRINTING AND BINDING.							
	Fac-tories.	Value Produced.	All other fabrics of Paper—Cards, &c. Value	Men Emp'd.	Capital Invested.	Print'g Offices.	Bind-eries.	Daily Papers.	W'ekly Papers.	Semi and Tri-w'kly	Peri-odicals.	Men Emp'd.	Capital Invested.
Maine,	6	$84,000	$1,500	89	$20,600	34	14	3	30	3	5	196	$68,200
New Hampshire,	13	150,600	1,500	111	104,300	36	22		27		6	256	110,850
Massachusetts,	82	1,659,930	56,700	967	1,062,800	104	72	10	67	14	11	922	416,200
Rhode Island,	2	25,000	8,500	15	45,000	16	8	2	10	4	2	122	35,700
Connecticut,	36	596,500	61,000	454	653,800	36	17	2	27	4	11	368	217,075
Vermont,	17	179,720	35,000	195	216,500	39	14		26	2	3	156	194,200
New York,	77	673,121	89,637	749	703,550	321	107	31	198	13	57	3,231	1,876,540
New Jersey,	41	562,200	7,000	400	460,100	40	20	4	31	1	4	198	104,900
Pennsylvania,	87	792,335	95,500	794	581,800	224	46	12	165	10	42	1,709	681,740
Delaware,	1	20,800	1,500	15	16,200	6	2		3	3	2	33	11,450
Maryland,	17	193,100	3,000	171	95,100	48	15	7	28	7	7	376	159,100
Virginia,	12	216,215	1,200	181	287,750	50	13	4	35	12	5	310	168,850
North Carolina,	3	8,785		6	5,000	26	4		26		2	103	55,400
South Carolina,	1	20,000		30	30,000	16	7	3	12	3	4	157	131,300
Georgia,						24	5	5	24	1	6	164	134,400
Alabama,						22	1	5	24	2		105	98,100
Mississippi,						28		2	28	1		94	83,510
Louisiana,						35	5	11	21			392	193,700
Tennessee,	5	46,000	14,000	87	93,000	41	5	2	38	2	3	191	112,500
Kentucky,	7	41,400		47	47,500	34	3	5	26	6	10	226	86,325
Ohio,	14	270,202	80,000	305	208,200	159	41	9	107	7	8	1,175	446,720
Indiana,	3	86,457	54,000	100	68,739	69	6		69	4	20	211	58,505
Illinois,	1	2,000				45	5		38	2	3	175	71,300
Missouri,						40		3	24	5	9	143	79,350
Arkansas,						9	1		6	3		37	13,100
Michigan,	1	7,000		6	20,000	28	2	6	26		1	119	62,900
Florida,						10	1		10			39	35,200
Wiskonsin,						6			6			24	10,300
Iowa,						4			4			15	5,700
District of Columbia,	1	1,500		4	5,000	12	10	3	5	6	3	276	150,700
Total,	436	5,641,495	511,597	4,726	4,745,239	1,552	447	138	1,141	227	227	11,523	5,873,815

MANUFACTURES.—POWDER MILLS—DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYES—CORDAGE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POWDER MILLS.				DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYES.				CORDAGE.			
	Powder Mills.	Powder Pounds.	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	Medicinal Drugs, Dyes, &c. *Value*	Turpentine & Varnish *Value*	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.	Rope-walks.	Value Produced.	Men Empl'd.	Capital Invested.
Maine,	1	150,000	3	$7,500	9,200	$700	12	$3,280	4	$32,660	34	$23,000
New Hampshire,	7	185,000	11	58,000	10,039	2,289	9	3,589		15,000	10	6,000
Massachusetts,	14	2,315,215	69	255,000	405,725	25,820	85	294,700	51	852,900	672	555,100
Rhode Island,					40,000	5,006	17	30,000	9	49,700	45	28,300
Connecticut,	8	662,500	26	77,000	55,400	19,000	22	67,300	16	150,775	107	85,700
Vermont,					38,475		32	25,950	2	4,000	9	3,800
New York,	8	1,185,000	41	81,500	877,816	431,467	677	1,267,833	46	792,910	597	242,180
New Jersey,					137,400	43,000	70	140,800	8	93,075	60	37,305
Pennsylvania,	30	1,184,325	58	66,800	2,100,074	7,865	519	2,179,625	39	274,120	272	136,070
Delaware,	27	2,100,000	145	220,000	350	100	5	9,500	1	2,500	7	1,000
Maryland,	5	639,125	47	46,000	80,100	100	52	85,100	13	141,050	198	70,550
Virginia,	10	2,750	11	805	66,633	25	36	61,727	9	37,320	60	32,753
North Carolina,	1	200		30	8,635	116,750	73	152,275				
South Carolina,					4,100		6	2,100				
Georgia,					38,525		28	35,885				
Alabama,					16,600		4	16,000				
Mississippi,					3,125		4	500				
Louisiana,					42,000		10	6,000				
Tennessee,	10	10,333	11	1,490	3,337	1,485	15	3,360	28	132,630	258	84,230
Kentucky,	11	282,500	58	42,000	26,994	2,000	25	16,630	111	1,292,276	1,888	1,023,130
Ohio,	2	222,500	13	18,000	101,880	200	70	126,333	21	89,750	66	37,675
Indiana,	1		1		47,220	26	26	17,984	5	5,850	11	2,270
Illinois,					19,001		20	13,350				
Missouri,	1	7,500	2	1,050	13,510	5,000	8	7,000	21	98,490	139	71,589
Arkansas,	1	400		700	400							
Michigan,					1,580		3	650				
Florida,					200		1	500				
Wiskonsin,					250							
Iowa,					2,340		7	9,700				
District of Columbia,					10,500		12		3	14,000	31	24,925
TOTAL,	137	8,977,348	496	875,875	4,151,899	660,827	1,848	4,507,675	388	4,078,306	4,464	2,465,577

MANUFACTURES.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—MILLS, AND THE ARTICLES PRODUCED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	CARRIAGES AND WAGONS			MILLS, AND THE ARTICLES PRODUCED.							
	Value Produced.	*Men Employed.*	*Capital Invested.*	*Flouring Mills.*	*Flour Prod'd. Barrels.*	*Grist Mills.*	*Saw Mills.*	*Oil Mills.*	*Articles Value.*	*Men Emp'd.*	*Capital Invested.*
Maine,	$174,310	779	$75,012	20	6,969	558	1,381	20	$3,161,592	3,630	$2,900,565
New Hampshire,	232,240	450	114,762	3	800	449	959	9	758,260	1,296	1,149,193
Massachusetts,	803,999	1,402	334,660	12	7,436	678	1,252	7	1,771,185	1,808	1,440,152
Rhode Island,	78,811	161	36,661			144	123		83,683	166	152,310
Connecticut,	929,301	1,289	513,411	7	15,500	384	673	57	543,509	805	227,410
Vermont,	162,097	437	101,570	7	4,495	312	1,081	20	1,083,124	1,374	999,750
New York,	2,361,461	4,710	1,485,023	338	1,861,385	1,750	6,356	63	16,953,280	10,807	14,648,814
New Jersey,	1,397,149	1,834	614,966	61	168,797	509	597	21	3,446,895	1,288	2,641,200
Pennsylvania,	1,207,252	2,783	560,681	736	1,193,405	2,554	5,339	166	9,424,955	7,990	7,869,031
Delaware,	49,417	143	25,150	21	76,194	104	123		737,971	288	294,150
Maryland,	357,622	630	154,955	189	466,708	478	430	9	3,267,250	898	1,069,671
Virginia,	647,815	1,592	311,625	761	1,041,526	2,714	1,987	61	7,855,499	3,964	5,184,669
North Carolina,	301,601	698	173,318	323	87,641	2,033	1,056	46	1,552,096	1,830	1,670,228
South Carolina,	189,270	420	132,090	164	58,458	1,016	716	19	1,201,678	2,122	1,668,804
Georgia,	249,065	461	93,890	114	55,158	1,051	677	2	1,268,715	1,581	1,491,973
Alabama,	88,891	235	49,074	51	23,664	797	531	16	1,225,425	1,386	1,413,107
Mississippi,	49,693	132	34,315	16	1,809	806	309	28	486,864	923	1,219,845
Louisiana,	23,350	51	15,780	3		276	131	13	706,785	972	1,870,795
Tennessee,	219,897	518	80,878	255	67,881	1,565	977	26	1,020,664	2,100	1,310,195
Kentucky,	168,724	533	79,378	258	273,698	1,515	718	23	2,437,937	2,067	1,650,689
Ohio,	701,228	1,490	290,540	536	1,311,954	1,325	2,883	112	8,868,213	4,661	4,931,024
Indiana,	163,135	481	78,116	201	224,624	846	1,248	51	2,329,134	2,224	2,077,018
Illinois,	144,362	307	59,263	98	172,657	640	785	18	2,417,826	2,204	2,147,618
Missouri,	97,112	201	45,074	64	49,363	636	393	9	960,058	1,336	1,966,019
Arkansas,	2,675	15	1,555	10	1,430	292	88	1	330,647	400	288,257
Michigan,	20,075	59	13,150	93	202,880	97	491		1,832,363	1,144	2,460,200
Florida,	11,000	15	5,900		900	62	65	2	189,650	410	488,950
Wisconsin,	2,600	8	325	4	4,340	29	124		350,993	850	561,650
Iowa,	1,200	3	1,400	6	25,500	37	75	1	95,425	154	166,650
District of Columbia,	59,535	97	38,550	4			1		183,370	30	98,500
TOTAL,	10,897,887	21,994	5,551,632	4,364	7,401,562	23,661	31,650	843	76,545,246	60,788	65,858,470

MANUFACTURES.—SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HOUSES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SHIPS, ETC. Ships and Vessels Built.	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Furniture Value.	Men Employed.	Capital Invested.	HOUSES. Brick and Stone Houses Built.	Wooden Houses Built.	Men Employed.	Cost of Construction.
Maine,	$1,814,902	$201,875	1,435	$668,555	31	1,674	2,182	$733,067
New Hampshire,	78,000	165,827	233	59,984	90	434	935	470,715
Massachusetts,	1,349,991	1,090,008	2,424	962,194	324	1,349	2,917	2,767,134
Rhode Island,	41,500	121,131	195	83,300	6	292	887	379,010
Connecticut,	428,800	253,675	786	312,770	95	517	1,599	1,086,295
Vermont,	72,000	83,275	190	49,850	72	468	912	314,896
New York,	797,317	1,971,776	3,660	1,610,810	1,233	5,198	16,768	7,265,844
New Jersey,	311,240	176,566	517	130,525	205	861	2,086	1,092,652
Pennsylvania,	668,015	1,155,632	2,373	716,707	1,995	2,428	9,974	5,354,480
Delaware,	35,400	16,300	130	31,800	47	104	299	115,850
Maryland,	979,771	305,360	831	339,336	389	592	2,026	1,078,770
Virginia,	136,867	289,391	675	143,320	402	2,604	4,694	1,367,393
North Carolina,	62,800	35,002	223	57,980	38	1,522	1,707	410,264
South Carolina,	60,000	28,155	211	133,600	111	1,594	2,398	1,527,576
Georgia,		49,780	95	29,090	38	2,591	2,274	693,116
Alabama,		41,671	53	18,430	67	472	882	739,871
Mississippi,	13,935	31,450	41	28,610	114	2,217	2,487	1,175,513
Louisiana,	80,500	2,330	129	576,050	248	619	1,484	2,736,944
Tennessee,	229	79,580		30,650	193	1,098	1,467	427,402
Kentucky,		273,350	453	139,295	485	1,757	2,883	1,039,172
Ohio,	522,855	761,146	1,928	534,317	970	2,764	6,060	3,776,823
Indiana,	107,223	211,481	564	91,022	316	4,270	5,519	1,341,312
Illinois,	39,200	84,410	241	62,293	334	4,133	5,737	2,005,255
Missouri,					413	2,292	1,966	1,441,573
Arkansas,	500	20,293	45	7,810	91	1,083	1,251	1,141,174
Michigan,	10,500	22,494	66	28,050	39	1,280	1,978	571,105
Florida,	14,100		36	18,300	9	306	689	327,913
Wisconsin,	7,159	6,915	29	5,710	7	509	644	212,085
Iowa,		4,600	12	1,350	14	483	324	135,987
District of Columbia,	20,257	45,872	190	85,000	60	33	142	168,910
TOTAL,	7,016,094	7,555,405	18,003	6,989,971	8,429	45,684	85,501	41,917,401

CHAPTER XX.

THE census of 1840 has thus given us a mass of materials for es-
timating the annual income of the United States, which has been
rarely if ever, afforded to seventeen millions of people. Yet, with
all this valuable aid, precise accuracy is still unattainable ; for
those diversities and fluctuations of price, from which no country is
exempt, are particularly great in this country. Articles of raw
produce, which vary in price, from year to year, far more than
manufactures, constitute here the unusually large proportion of more
than two-thirds of the whole annual product. In a country, more-
over, of such large extent as the United States, differing so widely
in soil, climate, density of numbers, and easy access to market, the
price of the same commodity varies considerably among the differ-
ent States in the same year. Nay, more—with the larger States,
the same local diversities apply to different parts of the same State,
and often make the price of the more bulky commodities, at one
place of production, more than twice as high as the price they bear
at another. To make, then, a fair average, it is necessary to take
into account the quantities produced in the several parts, as well as
the difference of price. There are also sources of revenue, in
which the census has not given the annual product, but the whole
value of the capital invested, as in the case of live stock, and of the
capitals employed in commerce ; in which items, there being room
for further difference of opinion, there is a further source of uncer
tainty. Even in those manufactures of which the census has de-
termined their gross values, we may expect, in deducting the value
of the raw materials which have been estimated under other heads,
somewhat of the same difference of opinion, and the same un
certainty. The most careful estimate practicable must there
fore rest, in part, on conjecture and probability. Yet, if th
estimate be cautiously made, and be founded on the opinion of jud
cious persons, who look not beyond their own experience and ob

servation, the unavoidable errors will probably so balance and compensate each other, that the result will afford an approximation to the truth, which is all that the subject admits of, and, indeed, all that it is important for us to know.

In making the subjoined estimate, the following course has been pursued :—Of those articles of which the census has given, only the quantities, the market price at the place produced, or where the producer transports it by his own labour, is considered the fair value. To ascertain this, local information, from persons competent to give it, has been procured, as far as practicable. The prices affixed ought, in strictness, perhaps, to have been those which prevailed in 1840, when the census was taken ; but, as the prices of most articles of commerce were not uninfluenced, even then, by the distention of the currency which succeeded the termination of the Bank of the United States, in 1836, it was thought that a medium between the prices of 1840 and those of the present year, 1843, when they are unusually depressed, would give a fair average.

In estimating the product of live stock, one-fourth of its gross value has been assumed to be its annual value. This may be somewhat too much for horses and mules, but it is far too little for sheep and hogs, and may not be quite enough for neat cattle. The products of this branch of husbandry is compounded in a small degree of rent, but principally of the wages of personal service and the profits of capital ; and, considering the high price which both labour and capital bear in this country, 25 per cent seems to be not too high. In England, it is supposed that one-fourth of the cattle is slaughtered in the year. As those fatted for the shambles are worth about double the general average, this rule would give twice the amount of the present estimate ; but then it would be necessary to deduct the value of the food consumed in the process of fattening, which would bring us to nearly the same result. From the gross value of *domestic* manufactures, included in the products of agriculture, one-half is deducted for the raw materials.

In estimating the products of commerce, as they also are compounded of the wages of industry and the profits of capital, they have, in like manner, been set down at 25 per cent on the capital employed. Without doubt, this greatly exceeds the rate of profits in the wholesale and foreign trade, but it is also far short of the retail trade, in which, for the most part, the capital is turned over several times in the year. The census shows, that upwards of

100,000 families are engaged in the employments comprehended under the head of commerce ; and a less profit than the one supposed would not be adequate to the support of that number, in a style of living which far exceeds the average rate of that of the whole community.

From the gross value of manufactured products, one-third has been deducted for the value of the raw materials, leaving two-thirds for the wages of labour and the profits of capital. These are the average proportions in the official statements of the manufactures of New York. From this valuation, however, the articles manufactured by mills have been excepted. Three-fourths of the gross value of these articles have been deducted. Even this would not be enough, if the products of sawmills and oilmills, in which human labour bears a much larger proportional part, were not comprehended. A separate estimate is made of the products of printing and bookbinding, by allowing 25 per cent on the capital invested, and $200 for each man employed.

In estimating the annual products of the mines, the fisheries, and the forest, the whole value at the place of production, or of sale by the producer, has been the measure—that value being made up of the profits of land, of labour, and of capital.

In all cases, the prices at which the principal products of each State have been estimated, may be seen by comparing the values with the quantities, so that every one may correct the estimate wherever he deems it erroneous.

It is proper to remark, that the census omits several products of industry, whose aggregate value would make no insignificant addition to the total amount. Among these, are—1. The blades of Indian corn, an excellent fodder for horses and cattle ; and which, estimating twenty pounds for every bushel of grain, amounts to 3,775,000 tons, worth $37,750,000. 2. Peas and beans. 3. Flaxseed. 4. Broom-corn. 5. Sumach. 6. Honey. 7. Feathers.

In the subjoined table, the values of the principal products of agriculture and of manufactures, and occasionally of other branches of industry, are specifically stated, while the rest are included under the general heads.

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,.............No.	59,208	$2,960,400	
Neat cattle,.........................	327,255	4,908,825	
Sheep,.................................	649,264	973,896	
Hogs,..................................	117,386	352,158	
25 per cent of...................................		$9,195,279	
is..		$2,298,819	
Poultry,...		123,171	
			$2,421,980
Wheat,..........................bush.	848,166	$1,061,207	
Oats,..................................	1,076,409	376,743	
Maize,................................	959,528	712,896	
Other grain,.........................	544,645	435,716	
Potatoes,.............................	10,392,280	2,078,556	
			4,665,118
Wool,..........................lbs.	1,465,551	$492,942	
Products of dairy,.....................................		1,496,902	
" orchards,...............................		149,381	
Hay,.............................tons	691,358	5,539,864	
Other products,..		1,099,083	
			8,769,172
			$15,856,270
II. *Manufactures.*			
Metals and machinery,.............	$194,099		
Lime, &c.,..............................	621,583		
Woollen,...............................	412,366		
Cotton, &c.,...........................	1,023,086		
Leather,................................	443,846		
Furniture,.............................	204,875		
Carriages,..............................	174,310		
Ships,..................................	1,184,902		
Houses,................................	733,067		
Other manufactures,................	1,503,538		
		$7,102,983	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		2,334,328	
		$4,768,655	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		790,398	
Printing, &c., estimated,............................		56,250	
			$5,615,303
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,.................................			1,505,380
IV. *The Forest,*..			1,877,663
V. *Fisheries,*...			1,280,713
VI. *Mines,*..			327,376
Total,..			$26,462,705

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,.............No.	43,892	$2,194,600	
Neat cattle,..........................	275,562	4,133,430	
Sheep,.................................	649,264	973,896	
Hogs,..................................	121,671	365,013	
25 per cent of...................................		$7,666,939	
is..		$1,916,735	
Poultry, ...		107,092	
			$2,023,827

Wheat, ...bush.		422,124	\$527,655
Oats,...		454,690	164,134
Maize, ...		1,162 572	796,926
Other grain,...............................		379,880	284.910
Potatoes,....................................		6,206,606	1,241,321
			\$3,010,946
Sugar, ...lbs.		2,162,368	129,742
Products of dairy,.......................			1,638,543
" orchards, ...			239,979
Wool,........ ....lbs.		1,260,517	441,181
Hay,................................tons		406,107	3,248,856
Other products,.........................			644,678
			6,342,979
			\$11,377,752

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals, &c.,..............................	\$379 898	
Woollen, ...	795,784	
Cotton, &c.,...............................	4,290,078	
Hats,......................................	190,526	
Leather, ...	712,151	
Paper,....................................	152,700	
Carriages,.................................	232 240	
Houses,...................................	470,715	
Ships, ...	78,000	
Other manufactures,................	1,235,860	
	\$8,437,952	
Deduct for materials one-third,......................	2,812,651	
	\$5,625,301	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...	790,398	
Printing, &c.,..	130,112	
		\$6,545,811
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,.....................................		1,001,533
IV. *The Forest*,..		449,861
V. *Fisheries*,...		92,811
VI. *Mines*, ...:..		88,373
Total,...		\$19,556,141

<div align="center">ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN VERMONT.</div>

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,.............No.		62,402	\$3,120,100
Neat cattle,............................		384,341	5,764,113
Sheep,....................................		1,681,819	2,522,728
Hogs,.....................................		203,800	611,400
25 per cent of.................................			\$12,018,331
is....................................			\$3,006,110
Poultry, ...			131,578
			\$3,137,688
Wheat, ...bush.		495,800	\$619,750
Oats,.....................................		2,222,584	888,904
Maize, ...		1,119,678	746,652
Other grain,..............................		514,190	371,940
Potatoes,..................................		8,869,751	1,773,950
			4,401,196
Sugar,.............................lbs.		4,617,934	278,866
Wool,.....................................		3,669,035	1,284,232
Products of dairy,.......................			2,008,737
" orchards,.........................			213,934
Hay,................................tons		836,739	5,857,173

Other products,..	$697,319	
		10,340,271
		$17,879,155

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,.............	$161,374		
Woollen, ...	1,331,953		
Cotton, &c.,...........................	268,430		
Leather, ...	361,468		
Paper,...................................	214,720		
Carriages,.............................	102,097		
Houses, ...	344,896		
Ships,..................................	72,000		
Other manufactures, ...	5,098,653		
		$7,955,591	
Deduct for materials one-third,.....................		2,651,897	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		270,781	
Printing, &c.,..		110,950	
			$5,685,425
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,................................			758,899
IV. *The Forest*,...			430,224
V. *Mines*,..			389,488
Total,...			$25,143,191

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,.............No.		61,484	$3,074,200	
Neat cattle,............................		282,574	5,086,332	
Sheep,..............................		378,226	567,339	
Hogs, ...		146,221	572,884	
25 per cent of................................			$9,300,755	
is...			$2,325,189	
Poultry,...			178,157	
				$2,503,346
Wheat,........................bush.		157,923	$197,404	
Oats, ...		1,319,680	527,872	
Maize, ...		1,809,192	1,356,894	
Other grain,...........................		788,333	591,238	
Potatoes, ...		5,385,652	1,346,413	
				4,019,821
Wool, ...lbs.		941,906	329,677	
Products of dairy,.....................................			2,273,299	
" orchards,...........................			389,177	
Hay,..............................tons		569,395	5,124,555	
Other products,......................................			1,425,142	
				9,542,450
				$16,065,627
II. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,...........................				7,004,691
III. *Fisheries*,..				6,483,996

IV. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,.............	$4,717,919
Woollen,...............................	7,082,808
Cotton, &c.,...........................	17,823,637
Hats, &c.,..............................	918,436
Straw bonnets,.......................	821,646
Leather,................................	10,553,826
Paper, ...	1,716,630
Cordage,...............................	852,200

Carriages, ...	$803,999	
Furniture, ...	1,090,008	
Houses, ...	2,767,134	
Ships, ...	1,349,994	
Other manufactures,................	13,305,878	
		$63,903,617
Deduct for materials one-third,.....................		21,301,206
		$42,602,411
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		442,796
Printing, &c.,...		472,850
		$43 518,057
V. *Mines*,..		2,020,572
VI. *The Forest*, ...		377,354
Total,...		$75,470,297

Annual Products of Industry in Rhode Island.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,..............No.	8,024	$401,200	
Neat cattle,...........................	36,891	664,038	
Sheep,..................................	90,146	180,292	
Hogs,...................................	30,659	122,636	
25 per cent of...................................		$1,368,166	
is...		$342,041	
Poultry,..		61,702	
			$403,743
Wheat,........................bush.	3,098	$3,875	
Oats, ...	171,517	60,030	
Maize,..................................	450,498	281,561	
Other grain,............................	103,990	77,003	
Potatoes,...............................	917,973	227,994	
			650,463
Wool,...........................lbs.	183,830	$65,340	
Products of dairy,......................................		223,229	
Hay,...............................tons	63,449	571,041	
Other products,...		285,493	
			1,145,103
			$2,199,309
II. *Manufactures.*			
Metals and machinery,.............	$1,006,870		
Woollen,...............................	842,172		
Cotton, &c.,..................	7,564,851		
Hats and bonnets,...................	178,571		
Leather,................................	182,110		
Houses, ...	379,010		
Other manufactures,................	2,689,385		
		$12,842,969	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		4,280,989	
		$8,561,980	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		20,921	
Printing, &c.,..		57,725	
			$8,640,626
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,.......................................			1,294,956
IV. *Fisheries*,...			659,312
V. *Mines*,..			162,410
VI. *The Forest*,...			44,610
Total, ...			$13,001,223

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN CONNECTICUT.

I. *Agriculture.*				
Horses and mules,............No.	36,659	$1,732,500		
Neat cattle,........................	238,650	4,145,800		
Sheep,..	4 04,462	8 06,924		
Hogs,...............................	131,961	527,844		
25 per cent of................................		$7,211,968		
is..		$1,802,992		
Poultry,....................................		176,629		
				$1,979,621
Wheat,...........................bush.	87,009	$108,761		
Oats,................................	453,262	164,969		
Rye,..............................	737,424	555,568		
Maize, ...	1,500,441	900,264		
Other grain,.......................	336,802	252,598		
Potatoes, ...	3,414,238	854,559		
				2,836,719
Wool,..........................lbs.	889,870	$311,434		
Products of dairy,...................................		1,376,534		
" orchards,...............................		296,232		
Hay,...............................tons	426,704	3,840,336		
Other products,...............................		730,900		
				6,555,436
				$11,371,776

II. *Manufactures.*				
Metals and machinery,............	$3,559,029			
Woollen,............................	2,494,313			
Cotton, &c.,.......................	3,302,059			
Hats and bonnets, ...	886,310			
Leather,.............................	2,017,931			
Paper,...............................	541,300			
Carriages,...........................	929,300			
Ships, ...	428,900			
Houses,..............................	1,086,295			
Other manufactures, ...	3,416,983			
		$18,662,425		
Deduct for materials one-third,.......................		6,220,808		
		$12,441,617		
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		135,877		
Printing, &c.,......................................		201,469		
				$12,778,963
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,....................................				1,963,281
IV. *Fisheries*,..				907,723
V. *Mines*,..				820,419
VI. *The Forest*,..				181,575
Total, ...				$28,023,737

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK.

I. *Agriculture.*				
Horses and mules,............No.	474.543	$23,736,150		
Neat cattle,........................	1,911,244	21,823,928		
Sheep,..............................	5,118,777	7,678,165		
Hogs, ...	1,900,065	5,700,195		
25 per cent of................................		$58,928,438		
is..		$14,757,109		
Poultry ,...................................		1,153,413		
				$15,910,522

Wheat,	bush.	12,286,418	$12,286,418
Oats,		24,675,847	7,753,192
Maize,		10,972,286	6,857,699
Other grain,		7,787,276	5,890,457
Potatoes,		30,123,614	7,530,903
			$40,318,669
Wool,	lbs.	9,845,295	3,445,853
Products of dairy,			10,496,021
" orchards,			1,701,935
Hay,	tons	3,127,047	28,143,423
Other products,			8,258,838
			52,046,050
			$108,275,241
II. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,			24,311,715
III. *Mines,*			7,408,070

IV. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,	$8,060,348	
Woollen,	3,537,337	
Cotton, &c.,	5,185,968	
Hats and caps,	2,914,817	
Leather,	6,232,924	
Paper,	882,758	
Cordage,	792,910	
Musical instruments,	472,910	
Spirits,	3,592,144	
Carriages,	2,364,461	
Furniture,	1,971,776	
Houses,	7,265,844	
Ships,	797,317	
Other manufactures,	19,079,759	
		$63,151,273
Deduct for materials one-third,		21,050,424
		$42,100,849
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		4,238,320
Printing, &c.,		1,115,345
		$47,454,514
V. *The Forest,*		5,040,781
VI. *Fisheries,*		1,316,072
Total,		$193,806,433

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,	No.	70,592	$3,505,100
Neat cattle,		220,202	2,642,424
Sheep,		219,285	438,570
Hogs,		261,443	784,329
	25 per cent of		$7,370,423
	is		$1,842,606
Poultry,			336,953
			$2,179,559
Wheat,	bush.	774,703	$774,703
Oats,		3,083,524	1,233,409
Maize,		4,361,975	2,617,175
Other grain,		2,534,438	1,900,827
Potatoes,		2,072,069	518,017
			7,044,631
Wool,	lbs.	397,207	139,022
Products of dairy,			1,328,032
" orchards,			464,066

Hemp and flax,................tons	2,165¾	$281,547	
Hay,..............................	334,861	3,013,749	
Other products,..		1,759,247	
			$6,985,663
			$16,209,853

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$1 406,997		
Woollen,............................	440,710		
Cotton, &c..........................	2,321,628		
Hats and caps,......................	1,181,562		
Leather,..............................	1,582,746		
Glass,..................................	904,700		
Paper,..................................	569,000		
Carriages,............................	1,397,149		
Ships, ...	344,240		
Houses,...............................	1,092,056		
Other manufactures,...............	3,412,278		
		$14,653,062	
Deduct for materials one-third,.......................		4,884,354	
		$9,768,708	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		861,724	
Printing, &c.,..		65,825	
			$10,696,257
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,....................................			1,206,929
IV. *Mines*,...			1,073,921
V. *The Forest*, ...			361,326
VI. *Fisheries*,...			124,140
Total,..			$29,672,426

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	365,129	$18,256,450	
Neat cattle,........................ ..	1,172,665	14,071,980	
Sheep,..................................	1,767,620	2,651,430	
Hogs, ...	1,503,064	4,518,192	
25 per cent of..................................		$39,498,052	
is.......................		$9,877,013	
Poultry,..		685,801	
			$10,565,814
Wheat,........................bush.	13,213,077	$13,213,077	
Oats, ...	20,641,819	7,740,682	
Maize, ...	14,240,022	8,544,013	
Other grain,........................	8,928,508	6,626,480	
Potatoes,............................	9,535,663	2,383,416	
			38,607,668
Wool, ...lbs.	3,048,564	1,066,997	
Products of dairy,..................................		3,187,292	
" orchards,............................		618,179	
Hemp and flax,................tons	2,649¾	344,467	
Hay, ...	1,311,643	11,804,787	
Other products,............................		1,985,720	
			19,307,442
			$68,480,924
II. *Mines*,..			17,666,146
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,.......................................			10,593,368
IV. *Manufactures.*			
Metals and machinery,............	$6,757,665		
Woollen,............................	2,319,061		

Cotton, &c.,	$6,202,133	
Hats and caps,	820,331	
Leather,	3,482,793	
Drugs, &c.,	2,100,074	
Glass,	772,490	
Paper,	887,835	
Carriages,	1,207,252	
Furniture,	1,155,692	
Ships,	668,015	
Houses,	5,354,480	
Spirits,	1,560,046	
Porter, &c.,	2,553,194	
Other manufactures,	8,387,737	
		$44,228,708
Deduct for materials one-third,		13,742,903
		$30,485,805
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		2,356,239
Printing, &c.,		512,235
		$33,354,279
V. *The Forest,*		1,203,578
VI. *Fisheries,*		35,360
Total,		$131,033,655

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN DELAWARE.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,	No. 14,421	$721,050	
Neat cattle,	53,883	646,596	
Sheep,	39,247	58,870	
Hogs,	74,228	222,684	
25 per cent of		$1,649,200	
is		$412,300	
Poultry,		47,265	
			$459,565
Wheat,	bush. 315,165	$315,165	
Oats,	927,495	370,962	
Maize,	2,099,359	1,259,615	
Other grain,	50,005	37,478	
Potatoes,	200,712	50,178	
			2,033,398
Wool,	lbs. 64,404	22,541	
Products of dairy,		113,828	
" orchards,		28,211	
Hay,	tons 22,483	224,830	
Other products,		$16,067	
			705,477
			$3,198,440
II. *Manufactures.*			
Metals and machinery,		$359,700	
Woollen,		104,700	
Cotton, &c.,		332,389	
Leather,		166,037	
Gunpowder,		336,000	
Houses,		145,850	
Other manufactures,		581,710	
		$2,017,386	
Deduct for materials one-third,		672,462	
		$1,344,924	
Manufactures by mills, one-quarter,		184,493	
Printing, &c.,		9,462	
			$1,538,879

III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,		$266,257
IV. *Fisheries*,		181,285
V. *Mines*,		54,555
VI. *The Forest*,		13,119
Total,		$5,252,535

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MARYLAND.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,	No.	92,220	$4,611,000
Neat cattle,		225,714	2,708,568
Sheep,		257,921	381,881
Hogs,		416,943	1,250,829
25 per cent of			$8,952,278
is			$2,238,069
Poultry,			218,765
			$2,456,834
Wheat,	bush.	3,345,783	$3,345,783
Oats,		3,534,211	1,413,684
Maize,		8,233,086	4,058,271
Other grain,		8)0,777	610,582
Potatoes,		1,036,433	259,108
			10,569,008
Wool,	lbs.	488,201	170,870
Products of dairy,			457,466
" orchards,			105,740
Tobacco,	lbs.	24,846,012	1,739,220
Hay,	tons	106,687	1,066,870
Other products,			1,020,712
			4,560,878
			$17,586,720

II. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital, ... 3,499,087

III. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,	$690,155	
Woollen,	235,900	
Cotton, &c.,	1,692,040	
Hats and caps,	153,456	
Leather,	150,275	
Paper,	198,100	
Carriages,	357,622	
Furniture,	3)5,360	
Ships,	279,771	
Houses,	1,078,770	
Other manufactures,	2.779,855	
		$7,921,334
Deduct for materials one-third,		2,640,444
		$5,280,890
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		816,812
Printing, &c.,		114,975
		$6,212,677

IV. *Mines*,		1,056,210
V. *The Forest*,		241,194
VI. *Fisheries*,		225,773
Total,		$28,821,661

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,	No.	326,438	$16,321,900
Neat cattle,		1,024,148	10,241,480

Sheep,	1,293,772	$1,940,658	
Hogs,	1,992,155	3,994,310	
25 per cent of		$32,498,348	
is		$8,124,587	
Poultry,		754,698	
			$8,879,285
Wheat,........bush.	10,109,716	$10,109,716	
Oats,	13,451,052	5,380,424	
Maize,	34,577,591	17,288,795	
Other grain,	1,814,051	1,360,534	
Potatoes,	2,944,660	761,165	
			34,900,364
Wool,........lbs.	2,538,374	761,512	
Tobacco,	73,347,106	3,767,355	
Cotton,	3,494,483	319,558	
Products of dairy,		1,480,488	
" orchards,		705,765	
Hemp and flax,*......tons	25,594¼	3,071,310	
Hay,	364,708	2,917,664	
Other products,		2,282,250	
			15,305,902
			$59,085,821

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,	$789,573		
Woollen,	147,792		
Cotton, &c.,	679,312		
Tobacco,	2,406,671		
Leather,	826,597		
Carriages,	647,815		
Furniture,	289,391		
Ships,	136,807		
Houses,	1,367,393		
Other manufactures,	2,130,483		
		$9,421,734	
Deduct for materials one-third,		3,140,578	
		$6,281,186	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		1,963,850	
Printing, &c.,		104,212	
			$8,349,218
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,			5,299,451

IV. *Mines.*

Iron,		$1,129,247	
Coal,		1,593,381	
Salt,		436,404	
Other products,		162,597	
			3,321,629
V. *The Forest,*			617,760
VI. *Fisheries,*			95,173
Total,			$76,769,032

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,........No.	166,608	$8,330,400	
Neat cattle,	617,371	5,556,339	

* This item is certainly erroneous, if in nothing else, in the product of the county of Lee, which, with a population of 8,441, is stated to produce more hemp and flax—10,468 tons—than any state in the Union, except Virginia. The error probably exceeds $1,000,000.

Sheep,.....................	538,279	$682,848	
Hogs,.....................	1,649,716	3,299,432	
25 per cent of................................		$17,869,019	
is..		$4,467,505	
Poultry,....................................		544,125	
			$5,011,630
Wheat,......................bush.	1,960,855	$1,960,855	
Oats,..................................	3,193,941	1,277,626	
Maize,................................	23,893,763	9,477,505	
Other grain,........................	233,936	176,343	
Potatoes,.............................	2,609,239	452,309	
			13,344,638
Wool,...........................lbs.	625,044	156,261	
Cotton,...............................	51,926,190	3,633,863	
Tobacco,.............................	16,672,359	833,618	
Products of dairy,.................		674,349	
" orchards,.		386,006	
Hemp and flax,.............tons	9,879¾	1,284,367	
Hay,..	101,369	810,962	
Other products,......................		840,147	
			8,619,563
			$26,975,831

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$63,039		
Cotton, &c.,........................	444,721		
Leather, ...	185,387		
Carriages,............................	301,601		
Ships,.................................	62,800		
Houses, ...	410,264		
Other manufactures,..............	979,022		
		$2,446,834	
Deduct for materials one-third,.......................		815,611	
		$1,631,223	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		388,024	
Printing, &c.,.....................................		34,450	
			$2,053,697
III. *The Forest,*...			1,446,108
IV. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,......................................			1,322,284
V. *Mines.*			
Gold,.................................	$255,618		
Other minerals,.....................	116,868		
			372,486
VI. *Fisheries,*			251,792
Total,...			$32,422,198

Annual Products of Industry in South Carolina.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	129,921	$7,795,260	
Neat cattle,........................	572,608	4,582,864	
Sheep,................................	232,981	291,226	
Hogs,.................................	878,532	1,757,064	
25 per cent of................................		$14,426,414	
is.......................................		$3,606,603	
Poultry,....................................		396,364	
			$4,002,967
Wheat,......................bush.	968,354	$968,354	
Oats,..................................	1,483,208	593,283	

Maize,................................	14,722,805	$7,361,402	
Other grain,.......................	48,777	37,579	
Potatoes,..............................	2,608,313	452,079	
			$9,412,697
Wool,...........................lbs.	299,070	89,721	
Cotton,..............................	61,710,274	4,628,270	
Rice,.................................	60,590,861	1,514,771	
Products of dairy,......		577,810	
" orchards,...............................		55,275	
Hay,...........................tons	24,618	246,180	
Other products,......................................		1,028,742	
			8,138,027
			$21,553,691

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,.............	$83,531		
Cotton, &c.,.........................	362,830		
Leather, ...	109,472		
Carriages, ...	189,270		
Ships, ...	60,000		
Houses, ...	1,527,576		
Other manufactures,...............	492,642		
		$2,825,321	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		941,440	
		$1,882,881	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		300,419	
Printing, &c.,.......................................		65,615	
			$2,248,915
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,......................................			2,632,421
IV. *The Forest*,...			549,626
V. *Mines*,...			187,608
VI. *Fisheries*,..			1,275
Total,..			$27,173,536

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN GEORGIA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,..............No.	157,540	$9,452,400	
Neat cattle,..........................	884,414	7,075,312	
Sheep, ...	267,107	407,660	
Hogs, ...	1,457,755	2,915,510	
25 per cent of		$19,850,882	
is..		$4,962,720	
Poultry, ...		449,623	
			$5,412,343
Wheat,........................bush.	1,801,830	$1,801,830	
Oats, ...	1,600,039	644,012	
Maize,......	20,905,122	10,462,561	
Other grain,.........................	73,713	58,637	
Potatoes,.............................	1,291,366	322,841	
			13,289,881
Wool, ...lbs.	371,303	111,391	
Cotton, ...	163,392,396	11,437,467	
Rice, ...	12,384,732	309,618	
Products of dairy,......................................		605,072	
" orchards,...............................		156,122	
Hay, ...tons	16,940	169,400	
Other products,......................................		977,477	
			13,766,527
			$31,468,271

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$144,704	
Cotton, &c.,.....................	308,025	
Leather,.........................	123,701	
Carriages, ...	249,065	
Houses,..........................	693,116	
Other manufactures,.............	839,046	
		$2,357,657
Deduct for materials one-third,......................		785,886
		$1,571,771
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		317,179
Printing, &c.,.....................................		65,000

	$1,953,950
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent on capital,.....................................	2,248,488
IV. *Mines,*...	191,631
V. *The Forest,*...	117,439
VI. *Fisheries,*...	584
Total,...	$35,980,363

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN ALABAMA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,.............No.	143,147	$8,588,820
Neat cattle,......................	668,018	5,344,140
Sheep,............................	163,243	244,854
Hogs, ...	1,423,873	2,847,746
25 per cent of............................		$17,025,560
is................................		$4,256,390
Poultry,..........................		404,894
		$4,661,284
Wheat,.........................bush.	828,052	$828,052
Oats,.............................	1,406,353	562,541
Maize,............................	20,947,004	8,378,801
Other grain,......................	58,758	44,091
Potatoes,.........................	1,708,356	427,189
		10,240,674
Cotton,..........................lbs.	117,138,823	8,209,717
Wool, ...	220,353	66,106
Products of dairy,................		265,200
" orchards,..............		55,240
Hay,...........................tons	12,718	127,180
Other products,...................		1,071,112
		9,794,555
		$24,696,513

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$179,470	
Leather,.........................	180,152	
Carriages, ...	88,891	
Houses,..........................	739,871	
Other manufactures, ...	882,449	
		$2,071,333
Deduct for materials one-third,......................		690,444
		$1,380,889
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		306,356
Printing, &c.,...................................		45,525

	$1,732,770
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent on capital,.....................................	2,273,267
IV. *The Forest,*...	177,465
V. *Mines,*...	81,310
Total, ...	$28,961,325

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MISSISSIPPI.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	109,227	$6,553,620	
Neat cattle,.........................	623,197	3,739,182	
Sheep,................................	128,367	192,550	
Hogs, ...	1,001,209	2,002,418	
25 per cent of....................................		$12,487,770	
is...		$3,121,997	
Poultry, ...		369,482	
			$3,491,479
Wheat,........................bush.	196,024	$196,024	
Oats, ...	668,624	334,312	
Maize,................................	13,161,237	5,264,494	
Other grain,.........................	13,159	10,298	
Potatoes,.............................	1,630,100	407,525	
			6,212,653
Cotton,............................lbs.	193,401,577	15,472,126	
Rice,.................................	777,193	23,315	
Wool,................................	175,192	52,559	
Products of dairy,.....................................		359,585	
" orchards,.................................		14,458	
Other products,.......................................		868,290	
			16,990,456
			$26,494,565

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$286,685		
Leather, ...	118,167		
Houses, ...	1,175,513		
Other manufactures, ...	568,231		
		$2,121,596	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		707,199	
		$1,414,397	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		121,716	
Printing, &c.,...		49,677	
			$1,585,790
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,...			1,453,686
IV. *The Forest,*..			205,297
Total,...			$29,739,338

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN LOUISIANA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	99,888	$5,973,280	
Neat cattle,.........................	381,248	3,049,984	
Sheep,................................	98,072	147,108	
Hogs, ...	323,229	646,440	
25 per cent of		$9,816,812	
is...		$2,454,203	
Poultry, ...		283,559	
			$2,737,762
Oats and other grain,........bush.	109,225	$54,548	
Potatoes,.............................	844,341	217,085	
Maize,................................	5,952,912	2,976,451	
			3,248,084
Cotton, ...lbs.	152,555,368	10,678,875	
Sugar,.................................	119,947,720	4,797,908	
Rice,.................................	3,604,534	108,136	
Hay,.............................tons	24,651	246,510	

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Products of dairy,		$153,069
" orchards,		11,769
Other products,		869,262
		$16,865,529
		$22,851,375

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,	$35,000	
Bricks and lime,	861,655	
Tobacco,	150,000	
Leather,	108,500	
Refined sugar,	770,000	
Tallow candles,	425,000	
Ships,	80,500	
Houses,	2,736,944	
	$5,676,944	
Deduct for materials one-third,	1,892,667	
	$3,784,134	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,	176,696	
Printing, &c.,	126,825	
		$4,087,655
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,		7,868,898
IV. *Mines,*		165,280
V. *The Forest,*		71,751
Total,		$35,044,959

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN ARKANSAS.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,	No.	51,472	$2,573,600
Neat cattle,		188,786	1,509,188
Sheep,		42,151	52,699
Hogs,		393,058	786,116
25 per cent of			$4,921,603
is			$1,230,401
Poultry,			109,468
			$1,339,869
Wheat,	bush.	105,878	$105,878
Maize,		4,846,632	2,423,316
Oats and other grain,		196,620	82,232
Potatoes,		293,608	74,402
			2,685,828
Cotton,	lbs.	6,028,642	$361,718
Hemp,	tons	1,039½	135,135
Other products,			564,207
			1,061,060
			$5,086,757

II. *Manufactures.*

Houses,	$1,141,174	
Other manufactures,	406,578	
	$1,577,879	
Deduct for materials one-third,	525,957	
	$1,051,922	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,	82,712	
Printing, &c.,	10,675	
		$1,145,309
III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,		420,635
IV. *The Forest,*		217,469
V. *Mines,*		18,225
Total,		$6,888,395

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN TENNESSEE.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	341,309	$17,070,450	
Neat cattle,........................	882,857	7,062,956	
Sheep,................................	741,693	926,991	
Hogs,................................	2,926,607	4,389,010	
25 per cent of...............................		$29,449,407	
is...............................		$7,612,352	
Poultry,...............................		606,969	$8,219,321
Wheat,........................bush.	4,569,692	$3,427,269	
Oats,................................	7,035,678	1,758,419	
Maize,................................	44,986,188	11,246,547	
Other grain,........................	326,307	164,322	
Potatoes,.............................	1,904,370	476,092	17,072,649
Products of dairy,........................		$472,141	
" orchards,........................		367,105	
Wool,........................lbs.	1,060,332	265,583	
Tobacco,.............................	29,550,432	1,172,017	
Cotton,.............................	27,701,277	1,662,076	
Hemp and flax,.............tons	3,344½	334,450	
Hay,................................	31,233	218,631	
Other products,........................		1,876,207	6,368,210
			$31,660,180

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$445,050		
Cotton,................................	325,719		
Wool, &c.,........................	27,198		
Hats and caps,...................	104,940		
Leather,.............................	359,050		
Cordage,.............................	139,630		
Carriages,.............................	219,897		
Spirits,................................	224,821		
Houses,................................	427,402		
Other manufactures,...............	1,191,666		
		$3,233,552	
Deduct for materials one-third,............		1,077,850	
		$2,155,702	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,....		255,166	
Printing, &c.,.............................		56,325	$2,477,193

III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,........................	2,239,478
IV. *Mines,*........................	1,371,331
V. *The Forest,*........................	225,179
Total,........................	$37,973,361

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MISSOURI.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,...........No.	196,632	$7,865,280	
Neat cattle,........................	433,875	3,471,000	
Sheep,................................	348,018	348,018	
Hogs,................................	1,271,161	1,271,161	
25 per cent of...............................		$12,955,459	
is...............................		$3,238,865	
Poultry,...............................		270,647	$3,509,512

Wheat,..................bush.	1,037,386	$518,693
Oats,..............................	2,234,947	335,241
Maize,............................	17,332,524	3,482,505
Other grain,.....................	93,727	36,863
Potatoes,........................	783,768	117,565

$4,490,867

Products of dairy,............................		$100,432
" orchards,...........................		90,878
Wool, ...lbs.	562,265	140,564
Tobacco,...........................	9,067,913	362,716
Hemp and flax,............tons	8,010¾	640,860
Hay, ...	49,083	343,581
Other products,...........................		804,853

2,483.884

$10,484,263

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$257,600	
Woollen, &c.,,....................	24,865	
Hats and caps,....................	111,620	
Leather, ...	298,345	
Carriages, ...	97,112	
Houses, ...	1,441,573	
Other manufactures,..............	....	

$3,108,385

Deduct for materials one-third,..................... 1,036,128

$2,072,257

Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,... 240,014
Printing, &c.,... 48,437

$2,360,708

III. *Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,.....................................	2,349,245
IV. *The Forest,*..	448,559
V. *Mines,*..	187,669

Total, ... $15,830,444

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	395,853	$19,792,650
Neat cattle,........................	787,098	9,445,176
Sheep,.........................	1,098,240	1,260,300
Hogs,..............................	2,310,533	2,310,533

25 per cent of................................... $32,808,659

is...	$8,202,165
Poultry,...	536,439

$8,738,604

Wheat,..................bush.	4,803,152	$2,401,526
Oats, ...	7,155,974	1,788,993
Maize,............................	39,047,120	7,969,424
Other grain,.....................	1,347,033	680,602
Potatoes,........................	1,088,085	158,262

12,998,807

Products of dairy,..		$931,363
" orchards,........................		434,935
Wool,.......................lbs.	1,786,847	446,712
Tobacco,...........................	53,435,409	2,137,476
Hemp,.......................tons	9,992¼	799,380
Hay,..............................	88,306	353,224
Other products,...........................		2,386,044

7,489,134

$29,226,545

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$255,106		
Woollen, ...	151,246		
Cotton, &c.,.......................	465,593		
Tobacco, ...	413,585		
Hats and caps,....................	201,310		
Leather,...........................	732,646		
Cordage,...........................	1,292,276		
Carriages,.........................	168,724		
Furniture,.........................	273,350		
Spirits, ...	352,737		
Houses, ...	1,039,172		
Other manufactures,..............	....		
		$6,624,132	
Deduct for materials one-third,......................		2,208,044	
		$4,416,088	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,..		609,484	
Printing, &c.,...		66,781	
			$5,092,353
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,...................................			2,580,575
IV. *Mines*,..			1,539,919
V. *The Forest*,...			184,799
Total,..			$38,624,191

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN OHIO.

I. *Agriculture.*

Horses and mules,............No.	430,527	$17,221,080		
Neat cattle,...........................	1,217,874	9,728,992		
Sheep,................................	2,028,421	2,535,525		
Hogs, ...	2,099,746	2,099,736		
25 per cent of................................		$31,585,333		
is......................................		$7,896,333		
Poultry, ...		551,193		
			$8,447,526	
Wheat,........................bush.	16,571,661	$8,285,830		
Oats, ...	14,393,103	2,158,965		
Maize,................................	33,668,144	6,733,629		
Other grain,...........................	1,659,884	669,179		
Potatoes, ...	5,805,021	870,753		
			18,718,356	
Wool,............................lbs.	3,685,315	$921,329		
Tobacco,.............................	5,942,275	297,113		
Sugar,................................	6,363,386	381,303		
Products of dairy,......................		1,848,869		
" orchards,....................		476,271		
Hemp and flax,.................tons	9,080¼	726,420		
Hay, ...	1,022,037	4,088,148		
Other products,.......................		1,896,666		
			10,636,119	
			$37,802,001	

II. *Manufactures.*

Metals and machinery,............	$2,141,807
Woollen, ...	685,757
Cotton, &c.,.......................	435,148
Hats and caps,....................	728,513
Leather,...........................	1,986,146
Paper,..............................	350,202
Carriages,.........................	701,228
Furniture,.........................	761,146
Spirits, ...	1,265,893

Ships,		$522,855	
Houses,		3,776,823	
Other manufactures,		....	
			$18,036,527
Deduct for materials one-third,			6,012,176
			$12,024,351
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,			2,217,052
Printing, &c.,			346,680
			$14,588,091
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,			8,050,316
IV. *Mines*,			2,442,682
V. *The Forest*,			1,013,063
VI. *Fisheries*,			10,525
Total,			$63,906,678

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN INDIANA.

I. *Agriculture.*				
Horses and mules,	No.	241,036	$9,641,440	
Neat cattle,		619,980	4,959,840	
Sheep,		675,982	834,939	
Hogs,		1,623,008	1,623,008	
25 per cent of			$17,069,218	
is,			$4,267,317	
Poultry,			357,594	
				$4,624,911
Wheat,	bush.	4,049,375	$2,028,687	
Oats,		5,981,605	498,467	
Maize,		28,155,887	5,631,177	
Other grain,		206,655	80,625	
Potatoes,		1,525,794	228,868	
				8,467,824
Products of dairy,			742,269	
" orchards,			110,055	
Sugar,	lbs.	3,727,795	223,667	
Wool,		1,237,919	309,473	
Tobacco,		1,820,306	91,015	
Hemp and flax,	tons	8,605½	668,440	
Hay,		178,029	712,116	
Other products,			1,297,972	
				4,155,008
				17,247,743
II. *Manufactures.*				
Metals and machinery,			$177,479	
Cotton,			135,400	
Wool, &c.,			112,141	
Hats and caps,			122,844	
Leather,			730,001	
Carriages,			163,135	
Furniture,			211,481	
Spirits,			357,427	
Ships,			107,223	
Houses,			1,241,312	
Other manufactures,			....	
			$4,556,397	
Deduct for materials one-third,			1,518,799	
			$3,037,596	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,			582,283	
Printing, &c.,			56,826	
				$3,676,705

III.	*Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,		$1,866,155
IV.	*The Forest,*		660,836
V.	*Mines,*		80,000
VI.	*Fisheries,*		1,192
	Total,		$23,532,631

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN ILLINOIS.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,	No.	199,235	$7,969,400
Neat cattle,		626,274	5,013,192
Sheep,		395,672	494,590
Hogs,		1,495,254	1,495,254
25 per cent of			$14,972,436
is			$3,743,109
Poultry,			309,204
			$4,052,313
Wheat,	bush.	3.335,393	$1,667,696
Oats,		4,988,088	415,667
Maize,		22,634,211	4,526,842
Other grain,		228,332	124,346
Potatoes,		2,025,520	303,828
			7,038,379
Products of dairy,			428,175
" orchards,			126,756
Wool,	lbs.	650,007	162,509
Hemp and flax,	tons	1,976¼	158,100
Hay,		164,932	659,728
Other products,			1,075,515
			2,610,774
			$13,701,466

II. *Manufactures.*		
Metals and machinery,	$88,640	
Leather,	247,217	
Carriages,	163,135	
Spirits,	310,336	
Furniture,	84,410	
Ships,	39,200	
Houses,	2,065,255	
Other manufactures,	881,857	
	$3,880,050	
Deduct for materials one-third,	1,293,350	
	$2,586,700	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,	604,450	
Printing, &c.,	52,825	
		$3,243,981

III.	*Commerce,* 25 per cent of capital,	1,493,425
IV.	*Mines,*	293,272
V.	*The Forest,*	249,841
	Total,	$18,981,995

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN MICHIGAN.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,	No.	30,144	$1,205,760
Neat cattle,		185,190	1,481,520
Sheep,		99,618	124,022
Hogs,		205,890	205,890
25 per cent of			$3,017,192
is			$754,298
Poultry,			82,730
			$837,028

Wheat,	bush.	2,157,108	$1,078,554	
Oats,		2,114,051	175,337	
Maize,		2,277,039	455,408	
Other grain,		275,639	148,790	
Potatoes,		2,109,205	316,380	
				$2,174,469
Sugar,	lbs.	2,329,784	$79,877	
Wool,		153,375	38,334	
Hay,	tons	130,805	523,220	
Hemp and flax,		755¼	60,420	
Products of dairy,			428,175	
" orchards,			126,756	
Other products,			234,600	
				1,491,392
				$4,502,889

II. *Manufactures.*			
Metals and machinery,	$114,073		
Leather,	192,190		
Ships,	10,500		
Houses,	571,005		
Other manufactures,	430,181		
		$1,317,949	
Deduct for materials one-third,		439,316	
		$878,633	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		458,091	
Printing, &c.,		39,525	
			$1,376,249
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,			622,822
IV. *The Forest*,			467,540
V. *Mines*,			56,790
Total,			$7,026,290

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

I. *Agriculture.*				
Horses and mules,	No.	5,735	$229,400	
Neat cattle,		30,269	242,152	
Sheep,		3,462	4,327	
Hogs,		51,383	51,383	
25 per cent of			$527,262	
is,			$131,815	
Poultry,			16,167	
				$147,982
Wheat,	bush.	212,116	$106,058	
Oats,		406,514	33,876	
Maize,		379,359	75,872	
Other grain,		23,681	13,223	
Potatoes,		419,608	62,941	
				291,970
Other products,				129,153
				$568,105
II. *Manufactures.*				
Miscellaneous,		$102,269		
Houses,		212,085		
		$314,354		
Deduct for materials one-third,		104,785		
		$209,569		
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,		87,748		
Printing, &c.,		7,375		
				$304,692

III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on capital,...............................			$189,957
IV. *Mines.*			
Lead,.............................lbs.	15,129,350	$378,233	
Other minerals,...............................		6,370	
			384,603
V. *The Forest,*...............................			430,580
VI. *Fisheries,*...............................			27,663
Total,...............................			$1,905,600

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN IOWA TERRITORY.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,.............No.	10,791	$431,630	
Neat cattle,........................	38,049	304,352	
Sheep,...............................	15,354	19,192	
Hogs,...............................	104,809	104,809	
25 per cent of...............................		$859,993	
is...............................		$214,998	
Poultry,...............................		16,529	
			$231,527
Wheat,........................bush.	154,693	$77,336	
Oats,...............................	216,385	32,450	
Maize, ...	1,406,241	281,248	
Other grain,........................	10,732	5,912	
Potatoes, ...	234,063	35,109	
			432,073
Other products,...............................			105,695
			$769,295
II. *Manufactures.*			
Miscellaneous,........................	$90,224		
Houses,...............................	135,985		
		$226,209	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		75,403	
		$150,806	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		23,586	
Printing, &c.,...............................		4,425	
			$179,087
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,...............................			136,525
IV. *The Forest,*...............................			83,949
V. *Mines,*...............................			13,250
Total,...............................			$1,182,106

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN FLORIDA TERRITORY.

I. *Agriculture.*			
Horses and mules,.............No.	12,043	$722,580	
Neat cattle,........................	118,081	944,648	
Sheep,...............................	7,198	10,797	
Hogs,...............................	92,680	185,360	
25 per cent of...............................		$1,863,385	
is...............................		$465,846	
Poultry,...............................		61,007	
			$526,853
Maize, ...bush.	808,974	$404,243	
Oats and other grain,.............	14,576	6,078	
Potatoes,...............................	264,617	66,154	
			476,475
Cotton,............................lbs.	12,110,583	$726,632	

Sugar,..........................lbs.	275,317	$16,519	
Other products,..		87,758	
			$830,909
			$1,834,237

II. *Manufactures.*

Miscellaneous,......................	$227,795		
Houses, ...	327,913		
		$555,708	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		185,236	
		$370,532	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		47,412	
Printing, &c.,..		16,600	
			$434,544
III. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,.......................................			464,637
IV. *Fisheries*,...			213,219
V. *The Forest*,...			27,350
VI. *Mines*,...			2,700
Total, ...			$2,976,687

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I. *Agriculture.*

Live stock,......................No.	161,969	....	
25 per cent.....................................		$40,492	
Grain, ...bush.	63,029	46,367	
Other products,......................................		90,083	
			$176,942
II. *Commerce*, 25 per cent of capital,.......................................			802,725
III. *Manufactures*,......................................		$1,153,714	
Deduct for materials one-third,........................		387,905	
		$765,808	
Manufactures by mills, deducting three-fourths,...		45,842	
Printing, &c.,..		92,875	
			904,526
IV. *Fisheries*,...			87,400
Total, ...			$1,971,593

Summary of the Annual Products of Industry in the several States, with the proportional amount to each individual of the whole of the free population in each State.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	VALUE OF ANNUAL PRODUCTS FROM							PROP. TO EACH PERS'N.	
	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.	Mining.	Forest.	Fisheries.	Total.	Wh'le pop.	Free pop.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine,.....	15,856,270	5,615,303	1,505,380	327,376	1,877,663	1,280,713	26,462,705	52	52
N. Hamp.,	11,377,752	6,545,811	1,001,533	88,373	449,864	92,811	19,556,141	68	68
Vermont,.	17,879,155	5,685,425	758,899	349,488	430,224	....	25,143,191	85	85
Mass,.....	16,065,627	43,518,057	7,004,691	2,025,572	377,354	6,483,996	75,470,297	103	102
R. Island,.	2,199,309	8,640,626	1,294,956	162,410	44,610	659,312	13,001,223	110	119
Connect't,	11,371,776	12,774,963	1,963,281	820,419	181,575	907,723	28,023,737	90	90
N. Eng. S.	74,749,889	82,784,185	13,528,740	3,808,638	3,361,287	9,424,555	187,657,294	84	84
N. York,..	108,275,281	47,454,514	24,311,715	7,408,070	5,040,774	1,316,072	193,806,433	79	79
N. Jersey,.	16,209,853	10,686,257	1,206,929	1,073,921	361,326	124,140	29,672,426	79	79
Pennsylv,.	68,180,924	33,354,279	10,593,368	17,666,446	1,243,578	35,360	131,033,655	76	76
Delaware,.	3,198,440	1,538,879	266,257	54,555	13,119	181,285	5,252,535	67	70
Maryland,.	17,586,720	6,212,677	3,499,087	1,056,210	241,194	225,773	28,821,661	61	76
D. of Col.,	176,942	904,526	802,725	....	....	87,400	1,971,593	45	50
Middle S.,.	213,628,160	100,161,132	40,680,081	27,258,902	6,859,998	1,970,030	390,558,303	76	77
Virginia,..	59,085,821	8,349,218	5,290,451	3,321,629	617,760	95,173	76,769,053	62	97
N. Caroli,.	26,975,881	2,053,697	1,322,284	372,446	1,446,108	251,792	32,422,198	44	63
S. Caroli,.	21,553,691	2,248,915	2,632,421	187,60?	549,626	1,275	27,173,536	45	101
Georgia,..	31,468,271	1,953,950	2,248,488	191,631	117,439	584	35,980,363	52	87
Florida, ..	1,834,237	434,544	464,637	2,700	27,350	213,219	2,976,687	54	103
South'n S.	140,917,851	15,040,324	11,967,281	4,076,054	2,758,283	562,043	175,321,836	52	87
Alabama,.	24,696,513	1,732,770	2,273,267	81,310	177,465	....	28,961,325	49	103
Mississip'i,	26,494,565	1,585,790	1,453,686	....	205,297	....	29,739,338	79	164
Louisiana,	22,851,375	4,087,655	7,868,899	165,290	71,751	....	35,044,959	99	189
Arkansas,	5,086,757	1,145,309	420,635	18,225	217,469	....	6,888,395	70	88
Tennessee	31,660,180	2,477,193	2,239,478	1,371,331	225,179	....	37,973,360	45	58
S'west. S.,	110,789,390	11,028,717	14,255,964	1,636,146	897,161	....	138,607,378	61	97
Missouri,.	10,484,263	2,360,708	2,349,245	187,669	448,559	....	15,830,444	41	48
Kentucky,	29,226,515	5,092,353	2,580,575	1,539,919	184,799	....	38,624,191	49	64
Ohio, ...	37,802,001	14,588,091	8,050,316	2,442,682	1,013,063	10,525	63,906,678	42	42
Indiana,..	17,247,743	3,676,705	1,866,155	660,836	80,000	1,192	23,532,631	34	34
Illinois,..	13,701,466	3,243,981	1,493,425	293,272	249,841	....	18,981,985	39	39
Michigan,.	4,592,889	1,376,249	622,822	56,790	467,540	....	7,026,390	33	33
Wisconsin	568,105	304,692	189,957	384,603	430,580	27,663	1,905,600	47	47
Iowa,....	763,295	179,087	136,525	13,250	83,949	....	1,132,106	27	27
N'west. S.	114,302,307	30,821,866	17,289,020	5,579,011	2,958,331	39,380	170,989,925	41	44
Total,..	654,387,597	239,836,224	79,721,086	42,358,761	16,835,060	11,996,008	1,063,134,736	62	73

The following table shows, in centesimal proportions, how the product of each branch of industry in the United States is distributed among the great divisions of the States :

Divisions.	Agricult.	Manufac.	Comm'ce.	Mining.	Forest.	Fisheries.	Total.
New England States,....	11.4	34.3	13.8	9.	20.	78.6	17.6
Middle States,...........	32.7	42.	41.6	64.3	40.7	16.4	36.8
Southern States,........	21.5	6.2	12.3	9.6	16.4	4.7	16.5
Southwestern States,....	16.9	4.6	14.6	3.9	5.3	......	13.
Northwestern States,....	17.5	12.9	17.7	13.2	17.6	.3	16.1
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Table showing in what proportions the several products of industry are distributed, and the proportional value of each product to each person in the great divisions of the States.

EMPLOY-MENTS.	N. ENGLAND STATES.		MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.		SOUTHWEST-ERN STATES.		NORTHWEST-ERN STATES.		TOTAL U. STATES.	
	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.	Prop. of prod.	Value to each person.
Agricult'e..	40.	$33.45	54.7	$41.57	80.4	$41.80	79.9	$48.76	66.8	$27.41	61.6	$38.16
Manufact...	43.9	37.05	25.6	19.49	8.5	4.46	8.	4.85	18.	7.40	22.5	13.99
Commerce,	7.2	6.05	10.4	7.92	6.8	3.55	10.3	6.28	10.1	4.14	9.2	5.70
Mining....	2.	1.71	7.	5.31	2.4	1.21	1.2	.72	3.2	1.33	4.	2.47
The Forest,	1.8	1.50	1.8	1.33	1.6	.82	.6	.39	1.7	.71	1.6	.98
Fisheries,..	5.1	4.22	.5	.38	.3	.16	......	......	.2	.01	1.1	.70
Total,....	100.	$84.	100.	$76.	100.	$52.	100.	$61.	100.	$41.	100.	$62.

It appears from the preceding tables, that, notwithstanding the great inequality in the five geographical divisions of the Union, both as to population and extent, there is no considerable difference in the total proportionate value of their annual products, with the exception of those of the Middle States, which are more than one-third of the whole. Of the other four divisions, the New England States, though somewhat the smallest in population, and much the smallest in extent, exceed the other divisions in the value of their annual products.

The agricultural products of the States may be compared in various ways. 1st. As to the proportion which they bear to the agricultural products of the whole Union. 2d. As to the proportion which this branch of their industry bears to the other branches. 3d. As to the average value to each inhabitant. 4th. As to the average value for each one of its territory. 5th. As to the quantities produced.

The three first comparisons are exhibited in the first and third tables. They show that nearly one-third of the agricultural products of the Union are furnished by the Middle States, one-ninth by the New England States, and from about a fifth to a sixth by each of the other three divisions. Thus, four-fifths of the products of the Southern and Southwestern States are agricultural, two-thirds of those of the Northwestern States, more than half of those of the Middle States, and but two-fifths of those of the New England States ; that the value of this class of products to each inhabitant is the greatest in the Southwestern States, and the lowest in the Northwestern.

But the greatest diversity is in the average value per acre of their agricultural products, which is principally owing to the great

difference among the States in the proportion of their uncultivated lands.   Thus :

	Agricultural products.	Area in acres.	Value per acre.
New England States,.................	$74,749,889	42,336,000	$1 76
Middle States,...........................	213,628,160	75,168,000	1 84
Southern States,*	139,083,614	133,996,800	1 03
Southwestern States, ...	110,789,390	156,851,200	70
Northwestern States,†................	112,964,907	191,904,000	58

The last point of comparison is in the quantities annually produced ; and we should make a very false estimate of the agricultural wealth of the different States, if we were to confine our attention to the money value of their several products, and not to regard the quantities produced.   A large part of the products of every State are consumed where they are produced ; and as to this portion, the greater the cheapness of the products of a State, the greater is its wealth.   If the same labour and capital would produce twice as much grain in the Western States as in the Atlantic States, it is obvious that either one-half the labour and capital required in the latter may be saved in the Western States, and diverted to other sources of profit, or that those States may have twice as much as the Atlantic States for consumption.   And as to the surplus sent abroad to be exchanged for other products, though the price be but half that in the Atlantic States, yet, if twice the quantity is produced at the same expense, the value produced in both places will be the same.   The advantage of the superior fertility of the Western States is not as great as we have supposed, for the purpose of illustration, but it is probably sufficiently great to bring the profits of their agriculture upon a level with those of the Atlantic States.

Of the wheat, Indian corn, and other grain used for bread, and potatoes, the quantities produced by the different great divisions of the States, and the proportion to each inhabitant, are as follows :

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Bushels of grain, exclusive of oats.	Propor. to each pers.	Bushels of potatoes.	Propor. to each pers.
New England States,.	2,234,822	12,506,000	5½	35,181,000	15¾
Middle States,.........	5,118,076	89,952,000	17½	42,969,000	8½
Southern States,.......	3,279,096	111,080,000	33½	9,710,000	3
Southwestern States,.	2,245,602	95,982,000	42¾	6,862,000	3
Northwestern States,.	4,057,313	179,620,000	43½	12,615,000	3

It thus appears, that the proportion of grain to each inhabitant

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* The Territory of Florida not included.

† The Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa not included.

in the Western States is eight times as great as it is in New England, and two and a half times as great as it is in the Middle States. If we add the proportion of potatoes to that of the grain, and suppose four bushels of the former equal to one of the latter, then the difference between the Western States and New England will be as 5 to 1, and between the former and the Middle States as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.

It should further be remarked, that about fifteen-sixteenths of the grain and potatoes produced in the United States are consumed at home, either directly, or in the form of animal food, and only one-sixteenth is sent abroad in either of these forms. From this large domestic consumption, we may see how greatly the Western States are benefited by this greater cheapness of production. It may well be supposed that the gain from this source compensates them for their greater distance from market.

The quantity of food annually consumed in the United States by a family of five persons,* after deducting one-sixteenth of the grain for the amount exported, and one-tenth for seed, is as follows:

Indian corn,	85 bushels.
Oats,	28 "
Wheat, rye, &c.,	25 "
Potatoes,	25 "

The average of domestic animals to each family is:

Horses and mules,	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Cattle,	4
Sheep,	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Hogs,	7

To the articles annually consumed by a family, are to be added poultry, to the value of $2 25; pickled fish, one-third of a barrel; rice, 12 lbs.; sugar, 42 lbs.: besides garden vegetables, products of the orchard, and game.

The same, or nearly the same very liberal consumption which is here indicated, may be expected to continue in the United States so long as its population continues thin, compared with the capaci-

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* It was not thought necessary to distinguish the families of slaves in this estimate from those of free persons, there being no essential difference between them as consumers of raw produce. If the families of slaves consume somewhat less of animal food, they contain also a greater proportion of children.

ties of the country, and no longer, unless, indeed, the high standard of comfort to the poorest class in this county should prevent that redundancy of numbers which finds its check in disease and destitution. This is a problem which the experience of other nations cannot assist us to solve, since the facility of subsistence which exists here, seems never to have existed in any part of the old continent in any stage of society.

In manufacturing industry, the States differ far more than in agriculture. The New England and Middle States, containing less than two-fifths of the whole population, possess more than three-fourths (76.3 per cent) of the manufactures. The manufactured products of New England exceed those of its agriculture by nearly a tenth. Those of Massachusetts alone exceed in value those of all the Western States together, and are nearly thrice as great as those of the four Southern States united. This diversity is to be referred principally to the different densities of population in the States, and in some degree to the slave labour of one-half of them, which, untutored as it now is, seems suited only to the greater simplicity of agricultural operations.

The cheapness and abundance of provisions and raw materials (including coal) in the Northwestern States, must eventually make them the seats of flourishing manufactures, and this, too, before they have attained that very dense population their fertile soil is destined to support. Even with their present numbers, the census affords evidence of their particular adaptation to this branch of industry. The manufactures of Ohio alone already nearly equal in value those of the four Southern States.

The profits of commerce amount to something more than an eleventh of the whole annual product, if they have not been estimated too high at 25 per cent on the capital employed. They constitute more than a tenth of the whole products in the Middle, the Southwestern, and the Northwestern States ; about a fourteenth in New England ; and a fifteenth in the Southern States.

Mining contributes but 4 per cent of the whole national product. Nearly two-thirds of the whole (64.3 per cent) are in the Middle States. More than half the remainder is in the Northwestern States.

The products of the forest constitute $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole. They are furnished by each division of the States nearly in proportion to the population, except by the Southwestern States,

where they are little more than the half of 1 per cent of the products of that division.

The products of the fisheries, the lowest in the scale as to direct gain, barely exceed 1 per cent of the whole, and more than three-fourths of them (78.6 per cent) are contributed by the New England States. From this branch of industry the Southwestern States derive nothing, and the Northwestern next to nothing. It is of far greater importance in a national view, as affording an excellent nursery for seamen, than as a source of gain, except to the New England States, where it yields 5 per cent of their whole annual product.

On comparing the individual States, we find that in agriculture, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are far before the rest in the value of their products. In manufactures, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania take the lead. The profits of commerce are greatest in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Louisiana; but in proportion to population, Louisiana stands foremost. In mining industry, Pennsylvania equals all the other States except New York, which is second, though not the half of Pennsylvania. Virginia is the third, though not the half of New York. In the products of the forest, the order of precedence is New York, Maine, and North Carolina. In the fisheries, the product of Massachusetts is more than that of all the rest of the Union. New York and Maine are the next highest.

If we distribute the whole annual product in 1840—1,063 millions of dollars—among the whole population, we find that the proportion to each inhabitant is greatest in the New England States, where it is $84; in the Middle States, it is $76; in the Southern, $52; in the Southwestern, $61; and in the Northwestern, $41. The causes of this diversity are to be found yet more in the different densities of population, different degrees of fertility, and different distances from market, than in the existence or absence of slavery, though that also has its influence. It is the difference of distance from market which makes the industry of an individual in the Southwestern States 50 per cent greater than in the Northwestern. It is the difference of fertility which makes the same industry worth $79 in Mississippi, and but $49 in Alabama. The same cause makes the industry of the Southwestern States more productive than that of the Southern States. It is the greater density of numbers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and their consequent success in manufactures, which makes industry more

productive in those States than it is in New York and Pennsylvania. In the two former, the proportion to an individual is greater than in any other State. In Rhode Island, it is $110, and in Massachusetts, $103. The annual product from manufactures in Rhode Island is very nearly four times that derived from her agriculture.

If we distribute the annual product among the free population exclusively, then the proportion to each individual will be greater in the slaveholding than in the free States, for in several of them the proportion will then be more than doubled. Thus, in South Carolina, it will be raised from $45 to $101; in Mississippi, from $79 to $164; and in Louisiana, from $99 to $189; then the highest proportion in the Union.

The whole of the 1,063 millions annually produced, together with the omitted articles, amounting perhaps to between 40 and 50 millions more, are annually consumed, except a very small portion, which adds to the stock of the national wealth. The progressive increase of this wealth will be considered in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXI.

Having ascertained the amount of the national income, it would on many accounts be desirable to ascertain also its ratio of increase, and more especially whether it increases at the same rate as the population or at a different rate.

There are obvious reasons why the wealth of an industrious and prosperous community should increase faster than its population. Every year adds to its stock of labour-saving tools and machinery, as well as improves their usefulness. Lands, too, are made more productive by draining, ditching, manuring, and better modes of culture. Both science and practical art are constantly enlarging the quantity of manufactured commodities, and yet more improving their quality. By means of cheaper and quicker modes of transportation, much of that labour which, in every country is expended, not in producing, but in transferring products from place to place, is saved and rendered directly productive : and lastly, the small excess of annual income over annual expense is constantly adding to the mass of capital, which is so efficient an agent of production.

But we must bear in mind that so far as this improvement in the sources of wealth are shared by the whole civilized world, it is not manifested in pecuniary estimates of annual products, supposing the value of the precious metals to be unchanged, since the same portion of them will be constantly representing a greater and greater amount of what is useful and convenient to man. It is only where the increase of wealth of a country is faster or slower than the average that it will be shown in the money value of its annual products compared with its population. It is, then, the relative and not the positive increase of wealth in the United States which we propose to consider.

Had each preceding census furnished the information afforded by the census of 1840, this question had been of easy solution. But

this not being the case, we are left to infer the progress of national wealth from such partial indications of it as we are able to derive from other statistical facts.

One of these indications is the progressive increase in the value of the lands and buildings of the several States.

In each of the years 1798, 1813, and 1815, the General Government laid a direct tax, apportioned among them, as the constitution requires, according to their representative numbers. But as the act of Congress authorized the States in 1813 and 1815 to assume the payment of their respective quotas, and thus relieve themselves from the tax, and several of the States availed themselves of this provision, a valuation of the lands in those States not being necessary, did not take place.

The valuations which were made were as follows:

	1798.	1818.
New Hampshire,	$23,175,046	$36,957,825
Massachusetts,	83,992,464	149,253,514
Rhode Island,	11,066,358	24,567,020
Connecticut,	48,313,434	86,546,841
Vermont,	16,723,873	32,747,290
New York,	100,380,707	265,224,983
Delaware,	6,234,414	14,218,950
Maryland,	32,372,291	106,490,638
North Carolina,	30,842,372	58,114,952
Tennessee,	6,134,108	28,748,986
	$359,235,067	$802,870,999

This shows an increase in the value of the lands of 123 per cent in fifteen years, equivalent to a decennial increase of about 68 per cent.

Let us now compare this increase with the increase of population of the same States, in the same period of fifteen years. In 1800 and 1810, their numbers were as follows:

	1800.	1810.
New Hampshire,	$183,762	$214,360
Massachusetts,	574,964	700,745
Rhode Island,	69,122	77,031
Connecticut,	251,002	262,042
Vermont,	154,465	217,713
New York,	586,756	959,049
Delaware,	64,273	72,674
Maryland,	341,548	380,346
North Carolina,	478,103	555,500
Tennessee,	105,602	264,727
	$2,828,597	$3,701,327

This shows an increase of population of 30.8 per cent., and supposing the increase from 1798 to 1800, and from 1810 to 1813 to be not materially different, we may regard 30.8 per cent as the

decennial increase of their numbers. But the decennial increase in
the value of their lands was 68 per cent that is, more than twice
as great, or nearly as 221 to 100. It may be presumed that those
States in which there was no valuation of the lands in 1813 would
exhibit the same difference between these ratios.

It is proper to remark that the lands of those States which were
valued in 1813, were again valued in 1815, and that the subsequent
valuation showed no increase in the total value, and in some of the
States an actual falling off. The war, by interrupting foreign com-
merce, prevented any increase in the total value of landed property,
and probably arrested the progress of the national wealth.

Again: The valuation of the lands in Virginia in 1798, under the
direct tax law, was $71,225,127, and the same were valued in
1839, under a law of the State, at $211,930,538, showing an in-
crease of value in 41 years of 197.5 per cent. equal to a decennial
increase of 31 per cent. The population of the State had, from
1800 to 1840, increased 40.8 per cent., which gives a less average
decennial increase than 7 per cent; by which it appears that the
value of its lands had increased more than four times as fast as its
population, supposing the two valuations made with equal accuracy.

On the other hand, in the State of New York the valuation of its
lands, under the direct tax law of 1815, was $266,067,094; and the
average valuation of the same lands, for the years 1834, 1835, and
1836, under a law of the State, was $430,751,273. This shows an
increase of value, in twenty years, of 61.8 per cent, which is equi-
valent to a decennial increase of 27.2 per cent. The increase of
population of the same State from 1810 to 1830 was 100 per cent, and
from 1820 to 1840 was 76.9 per cent. The average between them
(88.4 per cent) may be presumed to give the rate of increase from
1815 to 1835, the period in question, which is equivalent to a de-
cennial increase of 37 per cent; and thus, supposing the valuation
to have been made on the same principles under the Federal and
the State Governments, population would seem to have increased
faster than capital in that State, or at least, than capital seeking in-
vestment in real estate.

It would seem from the preceding instances that the increase in
the value of land has been very different in the different States,
even when compared with the increase of population. It has also
probably varied at different periods. The great extension of the
foreign commerce of the United States during the first decennial
term, and the extraordinary demand for their agricultural products

caused a rapid rise in the value of their lands. The interruptions to that commerce in the second period, and part of the third, produced a correspondent depression. On the other hand, the depreciation of the currency in most of the States during the war, and in all of them about the year 1835 and 1836, had the effect of enhancing the price of land.

Let us now advert to the progress of commerce, seeing that the growth of national wealth may be expected to manifest itself in an increase of exports and imports. But since they greatly vary from year to year, it will be necessary to take the average of several years.

The average imports for the three years, from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1792, were as follows:

The imports from March 4th, 1789, to December 31st, 1791, ...	$52,200,000
" from December 31st, 1791, to March 4th, 1792, equal to one-sixth of the imports of that year,...........................	5,250,000
One-third of.........................	$57,450,000
is......	$19,150,000

The average imports of 1839, 1840, and 1841 are $132,393,000, which shows an increase in fifty years of 692 per cent, equal to a decennial increase of 47 per cent, which is about two-fifths, or 40 per cent more than the average decennial increase of population.

The average annual exports of domestic products from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1792, were $13,500,000, and for the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average was $107,937,000, showing an increase of 799 per cent in 50 years, which is equal to a decennial increase of something more than 51 per cent.

Again: The average imports for the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, were $74,720,000, and when compared with those of 1839, 1840, and 1841, an increase is shown of 77 per cent in 20 years, equal to a decennial increase of 33 per cent, which is rather less than the increase of the population in the same period.

The consumption of those commodities which are in extensive, but not in universal use, may also be presumed to indicate the progress of wealth. Of this character are tea, coffee, and wine, all of which, moreover, being imported from abroad, their home consumption can be accurately ascertained.

					From 1808 to 1812.	From 1836 to 1840.
The average quantity annually consumed of	Coffee, was......lbs.				16,158,000	96,274,000
"	"	"	"	Tea, ...	3,445,932	14,591,000
"	"	"	"	Wines, ...gls.	1,737,002	5,422,000
The increased consump. in 30 years of	Coffee, 495 p. cent ; the decen. increase 81 p. cent.					
"	"	"	Tea, 323 "	" "	61 "	
"	"	"	Wine, 212 "	" "	46 "	

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It would seem, then, that from 1808 to 1838 the increased decennial consumption of coffee compared with that of the population, has been as 33 to 81 ; of tea, 33 to 61 ; and of wine, as 33 to 46.

It must, however, be remembered, that for the last six years of the term, coffee, which had previously paid a duty of 5 cents per pound, and teas, which had paid an average duty of more than 20 cents per pound, have been free of duty ; and that for the same period the duties on wine have been greatly reduced.   It is not easy to say how far the increased consumption of these commodities is to be attributed to the changes in the tariff, but it does not probably exceed 20 per cent, and may be much less.

One circumstance which has contributed to diminish the increase both of imports and exports, is the growth of manufactures, which has at once enlarged the home market for the raw materials, and lessened the demand of imports.

Official estimates of the manufactures of the United States were taken both in 1810 and 1820, but there was so many inaccuracies in both, and especially the last, that any inferences drawn from them are to be regarded rather as probable conjectures than well founded estimates.

According to a digest of the returns made by the marshals in 1810 of the manufactures of the United States, they amounted to $127,694,602.   A further estimate was afterwards made by the acting Secretary of the Treasury of the omissions, by which the amount was extended to $172,762,676.   But inasmuch as there might also be great omissions in the returns of 1840, it would seem safer to compare the returns that were actually made, more especially as Mr. Gallatin had, from those of 1810, estimated the annual amount of manufactures at only 120 millions of dollars.

It seems, however, that each of these estimates contain items that are not comprehended in that of 1840.   These, then, will be deducted before the two are compared.

The following articles in the returns of 1810 were not, in 1840, comprehended in the estimate of manufactures, viz :

Amount, according to the marshal's returns,...............................		$127,694,602
Fabrics made in families,...........................	$16,491,200	
Products of fulling-mills,...........................	4,117,308	
" of carding-mills,...........................	1,837,508	
Bar and pig iron,...........................	6,081,314	
Tanneries,...........................	8,338,250	
Salt,...........................	1,149,793	
Fish oil,...........................	240,520	
Lead in pigs,...........................	26,720	
		38,332,613
		$89,361,909
Deduct for raw materials one-third,...........................		29,787,329
		$59,574,660
The annual product of the manufactures of 1840, was.............		239,752,227

To be deducted, the following articles not comprehended in the digest of 1840, viz :—

Bricks and lime, two-thirds of....	$9,736,945	$6,491,390
Houses, two-thirds of..............	41,917,401	28,044,934
Mill manufactures, one-fourth of.	76,545,246	19,136,311
		$53,672,635
		$186,079,592

Comparing the same articles of manufacture in 1810 and 1840, the increase, from $59,574,660 to $186,079,592, is 212 per cent in thirty years, or a decennial increase of 46 per cent.

The returns of manufactures made by the marshals in 1820 were still more imperfect and inaccurate. In whole counties there were no returns whatever, and in almost all of them there were considerable omissions. In some cases, where capital to a large amount appears to be employed, no product is stated. In not a few large establishments the proprietors refused to answer the marshal's inquiries. In many, it should be added, the manufactures are represented to be in a languishing condition.

The gross annual amount of the manufactures, so far as it can be gathered from such defective returns, appears to be only $36,115,000, and the capital employed in them to $41,507,000. As this branch of industry is known to have been steadily advancing from 1810 to 1815, so great a falling off in five years as is indicated by the returns of 1820, seems to be utterly inadmissible. Without doubt it must have greatly declined after the peace of 1815, which at once raised the price of raw materials and lowered that of manufactures; but after making large allowance for these circumstances and the omissions in the returns of 1820, they do not seem sufficient to account for the great apparent difference, and a part of it seems not improbably to be referred to an over valuation of the manufactures in 1810.

Perhaps the best mode of comparing the manufactures of 1820 with those of 1840 is to compare the number of persons employed

in those years; and the rather as this part of the returns is the most complete, and in the most manufacturing States makes some approach to accuracy. The number employed in 1820 was 36,705 men, 5,812 women, and 13,779 children—in all 56,296. The whole number of persons employed in 1840 was 455,668—that is, as 100 to 809; which supposes the extraordinary decennial increase of 284 per cent. After making the most liberal deduction from this estimate for the omissions in the returns of 1820, the remainder shows an advancement in this branch of industry that is without example. As a further evidence of the same fact, we find that while no other branch of our domestic exports has ever doubled since 1820, that of manufactures has increased six fold; that is, from $2,342,000 to $12,868,840 in 1840, and 13,523,072 in 1841.

The increase of the precious metals, or rather of money, would be one of the surest indications of an increase of wealth; but we have no means of ascertaining its amount in the first two or three decennial terms with even an approach to accuracy. In 1791, the estimates of the currency, then almost wholly metallic, varied from nine to sixteen millions of dollars. But in 1821, upon better data, the amount was estimated by the Treasury department at from eighteen to twenty millions. From that time to 1841, the imports of specie and bullion, according to the custom-house returns, were $181,589,814
The exports in the same period, were   .   .   138,085,922
                                                              ————————
                                                              $43,503,892

This, with the quantity then in the country, estimated at $19,000,000, gives a total of $62,502,892. To this we should add the product of domestic mines, but on the other hand, deduct the quantity wrought into plate and manufactures, or consumed by the wear of the coin.

The quantity of gold and silver manufactured from coin during the twenty years in question, is supposed by those most conversant on the subject not to exceed an average of $500,000 a year. The quantity lost and consumed by the wear of the coin may be set down at one-fourth of 1 per cent a year. The product of the domestic mines, carried to the mint in the same period, has been $6,124,547, and making a moderate allowance for the quantity used by goldbeaters and other manufacturers, we may safely estimate it, in round numbers, at $7,000,000.

On the preceding state of facts, the quantity of specie in the country in 1841 would be as follows:

Amount in circulation in 1821, and since imported,...........................		$62,503,892
Product of domestic mines,...		7,000,000
		$69,503,892
Deduct amount manufactured,..............................	$10,000,000	
" " consumed by wear, &c.,................	2,000,000	
		12,000,000
		$57,503,892

This increase in twenty years, from $19,000,000 to $57,503,892, is equivalent to a decennial increase of 73 per cent, or nearly two-thirds more than the increase of population. Without doubt the quantity of the precious metals in the United States was considerably augmented by the large loans contracted in Europe, but it must be recollected that a large part—it is believed the largest part—of those loans was contracted after 1837, in consequence of the reaction occasioned by the preternatural distension of the currency, and tended rather to check the efflux of specie (which it could not prevent) than to increase its import; and that, whatever was the effect of those loans, it would seem that the equilibrium was restored by the same reaction before 1841, by the fact of the great increase of specie within the last two years.

In this comparative estimate, as well as in all those preceding it, we should take into account the rise which the precious metals have experienced since 1820, by reason of the lessened production of the American mines, and which cannot be much if any short of 10 per cent. If we allow for this additional value, it will convert the $57,503,892 in 1841 to more than $63,000,000, and raise the decennial increase of those metals to something more than 82 per cent.

The result of the preceding comparisons may be seen in the following summary:

Decennial increase of land in 10 States,..			68 per cent.—Of population, 30.8 per cent.				
"	"	" Virginia,....	31	"	"	7.	"
"	"	" New York,.	27	"	"	37.	"
"	"	imports in 50 years,	47	"	"	33.50	"
"	"	exports "	51	"	"	33.33	"
"	"	imports in 20 years,	33	"	"	33.33	"
"	"	exports "	33	"	"	33 33	"
"	"	imports of tea,	61	"	"	33 33	"
"	"	" coffee,	81	"	"	33 33	"
"	"	" wine,	46	"	"	33.33	"
"	"	manufactures,	46	"	"	33.33	"
"	"	specie,	82	"	"	33.33	"
			601			371.94	

Which shows the decennial increase of capital and wealth to have been to that of population as 601 to 371.94, or nearly as 50 to 31;

and supposing the decennial increase of population to have averaged 33⅓ per cent, that of wealth has been 53 per cent.

According to the view that has been taken of the resources of these States, their public debts, on the most liberal estimate made of them, bear an insignificant proportion to their means. Supposing the amount of those debts to be 200 millions of dollars, at an interest of 6 per cent, the annual charge is $12,000,000, which is little more than 1 per cent of their income in 1840, and may be presumed to be less than 1 per cent of their present income. But if they were all to provide for the punctual payment of this interest, and thus restore that confidence in the national faith which once existed, or even make an approach to it, the debt could be readily converted at par into a five, or even four per cent stock, and the excess would be sufficient for a sinking fund that would discharge the debt in thirty years or less. In this interval, too, as wealth would be steadily increasing, the burthen would become lighter and lighter, and in twenty-five years, it would bear but a third or a fourth of its present rate on the value of property.

With such ample means of complying with their engagements, the States have not a shadow of excuse for not faithfully fulfilling them. It is true that these debts are distributed among them very unequally, because their affairs have been administered with very unequal degrees of wisdom and forbearance ; but even those States which are most encumbered, may provide for the payment of interest by a moderate tax which shall be made to bear on all sources of revenue. Thus the debt of Pennsylvania, estimated at $40,000,000, bears, at 5 per cent, an annual interest of $2,000,000. The income of this State was, in 1840, $131,000,000, and is probably at this time not less than $150,000,000. A nett revenue of only 1⅓ per cent of that income would produce the $2,000,000 required.

But were the burthen yet greater, and the means of discharging them yet less, no State which does not set a higher value on property than integrity, can consent to a violation of the national faith ; nor would any right-minded citizen deem the saving thus effected any compensation for the stain of national infamy it would leave behind it. But the public sentiment of the Union, to say nothing of our character abroad, to which we never have been and never ought to be indifferent, is so decided on this subject, that it is impossible the people of any State can permanently resist it. Even the excuses and pretences which were but too successfully urged by those who make a political traffic of their principles when the first

stunning effects of the revulsion in 1839 were felt in full force, will soon find no support from any considerable portion of the American people. All men who have at once common sense and common honesty, must see that "repudiation," if warranted by strict law, would not be just ; and though it were just, would be neither liberal nor wise.

We confidently trust, then, that the cloud which now fearfully overhangs a few States, and to the distant observer casts a shade over their uncontaminated associates, will soon disappear, and leave the path before us as bright and cheering as that it is our pride to have passed over.

THE END.