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THE EIGHTH CENSUS.
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\section*{1860 .}

By JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON:

\section*{LETTER prom \\ \\ THE SECRETARY 0F THE INTERIOR, \\ \\ THE SECRETARY 0F THE INTERIOR, COMMONICATING \\ A preliminary report on the Eighth Census.}

May 21, 1862.-Referred to the Joint Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, May 10, 1862.
Sir: I have the honor to communicate a preliminary port on the Eighth Census, by the Superintendent of that work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

\section*{I N D E X.}
Page.
Aprican race, future increase of, in the United States ..... 7
Agricultural implemente-
Tota! value of. ..... 61
Increase of value in different sections ..... 61
Decrease of, in some Southern States ..... 81
Tabular statement of ..... 169
Aoricolture-
Army worm destructive to ..... 82
Associations, beneficial influence of farmers ..... 100
Connexion of, with branches of industry ..... 81
Cotton crop increased 110 per cent. in 10 years ..... 84
tabular statement of. ..... 201
Dairy products ..... 84
Great incrense of ..... 80
Butter, quantlty produced ..... 84
Cbeese, quantity produced ..... 84
nutritious and rich in flesh-forming constituents ..... 84
exportation of ..... 84
should be used in the army. ..... 84
Tabular statement of agricullural products in United States ..... 190
Discases of animals ..... 100
Veterinary surgeons and schools needed ..... 100, 101
Domestic animals, numbers of, estimated ..... 84
Draining, great progress in estimation and practice ..... 90
tile factories established. ..... 90
effects of underground ..... 90
instance of success in ..... 90
implement for making furrow and laying pipe ..... 90
Exhibitions, bencficial influence of ..... 100
Grain, aphis destructive to. ..... 82
Hay, quantity of ..... 89
crop may be increased by introduction of best varietics of ..... 89 ..... 89
Illinois the great cattle-raising State ..... 80
Inmense eaving in Great Britain by new implements of ..... 81
Implements, tables of value of ..... 169
Improvements, progress in ..... 80-89
animul force available through machinery ..... 89
employment of steam ..... 90
Indian corn, amount of crop and increase ..... 84
indispensable to Great Britain ..... 80
Influence of L,ondon Exhibtion of 1851 on ..... 80
Influence of, on Europe ..... 80
Insecta injurious to ..... 83
Instruments adapted to tillage and harvesting ..... 81
Introduction of new plants and animals ..... 80
Irrigation necessary in Utah, New Mexico, and California ..... 90
Meteorological observations, importance of, to farmer ..... 101
Molusses, number of gallons imported. ..... 87
derived from Chinene sugar-cane ..... 87
number of gallons made ..... 88
New domestic animals ..... 100
Orchards, product princlpally of apples and peaches ..... 89
improved varietics of fruit introduced. ..... 89
pear affected by blight ..... 89
Periodicals, forty, devoted to farming and gardening published ..... 100
Products of, abundant at this important crisis ..... \(\cdot 81\) ..... \(\cdot 81\)
Pagu.
Aariciditure-
Ratio of licrense greater than of population ..... 80
Heheoly and collegen, bint tew now extubliwhed ..... 100
Sheep, number of, to mpuare mila ..... 85, 86
a meconulty to good hunhondry ..... 88
tho wool varietjen of ..... 88
courne mutton-liraedm of ..... 86
importation of forelgin brseds ..... 86
landall's treatime on fing wool shece-husbandry ..... 87
Blik, production of ..... 89
valuse of milka linjorted ..... 89
Bugar, ninount palad for imported ..... 87
mupplled by Chilnemos nugar-cabe ..... 87
muplo, anount of product ..... 88
Borghum maccharation or Ohinence sugar-cano ..... 80
Finply of ataples alegunto to nay comblugency ..... 80
I'lirswhing, whow ing, and clemilng machines, ..... 89
 ..... 00
primitive modem employed ..... 91
anclont and modern forms of. ..... 91
une of machilien proponed in Virginda in 1050 ..... 02
Ilintory of adoption of; In Great Britain ..... 92
thrat Inventor, Jethro 'Tull ..... 02
Sterling's improvements ..... 0.
Evarn'a machine ..... 03
Mriklu's improved maclifno ..... 93
deweription of Lete's ..... 9.4
atemm applied to. ..... 06
Aylventer, of Maryland, roller introduced by ..... 95
flrwt patent Inwued In thin conntry, 1791 ..... 06
Mulliken'a invontiona. ..... 06
machinen of Audernon, Wardrop, Prentins, \&e ..... 96
patents from 1803-1810, und subsequently ..... 97
Allon's threalilug-muchino ..... 97
machines uxhlibted at Worli'n Fulr in New York, 1853 ..... 98
trial of maclifines at ['aris ..... 90
auceenn of Pll'u-American thresher ..... 99
 ..... 99, 100
Tobaceo, anmunt of crop ..... 88
reflece lin limpoverishilig tho moll ..... 88
therrane of product ..... 88
rulseal In Northorn States. ..... 88
Valuo or milmale mlaughtered. ..... 85
manilimetures depeailing on ..... 85
Viniour mpillentlons of Invenilon to ..... 81
Virw of comiliton und progress of ..... 80
Wheat, quantity arown ..... 82
luerrinso al'. ..... 83
Ur. Fiteli on dopredatory Insecta ..... 89
W'lies, very larga linereasa fil product ..... 88
dombelle whes Incrensed ..... Es
annount puld for imported ..... 80
W'mi), quanility of, produced ..... 85
Wool, filiperte of ..... 85
experta of ..... 85
prlota oft. ..... 8.3
Randall'a triatiso on ..... 87
Eeneral tablea of productionn of. ..... 196
Alconol, manufactire of ..... 65
Aruis, siall, Dr. Eitch'm account of. ..... 83
Aseintant Manahale, number of ( 1,117 ) ..... 1
Austkalia, compardel with United States, as adapted to production of woul ..... 86
Page,
Banke-
75
75
Increase of, an evidence of prosperity
Increase of, an evidence of prosperity
76
76
Action of, the index of production and trade
Action of, the index of production and trade ..... 7
Comparison of condition of, with imports, exports, and population ..... 76
Influence of failure of foreign harvests on ..... 79
Prosperity of, in 1850 ..... 76
Great accumulation of capital. ..... 77
Number of, in New York elty. ..... 77
Olearing system ..... 77
Tables op ..... 192
Berb, manufacture op ..... 65
Benzine or demzole ..... 74
BLIMD-
Taught in deaf and dumb institutions ..... 36
First establishment for, in Paris, 1260 ..... 41
Hally's experiments for instructing, ..... 41
First melool for, in Great Britain, 1791 ..... 4i
List of inatitutions for, in Great Britain and Ireland, when founded, and number of inmates ..... 41
Assoclalions for the rellef of, in Great Britain. ..... 42
Institutions for, on the continent of Eurupe ..... 42
Institutions for, in the United States, when founded, and number of inmates ..... 43
rroportion of, in several states, and to whole population ..... 44
Comparison of proportions of, in United States and Europe ..... 45
Influence of elimate on number of ..... 46
Causes of blindness ..... 46
Systems of printing fir. ..... 46
Books for, now published ..... 47
Employment of, worthy of consideration. ..... 48
Book and Neiwspaper Printina ..... 63
Boots and Bhoze-
Great number of operatives in manufacture of. ..... 68
Number of establishments for making. ..... 68
Capital employed in manufacture of. ..... 68
Values of manuftetured. ..... 69
Machinery esed for manufacture. ..... 69
Table of. ..... 185
Breweriea, number and value of ..... 65
Britisil Cenbus for 1801, ficts from ..... 112
Durkaj of Statibtios-
Establishment of, recommended ..... 110
Importance of, to Congress and the country. ..... 111
Canaleand River improvements, tabular statement of. ..... 238
Cabinet furniture, manufacture of ..... 69
Candici, tubles of ..... 189
Cansus of Great Britain for 1861, facts from. ..... 112
Censuy of lakiamd ..... 113
Census, Elaith, or United Staten, number of persons employed in taking, \&e ..... 1
Cuemical Manupactures, Increase of. ..... 70
Cuemistry, improvements in products of ..... 70
Cholraa, ravages of, in 1849 ..... 23
Citiea, pmpulation of ..... 117
Climate, effect of, on mortality. ..... 23,22
Clociss, manufacture of ..... 69
Clothina-
Labor employed in manufacture of ..... 64
Table of. ..... 175
Coal-
Value of product of. ..... 63
Great increase in product of ..... 63
Anthracite, atatistics of product. ..... 63
Bituminous, matistics of product. ..... 63
Page.
Coas, table of ..... 173
Colonization of Fraz Colored, avernge 400 per annum ..... 8
Colored Emiorants, number of, sent to Liberla ..... 8
Colorrd Race, future increase of, in the United States ..... 7
Columbia Institution for Deaf, Uumb, and Blimd, account of. ..... 35
Coxmeroe more easily appreciated than manufactures. ..... 60
Conclusion of Report and general summary of results ..... 118
Conarese, number of members of. ..... 20
Copper, table of ..... 173
Cotton, used in woollen manufactures. ..... 67
Cotron Goode-
Value of, manufactured ..... 65
Ratio of increase of manufacture of. ..... 66,65
Rate per capita of production and consumption ..... 66
Number of hands employed in manufacture ..... 66
Average product of labor of nperatives ..... 66
Number of spindles. ..... 66
Quantity of cotton used, per apindle. ..... 66
'rable of. ..... 180
Orash, manufucture of ..... 67
Deat and Dumb-
Historical references to ..... 32
Instruction of, in England and Germany ..... 33
Pecullarities of different systems of instructing ..... 34
Number of schools for ..... 35,36
Grant by Congress to American asylum for ..... 35
Numbers of, in Europe ..... 36
Number of, regulated by general laws ..... 37
Proportion of, to population ..... 37
color. ..... 39
Effect of emigration on number of ..... 39
Influence of climate and topography on number of ..... 40
Tables of ..... 168
Deateg-
In United States for the year ending June 1, 1860 ..... 23
Ratio of, to living population, by States ..... 22
Of foreigners in 1850 and 1860 ..... 23
Census of, deficient in numbers ..... 24
In the United States by months and sexes. ..... 27
Reported by Surgeon General ..... 28
Corrections in number of, estimate of ..... 28
Influence of clinate on ..... 28
Classified by ages and by sex ..... 29
Ratio of, in Europe ..... 30
Annual, in United States ..... 30
Corrections for deficient returns of ..... 30
From different diseases ..... 115,116
Cansed by vlolence or accident. ..... 116
From suicide ..... 117
General tables of ..... 138, 142, 162
Digrager and Caubre of Drath-
Statistice of ..... 114
Rule for eatimating the number of sick ..... 114
Epidemics and endemics ..... 114
Zymntle diseases ..... 115,114
Prevailing during the year 1850 ..... 115
Disearre-
Peculiarities of some forms of. ..... 116
The most fatal in United States. ..... 116
Doration of Lite among colorsd persona ..... -
Eduoation, zeneral factur relative to, ..... 19
Page.
Deaths, aid by government to promote ..... 20
Electro-metalluray, improvements in, applied to cheap jewelry ..... 69.
Employera in Cenado Orfice ..... 1
Emancipation, gradual, provided for by different States ..... 10
Estate, Real and Personal, increage in value, absolute and relative ..... 79
Expectation or Life among colored persons ..... 6
Expenditures for the Census ..... 1
Femalea and Males, relative number of ..... \(g\)
Fire-armb-
Improvements in ..... 75
Reputation of American ..... 75
Machlnery for ..... 75
Enfield rife ..... 75
Armstrong gin ..... 75
Additional facts relative to ..... 118
Fibieries-
Decrease in value of product of ..... 70
Value of nyster. ..... 70
Value of whalo ..... 70
Whale and fish oils supplied by lard and coal olls. ..... 70
Table of. ..... 188
Flax-
Machinery for spinning perfected ..... 68
A substitute for cotton ..... 68
Flax cotton, manufacture of, comanenced ..... 68
Flour and Griet Mills-
Product of. ..... 64
Table of ..... 177
Foreioners, deaths of, in 1850 and 1860 ..... 23
Fobsil Furi ..... 63
Foonderies, value of productions of. ..... 63
Frel Colored Population-
Increase of ..... 6
Mortality of, in New England, \&e ..... 6
Froit ..... 89
Fueitive Slaverid ..... \(11,12,137\)
Furniture-
Value of, made in 1860 ..... 69
Growth of manufacture ..... 69
Employment to skilled labor given ..... 69
Tabular statement of ..... 186
Gas, Illominating-
Quantity and value of, mauufactured ..... 70
First mention of, production of ..... 92
Table of ..... 187
Gold Mines, decrease in product of, in Atlantic States ..... 63
Grist and Flour Milla, product of ..... 64
Grouping or States by situation, productions, \&c. ..... 8
Idiocy, causes of. ..... 57
Idtotic-
Number of, decreased in ratio to propulation ..... 57
Incapable of mental improvement ..... 57.
Number of in United States in 1860 ..... 58
Proportion of, to population ..... 58
Immiorants-
Allowances and addition to be made in considering number of ..... 14
Number of, in decades ..... 14
Ages and sexes of, on arrival ..... 15
Ages of, by decades. ..... 15
Residences selected by ..... 16
Deaths of, on voyage ..... 16
Page.
Immorants- ..... 16,17
Number of ..... 17
Nativities of ..... 18
immioration-
Prior to 1800 ..... 12
Influence of, on value of lands ..... 12
Indians, table of pmpulation of tribes of. ..... 136
Indian Blavery, west of Arkansas ..... 10,11
Indurthal Producta ..... 59, 100
Ingane-
Great and beneficial change in treatinent of. ..... 48
First institution for, in America ..... 48
Pennsylvania hospital for, opened 1752 ..... 18
Virginia hospital for, opened 1773. ..... 48
New York hospital for, opened 1791 ..... 48
Fricuds' Asylum, in Phitadelphin, 1817 ..... 49
McLean Asylum, Massachusetts, 1818. ..... 50
Asylums for, establishind from 1815 to 1840 ..... 50
Association of medienl superintendents of institutions for ..... 51
American Journal of ..... 51
Asylums established, 1850 to 1860 ..... 51
Government hospital for, in Washington, aceount of ..... 52
Private estallishments for ..... 53
Table showing number of, in United States, in 1860, (free nad slave) ..... 57
Insaniry, intemperance the most productive cause of ..... 56
Insects, injury from, to crops, and means of prevention ..... 82
Inatnomenta, Musical, manufacture of. ..... 69
Insurange-
Progress of, accompanies commerce and trade ..... 78
Reasons for ..... 78
Number of companies and amounts of risks in Massaclusetts. ..... 78
Number of companies and amounts of rists in other states ..... 79
Amount at risk in all the compantes ..... 79
Amount of losses in 1860 ..... 79
Internal improvements, influence of ..... 80
International Statibtigal Congress ..... 110
Iron-
Large productions of, an indication of progress, ..... 61,62
Manufacture of, related to other interests ..... 61,62
Pig, quantity, value, and increase of ..... 61
table of ..... 1:0
Bar and other rolled, quantity, value, and increase of. ..... 61
table ot'. ..... 170
Materials for manufacture of, abundant ..... 62
Independence of forcign supplies of ..... 62
Founderies, valuc of productions of ..... 63
table of ..... 172
Jrwelry -
Manufacture of ..... 69
Table of ..... 187
Kerobenr Oil ..... 73
Leathra-
Manufncture of ..... 68
Importance of, to agriculturists and stock-ralsers ..... 68
'ranning and currying establishments ..... 68
Great number of operatives employed in manufacture of ..... 68
Table of ..... 184
Lipe Tablen, Hallyy \& Carlisle?s ..... 91,32
Linem Goods-
Manufacture of ..... 67

\section*{INDEX.}
Page.
Page.
Linem Goods-
Twine, shoe, and other thread mills ..... 68
Flax cotton, improved manufacture of ..... 68
Liquors, Maltm
Manufacture of ..... 65
Table of ..... 179
Liquors, Spirituous-
Manufacture of. ..... 65
Table of ..... 178
Lomber, Bawed and Planed-
Manufacture of ..... 64
Increase of, and value ..... 64
Improvements in inanufactures of ..... 64
Table of. ..... 176
Machinery-
Manufactures of ..... 62
Value of product of general machinists and millwrights ..... 62
Ratio of increase of, in different sections ..... 62
Tables of. ..... 171
Males ano Femalee, comparison of relative number ..... 9
Malt Liquors-
Increase in manufacture of. ..... 65
Value and amount of product ..... 65
Number and location of breweries ..... 65
Manuractures-
Increase exhibited ..... 59
Value of, in 1850 and 1860 ..... 59
Increase in value in 10 years ..... 59
Product per capita ..... 59
Number of persons supported by ..... 59
Value of, only recognized from Census. ..... 60
Influence of, on civilization and wealth ..... 60
Agricultural implements ..... 61
Iron, abundant supply of materials for ..... 62
Machinery ..... 62
Water power nbundant for, in Unlted States ..... 62
Sewing-machines. ..... 64
Intimate relation of, to agriculture and landed interests ..... 64
Of flour and meal surpass all others in value of products and of raw material consumed ..... 64
Progress of, in Europe ..... 81
Books and newspapers ..... 63
Boots and shoes ..... 68
Cabiuet furniture ..... 69
Chemicals ..... 70
Clothing ..... 64
Cotton goods ..... 65
Flour and meal. ..... 64
Furnishing goods, ladies' and gentlemen's ..... 64
Furniture ..... 69
Gas ..... 70
Jewelry ..... 69
Leather ..... 68
Linen goods. ..... 67
Liquors, malt and spirituous ..... 65
Lumber, sawed and planed ..... 64
Musical instruments ..... 69
New England ruin from imported molasses ..... 65
Salt. ..... 70
Bewing silks ..... 68
Woollen grods ..... 67
Table of ..... 191
Maxomiseion of Elaves, statisuice of ..... 11
Page
Manumiahion or Slavee, tables of ..... 137
Mareilale-
Number of, (64) ..... 1
Payments to ..... 1
Mectiante Arps, importance and Influence of ..... 60
Milla, Flour amd Griet-
Prodiuct of ..... 64
Increase and value of, in different sections of United States. ..... 65
Largest ..... 65
Mine:-
Coal, iron, lead, copper, zlice, gold, sllver, \&c. ..... 63
Tables of. ..... 173
Minina, large nmeunt of capital and Inbor employed in ..... 63
Miestastrit River, cllmatic offects of ..... 26
Mortabity-
Excessive among free colored in New England, \&e ..... 6
Statistics of. ..... 22
Importance and interest of statistica of. ..... 22
Rnte of ..... 22
In 1840, caused by cholern ..... 23
Refative, In different sections ..... 25
Lffect of tempernture and climato on ..... 25
In the great Athante phifn. ..... 28
In the alluvinl tract of the Miselssippi ..... 26
In the Alleghany reglon. ..... 26
On the Pacific const ..... 27
In the nurtheastern nill norifiwestern States. ..... 27
Accuring to seasonn, months, and nexes. ..... 27
According to age and sex ..... 29
Ratlo of, in Eurnpo ..... 30
Atmong different classes and cecupations. ..... 31
Compared with topograpliy ..... 31
Comparison of, in citles and country ..... 31
Importance to smitary improvements in citles. ..... 31
Halley and Carlislo's life tables. ..... 31
Tables of ..... 139-142-162
Mueioalinatruments-
Manntacture of ..... 69
Table of ..... 186
NEWEPAPERS-
Influence and stntistles of ..... 63-101
Table of ..... 211
Northweat, grent resources of ..... 5
Notes. ..... 117
Oit, searcity of whalo and fish ..... 70
Increased production of lard ..... 70
Artiteial and untural sources of ..... 70
Oil, Coali-
Made, in 1846, by Ur, Gesner, of Nova Scotia ..... 73
First company on loong Islanid. ..... 73
Breckinridge works on the Ohto. ..... 73
Candles manulactured from ..... 74
Number of refineries or factories ..... 74
Oll, Petroletm-
Rock or mineral ..... 71
Found in foreign countrice ..... 71
History of discovery of ..... 71
Bowditch and Drake's operations, Titusville, Pa., 1857 ..... 72
Welle and borings for, in 1859 and 1860 ..... 78
Basiatice of trade in, and export of. ..... 73-72
Number of eatablishments for refining. ..... 74-73
Page.
Oil, Petroleum-
Manufacture of benzine, benzole, and candles from ..... 84
Adapted to manufncture of gas ..... 74
New and benutiful dyes produced from. ..... 74
Paper, manufacture of. ..... 63
Patments-
Amount of, to marshals, \&e ..... 1
Suspension of, to some officers ..... 1
Periodicale-
Stalistics of ..... 100,101
Tahlo of ..... 24
Personal Estatr-
Increase in value of ..... 79
Table of ..... 194, 195
Petroleum Oil ..... 71
Piano Forter, manufacture of. ..... 69
Plated Wares, manufactures of ..... 69
Popular Representation fixed by law in 1850 ..... 20
Popolation in 1860, general table, by States. ..... 2
population-.
Influx of foreign. ..... 3
General rate of increase, in decades ..... 3
Table of decennial increase ..... 133
Density op, in New England States ..... 4
Effect of manufactures and cominerce on ..... 4
Limit to increase of, in rural distidets ..... 3
Gain of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa ..... 5
Of slaveholding states ..... 5
Actual gain or, in slaveholding States ..... 5
Of free States, and increase ..... 5
Disproportion in rate of gain of, between North and South ..... 5
Progress of, from 1790 to 1860 ..... 5
Progress of free colored. ..... 6,7
Progress of slave ..... 6,7
Estimate of, in the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 ..... 7,8
Of states by groups or sections. ..... 8
Table oi', by sexes ..... 134
Relation of, to wealth ..... 80
Table of, by States and Territeries ..... 129
Table of, by counties ..... 245
Of cities and towns. ..... 117
Table of ..... 242
Table of Iudian ..... 136
Press-
The public ..... 63, 101
Origin and gradual development ..... 102
Earliest English newspmper ..... 102
Number and increase of different classes of papers. ..... 103
Circulation of newspapers ..... 103
Paintina -
Influence of diffusion of ..... 63
Value of book ..... 63
Table of. ..... 174
Printing Press-
Influence of, on character of our'nrmy ..... 63
Used by soldiers in the field, emigrants, \&c ..... 63
Effects of unprecedented increase of ..... 63
I'rintina Paper, increase in manufacture of ..... 67
Prodocts of Induatay ..... 59-180
Prooress, causes of our national ..... 9
Paopanty, value of and increase ..... 79
Ralleqade- Page.
Great expenditures in construction of ..... 77
Progress of, during decade, 1850-960 ..... 103
Number of nilles in operation ..... 103
History of different principal roads ..... 104
Tonnage of railroads in Nuw York for 1860 ..... 105
Massachusetts. ..... 105
Estimato of tonnage of all the roads in United States ..... 105
Lengeli of interior roads and tons transported ..... 106
In the United States ..... 214
In Alabama ..... 223
In Arkaneas ..... 224
In California ..... 229
In Connectleut ..... 217
In Delaware ..... 220
In Florida ..... 223
In Genrgia ..... 228
In Illinols ..... 227
In Indlana ..... 238
In Iowa. ..... \(22_{6}\)
In Kentucky ..... 225
In Louislana ..... 224
In Maine. ..... 214
In Maryland ..... 221
In Massachusetts. ..... 215
In Michigan ..... 227
In Mississippl ..... 223
In Missourl ..... 229
In New Himpshire ..... 214
In New Jersey ..... 218
In New York ..... 917
In North Carollua ..... 222
In Ohlo ..... 225
In Oregoll ..... 229
In Pennsylvanla. ..... 219
In Rhode Island ..... 217
In Soutli Carolina ..... 222
In Tennessee ..... 224
In Texns. ..... 224
In Vermont ..... 215
In Virginia ..... 291
In Wiscomsin ..... 228
Totnl in the United States ..... 230
City passenger ..... 231
In Boston ..... 231
In Brooklyn ..... 232
In Cinclimati ..... 233
In Hoboken ..... 232
In New York ..... 232
In Philadelphia ..... 232
In St. Louis. ..... 233
Recapitulation of. ..... 233
Number of miles in operation ..... 234
In Gulf States ..... 235
Ih Interior States North ..... 235
In Interior States South ..... 235
In Middle Atlantic States ..... 934
In New England States ..... 234
In Pacific States ..... 235
In Southern Atlantic State. ..... 234
Total United States. ..... 235

\section*{INDEX.}
Railloads- Page.
Number of miles brought into use during each year from 1851 to 1800 , inciuaive ..... 238
In Gulf States ..... 237
In Interior States North ..... 257
In Interior States South ..... 287
In Middle Atlantic States ..... 938
In New England States ..... 263
In Pacific States ..... 237
In Southern Atlantic States ..... 236
Total United States ..... 237
Rral Eetate-
Increase in value of ..... 79
Table of ..... 194
Rebellion, the influence of, on our prosperity ..... 118,119
Melative Position of States in Area, Population, \&c., diagram and table ..... 117
Representation-
Preponderance or, advancing westward ..... 21
Comparison of, iti old and new States ..... 21
Reprenentatives-
Apportionment of. ..... 20
Decreage in number of ..... 20
Number fixed by law in 1850 ..... 20
Number of, in 38th Congress ..... 20
Increase in number of ..... 20
Ribdons, manufacture of ..... 68
Rum, manufacture of ..... 65
Salts-
Number of establishments for making ..... 70
Value of production of ..... 70
Ethtes swhere produced ..... 70
Sixty per cent. made in New York State ..... 70
Table of ..... 188
Sanitary infurovement ..... 31
Schoors--
Scholars in, during 1860 ..... 19
A ppropriation of land for ..... 20
Setwina Machines.-
Export of. ..... 64
Table of ..... 174
Sheep raiding, greatly extended since 1850 ..... 67
Ships, number and class of, built in ench State in 1860 ..... 107
Staк, chief manufactures of, consist of dress trimmings, conch lace, \&c ..... 68
Silks, Sewina, mariufacture of. ..... 68
Sllver Ware, manufacture of. ..... 69
Slavery-
Origin of ..... 9
Abolition of, in Northern States ..... 10
Judian tribes maintaining ..... 11,10
When and where abolished ..... 10
Slaves-
Number of, and rate of increase ..... 6
Tables of manumitted and fugitive ..... 137
Introduction of Indian, in West Indies ..... 9
Introduction of Afticans into Brazil, \&e. ..... 9
Introduction of Africans into United States ..... 9
Not to be introduced from abroad into Virginia after 1778 ..... 10
Not to be introduced from abroad into Maryland after 1783 ..... 10
Fugitive ..... 12;11
Manumission of ..... 11
Slave-trade of different nations. ..... 10
Soar and Candleg, tablen of ..... 189
Pase.
Bodth America compared with United States as adapted to production of wool ..... 88
Spiaits, manufacture of, from domestic materiala 95 per cent ..... 65
State Registiy of births, marriages, and deaths ..... 24
Steam Enaines, tables of value of. ..... 171
Stove Founderies, extensive, in New York ..... 63
Tanning and Currying Ebtablighments ..... 68
Taxation, assessinent of property for ..... 70
Trrritories, increase in number of. ..... 3
Tonnage of the United Stater-
Decrease by decay, wreck, \&c ..... 106
Amount built in each decade since 1815 ..... 106
Number and class of vessels built in each State ..... 107
Statistics of, showing a loss of 21 per cent. per annum ..... 108
Tonmage of the United States-
Tonnage owned in New York and built in 1859-961 ..... 109
Amount built in different States ..... 109
Value of, in United States in 1861 ..... 109
Vadocination ..... 31
Value of Ireal, and Personal Estate ..... 79
Vesselh, number and class of, built in each state in 1860, ..... 107
Warfare, implements of, improvements in ..... 75
Watches, manufacture of. ..... 69
Wealth-
Increase of, in real and personal estate. ..... 79
Estimate of, to be modified by residence ..... 80
Relution of population to ..... 80
Effect of internal improvements on ..... 80
WhEAT ..... 82
Whiskex, manufacture of. ..... 65
Wool-
Quantlity of, produced. ..... 67
L_arge quantities of, still imported ..... 67
Woollen Goods-
Increase in, and value of manufacture ..... 67
Number of establishments ..... 67
Capital invested in ..... 67
Ilands, spindles, and looms employed ..... 67.
Quantity of wool consumed in. ..... 67
Proportion of, made in different States. ..... 67
Shipment of wool to Europe ..... 97
Importance of extension of ..... 67
Essential for clothing in our climate ..... 67
lmportation of wool sull necessary for. ..... 37
Tabular statement of ..... 182

\section*{PRELIMINARY REPORT}

\section*{ON \\ THE EIGHTHCENSUS.}

\author{
Oensus Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, May 20, 1862.
}

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

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

In the collection of the details to be embodied in the Eighth Census there have been employed sixty-four marshals, comprising those of all the United States judicial districts, under whose direction, and that of those special agents appointed for unorganized territory, there have been employed 4,417 assistants, upon whom devolved the duty of enumerating the people and collecting the otherstatistics required by law. To these officers there has been paid the sum of \(\$ 1,045,20675\); the sum of \(\$ 247,000\) remaining suspended on account of the presumed or known disloyalty of officers, or the existence of some good reason for suspending payments. There are employed in this office at the present time 168 clerks and 16 messengers, laborers, and watchmen. The wants of the War De-partment have made it seem proper to allow that branch of the government theservices of several clerks, who were for a considerable time engaged in the officeof the Quartermaster General, while the demands of other government depart-ments, committees in Congress, and State legislatures, for information only tobe had from the census records, and which could not bo disregarded, have seriously impeded the progress of this work, and thrown charges upon our fund which it has appeared impossible to avoid. Nevertheless, we have not transcended, and it is my hope that our expenditures will not exceed the approprintions heretofore made for this service.

While in the prosecution of their duties the marshals were generally faithful to their trusts, and manifested an anxious desire for the proper completion of their duties, it is stated, with regret, that there were one or two exceptions,
wherein the cupidity of the officer not only involved a violation of law, but wrought injustice to his assistants and retarded the progress of the work.

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

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

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

\section*{POPULATION.}
(Aprendix--Table No. 1.)
The subjoined table exhibits the population returns of the Eighth Census, and presents a complete view of the number of inhabitants of the United States and Territories in 1860, according to the enumeration then taken in pursuance of the Constitution :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alabama & 964,201 & New Jersey & 672,035 \\
\hline Arkansas & 435,450 & New York & 3,880,735 \\
\hline California & 379,994 & North Carolina & 992,622 \\
\hline Connecticut & 460,147 & Ohio & 2,339,50\% \\
\hline Delaware & 112,216 & Orego & 52,465 \\
\hline Florida & 140,425 & Pennsylvania & 2,906,115 \\
\hline Gcorgia & 1,057,286 & Ihoodo Island & 174,620 \\
\hline Illinois & 1,711,951 & South Carolina & 703,708 \\
\hline Indiana & 1,350,42S & Tennessee & 1,109,801 \\
\hline Iowa. & 674,948 & T'exas & 604,215 \\
\hline Kansa & 107,206 & Vermont & 315,098 \\
\hline Kentucky & 1,155,684 & Virginia & 1,596,318 \\
\hline Louisiana & 708,002 & Wisconsin & 775,881 \\
\hline Maine. & 628,279 & Colorado 'Territory & 34,277 \\
\hline Maryland & 687,049 & Dakota Territory . & 4,837 \\
\hline Massachusctt & 1,231,066 & Nebraska Territory & 28,841 \\
\hline Michigan & 749,113 & Nevada 'Territory & 6,857 \\
\hline Minnesota & 173,855 & New Mexico Territory & 93,516 \\
\hline Mississippi & 791,305 & Utah Territory & 40,273 \\
\hline Missouri . & 1,182,012 & Washington Territory & 11,594 \\
\hline New Hampshi & 326,073 & District of Columbia. & 75,080 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitunts by only one-third of one per cent. New Hampshire, likewise, has gained but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850 . Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110 , or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultaral science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce, then, come in to supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all, of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousund branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States-Massachusetts, Rhode Island,
and Connecticut－which contain 13,780 square miles．The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860，and its density at each period．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States．} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1850.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1800；} \\
\hline & 它 & 宽 蔍 &  &  \\
\hline Massachissitts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 994，514 & 127.49 & 1，231．066 & 157．83 \\
\hline Connecticut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 370，792 & 79.33 & 460，147 & 98.42 \\
\hline Rhode Inland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 147，545 & 112.97 & 174，620 & 13363 \\
\hline & 1，412，851 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 1， 2605,800 & ．．．．．．．．．．． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

South Carolina has gained during the decade 35,201 inhabitants of all condi－ tions，equal to 5.27 per cent．Of this increase 16,825 are whites，and the re－ mainder free colored and slaves．It is perhaps a little remarkable that the rela－ tive increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other．As their number， 9,914 ，is so small as to excite neither ap－ prehension or jealousy among the white race，the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes．This State has made slower progress dur－ ing the last term than any other in the south，having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile．
＇Tennessee，it will be observed，has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per eent．for all classes．Of this aggregate increase the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent．upon 1800，the free colored 13．67，and slaves 15.14 ．

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

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest prorress the past ten years．Iurning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance，we find that New York has increased from \(3,097,394\) to \(3,880,73 \overline{5}\) ，exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants，be－ ing at the rate of 25.29 per cent．The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850 ，a diminution to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law，which induced many colored persons to migrate further north．

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

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

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

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In 1830 Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade was, therefore, 860,481 , or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attainod under the progress of the last thirty years is a monument of the blessings of industry, centerprise, peace, and free institutions.
The growth of Indiama in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having heen 309,000 , or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

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

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen shaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,030,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of whe whole proulation in those States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931 , or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the conrse of the ten years. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, aceording to the Eighth Census, \(19,201,546\) persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom \(18,936,579\) were white, and 937,218 frec colored. 'The increase of both classes was \(5,508,603\), or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and south we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of llinois, just adverted to. In the southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of
- 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the 'ate of' gain in the north and south respectively, is manifestly to some extent raused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on aceount of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

ILaving thus briefly and imperfectly noticed the manner in which the general grain of population during the last ten years has been distributed among the States, we may with advantage examine the progress of the country as a whole, in this respect, from 1790 to 18100 . In order to show the progress of the entire population, and of each class for this period, table No. 1 has been prepared, which is heremonto appended.

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

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

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

The free colored have gained cleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and nine thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does 124 per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

With regard to the mean duration or expectation of life among colored persons in different localities of the country, reference may be made to some comparative tables published in the census report to Congress in 1852, page 13. The returns of 1860, when cast into the same form, would, doubtless, exhibit similar results. In a simple statement, when viewed apari from the liberations or manumission in the southern States, the aggregate free colored in this country must represent nearly what is termed "a stationary population," characterized by an equality of the current of births and deaths.
There are now in the United States about 4,000,000 slaves. They have advanced to that vast number from about 700,000 in 1790 . The rate of progress of this class of population has been somewhat more fluctuating than can be casily accounted for. Why, for example, they should have increased over 30 per cent. from 1820 to 1830 , and only \(23 \frac{8}{10}\) per cent. during the next decade, does not appear from any facts bearing upon their condition during this period. It may,
perhaps, be attributed to the large emigration to Texas, prior to 1840 , which, doubtless, exerted no small influence upon the ordinary progress of the slave population in the United Statcs during that decade. There is no importation nor emigration of slaves into or from the country, and it would seem that they should be subject to no cause of increase or decadence except what nature decrees. This law is that of gradual and steady increase, and under it the total number of slaves in 1860 should have been \(4,130,000\), had they gained at the samo ratio as during the preceding ten years.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860 , gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent., and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for 70 years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.
With regard to the future increase of the African race in this country, various extravagant speculations have been recently promulgated. An attentive survey of the statistics of the census will guide to a more satisfactory approximation. The following summary exhibits the numbers of the colored race and their rates of increase during the last seventy years:

Census of slaves and free colored.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Census of- & Free colored, & Increase, per cent. & Slaves. & Increase, per cent. & Free colored und slaves. & Increase, per cent. \\
\hline 1790....................... & 59,466 & ............. & 697,897 & -...0........ & 757,383 &  \\
\hline 1800...................... & 108,395 & 82.28 & 893,041 & 27.97 & 1,001,436 & 32,23 \\
\hline 1810....................... & 186,446 & 72.00 & 1,191,364 & 33.40 & 1,337,810 & 37.58 \\
\hline 180......................... & 233,534 & 25.23 & 1,538,038 & 28.79 & 1,771,562 & 28.58 \\
\hline 1830......................... & 319,599 & 38.87 & 2,009,043 & 30.61 & 2,328,642 & 31.44 \\
\hline 1840........................ & 386,303 & 2 J .87 & 2,487,455 & 23.81 & 2,873,758 & 23.41 \\
\hline 1850....................... & 434,440 & 12.48 & 3,204,313 & 28.82 & 3,638,762 & 23.62 \\
\hline 1860..... ................. & 482,122 & 10.97 & 3,953,587 & 23.38 & 4,435, 709 & 21.90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

Probable future population of the United States.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Frue colored and slaves. & Aggregate of whites and colored. & Percentage of colored. \\
\hline 1870..... & 5,407,150 & 42,328,432 & 12.77 \\
\hline 1880.................... .......... . . ....... ........... & 6,591,292 & 56,450,241 & 11.68 \\
\hline 1890...................................................... & 7,909, 350 & 77,203,989 & 10.24 \\
\hline 1900..................................................... & 9,491,459 &  & 9.46 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

In the report on the Seventh Census, for 1851, a table was published in which the States were arranged into sections or groups aceording to geographical situation, productions, climate, the pursuits of their inhabitants, and other prominent characteristies. 'The progress of these groups combined is that of the entire republic, and the opportunity of observing the growth of each of them separately, cnables us the more satisfactorily to asecetain the advancement of the whole country. The table is therefore here repeated, being extended so as to embrace the results of the census of 1860 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1850.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1850.} \\
\hline & &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { d } \\
& \text { 邑 } \\
& \text { E } \\
& \text { C } \\
& C
\end{aligned}
\] &  \\
\hline New England Stater, (6) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 63,272 & 2,728,106 & 43,11 & 3,165,283 & 49.505 \\
\hline Middlo States, licluding Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6) \(\qquad\) & 151,760 & 8,353,713 & 50.38 & 10,597,661 & 69.83 \\
\hline Coast plaming States, Ineliding South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (B) ... & 286,077 & 3,557,872 & 12.43 & 4,384,927 & 15.25 \\
\hline Central wave States, Virginia, North Carolinn, 'I'enneseec, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, ( \(\mathrm{B}^{2}\), ...... & 309,210 & 5,167,2i6 & 16.71 & 6,471,887 & 20.93 \\
\hline Northwestorn Stater, Indiana, Illinole, Michigan, Wisconsin, lowa, Minnesota, and Kauras, (7), ... ..... & 250,295 & 2,734, 945 & 10.92 & 5, 543, 382 & 22.14 \\
\hline Texas. ..................................................... & 234,321 & 212,592 & 0.83 & 601,215 & 26.5 \\
\hline California, ..................................... . . . . . . . . & 188,98: & 165,000 & 0.87 & 374,994 & 2.01 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Without going into the minutio of decimal computations, an inspection of the above table will show that the great middle States have gained in density 25 per cent., and the northwestern group, 100. 'The growth of those States, as of California and 'lexas, represents the settlement of new lands and the development of agricultural, mining, and pastoral pursuits. The production of grain, cotton, and wool, the rearing of sheep, horned stock, and swine, and the abundance of gold and other valuable minerals, give employment to the population, add to its numbers, and augment the wealth of the State. But it cannot be overlooked that there are other portions of the earth of equal extent which possess similar matural advantages, but exhibit no such proofs of prosperity as the divisions of our country referred to. 'The causes of the noble and beneficent
result in our case are attributable to the attraction of our institutions, the freedom of industry, the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and, above all, the long enjoyment of, and, as we believed, perfect guarantees of peace. Let us hope that the experience of the now passing decade will not cause us to look back with regret upon that which we are reviewing as the culmination of our national progress.

\section*{SEXES}

\section*{(Appendix-Table No. 2.)}

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

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

\section*{sLavery.}

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

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

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1610, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique
and Guadeloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so that the conclusion is inevitable that all the enlightened nations of the world who cujoyed any extended commerce simultancously participated in a trade now deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally united in hostility. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would at the present time be more than \(21,000,000\) of this class of persons in the United States and the British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, however, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended, in 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northern limit has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its western termini, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born, free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill of rights in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all bom after the 1 st of March of that year free at the age of 26. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slave mothers born thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland in 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York in 1799; New Jersey in 1820. Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its severities have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although among the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a chass, and allowed bond and free to remain during their natural lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can only be urged by such as are unfamiliar with the subject or have an object in the misrepresentation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to this result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery become extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deportation of slaves occured shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts-a fact which camnot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people prosecuted the slave trade at an early period with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the carliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

\section*{INDIAN SLAVERY.}
(Appendix-Table No. 3.)
A new clement has been developed by the present census, viz: that of the statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, comprising the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of white and free colored population seattered throughout these tribes; all of which, with an estimate from the most reliable sources of the whole number of aborigines, will be found appended to the population tables. By reference to this table it
will appear that the Choctaws held 2,297 negro slaves, distributed among 385 owners; the Cherokees, 2,504, held by 384 owners; the Creeks, 1,651 , owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws, 917 to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Choctaw is the owner of 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprictors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indians number about as eight to ono slave.
Among the Cherokees the largest proprietor holds 57 slaves; the ten largest own 353, averaging a little over 35, and the number to each-holder averages a little more than a balf per cent. more than with the Choctows, while the population of Indians in the tribe to slaves as about nine to one. Among the Orecks two hold 75 slaves each; ten own 433, while the ratio of slaves to the whole number of Indians varies but little from that with the Cherokees. 'The largest proprictor among the Chickasaws holds 61 slaves; ten own 275, or an average of \(27 \frac{1}{2}\), while the average is nearly eight to each owner in the tribe, and one to each five and a half Indians in the tribe. It thus appears that in those tribes there are nearly cight Indians to cach negro slave, and that the slaves form about 122 per cent. of the population, omitting the whites and freo colored. The small tribe of Seminoles, although like the tribes above mentioned, transplanted from slaveholding States, holds no slaves, but intermarry with the colored population. These tribes, while they present an advanced state of civilization, and some of them have attained to a condition of comfort, wealth, and refinement, form but a small portion of the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, and are alluded to on account of their relation to a civil condition recognized by a portion of the States, and which exercises a significant influence with the country at large.

\section*{manumission of slaves.}

\section*{(Appendix-Table No. 4.)}

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

\section*{fugitive slaves.}
(Appendix-Table No. 5)
The number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860 is not only much less in proportion than in 1850 , but greatly reduced numerically. The greatest increase of escapes appears to have occurred in Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia, while the decrease is most marked in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessec.

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

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

It will searcely be alledged that these returns are not reliable, being, as they are, made by the persons directly interested, who would be no more likely to err in the number lost than in those retained. Fortunately, however, other means exist of proving the correctness of the results ascertained, by noting the increase of the free colored population, which, with all its artificial accretions, is proven by the census to be less than 13 per cent., in the last ten years, in the free States, whereas the slaves have increased \(23 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent., presenting a natural augmentation altogether conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase being equal to that of the most favored nations, irrespective of immigration, and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. An additional evidence of the slave population having been attended from year to year, up to the present time, with fewer vicissitudes, is further furnished by the fact that the free colored population, which from 1820 to 1830 increased at the rate of \(36 \frac{1}{5}\) per cent., in 1840 exhibited but \(20_{5}^{4}\) per cent. increase, gradually declining to 1860 , when the increase throughout the linited States was but one per cent. per annum.

\section*{immighation.}

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of the number of Alien passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Males. & Females. & Sex not stated. & Total. \\
\hline Year ending September 30,1820................. . . & 4,871 & 2,393 & 1,121 & 8,385 \\
\hline 1821..................... & 4,651 & 1,636 & 2,840 & 9,127 \\
\hline 1822..................... & 3,816 & 1,013 & 2, 682 & 6,911 \\
\hline 1823..................... & 3,598 & 848 & 1,308 & 6,354 \\
\hline 1824..................... & 4,706 & 1,393 & 1,813 & 7,912 \\
\hline 1825..................... & 6,917 & 2,459 & 323 & 10,199 \\
\hline 1826..................... & 7,702 & 3,078 & 57 & 10,837 \\
\hline 1827..................... & 11,803 & 5,939 & 1,133 & 18,875 \\
\hline 1828...................... & 17,261 & 10,060 & 61 & 27,382 \\
\hline 1829............... ..... & 11,303 & 3,112 & 6, 105 & 29,520 \\
\hline 1830...................... & 6,439 & 3,135 & 13,748 & 23,322 \\
\hline 1831...................... & 14,909 & 7,724 & ....0.0...... & 22,633 \\
\hline 1832...................... & 34,596 & 18,583 & . . . . . . . . . . . . & 53,179 \\
\hline Quarter ending December 31, 1832................... & 4,691 & 2,512 & 100 & 7,203 \\
\hline Year endıng December 31, 1833.... .................. & 41,546 & 17,094 & ............ & 58,640 \\
\hline 1834..................... & 38,796 & 22,540 & 4,020 & 65,365 \\
\hline 1835..................... & 28,146 & 17,027 & 151 & 45,3i4 \\
\hline 1838....................... & 47,865 & 27,553 & 824 & 76,242 \\
\hline 1837..................... & 48,837 & 27,653 & 2,850 & 79,3-40 \\
\hline 1838...................... & 23,474 & 13,685 & 1,785 & 38,914 \\
\hline 1839...................... & 42,932 & 25, 125 & 12 & 68,069 \\
\hline 1840..................... & 52,883 & 31, 132 & 51 & 84,066 \\
\hline 1841...................... & 48,082 & 32,031 & 176 & 80,289 \\
\hline 1842...................... & 62,277 & 41,907 & 381 & 104,565 \\
\hline First three quarters of 1843........................... & 30,069 & 22,424 & 3 & 52,496 \\
\hline Ytar ending September 30, 1844....................... & 44,431 & 34, 184 & -.............. & 78,615 \\
\hline 1845....................... & 65,015 & 48,115 & 1,241 & 114,371 \\
\hline 1846...................... & 87,777 & 65,742 & 897 & 154,416 \\
\hline 1847..................... & 136,006 & 95,917 & 985 & 234,968 \\
\hline 1848..................... & 133,906 & 82, 149 & 472 & 220,527 \\
\hline 1849...................... & 177,232 & 119,280 & 519 & 297,024 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Statement of the number of Alion passengers, \&c-Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Males. & Females. & Sex not stated & Toual. \\
\hline Year ending Srptember 30, 1850................... & 196,331 & 112,635 & 1,038 & 310,004 \\
\hline Quarter ending December 31, 1850................ & 32,990 & 28,805 & 181 & 59,976 \\
\hline Year ending December 31, 1851.................... & 217, 181 & 162,219 & 66 & 379,466 \\
\hline 1852........... ........ & 212,469 & 157,696 & 1,438 & 371,603 \\
\hline -1853................... & 207,958 & 163,615 & 72 & 368,645 \\
\hline 1854.................... & 250, 177 & 171,656 & ……....... & 427, 433 \\
\hline 1855................... & 115,307 & 85,567 & 3 & 200,877 \\
\hline 1850.................... & 115,846 & 84,590 & ............. & 200, 433 \\
\hline 1857................... & 146,215 & 105,091 & .............. & 251,306 \\
\hline 1858.................... & 72, 824 & 50,002 & 300 & 123,128 \\
\hline 1859............. ...... & 69, 161 & 51,640 & 481 & 121, 282 \\
\hline 1860.......... ......... & 88,477 & 65,077 & 86 & 153,640 \\
\hline Total................................. & 2,977,603 \({ }^{-}\) & 2,0:5, 533 & 49,275 & 5,062,414 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from forcign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Periods. & Passengers of Foreign birth. & American nud Foreign. \\
\hline In the 10 yenrs ending Stptember \(30,1829 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .\). & 128,502 & 151,636 \\
\hline In the 10! years ending December 31, 1839.... .. ...................... & 538,381 & 572,716 \\
\hline In the 97 years ending September 30, 1849........................... & 1,427,337 & 1,479,478 \\
\hline In the 11! years ending December 31, 1860.... ........................ & 2,968,194 & 3,2in, 591 \\
\hline In the \(41 \frac{1}{4}\) years ending December \(31,1860 \ldots .\). ........................ & 5,062,414 & 5,459,421 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Three census periods. & Passengers of Foreign lirth. \\
\hline In the 10 years previous io June 1,1840.... & 552,000 \\
\hline Do............. \({ }^{\text {do........ } 1850 . .}\) & 1,558,300 \\
\hline Do..............dn........ 1880. & 2,707,624 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

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

\section*{Distribution of Ages on arrical.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Ages.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of ages stated from 1820 to 1860.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Proportions.} \\
\hline & Males. & Females. & Total. & Malce. & Females. & Total. \\
\hline Under 5. ........................... & 218,417 & 200,676 & 419,093 & 4.143 & 3.808 & 7.849 \\
\hline 5 and under 10. & 199,704 & 180,616 & 320,310 & 3.788 & 3.425 & 7.213 \\
\hline 10 and under 15. & 194,580 & 166,833 & 361, 413 & 3.691 & 3.164 & 6.855 \\
\hline 15 and under 20. . & 404,338 & 349,755 & 754, 1193 & 7.669 & 6.633 & 14.302 \\
\hline 20 and under 25. & 669, 853 & 4:8,974 & 1,098,827 & 12.706 & 8.136 & 20.842 \\
\hline 25 and under 30. & 576,822 & 269,554 & 846,376 & 10.940 & 5.112 & 16.052 \\
\hline 60 and under 35. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... & 352,619 & 163,778 & 516,397 & 6.388 & 3.108 & 9.794 \\
\hline 35 and under 40. & 239,468 & 114, 165 & 353, 633 & 4.542 & 2.165 & 6.707 \\
\hline 40 and upwards, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 342,022 & 200,322 & 542,344 & 6.487 & 3.799 & 10.286 \\
\hline Total.... & 3,197,823 & 2,074,663 & 5,272,486 & 60.654 & 39,:346 & 100.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

Total Proportions for diffirent periods.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ages. & 1830 to 1830. & 1830 to 1840, & 1840 to 1850. & 1850 to 1860. & 1820 to 1860. \\
\hline Under \(5 . .\). & 6.904 & 8.511 & 8.284 & 7.674 & 7.949 \\
\hline 5 and under 10,................ & 5.763 & 7352 & 7.431 & :7.074 & - ---7.219 \\
\hline 10 and under 15................. & 4.6 .68 & 7.817 & 7.564 & 6.32 & 6.855 \\
\hline 15 and under 20............... .. & 11.053 & 11.830 & 13.059 & 15.762 & 14.302 \\
\hline 20 and under 25. & 22.070 & 19,705 & 21.518 & 20.617 & 20.849 \\
\hline 25 and under 30. & 19.574 & 16.681 & 15.722 & 15.944 & 16058 \\
\hline 30 and under 35. & 10.194 & 10.215 & 9914 & 9.609 & 9.794 \\
\hline 35 and under 40................... & 8.171 & 7.875 & 6.363 & 6.466 & 6.707 \\
\hline 40 and upwards ..... .......... & 11.704 & 9.834 & 9.942 & 10.523 & 10.288 \\
\hline Total......... ..... & 100.000 & 100.000 & 100.000 & 100,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

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


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

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

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

In 1856-'50, the deaths on the passage also were omitted in the official total of passengers, though retained in all previous years and in 1860; for the sake of uniformity this temporary omission of deaths is restored in the present collection of tables, which have been verified throughout with the greatest care.

The next following table, stating the birthplace or "country where born," will form a valuable supplement to the decennial census of nativities. Except-
ing the first numoric column, which commenced with small numbers October 1, 1819, the remaining, columns correspond as nearly with the census periods as the official yearly reports allow without interpolation.
The total number arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on our shores is thus stated to be 2,750,874. But a recent statement from British officiul sources \(\dagger\) gives the number emigrating to the United States: in the forty-six years, \(1815-60\), as \(3,048,206\). The difference of the two returns will be explained partly by those who emigrated in the interval, 1815-19, before our registry commenced, being about 55,000 ; and chiefly by the more numorous class who entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in our custom-house returns.

In the same period of forty-six years it is also stated that \(1,106,521\) persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British colonies in North America. A large portion of these are known to have eventually settled in the United States. Thus it appears safe to assume that since the close of the last war with that country, in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, "a population for a kingdom," have emigrated to this country,

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

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

Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from forcign countries during the forty-one years endingr with 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Occupation. & 18900 to 1830. & 1831 to 1840 & 1841 to 1850. & 1851 to 1860. & 1890 to 1800. \\
\hline *Merchants.......... ....................... & 19,434 & 41,881 & 46,388 & 124, 149 & 931,85: \\
\hline *Farmers. ............ ......................... & 15,005 & 88,240 & 256,880 & 404,712 & 764,887 \\
\hline -Mechanics.......... ....................... & 6,805 & 56,582 & 164,411 & 159,728 & 407,504 \\
\hline - Mariners. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,995 & 8,004 & 6,396 & 10,087 & 29,484 \\
\hline *Miners . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 341 & 368 & 1,735 & 37,523 & 39,087 \\
\hline -Laborers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & -10,280 & 53,169 & 881,823 & 527,630 & 878,317 \\
\hline Shoemskery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,109 & 1,986 & 63 & 336 & 3,474 \\
\hline 'Tators . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 9 e 3 & 2.254 & 65 & 334 & 3,634 \\
\hline Seamstretses and milliners............... & 413 & 1,672 & 2,056 & 1,005 & 6,940 \\
\hline Actors............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 183 & 87 & 233 & 85 & 588 \\
\hline Weavers and ¥pinners. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,937 & 6,600 & 1.303 & 717 & 11,057 \\
\hline *Clergymen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 415 & 832 & 1,559 & 1,490 & 4,305 \\
\hline Clerks....... ........................... . . . . & 882 & 1,143 & 1,065 & 798 & 3,869 \\
\hline 'Lavyers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 214 & 461 & 831 & 1,140 & 8,678 \\
\hline *Phyaicians ........... .. .. .............. & 805 & 1,859 & 2,116 & 2,220 & 7,109 \\
\hline Engineern.............. ..................... & 298 & 311 & 6.4 & 885 & 2,016 \\
\hline Attists......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\times\). \(\cdot\). & 139 & 513 & 1,20x & 615 & 2,490 \\
\hline Teachers ..... ..... ........... ............. & 275 & 267 & 802 & 154 & 1,508 \\
\hline Municians ...... ............ ..... .... . . . . . . & 140 & 163 & 230 & 188 & 72 \\
\hline Printerk. .................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1.79 & 472 & 14 & 40 & 705 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Occupation of passengers arriving in the, United States, \&c.-Dontinued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Occupation. & 1890 to 1830. & 1831 to 1840. & 1841 to 1250. & 1831 to 1860. & 1820 to 1860. \\
\hline Painters .... . ............................. & 232 & 369 & 8 & 38 & 047 \\
\hline Masons................................... & 793 & 1,435 & 84 & 58 & 2,310 \\
\hline Hatters. .................................. & 137 & 114 & 1 & 4 & 256 \\
\hline Manufacturers .................... . . . . . & 178 & 107 & 1,893 & 1,005 & 3,190 \\
\hline Millers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................. & 199 & 184 & 35 & 210 & 631 \\
\hline Butchers......... .............. ......... & 329 & 432 & 76 & 108 & 925 \\
\hline Bakers .................................. & 583 & 569 & 98 & 92 & 1,272 \\
\hline *itervants.......... .... ............... & 1,327 & 2,571 & 2,538 & 21,058 & 49,404 \\
\hline Other occupations,................ . . . . . . & 5,466 & 4,004 & 2,892 & 13,844 & 28,906 \\
\hline Not stated....................... ........ & 101,442 & 363,202 & 889,411 & 1,544,494 & 2,978,500 \\
\hline Total.. ............................ & 176,473 & 640,046 & 1,768,175 & 2,874,687 & 5,459,421 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Country where born.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Countri's. & 1820 to 1830. & 1831 to 1810. & 1841 to 1850. & 1851 to 1800. & 1620 to 1esto. \\
\hline England ..... .......................... . . & 15,837 & 7,611 & 32,092 & 217,125 & 302, 685 \\
\hline Ireland ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 27, 106 & 20, 188 & 162,332 & 748,740 & 967,306 \\
\hline Scraland. ............. ......... .......... & 3,180 & 2,067 & 3,712 & 38,331 & 47,890 \\
\hline Wrales ........ ..... .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 170 & 185 & 1,261 & 6,319 & 7,935 \\
\hline Great Britain and Ireland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 33,531 & 243,340 & 848,360 & 207, 518 & 1,423,018 \\
\hline T'otal United Kingdom.... . . . . . . . & 81,827 & 283, 191 & 1,047,763 & 1,338,043 & 2,750,874 \\
\hline France........ ........ ................ & 8,868 & 4i, 575 & 77,262 & 76,388 & 908,003 \\
\hline Spain....................... & 2,616 & 2, 小こ & 2,209 & 9,298 & 16,248 \\
\hline Portugal..................................... & 180 & 8.79 & 550 & 1,055 & 2,814 \\
\hline Belgium.... . ....... ....... .............. & 28 & 22 & 5,074 & 4,708 & 9,883 \\
\hline Prusaia...................................... & 146 & 4,250 & 12,149 & 43,887 & 60,432 \\
\hline Germany . ........ ................ ........ & 7,583 & 148,904 & 422,477 & 907, 700 & 1,486,044 \\
\hline Holtand ....................... ......... & 1,127 & 1,412 & 8,251 & 10,789 & 21,579 \\
\hline Denmark . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 189 & 1,063 & 559 & 3,749 & 5,340 \\
\hline Norway and Sweden...... . . . . . . . . . . . & 94 & 1,201 & 13:903 & 20,931 & 38,129 \\
\hline Poland ..................................... & 21 & 379 & 105 & 1,164 & 1,650 \\
\hline Russia.................................... & 89 & 277 & 5 il & 457 & 1,374 \\
\hline Turkey..................................... & 21 & 7 & 50) & 83 & 170 \\
\hline Rwitzerfand . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,257 & 4,821 & 4,644 & 25,011 & 37,753 \\
\hline Italy ....................................... & 389 & 2,211 & 1.590 & 7,012 & 11,202 \\
\hline Greece & 20 & 49 & 16 & 31 & 116 \\
\hline BleHy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 17 & 33 & 79 & 429 & 500 \\
\hline Bardinia.................................... & 32 & 7 & 201 & 1,790 & 2,030 \\
\hline Corkica..................................... & 2 & 5 & 2 & .0.0. \(\cdot\).... & 9 \\
\hline Malta........................................ & 1 & 35 & 78 & 5 & 119 \\
\hline Iceland ........... ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .... &  & .............. & 10 & 10 \\
\hline Europe ...................................... & 2 & . . . . . . . . . & 51 & 473 & 508 \\
\hline British America. . .................. . . . . . . & 2,466 & 13,624 & 41,723 & 59,309 & 117,142 \\
\hline South America.... . . . . . . . . . . ...... \(\cdot\). . . & 512 & 856 & 3,579 & 1,224 & 6,201 \\
\hline Contral Amerion........................ . . . . & 107 & 44 & 368 & 449 & 968 \\
\hline Mexico.................................... & 4,818 & 6,509 & 3,271 & 3,078 & 17,766 \\
\hline Wett Indies.......... .................... & 3,998 & 12,301 & 13,528 & 10,680 & 40,487 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Country where born--Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Countrien. & 1880 to 18\%0. & 1831 to 1840. & 1841 to 1850. & 1851 to 1800. & 1890 to 1860. \\
\hline China ................................. & 3 & 8 & 35 & 41,307 & 41,443 \\
\hline Enst Indies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... & 9 & 39 & 36 & 43 & 127 \\
\hline Persia................................. & & & 7 & 15 & 22 \\
\hline Asia ................................... & 3 & 1 & 4 & 19 & 27 \\
\hline Litheria .................................. & 1 & 8 & 5 & 5 & 19 \\
\hline Ezypt . ............. .................... & & 4 & ... & .............. & 4 \\
\hline Morocco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 4 & 1 & ............. & 5 \\
\hline Algiers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 2 & - & 2 \\
\hline Barbary States..... .................... & 4 & ........... & ........... & ............ & 4 \\
\hline Cape of Good Hope. .................... & 2 & .... & ............ & . \(\cdot\).... & 2 \\
\hline Africa...... ............ ................ & 10 & 36 & 47 & 188 & 979 \\
\hline Azores ............... . ......... ... .... & 13 & 29 & 327 & 2,873 & 3,442 \\
\hline Canary Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 271 & 6 & 1 & 8 & \% 28 \\
\hline Madeira Islands..... .................... & 70 & 52 & 3 & 189 & 314 \\
\hline Cape Verd Islands...... . ................ & 4 & 15 & 3 & 7 & 29 \\
\hline Sandwich Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 6 & 23 & 44 & 79 \\
\hline society islands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 1 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline Australin. ............... ............... & 2 & 3 & . & 104 & 109 \\
\hline At. Helena..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 1 & 3 & 13 & 17 \\
\hline Isle of Frauce . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 2 & 1 & ... ......... & 3 \\
\hline South Sea Islands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 79 & ........ & ........... & & 70 \\
\hline New Zealand. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Not utated...... .......... ........ ...... & 32,882 & 69,799 & 52,756 & 25,438 & 180,854 \\
\hline Total Aliens ..................... & 151,824 & 599,125 & 1,713,251 & 2, 598, 214 & 5,062, 414 \\
\hline United States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,649 & 40, 881 & 34,924 & 276,473 & 397,007 \\
\hline Total. ........... .............. & 176,473 & 640,066 & 1,768,175 & 2,874,687 & 5,459,421 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{EDUCATION.}

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

As the plan herctofore adopted of presenting the returns under the general heads of colleges, academies, and private schools does not exhibit the peculiarities of the system and means of instruction in each State, nor the prodigious magnitude and comprehensive character of the educational intorests of the whole country, an attempt will be made, in addition to the tables herctofore
given, to arrange the institutions in a manner which will throw much light upon the nature of our institutions, and exhibit the action of the general government in relation to schools and education, as in its appropriation of over \(50,000,000\) acres of public lands to educational purposes in the several States, and of the policy of the different States in the disjosition of the same, and of the history of the military and naval academies of the government.

\section*{popular representation.}

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

In pursuance with law, the apportionment was made and proclaimed on the 5th day of July, 1861, distributing the representation in the thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, according to their federal population, as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alnbama & 6 & Minnesota. & 1 \\
\hline Arkansas & 3 & Mississippi & 5 \\
\hline California & 3 & Missouri & 9 \\
\hline Connecticut & 4 & Now llampshire & 3 \\
\hline Delaware & 1 & New Jersey & 6 \\
\hline Florida & 1 & New York & 31 \\
\hline Georgia & 7 & North Carolina. & 7 \\
\hline 11 linois & 13 & Ohio . & 18 \\
\hline Indiana & 11 & Oregon & 1 \\
\hline Iowa . & 5 & Pennsylvania & 23 \\
\hline Kansas & 1 & Ihode Island & 1 \\
\hline Kentucky & 8 & South Carolina. & 4 \\
\hline Louisiana & 5 & 'Iennessee. & 8 \\
\hline Maine... & 5 & 'Texas & 4 \\
\hline Maryland & 5 & Vermont & 2 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 10 & Virginia. & 11 \\
\hline Michigan & 6 & Wisconsin & 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

According to the apportionment, the States which have their representation increased are: Arkansas one, California one, Illinois four, Lowa threc, Eouisiana one, Michigan two, Missouri two, Texas two, Wisconsin threc.

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

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

North Carolina, under the census of 1790, had ten representatives; Maryland eight, and Connecticut seven. These three States have, under the census of 1860, (the first, seven; the second, five; and the third, four representatives,) an average representation of sixteen instead of twenty-five, as under the first ap-
portionment. Thus the power of the old States declines, while that of the new States west of the Alleghanies increases more rapidly than they lose. Iowa, admitted into the Union in 1846, Michigan in 1837, and Wisconsin in 1848, have six representatives each under the last apportionment-two more than Connecticut or Maryland, and ouly one less than North Carolina. And here it must be borne in mind that the ratio of representation under the census of 1790 was one representative to every thirty-three thousand of representative population, while it is fixed by the last census at one representative for every \(127,000\).

\section*{statistics of mortality.}

\section*{(Appendix-Table No. 6.)}

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

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

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

Deaths in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. &  &  &  &  & States and Territories. &  &  &  &  \\
\hline Alabama & 12,759 & 74 & 1.34 & 1.20 & Maryland. & 7,370 & 92 & 1.09 & 1.68 \\
\hline Arkansas.............. & 8,855 & 48 & 2.06 & 1.46 & Mnzsachusetts .... .... & 21,303 & 57 & 1.76 & 1.93 \\
\hline Uallforula . . . . . . & 3,704 & 101 & 0.99 & 1.00 & Michigan . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,390 & 100 & 1.00 & 1.16 \\
\hline Connecticut ........... & 6,138 & 74 & 1.35 & 1.59 & Minnesola........... & 1,108 & 153 & 0.65 & 0.50 \\
\hline Delaware. & 1,246 & 89 & 1.13 & 1.34 & Mississlppt. . . . . . . . & 12,21; & 64 & 1.57 & 146 \\
\hline Florida .......... & 1,764 & 78 & 1.28 & 1.08 & Missouri.... . . . . . . . . & 17,652 & 63 & 1.52 & 1.83 \\
\hline Georgia .... .. ....... & 12,816 & 81 & 1.23 & 1.11 & New Ilampshire ...... & 4,469 & 72 & 1.39 & 135 \\
\hline Illinois & 19,999 & 87 & 1.14 & 1.38 & New Jersey. . . . . . . . . & 7,525 & 88 & 1.14 & 1.34 \\
\hline Indiana & 15,305 & 87 & 1.15 & 1.32 & New York & 46,881 & 83 & 1.22 & 149 \\
\hline Jowa. . & 7,900 & 92 & 1.09 & 1.08 & North Carolina & 11,602 & 84 & 1.19 & 1.21 \\
\hline Kansas............... & 1,443 & 73 & 1.37 & . \(1 .\). & Ohio . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,724 & 93 & 1.07 & 1.48 \\
\hline Kentuchy ............. & 16,466 & 69 & 1.45 & 1.56 & Oregon . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 037 & 218 & 0.46 & 0.36 \\
\hline Louisiana . . . . . . . . . . & 12,324 & 57 & 1.76 & 2.35 & Pennsylvania..... .... & 30,214 & 95 & 1.06 & 1.26 \\
\hline Maine................. & 7,614 & 81 & 1.23 & 1.32 & Rhode lsland. . . . . . . . & 2,4i9 & 69 & 1.44 & 1.35 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Deaths in the Linited States-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. &  &  &  &  & States and Territories: &  &  & 定 & 哭 \\
\hline South Carolina... & 9,745 & 71 & 1.41 & 1.22 & Nebraska............. & 381 & 73 & 134 & ..... \\
\hline Tennessee. & 15,153 & 72 & 1.39 & 1.20 & Nevada . . . . . . . . . . & . ...... & & & \\
\hline Texas.. & 9,377 & 63 & 1.58 & 1.48 & New Mexico.... . ... & 1,305 & 71 & 1.42 & 191 \\
\hline Vermont & 3,355 & 93 & 1.08 & 1.02 & Utuh . . . . . . . . . . . . & 374 & 106 & 0.94 & 2.13 \\
\hline Virginia .............. & 22,472 & 70 & 143 & 1.36 & Waslington .......... & 50 & 228 & 044 & ... \\
\hline Wisconsin...... ..... & 7,141 & 107 & 0.93 & 0.97 & District of Columbia . . & 1,285 & 58 & 1.74 & 1.66 \\
\hline Colorado & & ...... & ..... & . \(\cdot\). & & & & & \\
\hline Dakota............... & 4 & & & .... & Tot7l, United States. & 392,821 & 79 & 1.27 & 1.41 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

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

\footnotetext{
Deaths of foreigners in 1850....................................... . . 32,970
Deaths of foreigners in 1860......................................... 34, 705
}

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deaths in the United States, by Months and by Sex, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Months.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Number tecorded.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Proportions,} & \multirow{2}{*}{State registry.} \\
\hline & Males. & Females. & T'otal. & Males. & Females. & Total. & \\
\hline January .................... & 17,537 & 15,156 & 32,693 & 4.42 & 3.82 & 8.24 & 7.60 \\
\hline February . ................. & 17,791 & 16,208 & 33,959 & 4.79 & 4.37 & 9.16 & 7.75 \\
\hline March . ............. .... & 20,569 & 18,473 & 39,042 & 5.18 & 4.65 & 9.83 & 8.11 \\
\hline April .... ................. & 19,356 & 17,593 & 36,929 & 5.03 & 4.58 \({ }^{\circ}\) & 9.61 & 7.88 \\
\hline May........................ & 21,365 & 19,376 & 40,741 & 5.38 & 4.88 & 10.26 & 7.25 \\
\hline June . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 14,323 & 13,223 & 27,546 & 373 & 3.44 & 7.17 & 6.81 \\
\hline July........................ & 16,181 & , 14,351 & 30,532 & 4.08 & 3.69 & 7.70 & 8.01 \\
\hline August .................... & 18,287 & 16,558 & 34,845 & 4.61 & 4.17 & 8.78 & 10.99 \\
\hline September................ & 17,243 & 15,852 & 33,095 & 4.49 & 4.13 & 8.62 & 11.40 \\
\hline October .................... & 15,437 & 13,692 & 29,149 & 3.89 & 3.45 & 7.34 & 8.81 \\
\hline November ................. & 13,194 & 11,365 & 24,559 & 3.44 & 2.96 & 6.40 & 7.45 \\
\hline December ................. & 14,614 & 12,753 & 27,367 & 3.68 & 3.21 & 6.89 & 7.94 \\
\hline Unknown ..... .......... & 1,358 & 986 & 2,324 & .......... & -......... & .......... & ........... \\
\hline Total................. & 207,235 & 185, 586 & 392,821 & 52.72 & 47.28 & 100.00 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

Without disguising this unexpected peculiarity, or concealing any defects of the census, it is better to exhibit it in its true light as shown by comparison in the preceding table. The inquiry will naturally arise, must the distinction of months therefore be omitted and the mortality statistics be considered only from other points of view? Without fully answering this question at present, it will be proper to observe that even as the eye perceives the nearer objects of a landscape more fully and distinctly than the remote, so the recollection of past events has a similar recession which is subject to laws. On this ground, passing back from May, the monthly returns might be successively augmented, with some variations, in an ascending scale, to correct for forgetfulness. Approximate corrections of this nature can be obtained from the army statistics of mortality at more than eighty different posts scattered over the whole United States. During the twenty-one ycars ending with 1859 the official number of deaths returned to the Surgeon General's oftice in the four quarters of the year commencing with January were:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & First quarter. & Sccond quarter. & Third quarter. & Fourth quarter. & Year. \\
\hline Deaths ..................... & 904 & 956 & 1,927 & 1,000 & 4,183 \\
\hline Pmpertions . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 21.61 & 22.86 & 29.33 & 20.20 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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

Generally speaking, the normal course of temperature and moisture through the year, in any place, is the most favorable to agricultural productions and the most conducive to public health; while great and sudden extremes of heat and cold are alike injurious to organic life and to the human constitution. In the promotion of public hygiene it has further been observed that the influence of
the weather upon mortality is exerted more immediately upon infants and the aged, whose vital force is less than that of persons in middle life.

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

Deaths classified by Ages and by Scx, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Ages.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Number enumerated.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Proportions.} \\
\hline & Males. & Pemales. & Total. & Males. & Females. & Total, \({ }^{60}\) & Total, \({ }^{50}\) \\
\hline 0-1.................... & 44,480 & 36,794 & 81,274 & 11.35 & 9.39 & 20.74 & 16.90 \\
\hline 1-2..................... & 20,588 & 17,648 & 38,236 & 5.25 & 4.51 & 9.76 & \\
\hline 2-3.............. .... & 12,493 & 11,153 & 23,646 & 319 & 2.85 & 6.04 & 21.41 \\
\hline 3-4..................... & 7,567 & 7,083 & 14,650 & 1.93 & 1.81 & 3.74 & \\
\hline 4-5..... .............. & 5,332 & 5,147 & 10,479 & 1.36 & 1.31 & 2.67 & \\
\hline 5-10........ & 13,822 & 13,637 & 27,459 & 3.53 & 3.48 & 7.01 & 6.68 \\
\hline 10-15 ...................... & 6,369 & 6,768 & 13, 137 & 1.63 & 1.73 & 3.36 & 4.12 \\
\hline 15-20 .......... ......... & 8,111 & 9,265 & 17,376 & 2.07 & 2.36 & 4.43 & 4.79 \\
\hline 20-25 ...................... & 10,398 & 10,551 & 20,949 & 265 & 2.69 & 5.34 & \} 11.74 \\
\hline 25-30 ....... ..... & 9,452 & 9,560 & 19,012 & 2.41 & 2.44 & 4.85 & \} 11.74 \\
\hline 30-40 ............ ........ & 16,224 & 15,343 & 31,567 & 4.14 & 3.92 & 8.06 & 9.07 \\
\hline 40-50 ..................... & 13,470 & 10,522 & 23,492 & 3.44 & 2.68 & 6.12 & 7.14 \\
\hline 50-60 . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... & 11,902 & 8,514 & 20,416 & 3.04 & 2.17 & 5.21 & 5.50 \\
\hline 60-70.................... & 11,284 & 8,823 & 20,107 & 2.88 & 2.25 & 5.13 & 5.12 \\
\hline 70-80 ...................... & 8,995 & 8,009 & 17,004 & 2.30 & 2.05 & 4.35 & 4.17 \\
\hline 80-90 ..................... & 4,776 & 4,808 & 9,584 & 1.22 & 1.27 & 2.45 & 2.54 \\
\hline 90-... ... ................. & 1,284 & 1,290 & 2,874 & 0.33 & 0.41 & 074 & 0.76 \\
\hline Unknown .... ............ & 688 & 371 & 1,059 & ....0.... & . \(\cdot\)........ & -•••••••• &  \\
\hline Total . .............. & 207,235 & 185, 5e6 & 392,891 & 52.72 & - 47.28 & 100.00 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the last column but one the sum of the four percentages between one and five years of age is 22.21, which does not essentially differ from 21.41, the corresponding percentage in 1850. By comparison throughout the last two columns, it will further appear that the only marked difference in the distribution of ages at death, in 1850 and 1860 , is in early infancy, or under one year of age. From some misapprehension, occasionally au assistant marshial, not regarding infants as a part of the active population, has been less careful of their enumeration; and the greater proportion of infants in 1860 should doubtless be ascribed to a more complete enumeration. Upon the middle ages of life, in 1850, the cholera has traced a perceptible effect, as was to be expected from the immigration. With proper allowance for this feature, the return of deaths in 1860, for all ages above the first, appears similar and conformable to that of 1850.
As before shown, the total deaths returned in. 1860 were 1 in 79 of the population; and in the less healthy year of 1850 the stated deaths were 1 in 71 of the population, a few still-births being included. In Europe the corresponding ratios, exclusive of still-births, have been recently collected by Professor Wappaius* from ten years official statistics, and are shown in the middle column following:

\author{
Ratio of Deaths in Europe.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Countries. &  &  \\
\hline Norway ................................ ..................................... & 56 & .............. \\
\hline Sweden ................................. .................. ................. & 49 & - \\
\hline Denmark ........................................................ ...... . . . . & 49 & . \\
\hline England......... ............ ...... ........... ............. . ............... & 44 & 47 \\
\hline France ...................... ...... ............ ........... ......... ...... & 44 & 44 \\
\hline Belgium .............. ............................................... ...... & 42 & 46 \\
\hline Netherlands . . . . . . . . . . . . . .......................................... ..... & 39 & ............ \\
\hline Prussia ........................................................... ... . . . . . & 36 & ............. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

With regard to the question frequently asked, How much ought to be added to the census return of deaths, in order to approximate to the true numbers? the way for an answer, as definite as the subject admits, has been opened by a recent investigation. From a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated by Mr. L. W. Meech that the rate of mortality in the United States during the last half century has continued between limits, whereof the higher is represented by the English life table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition, compnred with the last column above, the conclusion is derived, that the annual deaths in the United States have been one in 45 or 46 of the populution. There are localities where the " length of days" among the people is considerably above this standard, and others where it is below it ; the value just stated, in the long average, cannot be far from the truth.
The question of supplying the deficient number of deaths can now be answered by an approximate correction. To avoid irregularities in the registry of infants, the returns "under five" are at present omitted. Applying the foregoing method, and regarding the deaths of 1850 as excesssive from cholera, it finally appears that the census of ckeaths above five years of age should be increased by about five-twelfths. The same rule may possibly apply to the deaths noted as "one and under five;" but "under one", the number should be increased in a greater ratio, not here determined. Thus in the aggregate of the whole country, so far as can now be ascertained, where seventeen deaths actually occurred, only twelve were reported in the census, exclusive of carly infancy.

According to the preceding determination of one annual death in 45.5 living at the mildle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850, by supplying the omissions, become 501,000 ; and the 392,821 deaths enumerated in 1860 should similarly be increased to \(\mathbf{6 8 0} 0000\). At this rate, nearly six millions \((5,905,000)\) of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places have been supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation.

In concluding this discussion, it may be observed that the census of mortality compared with the topography of the United States will tend to illustrate the advantages of intercommunication. Our magnificent railroads and steamboat lines traversing immense distances, while promoting an exchange of products, and accommodating alike the tourist and the man of business, constitute an important agency for relieving the mind and improving the health of the people. To those persons who find the sea-coast air injurious, to the sedentary professions and city residents wearied with the dust and heat of summer and the cares of busincss, a change of air, and the shifting panorama of new scenes open renewed sources of enjoyment, in which all members of the family should participate. A few mineral springs and "watering places" at the sea-side or among the mountains are liberally patronized. Yet the adaptation of our country to a more general system of travel and periodic resort, for sanitary objects, presents a most useful field of inquiry.

The mortality of citiess still exceeds that of the country, especially among children. And in both town and country a vast amount of needless sickness exists, which is proved to be preventible by ordinary means. The sanitary improvement of cities must be chiefly intrusted to health officers on the spot, who are conversant with the localities. Yet many of the topics have a popular interest; such as the introduction of the water-supply, of which the Fairmount, the Cochituate, and the Croton water-works are examples, the difficult art of complete sewerage and drainage, the opening of public parks and gardens, and the construction of improved tenement buildings. The vaccination of children before admission to the large public schools has been proposed, on account of the loss and annoyance from irruptions of the small-pox, a requisite which parental duty should have anticipated. The universal practice of this safeguard is strenuously urged, for, besides frequent cases of unavoidable exposure, of loathsome sickness and entailed suffering, many lives are annually lost by the culpable neglect of vaccination.

A great improvement in the registration of deaths, beyond the bare enumeration of the old "bills of mortality," consists in noting the principal circumstances of decease. This prepares the way, in skilful hands, for special and instructive researches. ' The classification of deaths with reference to intemperance, to different occupations and trades, will determine among what classes the mortality is the most excessive, and aid to disclose the causes. The value of this statistical method is illustrated by several remarkable sanitary investigations which have appeared within the last half century in Europe and America. After the facts comes the demand for new improvements and inventions. Some are required in the line of Davy's safety lamp for diminishing casualties, and others for adapting the operations and processes of the work-room to the health of the operatives. The subject is one of special interest, and worthy of sustained examination by our physicians and inventors. In numerous ways the information is so important that an official registration of deaths, notwithstanding the first deficiencies, is gaining adoption among all civilized nations.

On a general Life Table.-Were the enumeration of deaths entirely correct, and were the record combined with that of population, and cast into the systematic form of a life table, the value of this part of the census would be very greatly augmented. The plainest and most advantageous mode of expressing the relations of mortality to the population is conceded to be the life table, devised by Dr. Halley. In-its elementary form it shows at a glance the proportion of persons surviving from one age to any other given age; in another form it exhibits the average duration or "expectation of life."

The Carlisle table, which has chiefly been used in England and America, was constructed by Milne from the returns during nine years, 1779-'87, of two healthy parishes in the city and suburbs of Carlisle, in the north of England. That this table should represent life insurance risks with accuracy during half
a century is singular and remarkable. The coincidence is ascribed to what is termed "the selection of lives," since all the offices have required a medical examination of the assured.

The standard of longevity in the Carlisle table may thas be well adapted to life insurance, while it is too high for the whole population. Mr. Baily, a digtinguished authority in London, forcibly remarks: "It must appear extremely incorrect to take the mortality in one particular town as a criterion for that of the whole country. The observations ought to be made on the kinglom at large, in the same manner as in Sweden; more particularly as, in the real business of life, the calculations are general and uniform, and adapted to persons in every situation. But till the legislature thinks proper to admit some efficient plan for furnishing these data, we must rest contented with the laudable exertions of public spirited individuals, and avail ourselves of the best light which they afford on this subject." (Sce continuation of chapter on mortality, p. 114.)

\section*{DEAF AND DUMB.}
(Appendix-Table No. 7.)
Though the deaf and dumb, from the peculiar mental and moral phenomena which they display, have been objects of the curious attention of philosophers from the earliest dawn of science, it is only within three centuries that any successful efforts have been made to alleviate their misfortune by education, and only within the last forty years that an enumeration has been made of the deaf and dumb of any country. 'That deaf-mutes were quite numerons in ancient times is evident from the mention of them in the writings of that period. From the frequent mention of the restoration of the deaf to hearing and of the dumb to speech, in the history of our Saviour, the afflictions in question must have been common in Judea. And then, as now, congenital deaf-mutes were found in the highest as well as in the lower classes of society. The story of the deaf and dumb son of King Croesus is well known; and Pliny speaks of a painter* at Rome, deaf-mute from birth, who was a relative of the Emperor Augustus.

We have, however, no means of estimating what might have been the numlers of deaf-mutes in ancient times. We only know that the infirmity appeared often to force itself on the attention of the philosopher and of the lawgiver. The wisest of the ancient philosophers could find no remedy for the closing of thre customary chaunel of communication among men, and abandoned the unfortunate deaf and dumb as utterly incapable of instruction in letters. The celebrated code of Justinian, the foundation of modern European jurisprudence, classed the deaf and dumb with those persons who, by defect or alienation of mind, were rendered incapable of the legal management of their affairs. In the middle ages deaf-mutes were held to be incapable of feudal succession; otherwise there might possibly have been deaf-mute sovereigns on record, for we are told that an uncle of one of the kings of Sardinia was one of the carliest examples of a well-educated deaf-mute.

The first recorded attempts to instruct this class of unfortunates were made in Spain, about three ceuturies ago, by Pedro Ponce, a Benedictine monk, who conducted, and, as we are assured on the testimony of several cotemporary writers, with remarkable success, the education of several deaf-mutes of noble families, including the brothers and sister of the constable of Castile. Ponce died in 1504. Spain also presents the name of Bonct, who, half a century later, taught a brother of another constable of Castile, probably a nephew of the pupils of Ponce, and who published, in 1620, the earliest known treatise on the art of deaf-mute instruction. Both Ponce and Bonet instructed their pupils in
articulation. A highly-colored account of the success of the latter was brought to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, one of the companions of Prince Oharles in his romantic journey into Spain, and probably prompted the efforts of the earlicst English teachers of deaf-mutes.

The Germans, jealous of the honor of their fatherland, claim that Rodolph Agricola records the case of a deaf-mute who had been taught to read and write a full century before the time of Ponce, without, however, giving any information as to the mode of instruction; and that about the same time that Ponce began his labors, Pasch, a elergyman of Brundenburg, instructed his deaf-mute daughter by the aid of pictures. In the next century (the seventeenth) we find a fow instances recorded in England, in which more or less success was attained in teaching deaf-mutes to write, and even to speak. Dr. John Wallis, the most distinguished of the early English teachers, left on record in the philosophical tramsactions an account of his methods, which served as a guide to later teachers; and engaged, towards the end of the century, with a younger teacher of deaf-mutes on the continent, John Conrad Amman, of Amsterdam, who is noted for the wild extravagance of his views respecting articulation. Amman ascribed to speech a mysterious efficacy in the operations of the intellect, holding it to be not merely the most convenient, but the only instrument of thought and reasoning; a theory which, carried out to its logical results, would make the instruction of the deaf and dumb from birth utterly hopeless; since spech, properly so called, is to them incommunicable, all they can acquire of it being limited to the visible and felt movements of the organs of speech. Nevertheless these absurd views of Amman on the exclusive fitness of speech as an instrument of thought still influence the practice of the German teachers of our own times.

During the two centuries that succeeded the first labors of Ponce we only find here and there, at long intervals, a teacher who, moved in some cases by philosophical curiosity, in others by the hope of gain, and in others by parental affection, undertook, with more or less success, the education of one or two deafmutes. In many cases these early teachers were ignorant of the labors of their predecessors; the teacher had to grope his own way, and the processes were invented over and over again. Thus the art made little progress till the time of the Abbe de l'Epes.
This justly celebrated man, while living in Paris a life of literary case, had his sympathies interested in the case of two sisters, twins, whose privation of specel and hearing seemed to cut them off from the hope of religious instruction. He gave himself to their instruction with the zeal of a missionary, who believes the eternal welfare of immortal souls at stake. Succeeding beyond his hopes in this new vocation, he devoted his fortune and his life to the cause of the deaf and dumb; and in the school which he founded was seen a spectacle which the world had never seen before-a large community of deaf-mutes restored to the full enjoyment of social intercourse through a language of their own. Having collected more than sixty into his own school, and finding that numbers more existed beyond his reach, De l'Epece labored with success to impart some of his own zeal to others, and (while other early teachers made a secret monopoly of their art) freely communicated his method to the world. Teachers formed by his lessons founded schools in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Hoiland, and even Spain. Flattered by the frequent presence at his lessons of eminent visitors, up to the rank of emperor, De l'Epée labored with success to make the institution of the deaf and dumb popular. The impulse given by his zeal and labors opened a new era for the deaf and dumb. It is only from his time that the duty of educating them began to take hold of the public conscience. The school which he fourded, and long supported from his own means, was taken under the patronage of the government after his death.

De l'Epie began his labors in behalf of the deaf and dumb between the years \(175 \%\) and 1760 . Just about the same time began the labors of two other remarkable instructors-Thomas Braidwood in Scotland, and Samuel Heinicke in Saxony. Each of these distinguished men founded institutions which were the parents of many others. Nearly all the schools in the british isles sprang from that of Braidwood, and most of those in Germany originated, directly or indirectly, from that of Heinicke. On the other hand, the sehool of De l'Epse was the parent of nearly all the existing schools for deaf-mutes in the other countries of Eturope and in America.

I'his is not the place to describe the different methods of those schools. We may, however, observe generally that the great object of the German schools is the teaching of an articulation which, in most cases, is both a very uncertain and an unpleasant means of communication with the deaf. Articulation was also a prominent part of the method of Braidwood, more because the idea of restoring the dumb to speak is so attractive to their friends and to the public, than from any real advantages which the pupils taught to articulate derive in the intercourse of society from any attainments in speaking possible to the deaf and dumb. For many years past the tendency of the more correct public opinion in England has been to the disuse of the efforts to teach articulation, as producing, in most cases, results of very trifing value at an unreasonable expense of time and labor.

The main peculiarity of the French system, or that of De l'Epec as improved by his able suceessors, Sicard and Bebian, was the cultivation and expansion of the langunge of gestures-the natural language of the deaf and dumb-as the means of mental and moral development, and the principal medium of instruction, by which the meaning of written language is imparted, enabling the pupil to communicate with all who can read and write, and opening to him that world of knowledge found in books.

This system prevails in all the schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States, having been brought to this comntry in 1816 by the late venerated founder of the Amerienn Asylum, Thomas H. Gallaudet, father of the present worthy principal of the institution in the federal eapital. Mr. Gallaudet having become interested in the case of a deaf-mute, daughter of Dr. Cogswell, of Hartford, went to Europe to aequire the method of instruction, and being providentially repelled from the British sehools, whose teachers then made a secret and a monopoly of their art, proceeded to l'aris, studied the methods of Sicard, the celebrated pupil of De l'Epec, and returuing, brought with him Laurent Olere, himself a deaf-mute, already distinguished as the best teacher in the seliool of liaris, from which he brought a more ihorough knowledge of the art of deaf-mute instruction, in the best state it had then reached, than probably any other man at that time possessed. The American teachers had thus, at the beeriiming, the advantage of a long cultivated and improved system. Nor has the art been suffered to remain stationary in this country. It has been diligently cultivated among us by many men of eminent ability during half a century; and the results attained in our schools for the deaf and dumb are certainly not inferior, in point of practical utility, to those attained in any of the Eurupean schools.

\section*{nember of schools.}

The number of seliools for the deaf and dumb has been rapidly increasing, during the current century. At the beginning of the century there were hardiy a dozen such schools. Thirty years ago the number of European institutions for the deaf and dumb was about 118, containing, at most, 3,300 pupils. Ten years ago the number of institutions was estimated at 1.80 , and the number of pupils at 6,000 . Of the European institutions there are about 80, mostly small
ones, in Germany, 45 in France, and 22 in the British isles. There are also two or three schools in British America. The three largest European schools are those of London, with about 300 pupils, Paris with about 170, and Groningen in Holland, with about 1.50.

The number of American institutions has also steadily increased. The American Asylum at Hartford is the oldest, having been opened in 1817. The New York institution is next in age, dating from 1817, and the Pennsylvania institution was opened in 1820. The Kentucky institution was opened in 1823, that of Ohio in 1829, and that of Virginia in 1839. The progress of the cause may be seen by the annexed table :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date. & No. of institutions. & No, of teachers. & No. of pupils. \\
\hline 1834............................. & 6 & 34 & 466 \\
\hline 1851. & 13 & 75 & 1,162 \\
\hline 1857........................... & 20 & 118 & 1,760 \\
\hline 1860.......................... & 22 & 130 & 2,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The New York institution is the largest in the country, and probably in the world, having 310 pupils. The asylum at Hartford has about 225, the institution at Philadelphia 206, and the schools of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois from 140 to 170. The southern institutions are comparatively small, but their present condition cannot be ascertained. Of the 130 teachers, including the principals, about half are men of liberal education, about 15 are females, and about 50 are educated deaf-mutes.
'Ihe support of these twenty-two institutions costs not far from \(\$ 350,000\) annually, of which as much as \(\$ 300,000\) is appropriated by the legislatures of twenty-nine States. Provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, in some cases restricted to the indigent, in others made free to all, is made by law in all the States, except the sparsely settled ones of Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kansas, and Oregon. All the New England States send their beneficiaries to Lartford, New Jersey sends hers to New York and Philadelphia, and Maryland and Delaware send theirs to Philadelphin, or to the institution at Washington, under the patronage of the President and Congress.

In the buildings and grounds of these several institutions, up to the date of our last information, over a million and a half of dollars had been invested. Fxeept the necessary buildings and appurtenances, the institutions generally possess no permanent funds, being dependent on amual appropriations from the States; but there are three or four exceptions. The only considerable permanent find is that of the American Asylum, derived from a grant of a township of land, made by Congress, through the generous nid of Henry Clay, as carly as 1819. This fund now amomets to \(\$ 200,000\). The 'Iexas institution has been muuificently endowed by the legislature of that State with a grant of 100,000 acres of land.

Some prominent notice is due to the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, at the national capital, which commenced its operations in June, 1857, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved on the 16 th of February in the same year.

The objects of the institution as contemplated in its organization were twofold: First, to provide suitable instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia, and for children thus afflicted whose parents are in the military or naval service of the United States; secondly, to establish at the uational capitol an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which
should carry their education to a higher point than has yet been attaintd in other institutions. In other words to afford deaf-mutes in America an opportunity of obtaining a collegiate education, to qualify them as instructors, to enable them to engage in pursuits and occupations which are now (for lack only of the necessary training) beyond their reach.

The auceess of the institution has fully equalled the expectations of its founders. The first object has been entirely realized. The last annual report of the institution showed an attendance of forty-one pupils. The deaf-mutes are being carried forward in their cducation according to the French system, improved and introduced into this country by Doctor Gallaudet.

The blind are pursuing their studies in the manner adopted at the Boston institution.

A collegiate department will be organized as soon as the pupils of the institution are sufficiently advanced to enter upon the prescribed course of study. This stage will probably be reached in the year 1864.

The appropriations granted by Congress to the institution have amounted to \(\$ 38,509.51\); and there has been received from private sources the sum of \(\$ 18,025\).

The buildings of the institution, which will accommodate sixty pupils with the necessary officers and teachers, are healthfully located on an eminence commanding a view of the city, about a mile and a quarter northeast of the Capitol.

Mr. Kendall. is the president of the board of directors, and has contributed liberally to the endowment of the institution, the immediate management whereof has been from the begimning in the hands of the principal, Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., formerly instructor in the institution at Hartford.

The corps of instruction consists of the principal, two assistant instructors of the deaf and dumb, one instructress of the blind, and a teacher of drawing and the arts of design. Instruction is also given in mechanical labor.

In estimating the cost of instructing the deaf and dumb of the United States, it must be remembered that seven of the twenty-two institutions, those of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, California, and the Columbian Institution in Washington are also institutions for the blind as well as for the deaf and dumb, and that the support of their 136 blind pupils is included in the sum already given as the total ammal expense of the twenty-two institutions. Allowing for these, the actual expense of educating the 2,000 deaf-mutes now in school may be estimated at \(\$ 330,000\). The number now under instruction ought to be considerably larger, especially in the southern States, to give all the deaf and dumb that celucation which alone can raise them to the rank of intelligent and useful citizens. It is restricted less from the difficulty of obtaining appropriations from the State legislatures than from the apathy of unenlightened parents, and their unwillingacss to part with their children.

\section*{STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.}

The carliest known attempt to estimate the number of deaf-mutes in a given country was made by the benevolent De l'Epée, who states that there were, about the year 1773, two hundred of these afficted persons in the city of Paris, whence he calculated that there must have been 3,000 in the whole kingdom. If this last number is not an error of the press, the calculation seems very erroneous, for we know that the population of Paris at that day little exceeded half a million of souls, while that of France exceeded twenty millions. If there were then two hundred deaf-mutes in Paris, a like proportion for the whole kingdom would give 8,000 instead of 3,000 . It was not till 1853 that an enumeration of the deaf-mutes of France was actually made, and the result gave a proportion for Paris and its vicinity just about that estimated by De l'Apée eighty
years before-one in about 2,500 inhabitants; while the ascertained proportion for all France was one deaf-mute in 1,212 souls, more than twice as great as that for Paris.
The two earliest censuses known to us made by governmental authority, in which the number of deaf-mutes was noted, were that of the State of New York for 1825, and that of Prussia for the same year. The deaf and dumb of the United States were first enumerated at the national census of 1830, and at each census since. Enumerations of this class of the population have been made at different times within the last thirty years in several countries of Europe. In Great Britain they were first noted in the returns for the census of 1851.
The general result of these enumerations is that, except in a few extreme cases, the number of deaf-mutes in a given country is seldom more than about eight hundred in a million, or less than about four hundred. The later enumerations show a somewhat larger proportion than the earlier; but this may be owing to greater care in making the enumeration. 'The Prussian census for 1828 gave one deaf-mute in 1,548 souls; that of 1849 one deaf-mute to 1,364 souls. Thirty years ago the general average of all the European enumerations then made was about one deaf-mute in 1,500 souls. Ten years ago, according to a table prepared by Dr. Peet, of the New York Institution, there had been found 70,700 deaf-mutes, in those countries of Europe in which enumerations had been made, in a population of \(92,710,000\) inhabitants; a proportion of one deaf-mute to 1,311 souls. This proportion would have been reduced to about one in 1,360, had the result in England, which returned only one deaf-mute to 1,754 souls, then been known.
In this, as in other departments of vital statistics, we find, in any large district, a remarkable degree of uniformity from one period to another, showing that the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, as of other afflictions of mortality, is regulated by general laws. The proportion in the population of Prussia, as we have seen, varied less than a sixth part in twenty-one years; and that in the United States, according to our census returns, has only varied about one-tenth part in thirty years. The amount of variation will be seen from the annexed table, calculated for the white population alone for 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population for 1860:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Years. & No. of deaf and dumb. & Population, \\
\hline 1830..................................... & 5,363 & 1,964 \\
\hline 1840............ & 6,682 & 2,123 \\
\hline 1850. & 9,085 & 2, 152 \\
\hline 1860........... & 14,269 & 1,925 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The increased proportion for 1860 is probably owing, in part, to the fact that a considerable number of persons returned as "deaf" were counted with the deaf and dumb in making the abstract of the last census. This class of persons was carefully excluded in making the abstract from the census schedules of 1850, as it will be in the revision of the tables of the Eighth Census, which for want of time has not yet been, effected.
'Ihe deaf' and dumb, properly so called, are those who were born deaf, and in consequence grew up dumb, together with those who lost hearing by disease or accident at so early an age as to lose also the faculty of speech more or less completely. Besides these, there are many persons who lost hearing in childhood or youth, after acquiring the permanent power of speech, but who, incapable of being taught in ordinary schools, are entitled to the privileges of a special
institution for deaf-mutes. These are sometimes returned as deaf and dumb, especially if they are or have been pupils of an institution for deaf-mutes; sometimes they are returned as "deaf," and often, especially when their misfortune is recent, they are not distinguished at all. If none but this second class of persons (technically known as semi-mutes) were returned as deaf, there could be no hesitation in including them all with the deaf and dumb. But there are many people who become deaf in mature life, or with advancing age, and these are gratuitously marked as "deaf" on the census schedules, in so many cases as to materially affect, in some distriets, the general accuracy of our calculations. None who become deaf after the age of ten or twelve should be included in tables of the deaf and dumb ; but this distinction was not generally understood by the census-takers.

Another source of error of a different kind is the frequent return as "dumb" of persons who are dumb, not as a consequence of deafness, but from defect of intellect. If all who are thus returned were known to be idiots, all should be excluded from our tables of the deaf and dumb; but the same word appears to be used in many cases to designate the proper deaf and dumb, and we have no means of discriminating between those who are dumb because deaf, and those who are \(d u m b\) from deficient intellect. To insure more perfect accuracy for the general report, the list of the deaf and dumb in the United States, made out in this office from the original schedules, will, as far as practicable, be submitted to the inspection of the conductors of the several institutions that their extensive knowledge of individual cases may be availed of to correct the returns in a sufficient number of cases to give a general average of corrections, and thus enable us to approximate much more nearly to accuracy in this branch of our statistics. A small expenditure for the printing of this list may be necessary to this end.

Though by including many returned as "deaf" only, and others returned as "dumb" only, the returned number of the deaf and dumb may be considerably increased; there is reason to believe this increase is not more than equal to the number of omissions. Dr. Peet has made it appear probable, for instance, that owing to the reluciance of parents to describe their children as dumb a large number of deaf-mute children under the age of ten or twelve were omitted;* that the returns of deaf-mutes from most of our larger towns are also deficient; and that, from the greater difficulty of obtaining information in the case of our forcign population, their deaf and dumb are not as fully returned as in the case of the native population. To these we should add many omitted by accident or through the hurry or carelessness of the marshals. Allowing for all these causes of omission, it is not improbable that the proportion of deaf-mutes in the white population of the United States is as great as that found in England and Germany.
Taking the returns as they are, we find the sources of crror so uniform in their influence that the results will serve for the purpose of comparison between different classes of the population and between different sections of the Union. We may thus, in time, be aided in forming accurate conclusions as to the causes of deafness; a prospect that gives a higher interest to the returns, since a knowledge of the causes may lead to the knowledge of preventions, whereby the prevalence of this distressing infirmity may be diminished.

The particulars, however, to be gathered from our census, relating to the deaf and dumb, are not nearly as full as would be desirable in this point of view. They do not show, for instance, how many are deaf and dumb from birth, and

\footnotetext{
- In 1850 the proportion of deaf-mutes returned under 10 sears was to the population of the same age (whites) only as \(1: 3,570\) for males, and \(1: 4,200\) for the females; while between the ages of 10 and 30 the proportion was \(1: 1,550\) males, and \(1: 1,930\) females.(Statistics of Deaf and Dumb, by II. P. Peet, LLL.D.)
}
how many from disease or accident, (the latter supposed to be nearly half the whole in this country, though only one-fifth of the whole in Europe; \()^{*}\) nor in how many cases there are two or more deaf and dumb children in the same family; nor in how many cases the parents were blood relatives; nor in how many cases the infirmity is transmitted from parents to children. The general laws to be gathered from our census returns are of another kind, and relate to the influence of race, of emigration, of climate, or of geological formation on the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, although they present facilities for the prosecution of inquiries which, if followed up, will enable us to throw much light on the subject generally.

We note first, that the white race appears from our census returns to be much more liable to deaf-dumbness than the black, and of course the free colored, which has a larger admixture of white blood, is more liable to that infirmity than the slave population; on the other hand, it is supposed that the colored population is more liable to blindness than the whites. This greater prevalence of deaf-mutes, (after allowing for crrors in the two enumerations of 1830 and 1840, which appear to have risen from accidentally placing figures in the wrong columns,) is manifested in every one of the four enumerations from 1830 to 1860, and in the returns from every State. The general average of the census of 1860 gives only one slave deaf-mute to every 4,900 slaves, whereas there is one to every 1,925 among the free population. In 1850, excluding, as alrear'y observed, the "deaf," there was returned one deaf-mute to 2,152 whites, one to 3,151 free colored persons, and one to 6,034 slaves. The small proportion returned among the slaves may indeed be due, in part, to less care and particularity in making the enumeration; but it is difficult to believe in a carclessnes so general as to account for so great a discrepancy as is here shown. It scems, therefore, safe to assume that the colored race is less liable to deaf-dumbness than the white race; and such, according to the testimony of inissionaries, seems also the case with the Mongolian population of China as compared with Europeans.

The next fact to be noted is that there is a larger proportion of deaf-mutes among a population from which emigration has been large than among a population which is gaining largely by emigration. This fact is patent from the returns of every census, as will appear from the annexed table, calculated as before for the white population in 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population in 1860:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & The Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, inclusive. & All the remaining states and Territor'm. \\
\hline Number of deaf mutes in 1830 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,031 & 1,332 \\
\hline Proportion to population . ............. .................................. & 1 to 1,864 & 1 to 2,265 \\
\hline Number of deaf mutes in 1840 . ...................................... & 4,475 & 2,207 \\
\hline Proportion to population . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 to 1,993 & 1 to 2,388 \\
\hline Number of deaf mutes in 1850 ........................................ & 5,737 & 3,732 \\
\hline Proportion to population . .............................................. & 1 to 1,961 & 1 to 2,245 \\
\hline Number of deaf mutes in 1860 ......................................... & 7,819 & 6,450 \\
\hline Proportion to population . ............................................... & 1 to 1,796 & 1 to 2,080 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Dr. Y'eet estimates that in Europe there are in a population of a million 615 deaf.mutes who are so from birth, and only 154 by disease or accident; while in the United States the former class number 278 in a million, and the latter 222.-(See the Thirty-ffith New York Report.)
}

This law is more strikingly exemplified by the returns from the extreme west. California and Oregon, for instance, returned in 1850 only 7 deaf-mutes in a population of 105,000 , and in 1860 only 84 in a population of 432,000 . Though it may be that the returns from sparsely settled districts are apt to be less accurate than the average, still there can be no doubt that a comparatively small proportion of deaf-mutes go along with the stream of emigration. Familics with deafmute children have an inducement to remain in the older States, at least till their children can be educated; and it may be that such families, as a general rule, do not belong to the more energetic and restless part of the population. It may be owing in part to a similar cause that the proportion of deaf-mutes is smaller in America than in Europe.

The proportion of deaf-mutes among the slaves of the border States and that found in the extreme southern States offers a contrast even more marked, which is no doubt due, at least in part, to a like cause, the deportation of so many slaves southward, since we may assume that a deaf and dumb slave would be less desirable for a trader than one who can hear. In 1860 there were returned from the slave States north of the parallel of \(35^{\circ}\), including North Carolina, but excluding Arkansas, 458 deaf and dumb slaves, one to 3,340 slaves; and from the more southern slave States only 350 , but one deaf-mute to 6,920 slaves. This difference can hardly be due to climate, for the proportion of deaf-mutes aut ong the white population of South Carolima was greater in 1830 than in any other State, except Connecticut and New Jersey; and at the last census the greatest proportion in the whole Union, allowing for the large number from other States collected into the school in Comnecticut, was returned from the comparatively southern States of Virginia and Kentucky. We cannot, thercfore, assume from the census returns that coldness of climate has any marked influence on the prevalence of deaf-mutes.

It has been supposed that mountainous and sterile countrics have a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than those that are level and well cultivated. In Europe the greatest known proportion is found among the mountains of Switzerland, the smallest on the fertile plains of Belgium. But we have no sueh deep, dark humid valleys as those of some parts of Switzerland, where the population seems to detcriorate from generation to generation, and where cretinism, often allied to deaf-dumbness, prevails to a painful extent. Whether in our mountainous districts deaf-mutism is more prevalent than in more level regions can hardly be determined till our population becomes more stationary. We observe that, by the British census of 1851 , the proportion of deaf-mutes was, indeed, smaller in level and fertile England than in the more mountainous and sterile countries of Wales and Scotland; but on the other hand, Ireland, a comparatively level country, presents a larger proportion than Wales, and about as large as Scotland. In our own country the proportion in Vermont and New Hampshire, though greater than in most of the other northern States, is less than in the fertile regions of Kentucky.

If we assume as a probable theory that congenital deafness is, in most cases, an arrest of development, owing in some cases to deficient vital power in one or both parents, and in other cases to a physiological unfitness of the parents for each other, and that the loss of hearing by discase or accident is more prevalent among children whose constitutional vigor is impaired, it is difficult to see why mountainous regions, that are found favorable to general health and to longevity, as many mountainous regions are known to be, should present more cases of deaf-mutes than other regions.

The inquiry as to the influence of the geological formation of a country on the prevalence of deaf-mutism is an interesting one, but partly from the difficulty of determining the geological character of a given district, partly from the labor requisite for the investigation, very little has yet been done to elucidate this point. Kentucky has returned at each census a large proportion of deaf-mutes,
and Kentucky is a limestone country. This statement embraces about all that may at present be hazarded on this point.

\section*{BLIND.}

The first regularly organized establishment for the charitable relief of the blind is known as "The Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts." It was founded in Paris by St. Louis in 1260, and still exists. It contains, as its name implies, fifteen score, or 300 blind. It is an asylum only for adults, and does not attempt to instruct its inmates.

Although much had been done by celebrated blind persons and others in overcoming the privations of sight by ingenious contrivances for the touch, the first successful effort in systematic instruction was made by Valentin Haüy. Inspired by the success of the Abbe de l'Epece in the education of the deaf and dumb, M. Haiiy conceived that equal results could be effeeted for the blind, who were deemed more helpless. He reflected upon the fact that the touch of the blind is so exceedingly sensitive as rarely to be deceived in distinguishing the different coins. Why might they not distinguish letters if made tangible? Letters were printed in relief; maps with raised lines were made; a class of blind children was collected and instructed, and the experiment was successful. Such was the simple basis of the system which has been followed over the civilized world.

A house was procured in 1784, in Paris, under the patronage of the Philanthropic Society, which may be regarded as the cradle of the present Imperial Institution for the young blind.

In 1791 "the Liverpool school for the blind" was founded, which was the first in Great Britain.

The following table exhibits the institutions and asylums for the blind in Great Britain and Ireland, the dates of their foundation, and the number of immates in each:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Location. & Founded. & Inmateg, \\
\hline 1 & Liverponl.............................................................................. & 1791 & 80 \\
\hline 2 & Edinburg . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1792 & 115 \\
\hline 3 &  & 1793 & 66 \\
\hline 4 & London .... ... . . ................................. ..................... . ........ & 1799 & 154 \\
\hline 5 & Norwich . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1805 & 36 \\
\hline 6 & Dublin, ("Richmond," for males) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1809 & 20 \\
\hline 7 & Dublin, ("Molyneaux,' for fimales)............... ....... ....... ................... & 1815 & 35 \\
\hline 8 & Glasgow ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... ....... ....... ..................... & 1828 & 106 \\
\hline 9 & Belfast . .............................................. .............................. & 1831 & 13 \\
\hline 111 & Yorkshire ...................... ..................................... ................ & 1835 & 60 \\
\hline 11 & Limerick, (for females) . ................................... ........................ . . & 1835 & 12 \\
\hline 12 & Manchester. ................... . ................ .............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1897 & 75 \\
\hline 13 & Newcastle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1838 & 41 \\
\hline 14 & Lonton, ("Society for teaching the blind to read")................................ & 1838 & 56 \\
\hline 15 & I,iverpool, (Catholic, for females)........... ....... ..... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 17 \\
\hline 16 & Exter............................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1838 & 28 \\
\hline 17 & Aberdeen, ............................................................................ & -............ & 30 \\
\hline 18 & Bath . ........... ..................................................................... & 1840 & 24 \\
\hline 19 & Brighton ................................................................................ & 1841 & 21 \\
\hline 20 & Nottingham. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... ........ ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1842 & 30 \\
\hline 21 & Birmingham ........................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1846 & 59 \\
\hline 22 & *Plymouth. .................. ................................. ...................... & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table-Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Location. & Founded. & Inmates. \\
\hline 23 & *Buth, (blind school-house) ........................................................... & ...0.0..... & \\
\hline 24 & *Edinburg, (Abbey Hill)........................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . ............ & ........... \\
\hline 25 & *Dublin, (Catholic) . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - & . \(\cdot\)........ \\
\hline 26 & 'Cork . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ....... ...... & . .......... \\
\hline 27 & *London, (Milton Institution) .................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - & -••••**** \\
\hline 28 & *Midland Institution . ................................................................ & ............ & -....... \\
\hline & Total in twenty-one institutions.... ........ . ..................... . . . . & ............. & 1,076 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Bchools and asylums more recently established, and of smaller size; the dates and numbers not ascertained,

Associations and socictics for the relief of the blind in Great Britain.
1. London.-"Association for Promoting the Gencral Welfare of the Blind." The object is to supply the adult blind with employment. It has six branches in other parts of the kingdom, viz: in Bradford, Davenport, Leicester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Surry.
2. London.-Society for Printing and Distributing Books for the Blind, 1854.
3. London.-Indigent Blind Visiting Socicty, 1837.
4. London.-Christian Blind Relief Society, 1843.
5. London.-Society for Supplying Home Teachers.
6. London-"'The Blind Man's Friend, or Day's Charity." (Founded by the late Mr. Day, who left \(£ 100,000\) for the bencfit of persons suffering under loss of sight.)
7. London.-Rev. Wm. Hetherington's charity (1774) appropriates \(£ 10\), yearly, each to 50 blind persons over 60 years of age.
8. London,-The Painters and Stainers' Company (1780) for the relief of blind persons above 61 years of age.
9. London.-The Cordwainers' Company (1782) distributes \(£ 5\), annually, to 105 blind persons.
10. London.-Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind.
11. London.-'The Cloth-workers' Company.
12. London.-'The Drapers' Company.
13. London.-'The Goldsmiths' Company.
14. London.-The Society for Granting Annuities to the Blind.

The last six grant small annuities for the relief of blind persons.
Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Location. & Founded. \\
\hline 1 & Paris, Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts............................................ & 1260 \\
\hline 2 & l'aris, Imperial Institution for the young blind. & 1784 \\
\hline 3 & Vienna, Austria..... & \\
\hline 4 & Prague, Bohemia.. & 1804 \\
\hline 5 & Amsierdam, Holland .................. .......................................... ........ & 1804 \\
\hline 6 & St. Petersburg, Russia. & 1806 \\
\hline 7 & Berlin, Prussia.......................................................................... & 1806 \\
\hline 8 & Milan, Sardinia. ..................................... ............................... & \\
\hline 9 & Dresden, Saxony.... & 1805 \\
\hline 10 & Zurich, Switzerland. .................................................................... & 1809 \\
\hline 11 & Copenhagen, Denmark ........................................................... .... & 1811 \\
\hline 12 & Brussels, Belgium........ .......... ..... .................... ........................ & \\
\hline 13 & Lausanne, Ewitzerland. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe-Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Location. & ' & Founded. \\
\hline 14 & Breslau, Prussia . & & 1816 \\
\hline 15 & Konigsburg, Prussia......... & & 1816 \\
\hline 16 & Stockholm, Sweden........... & . & 1817 \\
\hline 17 & Barcelona, Spain... & & 1820 \\
\hline 18 & Naples, Italy.... & & 1839 \\
\hline 19 & Germund, Wurtemberg. ... & . & 1823 \\
\hline 20 & Lintz, Austria ............ & & 1824 \\
\hline 21 & Pesth, Hungary. .......... & . & 1845 \\
\hline 22 & Friesingen.. ........ & & 1828 \\
\hline 23 & Bruchsal, Raden . & ........... .............. & 1828 \\
\hline 24 & Hamburg, Ilolland......... & & 1830 \\
\hline 25 & Antwerp, Belgium. . & & \\
\hline 20 & Bruges, Belgium .... & & ............ \\
\hline 27 & Brunswick, Brunswick...... & & ............ \\
\hline 28 & Frankfort-on-the Mayn ....... & & \\
\hline \({ }^{29}\) & Friedherg, Hesse. & & - \\
\hline 30 & Lille, France. .... & & ........... \\
\hline 31 & Berne, Switzerland........... & & \\
\hline 33 & Stutgardt, Wurtemberg. & & \\
\hline 33 & Friedherg, Switzerland & & \\
\hline 34 & Liege, Belgium.... & & \\
\hline 35 & Cliristiana, Norway. & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Institutions for the blind in the United States, with the number of pupils, and blined persons employed by them.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Location. & State. & Founded. & No. of pupils and blind employed. \\
\hline 1 & Boston . ........................... & Massachusetts ...... ..... ...... & 1833 & 111 \\
\hline 2 & New York. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & New York....................... & 1833 & 167 \\
\hline 3 & Philadelphia & Penneylvania.................... & 1833 & 177 \\
\hline 4 & Columbus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Ohio ............................. & 1837 & 120 \\
\hline 5 & Stimnton ........................... & Virginia ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(18: 8\) & 44 \\
\hline 6 & Louisvilie ......................... & Kentucky ........... . .......... & 1842 & 54 \\
\hline 7 & Nashville.......................... & Tennessee....................... & 3814 & 36 \\
\hline 8 & Raleigh............................. & North Carolina ................... & 1845 & 18 \\
\hline 9 & Indianapolis....................... & Indiana ...................... . . . & 1846 & 72 \\
\hline 10 & Jacksonville ......... . . . . . . . . . . . & Illinois ........................... & 1847 & 50 \\
\hline 11 & Cedar Springs ...................... & South Carolina ................... & 1848 & 17 \\
\hline 12 & Janesville .......................... & Wisconsin ....................... & 1850 & 40 \\
\hline 13 & St. Louis........................... & Missouri.......................... & 1851 & 29 \\
\hline 14 & Macon .... ...................... & Georgia ...... ................... & 1851 & 31 \\
\hline 15 & Baton Rouge ....................... & Louisiana ... .................... & 1852 & 14 \\
\hline 16 & Jnckson ............................. & Mississippi ....................... & 1852 & 10 \\
\hline 17 & Inwa City ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Iowa............................. & 1853 & 40 \\
\hline 18 & Baltimore ......................... & Maryland......................... & 1853 & 25 \\
\hline 19 & Flint & Michigan .............. . . . . . . . . . & 1853 & 35 \\
\hline 20 & Austin. & Texas........................... & 1855 & 12 \\
\hline 21 & Washington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Distriet of Columbla .............. & 1857 & 0 \\
\hline 22 & Little Rock & Arkansas......................... & 1859 & 10 \\
\hline 23 & San Francisco....................... & Califurnia ...... ................... & 1860 & 8 \\
\hline & Total pupils and inmates.... & & & 1,126 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Proportion of blind persoms in the several. States, and to the whole population in the Unitcd States.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Free, blind. & Slaves, blind. & Free, one in- & Slaves, one in- \\
\hline Alabama & 204 & 114 & 2,594 & 3,816 \\
\hline Arkansas ................ . ................ & 118 & 26 & 2,749 & 4,273 \\
\hline California & 63 & ............. & 6,032 & .. ............. \\
\hline Connecticut ................................. & 152 & . ........... & 3,027 & ............... \\
\hline Delaware & 42 & .............. & 2,629 & ................ \\
\hline Florida. & 15 & 21 & 5,245 & 2,940 \\
\hline Gcorgia...................................... & 297 & 188 & 2,003 & 2,458 \\
\hline Illinois & 476 & .............. & 3,617 & ................ \\
\hline Indiana & 530 & ............ & 2,548 & ............... \\
\hline lown... & 192 & ............. & 3,515 & ............... \\
\hline Kansas. & 10 & ............ & 10,711 & \\
\hline Kentucky & 530 & 144 & 1,755 & 1,565 \\
\hline Louisiana & 112 & 118 & 3,365 & 2,811 \\
\hline Maine & 233 & ............. & 2,696 & ................. \\
\hline Maryland.. & 264 & 34 & 2,272 & 2,564 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 498 & ............. & 2,472 & ................ \\
\hline Michigan. & 254 & & 2,595 & \\
\hline Minnesota & 23 & .............. & 7,044 & ................ \\
\hline Mississippi. & 147 & 116 & 2,413 & 3,764 \\
\hline Missouri. & 388 & 60 & 2,727 & 1,915 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 142 & ............... & 2,296 & ............... \\
\hline New Jerscy. & 208 & ............. & 3,230 & ............... \\
\hline New York. & 1,768 & .............. & 2,199 & ................ \\
\hline North Carolina & 392 & 189 & 1,687 & 1,751 \\
\hline Ohio & 894 & & 2,602 & ................ \\
\hline Oregon & 9 & & \(5,8.29\) & ............... \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 1,187 & ............. & 2,448 & ............... \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 85 & ..... ....... & 2,054 & ......... ...... \\
\hline South Carolina & 171 & 120 & 1,761 & 3,353 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 437 & 117 & 1,908 & 2,356 \\
\hline Texas & 119 & 31 & 3,535 & 5,889 \\
\hline Vermont. & 165 & .............. & 1,903 & ................. \\
\hline Virginia & 557 & 232 & 1,984 & 2,115 \\
\hline Wisconsin.. & 220 & .............. & 3,596 & ................ \\
\hline Dakota 'Territory. & & & ............. & ................ \\
\hline Distriet of Columhia & 47 & ............ & . & .. \\
\hline Nebraska Territory . & 3 & ........... & & \\
\hline New Mexico Territory ....... & 149 & -............ & ............ & - \\
\hline Utah Territory... & 17 & ........... & & \\
\hline Washington T'erritory..... ................... & 2 & .......... & & \\
\hline Total............................ & 11,125 & 1,510 & ............. & . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For the advantage of comparisons the following statistics of the blind in Europe are given :

According to the census of 1851 the whole number of blind persons in Great Britain and Ireland was 29,074, viz:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline In England and Wales & 18,306; 1 in 979 \\
\hline In Scotland.. & 3, 010; 1 in 960 \\
\hline In islands in the British sea & 171 \\
\hline Total in Great Britain. & 21, 487; 1 in 975 \\
\hline In Ireland & 7,587; 1 in 878 \\
\hline Total in Great Britain and Ireland & 29, 074; 1 in 950 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A larger proportion of blind persons is found to exist in the agricultural dis. tricts of Great Britain than in the manufacturing and mining districts and larg cities. 'There is-


The British census of 1851 gives some remarkable facts in regard to the ages of blind persons, widely different from estimates hitherto received. Of the 21,487 blind persons in England, Scotland, and Wales, there were-
Under 20 years of age, only ........................ . . 2,929 , or 14 per cent.


While less than one-seventh were under 20, nearly one-half were at the advanced age of 60 and upwards; showing the sinall proportion blind in infancy, the large number blinded by old age, and also the longevity of the blind.

In l'russia (1831) it was estimated that, out of 9,212 blind persons, 846 , or nearly \(\frac{1}{11}\), were between the ages of 1 and 15 . In Brunswick, out of 286 blind, \(\frac{1}{20}\) were under 7.

We have no authentic information of the blind in France. But if the proportion is the same as that of adjoining countrics, there were in 183624,675 blind, or 1 to every 1,360 inhabitants.

\section*{Comparative portion of blind persons to the whole number of inhabitants in Europe and in the United States.}

Great 13ritain and Ireland, (1851,) ...................................... 1 in 950
France, (census of 1836, ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 1,360
13elgim, ( 1831, ). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 1,316
Level portions of the German States.................................. . . 1 in 950

Prussia, (average of census in 1831, 1834, and 1837,).............. 1 in 1,401
Alpine regions, ( 1831, ). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 1,500
Sweden .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 1,091
Norway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 482
United States, (1850,) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 in 2,470
The remarkable fact is given by this table that the blind in the United States but little exceeds two-fifths of the number in Great Britain and Ireland, and are less than three-fifths of the number in France, in proportion to the populations of those countries.
The proportion of the blind in each of the United States to the population, considered in relation to geographical position, shows that whatever causes may have modified these proportions, climate has had little or no influence; and that
the tables of Dr. Zenue, of Berlin, so much referred to as showing the proportions of the blind according to latitude, are entirely inapplicable to the United States.

According to those tables the proportion is-
In latitude 20 to \(30 \ldots \ldots .1\) in 100 In latitude 50 to \(60 \ldots . .1\) in 1,400
In latitude 30 to \(40 \ldots . .1\) in 300 In latitude 60 to \(70 \ldots . .1\) in 1,000
In latitude 40 to \(50 \ldots\). . 1 in 800
The following contrary results appear in certain geographical districts of the United States:

\section*{Southern States.}

Louisiana, latitude 29 to 33 . ......................................... 1 to 3,365
Mississippi, latitude 30 to \(35 \ldots .\). .................................... 1 to 2,413
Alabama, latitude 30 to \(35 \ldots .\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 to 2,594
Northern States.
Maine, latitude 43 to 47 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 to 2,696
Massachusetts, latitude 42 to 43 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 to 2, 472
Michigan, latitude 42 to \(46 \ldots .\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 to 2,595
In other respects, and from other causes, large differences occur in the proportions of blind persons in some of the States. In T'exas (latitude between 26 and 30) there is 1 blind to 3,535 ; Oregon, 1 to 5,829 ; California, 1 to 6,032 ; Minnesota, 1 to 7,044; Kansas, 1 to 10,711 . These are distant and thinly-populated States, to which blind persons would rarely emigrate, and contain comparatively few aged persons, anong whom a larger portion of the blind are found.

The extraordinary exemption from blindness in the United States compared with Great Britain, according to the census returns, which give the latter about two and a half times more blind than the former country, is a fact of great importance, and suggests inquiries into the causes. We have too little data to warrant any certain conclusions. Sufficient exists, however, to show that smallpo.x' has been a prolific cause of blindness in Great Britain, but not in the United States.

Of 1,456 blind persons received into the Liverpool School for the Blind, from 1791 to 1860, 250, or more than one-sixth, were blinded by small-pox.

Of the pupils in the Glasgow Asylum nearly onc-fifth were blinded by smallpox.

In the Pennsylvania Institution, of 476 pupils received, only 21, or about \(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\) part of the whole were blinded by small-pox. Of 118 pupils in the Ohio Institution, to a certain date, only one was blinded by small-pox. Dr. Crampton, of Manchester, England, estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 were blinded by small-pox in Great Britain.

\section*{SYSTEM OF JIONTING FOR THE BLIND.}

The blind of necessity read by the touch. The method of printing in raised letters originated, as stated, with Valentin Haüy, in Paris, in 1784 . Since then various kinds of embossed letters and characters have been adopted. The alphabetical systems are known as the Roman capitals, as in the books printed at the Glasgow and Pemnsylvania institutions; the combined capital and lower case, as in books from the Bristol, Paris, and some of the German institutions; and the angular lower case, of the Massachusetts institution.
'The arbitrary systems are known as Braille's in France; Carton's in Belgium; Lucas's, Frere's, and Moore's in England. Both systems have their peculiar advantares. While some institutions adopt the principle that the alphabets and all tangible apparatus should conform as nearly as possible to those universally.
in use by the secing, it must be conceded that the simple arbitrary characters of Braille, Lucas, and others, are more readily learned by the adult blind and those whose touch has become less sensitive by work.

Books for the blind are quite limited in number and dear. Of the principal works of this character may be named: the whole Bible, printed at the Glasgow. Asylum, in 19 volumes, quarto, price \(\$ 48\); the whole Bible, in 8 large volumes; price \$20; A cyclopedia, 8 large volumes, (unfinished;) Milton's Poetical Works, 2 volumes; Paley's Evidences, 1 volume; Combe on the Constitution of Man, 1 volume; Philosophy of Natural History, 1 volume; Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, 1 volunc; Lardner's Universal History, 3 volumes; Common Prayer, 1 volume; Pope's and Diderot's Essays, 1 volume, and other works from the Boston Institution. A dictionary of the English language, 3 large volumes; Select Library, 5 volumes; Church Music, 3 volumes; Student's Magazine, 6 volumes, and other works from the Philadelphia Institution. History of the United States, 3 volumes, and several other works from the Virginia Institution. These and some volumes of moderate extent from the Bristol and London presses are all in the alphabetical type. The Now Testament, and portions of it and part of the Old, have been printed and duplicated several times in the three arbitrary characters of Lueas, Frere, and Moore, used in England.

While these various arbitrary systems do credit to the ingenuity of the inventors, two of whom are blind, it is unfortunate, considering the paucity of embosised books, that the efforts of the friends of the blind have not been coneentrated upon some one or two kinds of print.

\section*{GENERAL VIEW AND OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.}

The great olject of all institutions for the education of the blind is to remove the disabilities under which they labor, as far as possible, by substituting the sense of touch for the lost sight; by a correct system of moral, and mental, and physical training, and by giving them a knowledge of music or some useful mechanic art to prepare them for the active dutics and enjoyments of life. Without deciding how their mental and physical coudition will compare with the gencral standard, it is demonstrated that they have capacities for receiving a good education in the various departments of useful knowledge, and of becoming church organists and piano instructors. The largest number become practical workmen in several branches of plain handicraft. While the cultivation of music is to them a source of the greatest delight, and is almost miversally taught to the younger blind as affording a benevolent compensation for the loss of all that is beantiful in nature, the exereise of the industrial powers supplies to the mass of the blind the great necessity of their condition. Occupation of mind and body in all these respects gives to the blind in the publie institutions that tone of cheerfulness which is considered so remarkable in their condition.

But the great result is the preparation of the blind for self-support when they return to become members of the community. It is for this end that private hounty and legislative aid have been so generonsly granted in the United States. While the young blind are admitted for a term of years to receive an education in the school and music departments, in comexion with handicraft; adults at all ages under 50 are received in some of the institutions for a period of one or two years to acquire a simple trade, when they go on their way rejoicing in their ability to support themselves, or at least to remove the necessity of an entire and hopeless dependence on their friends or the public.

In Europe thousands of blind persons are paupers in the poor-houses or burdens upon friends who would be able, if instructed in simple trades, to carn a large part of their support. Many adult blind in the United States are in the same dependent condition. This number is being partially provided for by those institutions which receive adults.

The employment of the graduate blind by existing institutions is a subject of interest in the United States as in Europe. It is certain that many worthy and industrious blind persons fail to support themselves fully. How far and in what way they may be aided by existing institutions or by others organized for their welfare is an important question claiming and receiving serious attention by those prepared to judge practically upon the subject.

\section*{INSANE.}

Among the many evidences of progressive science and enlightened philanthropy furnished by the history of the last three-quarters of a century, none are more characteristic, and perhaps no one appears in bolder relicf, than the system of treatment of the insane which, adopted within that period, now widely prevails among civilized nations. In a civil, social, and moral point of view, the space is broad which separates the gloomiest cell of a prison, with its bolts, bars, and chains, from spacious apartments furnished with the conveniences and comforts as well as many of the luxurics of life. Yet this space has been traversed by the insane within the seventy years next preceding the present time. It is proposed to give in this place a brief sketch of the history, more especially in respect to the United States, of this important amelioration of the condition of a large class of our fellow-men.

About the middle of the eighteenth century some philanthropists of Philadelphia took preliminary measures for the foundation of a general curative institution in that city; and in 1751 the provincial assembly of Pemnsylvania passed an act of incorporation under the title: "The Contributors of the Pemsylvania Hospital." This charter provided not only for the relicf of persons suffering from general diseases, but also for the "reception and cure of lunatics."

It is believed that this was the first legislative provision in the American colonics for the restorative treatment, in a public hospital, of persons afflicted with mental alienation. The hospital was opened on February 11, 1752, and thenceforward one of its departmants was specially appropriated to that class of patients.

The next practical movement \(i_{1}\) : a similar direction was in Virginia; and to her belongs the honor of being the pioneer of all the colonies in the establishment of an institution exclusively devoted to the insanc. An act providing for the lunatics and idiots of the colony passed her legislature on November 10, 1769. A hospital was crected at Williamsburg at the expense of \(£ 1,070\), and opened on or about September 14, 1773. In the course of the war of independence the building was evacuated and used as barracks for the colonial troops. Subsequently, but at what precise period we are not informed, it was re-opened, and has since been conducted in accordance with its original purpose.

In 1771 the Earl of Dummore, then governor of the colony of New York, granted a charter for the institution now known as the "New York IIospital," in the eity of New York. The intervention of the war with England prevented the opening of this hospital until January 3, 1791. Insane patients, so far as appears by the records, were not admitted until 1797.

Such, and such alone, according to present knowledge, were the completed provisions for the care and treatment of the insane in the hospitals of the United State;s prior to the close of the eighteenth century. But the character of the treatment was more custodial than eurative; and the means employed, including as they did, the severest forms of bodily restraint, were better adapted to felons than to persons laboring under disense.

We have now arrived at the period of initiation in another country of an enterprise which, whether we regard the boldness of its beginning, the rapidity of its progress, the extent of territory over which it has spread, the success
which it has achicved, or the amount of good to mankind of which it has been the minister, challenges the admiration of every advocate of human improvement and every lover of his race.

In the midst of all the horrors of the French revolution, Dr. Pinel walked the reddened streets of Paris a minister of benevolence, a physician with a heart. He was connected with the Bicetre Hospital, in which many of the insane were confined in cells and loaded with manacles and chains. After repeated solicitations he at length, in the latter part of the year 1791, obtained permission from the public authorities to remove these torturing implements of bodily restraint. The first person upon whom the experiment was tried was an English captain, who, being subject to paroxysms of extreme violence, had been chained there forty ycars. A promise of good behavior having been obtained from him the chains were loosed, and the man, returning as it were to the joys of life, kept his promise, rendered himself useful, and had no recurrence of maniacal fury during the two additional years of his residence in the hospital. Twelve inmates of the hospital were thus relieved from their irons on the first day of the experiment, and in the course of a few days forty-one more were similarly released. History furnishes few sketches of more touching interest than the account of these procecdings given by M. Scipion Pinel, son of the chicf actor in them.

Nearly simultancously with the carly measures of Pinel, and, as is believed, without any knowledge of them, William Tuke, of York, England, conceived the plan of founding a hospital for the treatment of the insane upon principles more enlightened and humane than had theretofore prevailed in Great Britain. His plan was carried into exceution by the construction of the Friend's Retreat for the Insane at York, which was opened in the year 1796.

Such was the twofold source of the movement which, though compelled to contend with the precedents and the prejudices of ages, and though for this and other reasons its progress was slow for many ycars, was destined fully to triumph over established usage in the countries of its origin.

Before the close of the eighteenth century German students in the medical school of Paris had carried home the new theory and practice of Pinel, and had begron that work of reformatory regeneration of the institutions for the insane in their native land, which, though small at its beginning and repressed by hindrances similar to those already aliuded to, has since been prosecuted with perhaps no less vigor or success than in France or England.

The spirit of the enterprise crossed the Atlantic more slowly than it traversed the boundaries of the German States. 'The first decemminm of the eurrent century furnishes no new movement on behalf of the insane in the United States, except the erection for their accommodation of a scparate though nearly adjacent building at the New York hospital. This occurred in 1808.

As carly as 1797 Mr . Jeremiah Yellot, of Baltimore, gave seven acres of land to the State of Maryland, on condition that the government should found a hospital for the treatment of insanity and gencral diseäses. In 1798 an appropriation for the purpose was made, and increased by private contributions as well as by an appropriation by the municipal government of Baltimore, applied to the construction of a suitable building. But the hospital was not opened until 1816.

The success of the retreat at York having become known upon this side of the Atlantic, some members of the Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania, desiring to provide hospital accommodations for the insanc, formed an association in 1812, obtained a charter, erected a building near the village of Frankford, but now: within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and under the title "Asylum for
the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason;" the institution was opened in May, 1817.

In the course of these proceedings in Pennsylvania measures for the attainment of a similar end were taken by the trustees of the Massachusetts general hospital, in Boston. A distinct establishment, though a branch of that institution, was constructed near Charlestown, now in Somerville, and designated as the "McLean Asylum for the Iusane," was opened on the 6th of October, 1818.

Five institutions for the care and curative treatment of the insane in the United States went into operation in the course of the decennium, terminating with the close of 1830 . In 1815 preliminary measures were prosecuted by the board of governors of the New York hospital for the foundation, at Bloomingdale, of a branch of that institution. A grant from the State legislature of an annuity of ten thonsand dollars for forty years was obtained, an edifice crected and opened for patients in 1821, under the title of "Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane." The retreat for the insane at Hartford, Connecticut, and the Kentucky Eastern Lumatic Asylum, at Lexington, first received patients in 1824; and the Western Lumatic Asylum of Virginia, at Staunton, as well as the State Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1828.

Earliest in the next succeeding period of ten years was the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusefts, which was opened in 1833. The Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro', followed in 1836; the Central Ohio Lumatic Asylum, at Columbus, in 1838; the City Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, Massachusetts, and the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, both pauper institutions, in 1839; and the Maine Insane Hospital, at Augusta, and the 'Tennessec Hospital for the Insane, at Nashville, in 1840.

It was during this decemium that the greatest impulse was given to the scheme for ameliorating the condition of the insane in the United States. In the production of this impulse no man exerted greater influence than the late Doctor Samuel B. Woodward, who was at that time superintendent of the State Lumatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusetts. The zeal and hopefulness with which he illuminated a sphere thitherto almost universally regarded in the popular mind as shrouded with clouds and involved in darkness, and the elaborate and interesting reports which, emanating from his pen, were seattered broadly through the country, all contributed to the awaking of an interest in the subjeet which had never previously been manifested.

In the course of this period, also, that eminent philanthropist, Miss Dorothea L. Dix, began a scries of benevolent and beneficent labors to which female hiography, throughout the history of the world, probably exhibits no equal. leeriming in Massachusetts, and subsequently procecding to other States, she traversed the comnties and townships within their several jurisdictions, visited all the public receptacles for the insane, together with all the private hovels, dens, gurrets, and cellars fur solitary maniaes to which access could be gained. She stimulated individuals to exertions and contributions in the cause, and in memorials to legislatures and by appeals to Congress called upon the governments to extend the assistance of the commonwealth to this class of its suffering people.

In 1839 a pamphet entitled "A visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe," by Dr. Pliny Earle, was published in Philadelphia and extensively circulated among physicians and others interested, or likely to become interested, in the stubject. As the first somewhat comprehensive account of the European establishments which appeared in this country, it had no small influence in the promotion of the cause.
The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, situated about two miles west of the old State House in Philadelphia, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital. was opened in 1841. The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord; the Mount Hope Institution, at Baltimore, Maryland; and the Lunatic Asylum
of the State of Georgia, at Milledgeville, commenced operations in 184\%; the Now York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, in 1843; the first hospital disconnected from the almshouse for the insane poor of Kings county, New York, at Flatbush, in 1845; the Butler Hospital for the Insane, a corporate institution, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1847; and the New Jerscy State Lunatic Asylum; at Trenton; the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, and the Insane Asylum of the State of Louisiana, at Jackson, in 1848. About the middle of the decennium the patients with general diseases were removed from the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, and that institution was thenceforth devoted to the treatment of insanity alone.

Such were the completed results of the increased activity of the enterprise in the fourth decade of the century. Among the most important agencies in the promotion of the cause, in the course of this period, was the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," which hold its first meeting in Philadelphia, in 1845.
The propositions relative to the construction, arrangements, and organization of hospitals for the insane, drawn up by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and adopted by this association, have generally been received as the highest authority upon the subjects. Although the idea may have occurred to others, yet Dr. Francis 'T'. Stribling, superintendent of the Western Lumatic Asylum of Virginia, was the first to take the active measures which led to the promotion of this uscful association, which has greatly contributed to \(n\) uniformity of views and practice among the superintendents of American institutions for the insane.
The first number of the American Journal of Insanity was issued in July, 1844. It was edited by its originator, the late Dr. Amariah Brigham, at that time superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Intended not for the benefit of professional readers alone, but also for the dissemination of more accurate views of insanity among the people, its editor endeavored to adapt its contents to the attainment of this twofold object. The Journal is still continued under the editorship of Dr. John P. Gray and the officers of the asylum at Utica. It has assumed a more purely scientific and professional character, and has done great service in the cause to which it is devoted.
In the course of this decade Dr. Luther V. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, Dr. Isatac Iay, of the Butler Hospital, Dr. H. A. Buttotph, of the New Jersey State Lumatic Asylum, and Dr. Pliny Earle, for several years connected with the Blonmingdale Asylum, visited the rapidly improving institutions of Burope. Among the fruits of their observations we have the design of the Butler Hospital, hy Dr. Bell; an elaborate résume entitled "Observations on the Principal Hospitals for the Insame in Great Britain and Germany," by Dr. Ray; some articles in the Journal of Insanity, by Dr. Buttotph; and a descriptive work cutitled "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Austria, and Germany," by Dr. Earle.
No less than eighteen new institutions were put in operation during the decemium from 1851 to 1860 , inclusive. The State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvamia, at Harrisburg; the State Lunatic Asylum of Missouri, at Fulton, and the Illinois State IIospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, were organized and first received patients in 1851. The new building of the Tennessee Hospital, a few miles from Nashville, was so far completed as to be occupied in 1852. The State Insane Asylum of California, at Stockton, and the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, a pauper institution, now at Mill Oreek, near Cincimnati, Ohio, and called the Longview Asylum, were opened in 1853; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Taunton, and the Western Lunatic Asylum of the State of Kentucky, (since destroyed by fire,) at Hopkinsville, in 1854; the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, District of Coiumbia; the new building of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbus'l,

New York; the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, at Jackson; the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg; the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, and Brigham Hall, a corporate institute at Canandaigua, New York, in 1855; the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and a department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, (soon to be transferred to an extensive establishment, and called the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane,) in 1856; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Northampton, and the New York State Asylum for Insanc Convicts, at Auburn, in 1858; the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and a department of the Marshall Infirmary, at 'Troy, New York, in 1859; the Alabama Hospital for the Insane, at Tuscaloosa, and the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum, at Madison, in 1860.

In January, 1860, the I'ennsylvania Hospital for the Insane separated the sexes, by placing them in two distinet establishments, about one quarter of a mile apart, but on the same grounds and under the same general medical superintendence. The buildings of the department for males are as large as the original buildings which now constitute the department for females, and were erected and furnished wholly by the contributions of private citizens, most of Philadelphia. 'This is the first example, in America, of a system for the treatment of the sexes in separate, independent, but united establishments.

A valuable work entitled "A Manual for Attendants in Hospitals for the Insane," by Dr. John Curwen, of the State Lumatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, appeared in 1851; and in 1854 Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride published a treatise "On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," which has become a standard authority."

So far as our knowledge extends, the only hospital which has gone into operation since the commencement of the current decennium is the lowa State IIospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, which was opened in 1861. A State hospital at Austin, 'Iexas, was begun several years since, and a superintendent appointed, but no intelligence of its opening has reached us.

Inasmuch as the people of all the States have a community of interest in one of the public hospitals above mentioned, it is proper that we should give a more particular account of that institution than of those of a more local character.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was specially intended for the insane of the army, the navy, the revenue cutter service, and the indigent of the District of Columbia. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Potomac river, within the limits of the District of Columbia, and about two miles south of the Capitol, in Washington. The principal building, constructed of brick, is seven hundred and twenty feet in length. Its architectural plan and internal arrangements are among the best which have resulted from the experience and the studics of many able men employed in the specialty. A farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres belongs to the establishment.

The first appropriation by Congress for this institution was made in August, 1852. Dr. Charles M. Nichols was soon afterwards appointed as superintendent, and under his direction and supervision the building was begun in May, 1853. A section of it was completed and opened for the reception of patients in Jumuary, 1855. It is now (1862) complete, with the exception of the internal finish of a small section. The aggregate amount of appropriations for the purchase of the farm and the construction of the buildings is \(\$ 473,040\).

The number of patients on the first of July, in cach year since the hospital was opened, was as follows: in 1855, 63; in 1856, 92; in 1857, 110; in 1858, 117; in 1859, 138; in 1860, 167; and in 1861, 180. The number of persons treated, prior to the 1st of July, 1861, was 439 . Of these 261 were natives of the United States; 169 of foreign countries, and the place of birth of 9 is unknown.
The hospital is under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior. Since it was commenced four different men, representing as many shades
of political oninions, have held the office of secretary, and all of them have manifested an intelligent, liberal, and benevolent interest in tle success of the enterprise. In no instance has the department sought to control the patronage of the institution, or in any degree to cripple its usefulness by making it contribute to the especial advantage of the political party in power. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations; and among its members the hospital, in every stage of its progress, has found warm and carnest supporters, whose aid was honorable to themselves and a cause of gratitude in the heart of every Amcrican philanthropist. The hospital remains in the charge of Dr. Nichols, under whose supervision it has been wholly created.

Aside from the public institutions, a few private establishments for the treatment of the insane have been opened in the United States in the course of the last forty years. Although some of them which have been discontinued were directed by able and humane men, and several others still in operation are considerably patronized and well conducted by men of high character, yet a consciousness of the undeniable tendency to abuse involved in a purely private pecuniary enterprise of this kind as shown in the history of similar establishments in Europe, has operated to discourage their multiplication and prosperity in this country.

Since the opening of the public institutions nearly all of them have been cularged, some to the extent of doubling or trebling their original capacity. With few exceptions, chiefly among those most recently founded, the buildings have been undergoing changes of internal architecture and arrangement in conformity with progressive knowledge. They differ very materially in plam, extent, structure, and means and facilities for the prosecution of curative treatenent. A large proportion of them will not suffer in comparison with the better class of similar institutions in Great Britain, France, and Germany. It is believed that in executive administration they are governed with prudence, benevolence, and kindness; that their officers are gencrally earnest laborers, emulous of improvement; and that the unfortunate insane may be committed to them in full confidence of immunity from cruclty or abuse.

Inasmuch as mind can be perceived and studied in its manfestations alone, its essential nature cannot be understood. It is consequently impossible to reduce to a positive demonstration any answer to the proposition whether insanity is really a disease of the mind itself, or merely the effect of corporeal disorder. Much has been written upon the sulject, especially by the psychologists of Germany. Among the physicians making insanity a speciality in the United States we know of no one who belicves it to be a discase of the spiritual part of our nature. They are unanimous in the opinion that it is the result of corporeal impediments to the free evolutions of the operations of the mind, as irregularity in the movements of a watch may be the effect of some small substance placed among the internal works, and thus preventing the gradual but contimual development of the elasticity of the main spring. The watch indicates false time, but the spring is unimpaired. The insane man talks incoherently and fintastically, but his spiritual being is in its normal condition. The fact that a single portion of appropriate medicine has more than once entirely eured a paroxysm of violent mania is, perhaps, of itself a sufficient proof of the truth of this theory ; for is it not absurd to suppose that the essential structure or nature of the spirit can be reached and modified by a cathartic?

The causes of mental'alienation are various. They have been divided into classes as the predisposing and the exciting, the remote and the immediate. Some causes are difficult of classification, and the subject in this brief sketch is of but trifling importance.

Among the manifestly remote causes are hereditary predisposition, constitutional organization, and descent from parents nearly allied by consanguinity. Like many other maladies, insanity is disposed to propagate and perpetuate
itself in the line of family descent, and instanees are not unfrequent in which several children of an insane parent have become insane. The peculiar organization, whatsoever it may be, which favors an attack of mental alienation, often arises, de novo, in one person or more of a family theretofore exempt from the disorder.

The disposition to degeneracy, in some form, in the offspring of marriages of cousins, or others near of kin, has long been known, but comparatively recent investigations in both Europe and the United States, and particularly those of M. Devay, in France, and Dr. Bemiss, of Kentucky, have more fully illustrated the subject and more satisfactorily demonstrated the fact. It is very clearly proven that sterility attends, and that bodily malformation, tubercular consumption, spasmodic discases, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, idiocy, and insanity follow in the offspring of such marriages much more frequently than in matrimonial alliances between the parties to which there is no traceable aftinity by blood. Researches have not hitherto been sufficiently extensive to demonstrate the comparative proportion, but it is sufficient for the purpose of the philosopher, the philanthropist, or the statesman that the predominance of those unfortunate results in the marriages of cousins and other near relatives is placed beyond a reasonable doubt.

The sulject has already commanded the attention of the legislatures of some of the States, but no law, so far as we are informed, has as yet been enacted in regard to it.

The prevailing system of edncation acts, perhaps, as both a remote and an immediate cause of insanity. The carly age at which children are placed in school, their confinement often to ill-constructed seats, in imperfectly ventilated rooms, and the burdens which, in the multiplicity of lessons, are thrown upon them, tend to an unduc development of the brain, enfeeblement of all the other vital organs, and exhaustion of the nervous power, which is the essence or basis of vitality.

Immunity from these results can be secured only ly making general physical development and energy keep pace with mental education. As a general rule, whatever exhausts the power of the brain and nerves, depresses vitality, or debilitates the body, may, through these effects, become the causative agent of insanity. Hence ill health, the intemperate use of spiritous liquors, debauchery, self-abuse, excessive and prolonged labor, either mamul or mental, night-watching, or great loss of sleep from any canse, excitement upon religious suljects, domestic and pecuniary difficultics, disappointment and grief, are anong the most prolific causes of the disorder. It is a disease of debility, and not of a superabundance of strength, as was in former times generally, and is still, to a wide extent, believed. It is almost unknown among aboriginal races, whose habits and customs promote corporeal development, strength, and vigor, and make no detrimental shain upon the nervous system. It increases with advancing civilization, and abounds to the greatest extent wherever man is most enlightened, beeause there the artificial habits and customs which call the brain most powerfully into action are the most prevalent.

The treatment of insanity, as pursucd at the present day, is properly divided into two parts or systems. One of these might be termed the direct, the other the indirect, but they are generally called the medical and the moral treatment. The medical trentment consists in the use of such medicines as in cach particular case will be likely to restore the body to a healthy condition. 'Ihis treatment, as a system, has undergone a radical change within the last fifty-mostly within the last thirty-years. Formerly, based upon the theory that insanity is a disease of strength, or of active inflammation, it chiefly consisted in the liberal employment of blisters, purgatives, cupping, and blood-letting. Now, founded upon the well-supported theory that the disorder originates in debility, its principal
remedies are stimulants and tonics. The success of the present method demonstrates not only the excellence of the practice but the truth of the theory.

The moral treatment includes the exercise of a mild but firm directive and disciplinary power over the actions of the patient, by which he is gradually restored to healthful habits and wholesome self-restraint, and the attempt to win him from the vagaries of his delusions to those mental and manual pursuits which give solidity, strength, and activity to the normal mind. The means adopted for the attainment of these ends, the regular hours of hospital life, appropriate manual labor, walking, riding, athletic and other games, attendance upon religious services, reading and other literary pursuits, lectures upon seientifie and miscellancous subjects, dramas, concerts, balls, and other recreations, entertainments, and amusements. In the method of moral treatment the change has been no less than in that of medical treatment. This change may be comprehended in two brief, generic statements: first, the almost absolute disuse of mechanical appliances for bodily restraint; and, secondly, the introduction of the conveniences, comforts, and to some extent the luxuries that appertain to civilized life, into the apartments of the patients, and to all parts of the hospital establishments where such means will benefit them. This change has been gradual, and the detailed history of its progress would occupy more space than is compatible with our present purpose.

In 1838 Mr. Hill, house surgeon of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, England, published a work in which he advanced the following proposition as a principle: "In a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is never neressary, never justifiable, and always injurions, in all cuses of lunacy whatever." This proposition appears to have been founded upon Mr. Hill's experience at the asylum mentioned. At that institution, in 1830, of 92 paticnts, 54 were placed under mechanical restraint a total of 2,364 times, during an aggregate time of 27,113 hours. The sum of this restraint was diminished in succecding years until, in 1836, with 115 patients, 12 were thus restrained a total of 39 times, and during an aggregate time of 334 hours; and in March, 1837, all mechanical restraint was abondoned.

The doctrine of Mr. Mill found many advocates and followers in England, but in France, Germany, and the United States it has been almost universally rejected. All men of experience in the specialty are well aware that there are oceasional instances in which the true interest and welfure of the patient are best promoted by restraint, of some kind, upon the limbs. Even Mr. Hill admits this as a truth; and the great defect, as appeared to us, in the practical working of his principle is that, in order to secure this restraint, the liands of an attendant are substituted for some mechanical appliance. What man, sane or insane, would not be more restive and violent if held by another man than if confined by a leathern mulf upon his hands?

While, therefore, the superintendents of American hospitals reject the arbitrary rule of Mr. Hill. they adopt the safer one of employing mechanical restraints only when they are required by the best interests or truc welfare of the patient.

If subjected to proper treatment in its early stages, insanity, in a very large proportion of cases, may be cured. Mary statistics upon the subject have been published, but in some instances they were collected under conditions so restrictive that they conveyed an erroneons impression.

It may perhaps be safely asserted that, in cases placed under proper treatment within even one year from their origin, from sixty to seventy per cent. are cured. But the earlier the treatment is adopted the greater is the probability of restoration, and a delay of three months is a misfortune, as it is a detriment to the patient.

Of all the cases, both recent and chronic, received at our public institutions, the average of cures is not far from forty per cent. At thirty hospitals in the

United States, in 1859, the number of cases admitted was 4,140, and the number discharged as cured 1,728 , equal to 41.7 per cent. Of 57,978 cases received, in a series of years anterior to 1860 , at twenty-nine of our hospitals, 24,573 had been discharged cured; this is equal to 42.38 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that in mental alienation, as in other diseases, many patients suffer from relapse, or recurrence of the disorder, and hence, in the reported number of cures last given, there are many instances of two or more cures of the same person. The statistics of our hospitals are still crude, the only thorough amalysis hitherto published being that of the eases at the Bloomingdale asylum prior to 1845. By those it appears that, although the admissions or cases had been 9,308 , the number of persons was but 1,841 . The number admitted twice, each, was 280; thrice, each, 81 ; four times, each, 33 ; five times, each, 18 ; and thus the number diminished until it ends with one patient who was admitted twenty-two times, and discharged cured every time. Of the 1,841 persons, 742 , or 40.3 per cent., were cured.

In cases where the discase has existed more than one year, the average of cures varies at different hospitals and in different periods. Some reports state it as below fifteen, others as somewhat above twenty, per cent. At many institutions no distinction between old and recent cases is made in the reports.

The foregoing facts appeal strongly to the friends of the insane to permit no delay in placing them under curative treatment. They address themselves also, in comexion with the subject of pauper insamity, to the political economist and the legislature. 'The indigent man becoming insane may, if soon restored, preserve his peemiary independence; if not restored he becomes a charge for life to his friends or to the public, generally to the latter.

Of twenty recent cases treated and cured at the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, the average period during which they were at the asylum at public cost was 17 weeks and 3 days; the total, \(\$ 1,265\), and the average cost, \(\$ 6325\). Of twenty chronic cases at the same institution the average time during which they had been supported from the public treasury was 13 years, 4 months, and 24 days; their total cost, \(\$ 41,653\), and their average cost, \(\$ 2,08265\).

The disparity in expense is great; but the actual sum of pecuniary difference does not wholly appear in the figures. The twenty persons cured had again become producers instead of mere consumers, the twenty persons with chronic insanity still lived at the public expense, and so would continue through life. Similar comparative statements showing like results have been made in the reports of several of our hospitals.

Intemperance has been mentioned as one of the most prolific causes of insanity. It is probably the most productive of all. Hence, whatsoever diminishes intemperance reduces, indireetly, the number of the insane. In connexion with this subject it may be stated that delirium tremens, often a somewhat immediate effect of excessive potations, is not generally included under the tern "insanity;" yet persons laboring under that disease are treated in many of our institutions for the insane. But they are out of place, and almost invariably are a detriment to the other patients, and notorious infringers of the rules of the hospital.

For these reasons, among many others, special institutions for inebriates are among the greatest of public needs. The subject has been discussed to some extent for thinty years, and yet but one institution of the kind has been founded. This is near Binghamton, New York.

Insane convicts constitute another class of patients who, for many and mostly obvious reasons, ought not to be reccived at the ordinary public institutions. The superintendents of many of the hospitals have carnestly protested against the practice, but hitherto with comparatively little effect. New York is the only State which has a hospital specially intended for the class in question.

The laws, both civil and criminal, relating to insanity and the insane are atill
imperfect in all the States, perhaps less so in Maine than in any other part of the Union.

So far as relates to the treatment of patients in the public institutions, those of Ohio are well adapted to the attainment of the great ends of the restoration of curable cases and the reduction of the amount of insanity. Still, a general code embracing all the rights, privileges, immunitics, necessities, and responsibilities of both the insane and sane, in relation to the discase, is a thing of the future and not of the present.

Table showing the number of insane in the United States and Territories according to the Eighth Census, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{States and Territories.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Isisane,} & \multirow{2}{*}{States and Territories.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Insane.} \\
\hline & Free. & Slave. & & Free. & Slave. \\
\hline Alabama ....................... & 225 & 32 & North Carolina................. & 597 & 63 \\
\hline Arkansas ...... .... . ........... & 82 & 5 & Ohio ........................... & 2,293 & ........... \\
\hline Californin ...................... & 456 & & Oregon . .................... . . & 23 & . 1.0 .0 .0. \\
\hline Connecticut . . .................. & 281 & ... & Pennsylvania . . . . . . . . . . . ... & 2,766 & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \(\cdot .\). \\
\hline Delaware....................... & 60 & . 0 & Rliode Island . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 288 & . \(\cdot\)........ \\
\hline Florida.......................... & 20 & 5 & South Carolina ................ & 299 & 18 \\
\hline Gcorgia........................... & 447 & 44 & Tennessee..................... & 612 & 28 \\
\hline Illinois ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 683 & . \(0 . .1\). & Texas ......................... & 112 & 13 \\
\hline Indiana ......................... & 1,035 & .......... & Vermont ....................... & 693 & .......... \\
\hline Iowa............................. & 201 & . \(\cdot\)... & Virginia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,121 & 58 \\
\hline Kinneas.......................... & 10 & .... . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Wisconsin...................... & 283 & ........... \\
\hline Kentucky ........................ & 590 & 33 & District of Columbia .......... & 204 & -.90...... \\
\hline Louisiuna . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 132 & 37 & Daknta........................ & &  \\
\hline Maine.......................... & 704 & .......... & Nebraska....................... & 5 & .... ....... \\
\hline Maryland ....................... & 546 & 14 & New Mexico................... & \$8 & .... \\
\hline Massachusetts ................... & 2,105 & . \(\cdot\)........ & Utah . ...... .................. & 15 & - \\
\hline Michigan ........................ & 251 & & Washington ................... & 3 & - \\
\hline Minnesota. ..................... & 25 & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi ...................... & 236 & 36 & & 23,543 & 406 \\
\hline Missouri. ......... ............. & 750 & 20 & & & \\
\hline New Hampshire . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 506 & & & -b, & 23,593 \\
\hline New Jersey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 589 &  & & & \\
\hline New York ...................... & 4,317 & ........... & Total. .. ................ & & 23,499 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{IDIOTIC.}

The number of those unfortunate beings who constitute this class, while numerically greater, has decreased slightly in ratio to the population. As but little has been effected for the elevation of these imbeciles, and as it is conceded that their condition has rendered them, for the most part, incapable of mental improvement, the efforts of lamanity have been mainly directed to their personal comfort and physical requirements.

Among the numerons attributed causes of idiocy, none is more generally conceded by those who have investigated the subject, than the intermarriage of near relatives.

The following table represents their number, and their proportion to the free and slave population :

\section*{Table showing the number of idiotic in the United States and Territories.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{States and Territorics.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Idiotic.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Frec, one in-} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Slave, one in-} \\
\hline & Free. & Slave. & & \\
\hline Alabama ...................................... & 403 & 134 & 1,312 & 3,246 \\
\hline Arkansas................. & 153 & 24 & 2,133 & 4,629 \\
\hline California .............. . .................... & 42 & ............. & 9,047 & .. \\
\hline Connecticut ................................... & 226 & ............. & 2,036 & . \\
\hline Delaware..................................... & 67 & - & 1,648 & . \\
\hline Florida....................................... & 53 & 16 & 1,513 & 3,859 \\
\hline Georgia .... ...... .............................. & 541 & 183 & 1,099 & 2,525 \\
\hline Illinois........................................ & 588 & & 2,911 & ............. \\
\hline Indiana .... ................................... & 907 & ............. & 1,488 & . \(\cdot\) \\
\hline Iowa......................... ................. & 289 & ............. & 2,335 & . \(\cdot\). \\
\hline Kansas......................... & 17 & & 6.306 & . \\
\hline Kentucky .................................... & 903 & 155 & 1,030 & 1,454 \\
\hline Louisinua .................................... & 143 & 104 & 2,631 & 3,189 \\
\hline Maine ....................................... & 658 & ............. & 954 & ............. \\
\hline Maryland...................................... & 213 & 62 & 2,468 & 1,406 \\
\hline Mnssachusetts ................................ & 712 & ............. & 1,729 & ............. \\
\hline Michignn...................................... & 333 & ........ .... & 2,249 & . \\
\hline Minnesota..................................... & 31 & ....... & 5,608 & ..... \\
\hline Mississippi .. & 193 & 76 & 1,837 & 5,745 \\
\hline Missouri... & 447 & 63 & 2,387 & 1,824 \\
\hline New Hampshire .............................. & 333 & ............. & 970 & . \\
\hline New Jersey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 365 & ............. & 1,811 & . \\
\hline New York. & 2,31-1 & - & 1,677 & , \\
\hline North Carolina........................... & 739 & 241 & 895 & 1,373 \\
\hline Ohio ... & 1,783 & ............. & 1,308 & .... \\
\hline Oregon ......................................... & 15 & ............. & 3,497 & ............. \\
\hline l'ennsylvania........ .......................... & 1,842 & & 1,5i7 & ............. \\
\hline Rhode Island .................. . .............. & 101 & .... & 1,728 & ............ \\
\hline Snuth Carolina.. .............................. & \(2 \times 2\) & 121 & 1,068 & 3,325 \\
\hline Tennessec. & 73 & 149 & 1, 1:39 & 1,850 \\
\hline Texas.. & 164 & 37 & 2,571 & 4,933 \\
\hline Vermont . ................ & 263 & ..... . & 1,198 & ............ \\
\hline Virginia & 1, (1625 & 214 & 1,037 & 2,203 \\
\hline Wisconsin & \(2 ; 7\) & . & 3,018 & .............. \\
\hline District of Columbia........................... & 27 & ............. & 2, 662 & . \\
\hline Dakota...................................... & 1 & ............ & 4,837 & ......... \\
\hline Nethraska...................................... & 3 & ............ & 9,603 & - \\
\hline New Mexico. & 40 & ............. & 2,337 & ............ \\
\hline Utah ......................................... & 5 & & 8,043 & ............ \\
\hline Washington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & . \\
\hline Tolals............................ & 17,2:0 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,579 \\
17,283
\end{array}
\] & 1,590 & 2,503 \\
\hline Total................................ & ......... & 18,805 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1850 there were of the tree population 14,666 idiotic, or one in 1,366 .
In 1850 there were of the slave population 1,040 idhotic, or one \(\mathbf{m} 3,081\).
Tntal free and slave ............... 15,706 idiotic, or one in 1,476 .

\section*{PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.}

The returns of Manufaciures exhibit a most gratifying increase, and present at the same time an imposing view of the magnitude to which this branch of the national industry has attained within the last decennium.

The total value of domestic manufactures, (including fisheries and the products of the mines,) according to the Census of 18:50, was \(\$ 1,019,106,616\). The product of the same branches for the year ending Junc 1, 1860, as already aseertaned in part and carcfully estimated for the remainder, will reach an aggregate value of nincteen hundred millions of dollars \((1,900,000,000\).) 'This restilt exhibits an increase of more than cighty-six (86) per centum in ten years! The growth of this branch of American labor appears, therefore, to have been in much greater ratio than that of the population. Its increase has been 123 per cent. greater than that even of the white population by which it was principally produced. Assuming the total value of manufactures in 1860 to have been as already stated, the product per capita was in the proportion of sixty dollars and sixty-one hundredths (\$6061) for every man, woman, and child in the Union. If to this amount were added the very large aggregate of mechanical productions bolow the annual value of five hundred dollars-of which no official cognizance is taken-the result would be one of startling magnitude.

The production of the immense aggregate above stated gave employment to about \(1,100,000\) men and 285,000 women, or one million and three hundred and eighty-five thousand persons. Each of these, on an average, maintained two and a half other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures four millions cight hundred and forty-seven thousand and fire hundred, ( \(4,847,500\), ) or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. This was exclusive of the number engaged in the production of many of the raw materials, and of food for the manufacturers; in the distribution of their products, moch as merchants, clerks, draymen, mariners, the employés of railroads, expresses, and steamboats; of capitalists, various artistic and professional classes, is well as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and the members of other mechanical trades not classed as manufacturers. It is safe to assume, then, that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly and indirectly, by manufacturing industry.

These general facts, therefore, plainly indicate that, in point of productive value, and fir-reaching industrial influences alone, our manufnctures are entitled to a front rank among the great interests of the country. Indeed, the collection and classification of facts relating to the material progress of the people periodically intrusted to the Census Office, furnish in general, valuable milestones in the pathway of the nation's greatness. But among the facts so collected, none are more instructive-none have more numerous or intimate relations to every department of the public economy, to the general welfare of the people, domestic, social, industrial, or moral-than these records of their productive capacities in the automatic and handicraft arts. However uninteresting to many, the details are full of instruction to the statist. As the mountain rill, minute and inappreciable in its source, is constantly swelled by other streams, and goes on widening and decpening in its couxse until it is swallowed up and loses its identity in the ocean, so these streams of knowledge, pouring in towards a common reservoir from every factory, hamlet, sown, and State, appear at length to be merged in one vast and useless aggregate, devoid of either individual, local, or general interest. But the great collection of truths which they serve to swell may bear up the ark of a nation's hopes and confidence. The result may form a subject of national pride and gratulation, and may, like the ocean itself, become impressive to all nations from its grandeur. The mental eye may also follow back each separate stream to its cource, and dwell with pleasure and instruction upou
the secnes fertilized, refreshed, and gladdened in its progress. Such emotions of pride and pleasure cannot fail to be generally awakened by the evidences which a just appreciation of the wisdom of Uongress has enabled the proper department to accumulate and classify, with greater accuracy and completencss than heretofore, of the progressive development and present stature of this important interest. The subject is grand in its outlines; but contemplated in its pervasive influence upon the welfare of the whole people, the dry and repulsive skeleton of mere facts and figures, presented in the official tables, gradually takes on the form, substance, and habilaments, and becomes animated with something of the life, activity, and beauty of a living economy. The statistics of looms, spindles, and factories, of furnaces and forges, of steam-engines and sewing-machines, and of a thousand other instruments of creative industry, become the representatives of almost every form of national and individual happiness, exertion, aspiration, and power.

The meehanic arts-particularly in our country, where they are most diffused, and all but miversal-appear to contribute more directly than any others to the general comfort and improvement of the people. All others are dependent upon them for the principal agents and instruments of their success. They are scarcely more subservient to the primary wants of mankind than to the higher ministrations of taste and refinement. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the means of intercommunication and transportation, the comforts, enjoyments, and security of the fireside, and even the honor and integrity of the nation itself, are dependent upon the skill and enterprise of the manufacturer and the mechanician; but the results of their labors are, from their nature, less obtrusive or obvious to the general apprehension than some others. The annual movements of our immense crops of grain, cotton, and other bulky staples, are easily appreciated. The pulsations of commerce may be counted by a superficial observer, in the arrival and departure of ships, and upon the records of the custom-house and the Exchange; but in the hands of the mauufacturer a modicum of erude material undergoes a process of division, transformation, and elaboration, and then silently and unobtrusively disappears-diminished in bulk, but augmented, it may be, many hundredfold in value-in the ordinary chamels of distribution, where it is often undistinguished from its foreign rival. It is only when the nation decemially takes its account of stock that any approximate idea is obtained of the value of this item in the general account.

And who can justly estimate the influence upon the general happiness and prosperity-upon the progress in civilization of the sum total of effective labor, capital, and skill represented by such an aggregate as we have stated? What an amount of fixed capital-of labor, enterprise, ingenuity-of resources, material and immaterial-involved in the creation of nearly two thousand millions worth of manufactures in a single year! 'The addition of nearly one thousand millions to the amnal product of domestic manufactures-an amount almost equal to the total home consumption thereof in 1850 -implics also vast additions to the permanent wealth of the Union and to the elements of a progressive civilization. The increased support given to agriculture, commerce, and the mining interests by the consumption of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of raw material, and to hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, who would have been otherwise unemployed, or foreed into competition with the farmer and planter, instead of being consumers of their produce, form but a part of the benefits conferred upon the community at large. The independence and security contributed by the large body of intelligent manufacturers and mechanies capable of ministering to every want, whether of supply or defence, cannot be overestimated. As might have been expected from the revelations of the Census, the country has been able to lean with confidence upon this arm of its strength in the trying emergency which has put the nation in ammor for the defence of its dearest interests.

It is a gratifying fact, shown by the official statistics, that while our older communities have greatly extended their manufactures, the younger and more purely agricultural States, and even the newest 'Ierritories, have also made rapid progress. Nor has this department of American industry been cultivated at the expense of any other. There is much reason to believe that it affords the safest guarantee of the permanency and success of every other branch. Evidence bearing upon this point is found in the manufacture of agricultural machines and impleinents, which is one of the branches that shows the largest increase in the period under review. There is little doubt that the province of manufactures and invention in this case has been rather to create than to follow the demand. The promptness of Americans to adopt labor-saving appliances, and the vast areas devoted to grain and other staples in the United States, have developed the mechanies of agriculture to an extent and perfection elsewhere unequalled. The adoption of machinery to the extent now common in farm and plantation labor furnishes the best arsurance that the development of agriculture or manufactures to their utmost, can never again justify the old charge of antagonism between them in regard to labor, or injuriously affect either by matcrially modifying its cost or supply.
The total value of Aoriculetural Implements made in 1860 (Table No. S) was \(\$ 17,802,514\), being an increase of 160.1 per cent. upon the total value of the same branch in 1850 , when it amounted to the sum of \(\$ 6,842,611\). 'This mamufacture amounted in New England to over two and three-quarter millions of dollars-an increase of 65.8 per cent. In the middle States the value was nearly five and a half millions, having increased at the rate of 122.2 per centum. In the western States, where the increase was most extraordinary, the value of implements produced was augmented from \(\$ 1,923,927\) to \(\$ 7,955,545\). The increment alone in those States was, therefore, only a fraction less than the product of the whole northern section of the Union in 1850, and was greater by 313 per cent. than their own manufacture in that year. In each of the States of Ohio and Illinois, which are the largest manufacturers in the west, the value of the product exceeded two and a half millions dollars, being an increase in the former of 389 , and in the latter of 235 per cent. in ten years. Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin increased their production of agricultural implements \(1,250,386\) and 201 per cent., respectively. While in some of the southern States there has been a decrease, in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana the increase in this branch has been large, and in Texas, which reported none in 1850 , agricultural implements of the value of \(\$ 140,000\) were manufactured in 1860. The whole value produced in the southern States in the latter year (including cotton gins) was \(\$ 1,582,483\), exhibiting an increase of over 101 per cent. in the last decade.

The quantity of Pia Iron returned by the census of 1860 (Table No. 9) was 884,474 tons, valued at \(\$ 19,487,790\), an increase of 44.4 per cent upon the value returued in 1850. Bar and other Rolled Iron (Table No. 10) amounted to 406,298 tons, of the value of \(\$ 22,248,796\), an increase of 39.5 per cent. over the united products of the rolling mills and forges, which in 1850 were of the value of \(\$ 15,938,786\). This large production of over one and a quarter million of tons of iron, equivalent to 92 pounds for each inhabitant, speaks volumes for the progress of the nation in all its industrial and material interests. The manufacture holds relations of the most beneficial character to a wide circle of important interests intimately affecting the entire population; the proprictors and miners of ore, coal, and limestone lands; the owners and improvers of woodlands, of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, and of every other form of transportation; the producers of food, clothing, and other supplies, in addition to thousands of workmen, merchants, and capitalists and their families, who have directly participated in the benefits resulting from this great industry. It has supplied the material for an immense number of founderies, and for thousands
of blacksmiths, machinists, millwrights, and manufacturers of nails, hardware, cutlery, edged tools, and other workers in metals, whose products are of immense aggregate value and of the first necessity. The production of so large a quantity of iron, and particularly of bar iron, and the demand for additional quantities from abroad, tell of the progress of the country in civil and naval architecture and all the engincering arts; of the construction of railroads and telegraphs, which have spread like a net over the whole country ; of steam-engines arid locomotives; of spinning, weaving, wood, and metal working, milling, mining, and other machinery ; and of all the multiform instruments of science, agriculture, and the arts, both of peace and of war; of the manufacture of every conceivable article of convenience or luxury of the household, the field, or the factory. The aggregate statistics of iron exhibit the extent to which the general condition of the people has been improved by this great agent of civilization during the ten years embraced in this retrospect.

The materials for the manufacture of iron-ore, coal and other fuel, waier power, \&c.-are so diffused, abundant, and cheap that entire independence of foreign supplies appears to be alike desirable and attainable at no distant period.

Probably no class of statistics possesses more general interest, as illustrating the recent progress of the country in all the operative branches, and in mechanical engineering, than those relating to Machinery, (Table No. 11.) Nearly every section of the country, particularly the Atlantic slope, possesses a great affluence of water power, which has been extensively appropriated for various mamufacturing purposes. The construction of hydraulic machinery, of stationary and locomotive steam-engines, and all the machinery used in mines, mills, furnaces, forges, and factorics; in the building of roads, bridges, canals, railways, de.; and for all other purposes of the engincer and manufacturer, has become a pursuit of great magnitude. The ammal product of the general machinists' and millwrights' establishments, as returied in the census of 1850, was valued at \(\$ 27,998,344\). The value of the same branch, exclusive of sewingmachines, amounted in 1860 to \(\$ 47,118,550\), an increase of over eighteen millions in ten years. The middle States were the largest producers, having made over 4 S per eent. of the whole, but the southern and western States exhibit the largest relative increase. The ratio of increase in the several sections was as follows: New England, 16.4 per cent.; middle States, 55.2 ; southern, 387 ; and western, 127 per ceal. The Pacific States produced machinery of the value of \(\$ 1,686,510\), of which California made \(\$ 1,600,510\). In Rhode İsland the business was slightly diminished, but in Comecticut it had inereased 165 per centum. The great facilities possessed by New York and Pemusylvania in iron, coal, and tramsportation, made them the largest manufacturers of machinery, which in the former was made to the value of \(\$ 10,484,563\), and in the latter, \(\$ 7,243,453-\) an increase of 24.4 and 75 per cent., respectively. New Jersey raised her produet to \(\$ 3,215,673\), an increase of 261 per cent., while Delaware and Maryland and the District of Columbia exhibited im increase of 82,41 , and 667 per cent., respectively. In all the southern States the value of the manufacture, though small, was largely increased; the ratio in Virginia, the largest producer, being 236 per cent., while in Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, the next in amount of production, it was \(1,626,270\), and 525 per centun, respectively. This was exclusive of cotton-gins, which were included with agricultural machinery. Ohio was the largest producer in the west, and the fourth in the Union, having made to the value of \(\$ 4,850,005\), an increase of 125 per cent. on the product of 1850 . Kentucky ranked next among the western States, having produced over one million dollars' worth, and increased her product 213 per cent. The ratio of increase in the other western States was, in Indiana, 98; in Illinois, 24; Wisconsin, 208; Missouri, 214; and Iowa, 2,910 per cent, respectively; but in Michigan there was a small decrease in the amount manufactured.

Besides a large amount of machinery and other castings included in the re-
turns of machine shopa, the value of the production of Iron Founderies, returned by the census of 1860, (Table No. 12,) reached the sum of \(\$ 27,970,193\), an increase of 42 per cent. on the value of that branch in 1850 , which was \(\$ 20,111,517\). New York, whose extensive stove founderies swell the amount of production in that State, made to the value of \(\$ 8,216,124\), and Pennsylvania, \(\$ 4,977,793\), an increase of 39 and 60.9 per cent., respectively.

With the subject of iron and its various manufactures that of fossil fuel (Table No. 13) naturally associates itsclf. The unequalled wealth and rapid development of the coal fields of the United States as a dynamic element in our industrial progress affords one of the most striking evidences of our recent advance. The product of all the coal mines of the United States, in 1850, was valued at \(\$ 7,173,750\). The annual value of the anthracite and bituminous coal, according to the Eighth Census, was over nineteen millions of dollars. The inincrease was over twelve millions of dollars, and was at the rate of 169.9 per cent. on the product of 1850 . It was chiefly produced in Pemnsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia: The coal mined in Pennsylvania, in 1850 , was valued at \(\$ 5,268,351\). In the year ending Junc 1, 1860, the State produced \(9,397,332\) tons of authracite, worth \(\$ 11,869,574\), and of bitumious coal, \(66,994,295\) bushels, valued at \(\$ 2,533,859\), making a total value of \(\$ 14,703,433\), or an excess of \(\$ 7,529,683\) over the total product of the Union in 1850. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised \(28,330,900\) bushels, the value of which was \(\$ 1,539,713\); and Virginia, \(9,542,627\) bushels, worth \(\$ 690,188\). The increase in Ohio was \(\$ 819,587\), and in Virginia, \(\$ 222,750\), in the value of mineral fuel, being at the rate of 113 per cent. in the former, and 47.6 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Pemnsylvania was 179 per centum on the yield of 1850 .
The development of our several valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, gold, silver, quicksilver, chrome, \&c., (Table No. 14,) is a subject of the highest satisfaction, constituting, as they do, the repository and fomutainhead of crude materials for an immense and varied industry in the metallurgic and chenical arts. Mining in its several branches employs a very large amount of capital and great numbers of our laborious population, and shows a steady increase in the last ten years. The product of the gold mines in the Atlantic States has, however, fallen off since the discoveries of gold in California.
The increase of Printing Presses in the book and newspaper manufacture (Table No. 15) has been great beyond all precedent, and has exerted the most beneficent influence by cheapening and multiplying the vehicles of instruction. Its effects are every where apparent. Never did an army before possess so much of cultivated intellect, or demand such contributions for its mental food as that now marshalled in its country's defence. Many of these reading soldiers ripened their intellectunl tastes during the last ten years. In fact, many divisions of our army carry the printing press and type, and the soldiers issue publications and print the forms for official papers. The press is, indeed, the great prompter of enterprise. It constantly travels with the emigrant to diffuse light and intelligence from our remotest frontiers, where it speedily calls into existence the paper-mill and all the aceessories which it supports in older communities

In New England, the Middle, and Western States the value of book, job, and newspaper printing is retumed as \(\$ 39,42 \mathrm{~S}, 043\), of which eleven millions' worth consisted of books, the value of the latter being nearly equal to the whole product of the same branch in 1850, which was returned at \(\$ 11,586,549\). The manufacture of Paper, especially of printing paper, has increased in an equal ratio, the State of Massachusetts alone producing paper of the value of \(\$ 5,968,469\), being over 58 per cent. of the product of the Union in 1850 . New York returned paper of the value of \(\$ 3,516,276\); Comnecticut, \(\$ 2,528,758\); and Pemusylvania, \(\$ 1,785,900\).

The Seling Machine (table No. 16) has also been improved and introduced, in the last ten years, to an extent which has made it altogether a revolutionary
instrument. It has opened avenues to profitable and healthful industry for thonsands of industrious females to whom the labors of the needle had become wholly moremunerative and injurious in their effects. Like all automatic powers, it has euhanced the comforts of every class by cheapening 'ine process of manafheture of numerons articles of prines necessity, without permanently subtracting from the avernge menns of support of any portion of the community. It has added a positive inerement to the permanent wealth of the country by creating larger and more varied applications of eapital and skil! in the several branches to which it is nuxiliary. The manufacture of the machines has itself become one of considerable magnitude, and has received a remarkable impulse since 1850. 'The rearne whow an aggregnte of 116,330 machines mado in nine States in 18(0), the value of which was \(\$ 5,605,345\). A single establishment in Connectient manfoctured machines to the value of over \(\$ 2,700,000\), or nearly onehalf of the whole production in that year. During the ycar 1861 sewing-maehines to the value of over \$61,000 were exported to foreign countrics. It is alrouly cmployed in a great varicty of operations and upon different materials, and is rapidly becoming an indispensable and general appendage to the household.

Among the hranches of industry which have been sigmally promoted by the introduction of the sewing-machine is the manufacture of men's and women's (Alorimiva ('Thble No. 17) for sale, which has heretofore ranked with the cotton manufactures in the number of hands-two-thirds of them females-and the cont of labor employed. 'The increase of this manufacture has been general throughout the Uniom, and in the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincimmati, and Boston, mounted in value to nemply forty and one-quarter millions of dollare, or over 83 per cent. of the product of the whole Union in 1850. 'Tho mmufacture of shirts and collars, of ladies' clonks and mantillas-a new branch which has recesived its prineipal impulse within the last ten years-and of ladies' mand gentlemen's furnishing goods gencrally, form very large items in the gemem nergergate of this brand. They severally employ extensive and numerous establishments, many of them in our large cities with heavy capital. In 'Troy, New York, tho volue of shirt collars alone amually manufactured is nearly \(\$ 800,000\), npproximating in value to the product of the numerous and extensive iron fomderies which have been a souree of wealth to that city.
'Tho influence of improved machinery is also conspicuously exhibited in the
 United States stumds altogether umivalled, as well for the extent and perfection of the mechunism employed as the amount of the product. This reached, in 1850, the value of \(\$ 58,521,976\), and, in \(1860, \$ 95,912,286\), an increase of 64 per eent. in the last decade. The western States alone, in the latter year, produced lumber to the value of \(\$ 33,274,793\), an inerease of \(\$ 18,697,543\), or 128 per erent. over their manfacture in 1850. The Pacific States and Territories produed to tho value of \(\$ 6,171,431\), and the southern \(\$ 17,941,162\), a respective fnerense of \(\$ 3,841,526\) and \(\$ 0,094,686\) in those sections, being a ratio of 162.7 and 102.3 per centum.

Several brmehes of manufacture have an intimate relation to agriculture and the landed interess,s, mid by their extension powerfully promoto those interests ans well as that of commerce. Surpassing all others of this or any other class in the value of products mad of the raw materina consumed, is the manufacture of flour and meal. 'The product of Flour and Grist Mills in 1850 (Table No. 19) reached a value of nearly one humbed and thirty-six millions of dollars, while in 1860 the returns exhibit a value of \(\$ 223,144,369-a n\) increase of
\(\$ 87,246,503\), or 64,2 per cent. in the last ten years. The production and increase of the several sections were as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Value of flour and meal. & Increase. & Per cent increase. \\
\hline New England States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \$11,155,44i & \$4,834, 959 & 765 \\
\hline Middle States, ........................................... & 79,086,411 & 10,653,232 & 15.5 \\
\hline Western states.......................................... & 96,038,794 & 53,364,802 & 143.0 \\
\hline Southern states . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 30,767,457 & 14,185,640 & 85.5 \\
\hline Pracific states, ....... ................................... & 6,096,262 & 4,207,930 & 222.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The largest mill is in Oswego, New York, which in 1860 produced 300,000 harrels of flour ; the next two, in Richmond, Virginia, made 190,000 and 160,000, respectively; and the fourth, in New York city, returned 146,000 barrels. The value of ammal production of each ranged from one million and a half to one million dollars.
The manufacture of Spirituous Liquors in the United States ('Table No. 20) employed 1,138 distilleries, independent of a large number of rectifying establishments, the product of the former being over eighty-cight millions of gallons, of the value of \(\$ 24,253,176\). The middle and western States were the largest producers, the latter yielding nearly forty-five and the former thirty-seven millions of gallons of whisky, high wines, and alcohol, the aggregate value in cach section being almost cleven millions of dollars. It is satisfictory to observe, that more than ninety-five per cent. of all the spirits made, was from materialy of domestic production, a little over four million gallons of New England rum having been the product of imported molasses.

The manufacture of Malit Liquors, ('Table No. श1,) though of less magnitude, and far less pernicious in its effects, shows a still larger increase. It derives its material wholly from agriculture, and its extension promises more substantinl benefits to the country than the last.

The northern States returned 969 breweries, or more than double the number in the Union in 1850. The quantity of all kinds of malt liquors made, including \(8.50,803\) harrels of lager beer, was \(3,235,545\) barels-an increase of 175 per cent. upon the total product of 1850 , while its value was returned at \(\$ 17,977,135\), being more than three times the amount produced by breweries in that year. Nearly one-half of the whole quantity was made in New York and Pennsylvania. 'Jhe former had 175 establishments- 45 of them in the city of New Yonk-and the latter State 172, of which Philadelphia contained 68. The manufacture of lager beer was much increased in all the middle and western States, about 41 per cent. of the whole being the product of the two States last named. Among the castern States, Massachusetts, and among the western States, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, were the largest producers of malt liquors. There were 71 breweries in California and 8 in Oregon, producing together about 7 per cent. of the total value of the manufacture.

Among the great branches of pure manufacture in the United States, that of Corron Goons holds the first rank in respect to the value of the product and the amount of capital employed. Aided by the possession of the raw material as a product of our own soil, and by the enterprise and ingenuity of our pcople, this valuable industry has grown with a rapidity almost unrivalled.
'Ihe total value of cotton goods ('Table No. 22) manufactured in New England was \(\$ 80,301,535\), and in the middle States \(\$ 26,272,111\)-an increase of 83.4 per cent. in the former, and 77.7 in the latter. The remaining States produced to the value of \(\$ 8,564,280\), making the whole production during that year
\(\$ 115,137,926\), against \(\$ 65,501,687\), the value of this branch in 1850, or an increase in the general business of nearly 76 per centum in ten years. In the States of Maine and New Jersey the manufacture increased in the same time 152 per cent.; in Pemnsylvania, over 102 per cent.; in New Hampshire and Comecticut, over 87 per cent.; in Massachusetts nearly 69 per cent., and in Thode Island 88.7 per cent. The total production in this branch was at the rate per canita of \(\$ 360\) for every individual in the Union, equivalent to \(46 \frac{1}{8}\) yards of cloth for each, at the medium price of 8 cents per yard. The average product per head in 1850 was 324 yards. The increase olone has, therefore, been at the rate of 11 yards for each person, or nearly equal to the average annual consumption per capila in 1830, when it was estimated to amount to twelve yards. The number of hands employed in the manufacture in 1860 was 46,315 males, and 73,605 females, an increase in the male operatives of 10,020 , and in the female of 10,944 since 1850 . The average product of the labor of each operative was \(\$ 969\). The number of spindles was returned at \(5,035,798\), being an increase of \(1,402,105\), or 38.5 per cent. over the aggregate in 1850 , which was estimated at \(3,633,693\). The New England States possess \(3,059,297\), or 78.6 per cent. of the whole, while Massachusetts alone employs \(1,739,700\), or 29.3 per cent. of the number returned in the Union. The increase of spindles in the last decade was, in New England, 1,20S,219, or 30 per cent. In the State of Mane, 186,100, or 163.3 per cent.; in the State of New Hampshire, 229,484 , or 52.1 per cent.; in the State of Massachusetts, 451,609 , or 35 per eent ; in the State of Rhode Island, 141,S62, or 22.7 per cent.; in the State of Connecticut, 211,138 , or 86.1 per cent.; while in Vermont it exhibited a decrease.

The product per spindle varies in the different States, partly accounted for by the fact that many manufacturers purchase yarns which have been spun in other States.

The product of colton goods per spindle is as follows: In Maine, \(\$ 2212\); Massachusetts, \(\$ 21\) 12; New Hampshire, \(\$ 24\) 87; Vermont, \(\$ 18\) 13; Rhode Island, \(\$ 16\); Comnecticut, \(\$ 1646\). The average in the New England States is \(\$ 2030\); in the middle States, \(\$ 3048\), and in the whole Union, \(\$ 2286\).

The quantity of cotton used in the fibrication of the above goods was \(364,036,1\) P3 pounds, or 910,090 bales of 400 pounds each. Of this amount the New England States consumed 611,738 bales, and Massachusetis alone 316,665 . The consumption per spindle in that year in the varions States and sections was as follows :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & No. of epindles. & Pounds of cotton. & Pounds per spindle. \\
\hline Maine......................................... & 300, 000 & 23,438,723 & 78 \\
\hline New Hampshire ...... ......................... & 669,885 & 39,212,644 & 58.5 \\
\hline Verinont & 19,732 & 1,057,250 & 53 \\
\hline Massachusetts .................................. & 1,739,700 & 126,666,089 & 72.2 \\
\hline Rhode Island ............. ...................... & 766,000 & 38,521,608 & 502 \\
\hline Connecticut ............... & 464, 100 & 15, 790,140 & 34 \\
\hline In New England.............. . ........ & 3, 459, 297 & 237,844,854 & 61.8 \\
\hline In the Middle States ...................... & 801,661 & 76,055,666 & 88.26 \\
\hline In the United States. & 5,035,798 & 304,036,123 & 722 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

When we consider the large number of hands, and especially of women and children, who find employment in this business, the quantity of raw material, of machinery and of fuel, exclusively of American production, employed in this branch, and the amount of comfortable clothing and household stuffe supplied
at cheap rates, or the amount it contributes to the internal and foreign commerce of the Union-its progressive-increase is a subject of the highest satisfaction, and its growth both here and abroad is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century.

The returns of Woollen Manufactures ('Table No. 23) show an increase of over fifty-one per cent. in ten years. The value of woollen and mixed goods made in 1850 was \(\$ 45,281,764\). In 1860 it amounted to \(\$ 68,865,963\). The establishments numbered 1,909, of which 453 were in New England, 748 in the middle, 479 in the western, 2 in the Pacific, and 227 in the southern States. The aggregate capital invested in the business was \(\$ 35,520,527\), and it employed 28,780 male and 20,120 female hands, 639,700 spindles, and 16,075 looms, which worked up more than eighty million pounds of wool, the value of which, with other-raw materials, was \(\$ 40,360,300\). 'The foregoing figures include satinets, Kentucky jeans, and other fabrics of which the warp is cotton, though usually classed with woollens. In the manufacture of these mixed goods the amount of cotton consumed is \(16,008,625\) pounds, which, with \(364,036,123\) pounds used in making cotton goods, as previously stated, amounts to \(380,044,748\) pounds, or 950,112 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity used, annually, in household manufactures, and for various other purposes.

I'he largest amount of woollens was made in New England, where the capital was nearly twenty millions of dollars, and the value of the product \(\$ 38,509,080\), but little less than the total value in 1850 . More than half the capital, and nearly one-half of the product of New England belonged to Massachusetts, which had 131 factorics of large size. Rhode Island ranked next, and had increased its manufacture 163 per cent. in ten years, that of Massachusetts being 48 per cent. The value of woollens produced in the middle States was \(\$ 2,100,488\), in the western \(\$ 3,718,092\), and in the Pacific and southern \(\$ 2,538,303\). The sectional increase was, in New England 52.1, in the middle States 54, and in the south 107-the last showing the greatest relative increase. Pemsylvamia, next to Massachusetts, was the largest producer, having 447 factories, which made \(\$ 12,744,373\) worth of woollen and mixed fabrics, an increase of 120 per cent. A value of \(\$ 8,919,019\) was the product of 222 establishments in the city of Philadel,
The State of New York holds the third rank in relation to this industry, its manufactures amounting to more than nine millions of dollars. The woollen manufactures of Maryland exhibit an increase of 86 per cent. In Ohio, which produced in 1850 a greater value of woollens than all the other western States, there was a decrease on the product of 1850 , owing, probably, to the shipments of' wool to Europe, which, in 1857, was found to be the most profitable disposition of the rapidly increasing wool crops of that State. In Kentucky, now the largest manufacturer of wool in the west, the product was \(\$ 1,128,882\), and the increase in ten years 40.4 per cent.; while in Indiana, which ranks next, it was 31 per cent., and in Missouri 18.8, on the product of 1850.
The extension of this important manufacture is a subject of great interest to the comutry, inasmuch as our climate renders woollen clothing necessary throughovt a large part of the Union during much of the year; and because it would supply the best market to the wool-grower.
'Ihe quantity of wool returned for the whole Union in 1850 was upwards of' fifty-two and a half millions of pounds. Sheep raising has been greatly extended and improved since that date in Ohio, Texas, California, and other States, and the clip in 1860 amounted to \(60,511,343\) pounds, an increase of 15.2 per cent. in ten years. The yield still falls far short of the consumption, and large quantities continue to be imported, notwithstanding the amount of territory adapted to sheep husbandry.

The manufacture of Linen Goous has made but little progress in this country. A few mills; chiefly in Massachusetts, make crash and other coarse fabrics;
the largest two in that State produced six million yards in 1860. Others are extensively engnged in making twines, shoe and other threads. It is to be regretted that the manufacture of thax has not attained greater magnitude in a country where the raw material is on casily and cheaply grown. Farmers thmoughout the wret have raised the erop simply for the seed, and thrown out the filore as valueless.

The manufacture of fubries from Flax Corton has been enmmenced, and auccess in a new branch of industry is confidently expected. The inventive genius of our countrymen has perfected machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning, which can be furnished, it is alleged, at as low a rate as the product of sonthern cotton ficlds.

The manufacture of Sewina Slaks is extensively cartiod on in this country. Including tram, organzine, \&e, the production execeded five million dollars in the States of Commertieut, New dersey, Massachusefts, Pemnsylvanin, and Now Lorb-their relative values being in the order mentioned. libibons are made to a small extent, but the chief manufactures of silk consist of ladies dress trimminges, eonch hace, dee, of which the eities of Philadelphin and New York produes to the value of \(\$ 1,260,725\) and \(\$ 796,082\), respectively.
'The production of Lesither ('Iable No. 24) is also a lending industry of much importance to the arriculturiat and stock raiser, as well ns to the commercial interest, imanmel as it consumes all the material supplied by the former, and fede an active branch of our foreign import trade. Whe taming and currying establishaments of the United States produced in \(1800^{0}\) lenther, exclusive of Moreceo and patent heather, to the value of \(\$ 37,70\) :2,3:33. The product of the same branch in 1860 reached \(\$ 03,090,751\), an incerase of nearly 67 per centum. In the New Eingland Sitates it was \(\$ 16,333,871\), in the Midelle States, \(\$ 36,344,548\), and in the W'estern States, \(\$ 5,986,457\); being an increase 66.6 per eent., 90.7 and 13.3 in those seetions, respectively. The Pacifie States and 'I'mitorios, (including Utah,) which retumed no leather in 1850, produced in 1860 to the value of \(\$ 351,460\). The largest producers of leather are Now
 an incrense in those states of \(111.7,98.4\), and \(8: 3.3\) per cent., resperetively. Inchading Moroces mad patent lenther the agorergatas value produced in the Union in 1800 exceeded sixty-seren millions of dollars.

If we add to the sum total of this manufacture the aggregrate value of all tho allied branches into which it enters as a raw material, or take an aceount of the capital, the number of hands, and the cost of labor and material employed in the ereation and distribution of its ultimate produets, it is doubtful if any other department of industry is entitled to precedence over that of leather.

The unumfacture of Boots and Shoes ('luble No. 25) employs a larger number of operatives than muy other single branch of Amerien industry. The census of is is0 showed that there were 11,305 establishments, with a capital of nearly thirteen millions of dollars, engaged in making boots and shoes to the value of \(\$ 53,967,408\), and employing 72,305 male and 32,948 female hands. The returns of 1860 show that 9,054 establishments in the New Fingland States employed a capital only \(\$ 2,516\) less than that of the whole Union at the former date; and with 66,039 male and 24,978 female employe produced boots and shoes of the value of \(\mathbf{3} 54,767,077\) or eight hundred thousand dollars more than the entire value of the businges in 1850, and 82.8 per centum in excess of their own production in that year. Massachusetts increased 92.6 per cent, having made boots and shoes of the value of \(\$ 46,440,209\), equal to 86.6 per cent. of the general business in 1850. The State of New York returned 2,276 factories, with an aggregate production of \(\$ 10,878,797\); and New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey together produced \(\$ 75,674,946\) worth of these articles, being 40.4 per cent. more than the proluct of all the States in 1850 , and 67.9 per cent. more than their own manufacture in that year. The three
connties of Essex, Worcester, and Plymouth, in Massachusetts, produced boots and shoes to the value severally of about \(14 \frac{1}{2}, 9 \frac{1}{2}\), mud 94 millious of dollars. The largest production of any one town was that of Philadelphia, in which it amounted to \(\$ 5,329,887\); the next that of Lynn, Massachusetts, was \(\$ 4,867,390\); the third, Haverhill, \(84,130,500\); the fourth, New York eity, \(\$ 3,869,068\). The largest production of a single establishment was of one in North Brookfield, Massachusette, and amounted to over \(\$ 750,000\). This establishment was the largest of five the same propuctors had in operation that year, the total production whereof was over one million pairs of boots and shoes, valued at more than thirtecn hundred thonsand dollars! Machinery propelled by stemm power is now used in many large manufactorics with highly satisfactory results.

Indma Dubben Goods were made chinfly in Comnecticut, New York, New Jorsey, and Massachusetts to the value of \(\$ 5,729,900\), an increase of 90 per cent. in the last deende.

The value of Cabinet Furnitione ('Table No. 26) made in 1800 in the New Enghand, Middleand Westem States renched the sum of \(\$ 22,701,304\) an increase of 39.8 per eent. over the product of those States in 1850, and exceeding the production of the whole Union in 1850. New York returned in 1860 furniture of the value of \(\$ 7,175,060\), or 40.0 per cent. of the whole amount made in 1850.) Massachosetts, \(\$ 3,365,415\), and l'ennsylvania, \(\$ 0,938,503\). The growth of this branch keeps pace with the inerease of population and wealth, and serves to swell the amont of our exports. It gives employment at remunerative prices to skilled labor, which it attracts from the crowded labor-markets of Europe.

Our ndvance in wealth and refinement is attested by the rapid inerease in the manfacture of piano fortes and other Mesocat, Ins'menterse, ('Table No, 27.) New England, New York, and l'emnsylunia produced musieal instruments to the value of \(\$ 5,791,807\); an increase of 100 per cent. over their own production in 1850 , and \(1: 2\) over the whole value of that hanch in the Union in the same year. New York alone made \(\$ 3,392,577\) worth, being \(\$ 811,865\) more than the whole amount returned in 1850. In this branch, our manufacturers have achieved marked suceres. Without chaming for them superiority over their brethen ia Frame and Germany, it is admitted that chureh organs and other instrments male in this comitry are better suited to the elimate, mad in other respects fully equal to those which eome from the most celehrated establishments in Burope,

The increased amount of the precious metals and the greater ability of all classes to indulge the promptings of taste or luxury, have added greatly to the manufactum of ') Ewhiry', ('lable No. 28, and of all kinds of'gold, silver, and phated wares. In the New England and Middle States, the prodnction of jewelry and watehes baches over eleven millions in value; of silver, silver-plated wares, \&e., over six and one-half millions; making nearly eighteen millions of dollars, exclusive of gold leaf and foil, and the nssaying and retining the precions metals, exceeding the product of the whole Union, in 1850, by \(\$ 7,016,908\) in value; an incrense of over sixty.four per eent, and of seventy per cent. on the production of those States in that year. 'The production of eheap jewelry has been greatly augmented by recent improvements in electro-metallurgy.
'The manufacture of American Warenes, commenced within the hast ten yems in boston as an experiment, has proved eminently suceessful. Unable, heretofire to compete with the low-priced labor of European workmen, our ingenious combrymen have perfected machinery, by the aid of which wateh movements are fabricated equal, if not superior, to the hand-made. The continued growth of this branch will diminish the importation of foreign watehes, and may, at mo distant period, carn for our comntry a reputation in this manufacture equal to that she enjoys in the kindred branch of elock-making. Gold and silver wateh cases are now produced to a very large extent, chiefly in the cities of Philadel phaia, New York, and Newark.

Improvements in technical Chemistry liave added largely to the number and value of its products. The mmufacture of articles strictly classed as chemical, exclusive of white lead, ochres, paints, varnish, glue, perfumes, cements, pot and pearl ashes, \&e., amounted, in 1850, to the value of nearly five millions of dollars. The production, in 1860 , exhibited a considerable increase. This branch is susceptible of almost unlimited extension and application in the creation of commercial and useful articles from the refuse of every other manufacture, and the diversified products, vegetable, amimal, and mineral, of our own or other lands. Many of the chemical branches, apart from the money value of their manufnctures, are of the highest economical importance to our country, as auxiliaries to ahost every other industry of the people. Chemistry has as yet revealed but a tithe of the vast wealth of its resomees.
'The manufacture and consumption of (Gas, ('Table No. 29,) for illumination and other purposes, which is one of the remarkable fruits of chemical science, has been greatly increased, not only in our northern eities, but in the large towns and villages throughout the Union. The quantity returned is but four thousand million feet of the value of cleven million dollass, but the whole quantity made exceeded \(5,000,000,000\) cubic feet, the value of which was about thirteren millions of dollars.
'The making and refining of Sald ('Tuble No. 30) in the United States in 1850 employed 3.10 extablishments, and the value of their production was \(\$ 2,177,9.4 \%\). The four States of New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Pemusylvania, which, in the order mamed, are the principal salt-producing States, made, aceording to the Eighth Cemsus, neary twelve million bushols, the cost of which was
 sachusetts, and Califormin are abso salt-producing States. About sixty per cent. of the whole was made in Now 'ork, at an average cost of 17 eents per bushol.

In the agrgregate proiluet of the lishmass ('Table No. 31) there was an inerease of 28.0 per eent. over the vir value in 1850 . The total value of the lake, river, shore, and deep-sen fisheries, including oysters to the value of Siss:, 170 , and \(\$ 7,521,588\) as the product of the whating business, amounted in 1860 to \(\$ 12,024,092\). Of this anome \(\$ 0,5,2(0,238\) in the whate and \(\$ 2,774,204\) in the cod, mackerel, halibut, and other shore tisheries, belonged to the maritime industry of Massachusets, and ennstituted inearly seventy-two per eent. of the whole. 'This favorite oceupation of her enterprising sons has made boston, whieh has been over two and a guater centuries engaged in the business, the principal distributing fish market of the Union, and has raised the port of Cloneester to the third rank umong New bughand seaports in the amount of its foreign commerce. 'The latter has become the largest seat of the domestic fisheries in the United States, if' not in the word, and distributes the products to all the large cities of the Union and to foreign countries.
'I'he State of Maine holds the second place in respect to the value of its fishing interests, and returned \(\$ 1,050,755\) as the value of the cod, mokerel, herring, \&e, taken ly its fishemen. North Garolina had the largest shad fishery, amomong in value to \(\$ 00,76 \mathrm{~s}\). New Jersey, Now York, and Virginin took the largest amount of oysters, and Michigan retumed the largest value in white fish, amounting \(10 . \$ 200,46 \%\)

A slight deeline in the value of the whale fishery arose from the increasing seareity of the whate in its former hames. 'The ensequent deficiency of bone, teeth, and oil, as raw materials, proved embarassing to some branches of manufacture, particularly those employing whalebone. 'The searcity of whale and other fish oils in the arts has been supplied by an increased production of lard oil, and especially by that benoficent law of compensation which pervades the economy of mature, and when one provision fails her children, opens to them another in the exhaustless storehouse of her material resourees, or leads out their mental
ancrgies upon new paths of discovery for the supply of their own wants. Thus, when mankiad was about to emerge from the simplieity of the primitive and pastoral ages, the more soft and fusible metals no longer sufficed for the artificer, and veins of iron ore revealed their wealth and nase in the supply of his more artificial wants, and became potent agents of his future progress. When the Naldoration of the metals and other igneons arts were fast sweeping the forests. from the enrth, the exhuustless trensures of fossil fuel, stored for his future use, were disclosed to man, and when the artiticial souress of oil seemed about to fail, a substitute was discovered flowing in almost peremial fountains from the deyths of these same carboniferous strata. A decline of the cod and whale fishoriow is, nevertheless, to be regretted, as they have been from the carliest Inriod of our history the murseries of sommen and of our naval and commercial marime, and therefore contributing to the mational defence, to foreign commeree, ship-building, agriculture, and other important interests.

Pempolecm.-An important development of the matural resources of the country, aud a valunble addition to its exports, have been made hy the discovery, willin two or three years, that certain indications, known to the aborigimal and carly Europem inhabitants of the western country, of matural reservoirs of inflimmalle oil existing upon the headwaters of the Alleghny river in New York and Pennsylvania, were but the clue to apparently inexhaustible supplies of mate oil, necessible at no great depth throughout an extended belt of conntry, embracing the bituminous conl menureses of several States.
P'etrolecum, rock, or mineral oil, a matural product of the decomposition of rrganic matter, emitted from the soil in various formations, particularly those of rink salt, was known and employed to some extent by the ancicints, laving leen mentioned by the father of history twenty-three humbred years ngo, und lis (ireck and Roman writers of later date. In its more fluid firm, as foind on the shores of the Caspian Sen, near the Irawaddy of Burmah, in Italy, and some paits of our country, it has borme the name of maptha, while the more solid eleinvents of the same substance predominated in the articles known as asphaltum and bitumen, fmond abundantly in the Great Pitch Lake of the Island of 'Srinidial, near the Dead Sen in Juden, and elsewhere. Petrolemen is nearly identieal in froperties with the artificial oils, which have been long derived fromin the destructive distillation of different minerals, as camel conl and brown conl, or lignite, bituminous shales, sands, clays, peat, \&e., which have been the suljeet of muncrous putents in Gurope and America, and within the last eight years have heen manufactured to a considerable extent in the United states muid the mighloring provinces, until the mative petroleum springs opened a source of cheaper supply.
As a product of our own country this remarkable substance was brought to the notice of the white population, as early as the middle of the last century, by the sencea Indians, who tomen it upon Oil creek, a brameh of the Alleghany, in Yomunge comuty, Pemsylvania, and near the head of the Genceee river, in Xive York, whence it received the nume of "Seneen oil" and "(Genesee oil." It was used by the natives in their religions ceremonies, and as medieament for wounds, \&ee. For the last-naned purpose it has been long collected and sold in snall qumutities at a high price. A peremial thow of oil has been known to exist on ()il creek, ahove referred to, for a century. For the last forty years the puring has been enclosed ip a vat, or structure of wood and stomes, which wan daily skimmed by the proprietor and made the source of considerable revenue. We huve seen extensive diggings in this regrion made hy the F'rench more than a ceentury sinee, while that nation held the valley of the Mississippi, which were evidently made with a view to ascertain the basis or source of what, no doubt, impressed the F'rench officers as a most interesting and curions development of the bounty of nature. Petroleum, doubtiess, formed an article of considerable traftic between the Indians and traders of that region; as we have
seen, in some old account books of the last century, "gallons" and "kegs" of sencea oil credited to Indians.

Itsexistence in my vast amount appears to have been unknown until 1845, when a spring was "struck," while boring for salt, near Tarentum, thirty-five miles above littsburg, on the Alleghany. Lxperiments having proved its ennstituents to be nearly the same as those of the artificial carbon oil, a company was organized in New York to attempt its purification by the same process applied to the latter. But little was effected, however, and in 1857 Messrs. Bowditeh and Drake, of New Laven, commenced operations at Titusville, on Oil ererk, where traces of early explorations were found, and in August, 1859, a fountain was reached by boring, at the depth of seventy-one feet, which yielded 400 gallons daily. Before the close of the year 1800, the number of wells and borings was estimated to be about two thousand, of which seventy-four of the larger ones were producing daily, by the aid of pumps, an aggregate of deven hundred and sixty-five burels of erude oil, worth, at twenty cents a gillon, nbout ten thousand dollars. Wells were soon after sunk to the depth of tive or six hundred feet, and the flow of petroleum became so profise that no less than 3,000 barels were obtained in a day from a single well, the less productive ones yidding from fifteen to twenty barrels per liem. In several instances extraordmary memas were found neeessary to cheek and control the flow, which is now rergutated in such wells according to the state of the market, by strong tubing and stop-eocks. The quantity sent to market by the Sunbury and Erie railrond from the Pemnsylvania oil region, which has thus far been the principal source, increased from 35\% barrels in 1809 to 134,927 barels in 1861 . The whole quantity shippol in the last-mentionedy year was nearly \(\mathbf{5 0 0 , 0 0 0}\) harrels. Since Augusi, 1861, the product has rapidly increased. 'The present capacity of the wells is estimated at 950,000 to 300,000 harrels jer week. So important, however, have the operations in this article become that a railroad, we understand, has been chantered in P'musylvmin exclasively for the transportation of the oil to makel. From a recent mumber of the "liegister," a newspaper published at Oil (ity, Pemsylvmin, we copy the following statement respecting the product of petroleum in that vicinity: "We lam that the number of wells now flowing is seventy-five, the mumber of wells that formerly flowed and pumped is sixty-two ; the number of wells sumk and commenced is three hundred and fiftyeight ; total, four humdred and ninety-five. 'The amount of oil shipped is set down at \(1,000,000\) barels; amount on ham to date, 92,450 barrels; present amount of daily flow, is, 717 burels. 'The average value of the oil, at \(\$ 1\) per barrel, is \(\$ 1,002,000\); arerage cost of wells, at \(\$ 1,000\) each, is \(\$ 495,000\); machinery, building, de., from \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 700\) ench, \(\$ 000,000\). The total number of refiners is twenty-dive. The detailed report of the condition of the wells shows that production is on the inerease. Holders are firm at fifty cents per barel at the wolls, and don't seem to care about selling any great amount at that price." With increased facilities for getting it to the seaboard at a cheap mate for tramsportation, the operations will doubtless become much more extended than at present.

The exportation of erule and refined petroleum from the principal Athantie cities to bimpope, Soubh Amerien, and the West Indies, has ahendy become considerable, the larger propertion being shipped to Finghand. Much of it is sent to burope in this crude state, in which form it is said to be preferred for the sake of the collatemb products obtained in the process of refining. It is prolnble, however, that the highly indammable character of the umetined artich, owing to the presence of certain gaseous or exceedingly volatile compounds may prove an oljerection to its shipment in that state.

The quantily exported from the cities of Philadelphin, New York, Boston, Bahtimore, and San Fronciseo, from the 1st of Jamury to the 1st of A pril, 1862 , amounted to \(2,342,042\) gallons, valued at \(\$ 633,949\). 'The receipts at Cincinnati,
during the same period, of carbon and petroleum oils, were 519,960 gallons, or 13,000 barrels, nearly one-half' of which was petroleum oil. 'The exports from the three cities tirst mentioned, from the first of January to the 16th of May of the present year, were \(3,651,130\) gallons, worth \(\$ 889,886\), and the shipments in the last week of that period from the same places, were 250,600 gallons, valued at 342,160 .

A large reduction las taken place in the price since the commencement of the trade, and particularly during the last few months. 'The price of ervede petroleum in Philadelphia on the 4th January, 1862, was from 2et to 23 cents a gallon, and of refined oil 372 to 45 eents. On the 29 th March the priees had dedined at the same place to 10 and 12 cents for erude, and 25 to 32 cents for refined oil, while the most recent price current lists place it at 9 and 19 cents. Although the capacity of the existing wells already exceeds a profitable demand, there appears to be no assigmable limit to the flow, or to the localities which may he tomad to yiedd it, whenever an augmented demand shall carrant farther searel or increased production. 'The bituminons coal areas of the United States are estimated to cover upward of ( 62,000 square miles in eight of the middle, southern, and western States. Springs and reservoirs of petroleum have been discovered throughout nearly their whole extent. 'Ihey have also been moticed by Captain Stansbury on a branch of the Yellow ereek, 83 miles from Salt lake (iity, in Utah, on the route to Fort Leavenworth. They exist atso in some of the neighboring british provinces. It is probable that the saliferons strata of' our western country may be generally found to yield this interesting mineral product.

The importance of this nrticle is not limited to its value as an item in the export trade of our cities. Attention appears to have been first directed to it on aceount of the demand for a safe and cheap material for illumimation, in place of the dangerous compouds of turpentine and other explosive hydro-embons, as well as for lubricating purposes in which it has proved to be a valuable substitute for animal oils. 'lhere is no doubt that the various other uses of crude perroldum, or its constituents, will render it a valuable aequisition to the arts. 'Ihe business of refining the raw product, in order to remove from it all corrosive and volatile elements, already employs a number of (estahbishments, and will beeome one of some magnitude. Practical chemistry is daily adding to the number and varicty of uses which the substancess eliminated in the proceses of rectification may be mude to subserve in the arts.

Although the extraction of oil, pitch, and tar from bituminnus shate was the subjeet of a patent in Lagland as early as 1695, and the manufacture and purification of oil, gas, and other hydro-earbons from conl received several improvements liy the Earl of Dundonald and others at a later period, the patent of Mr. lowne, of Manchester, secured in England in 1850, and in the United States in 18 siz , "for the olvaining of paraftine oil, or an oil containing paraffine, and pmatine from bituminous conl," appears to have given the first great impulse to the manfacturing of these oils as a souree of artificial light. 'The patent, which covered a very sucecssful process, has given rise to suits at law, one of which was recently brought, without suceess, to restrain the sale in England of petrolemm oils, by the mane of American praffine oil, as damaging to the sale of his "paratine oil," on account of the highly inflammable character of the former.

Illuminating oil from conl appears to have been made as carly as 1846 by 1)r. (iesner, of Nova Scotia, and in 1854 the Kerosene Oil Company, on Long 1sland, commenced the first mamufactare of carbo-hydrogen oil under patents seewred by Di. Gesner, using cannel coal from Eugland, New York, and other parts of the United States. The Breckenridge coal-oil works on the Ohio, at Oloverport, Kentucky, were commenced in 1856, and were son followed by others, to the number of twenty five in operation in 1860 in Ohio alone, with a working capmeity of three hundred gallons of light oil each, per diem. There were then about fifty-six factories in the United States, exclusive of some fifteen
engnged altogether on petroleum, and several small private coal-oil works. The capital expended in conl-oil works and cannel conl mines was estimated at nearly font million dollars. The manufacture of conl-oil lamps, resulting from the use of the oil, formed the principal business of sixteen companies, who employed 2,150 men and 400 women and boys, and work for 125 looms in making the lamp-wick.

The cannel coal employed by them, as well as wood, peat, and other substances of vegetable origin, when subjected to destructive distillation in close vessels, at a heat below that at which they yield gas in abundanee, affords a large quantity of a light supermatant oil, amounting to about one-fifth of the product, which, having been purified and redistilled, yields a very volatile mal map. thatous fluid, of light specifie gravity, containing some paraftine oil, and highly inflammable, owing to the presence of benzoin or benzole. There is also olb. tained a heavier oil, which is a safe and valuable burning oil, a denser lubricating oil, and solid paraftine, a peculiar white erystalline substance, beautifully adapted for candles, and now manufactured to some extent for that and other practienl uses. 'The petroleum of our comery has been found to be a more ecomomical source for these several compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and emables the manufncturer to dispense with the first stage of the process referred tw. 'The cheapmess of crude petroleum, and the simple and comparatively unexpensive process by which a safe and economical illuminating oil may be obs. tained, give an masual interest to this subiject, as affording the means of pere venting the great lows of life shown by the recent census to result from the dangerons compounds so extensively used for that purpose. Although the petroleum oils, when imperfeelly reetified, so that all the benoole has not been expelled, are exceedingly explosive, owing to the heat generated by the combustion of the solid paratine readily vaporizing and irniting the more athereal portion, it may with great facility be freed from all volatile substances, and a very simple and practical test emables the parehaser to ascertain its fitness for use. The precentions required in the treatment of petroleum, as well as the expense of thoronghly purifying it, being somewhat greater than with eon oils, many are tempted to nergect it or even to add a portion of the lighter and cheaper oil to make the heary oil bum more readily.

All these oils possess an advantages over other kinds in the fact, that when once properly deadorized, they do not become rancid or ferment by keeping, but rather lose by age any odor they may have retained.

Of eight several products obtaned from petroleum by chemical analysis, two or three only were solidified by cold of tifteen derrees below zero, the first three or fon remaining perfeetly fluid, and none possessed eorrosive qualitios, showing their fitness as lubricators. Experiments have shown that crude petrolemm is admirably adapted to the manufacture of gas, and have led to the expectation that its use will greatly reduce the cont of its manufactare, if it doces not entirely supersede the use of conl for that purpose. The "earburation of gas," by attaching to the gas-bumer a reservoir of oil, through which the gas is made to pass before combistion, has been found greatly to increase the economy and illuminating power of conl-gas.

The varions collateral and residuary products of the distillation, which have been generally wasted heretofore, will all donbthess be utilized as the progress in malytical mad technical chemistry throws more light upon their nature and relations. Several of them are already employed in Europe, if not in this country, in the manufacture of somo of tho new and benutiful dyes which prace tiend seience has recently introduced in the arts. Benzine, which it is the object of the rectifier to eliminate, is used, to some extent, as a flavoring manterial, though some recent facts make it doubtful if it is wholly innoxious to the henth.
'The acids, canstic alkalies, and other materials used in the purification of the crude qualities of petroleum may all be restored to use or employed as fertilizers, and the deuse, pitchy liquids obtained in the manufacture are available in
the composition of water-proof cements, roofing, varnish, and fuel. The absence of fatty acids may possibly prevent the saponification of these oils with alkalics for the manufacture of soap, but the more extended use of petroleum for the purposes we have named, which will be effected by time and improved manipu hations of the article, will suffice to render it a most valuable acquisition to the row materials and manufactures of the country.

Having partially reviewed the progressive industry of our country during the last decade, and seen the advancement in all that relates to the peaceful arts, the numerous improvements made in the implements and enginery of warfire, which are patent and undeniable, deserve consideration. Our improved fire-nmus, especially rifles and pistols, have obtained a reputation not alone in Jinrope, but in Afrien, Asia, and the ishands of the sea, the traveller finds that his: revolvers of American invention and manufacture exert a salutary influence on the Bedouin and the robber.

The machinery for making the various parts of rifles and other fire-arms, which, in its nutomatic exercise, seems almost endowed with reasoning facultics, owes its origin to the inventive genius of New England. The Enfield rifle was tramsplanted to England by a son of Vermont, under whose superintendence the arms were made. And even the Armstrong gun, which obtained for its reputed inventor the honor of knighthoorl, was invented in this country, for a mondrl was submitted and the principle demonstrated to scientifie gentlemen at 1harvarl College naterior to its appearance in Creat Britain. (Sce notes.)

In the year preceding June 1, 1860, a year devoted to peaceful pursuits, the manuficture of fire-nmins was limited, and yot two establishments in a single city of Comecticut produced to the value of over one million of dollars. Had the mational inventory been taken two years later, the magnitude of this and kindred branches of manufacture, stimulated by the necessities of the country, would have excited astonishment. (See note on firc-arms, p. 118.)

Without any special stimulus to growth-depressed, indeed, during the years \(15 ; 7\) and \(18 \% 8\), in common with other public interests, by the general fimancial cmburassments of those years-and with a powerful competition in the amazing Growth of manufactures in Great Britain and nemly every other mation of Europe, the minufictories of the United States had nevertheless been augmented, diversilied, and perfected in nemrly every branch, and almost uniformly throughout the: Union. Domestic materials, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, found ready sales at remmerative prices, and were increased in amount with the demind, while commerce and internal trade were invigorated by the distribution of both raw and manufactured products. Invention was stimulated and rewarded. Labor and capital found ample and profitable emplöyment, and new and unexpected fields were openced for each. Agriculture furnished food and materinks at moderate eost, and-the skill of our artizans cheapened and multiplied all artificial instruments of comfort and happiness for the people. Even ther more purely agricultural States of tho south were rapilly creating mannfactories for the improvement of their great staples and their abundant matural resoures. The mation seemed speedily uppronching a period of complete independenee in respect to the products of skilled labor, and mationn security and happiness seemed about to be insured by the hamonions development of all the greall interests of the people. J'eace reigned within our borders and waited "pon our mame abrond. But in an evil hour the tide of prosperity has been stayed, whether to be rolled back or not, the ninth census will reveal.

\section*{BANKS AND INSURANCE.}
(Aprendix-Thadla No. 34)
Among the evidences of prosperity and general accumulation of wealth in the United States, the multiplication of bauks with increased aggregate capital is
one of the most significant. When, as in this country has been generally the case, individual promises representing produce and merchandize, and made available through the instrumentality of banks, are almost the sole means by which commoditics pass from the producers to the consumers, the increased action of the banks becomes the index of larger production and more active trade. Where crops and the products of manufacturing industry are more abundant, the aggregate amount of paper created by their interchange is larger, and the negotiations of this puper require greater banking facilities. This want usually manifests itself in a more lucrative banking business, which draws more capital into that employment. Such a state of affairs presented itself during the decade which elosed with 1860. The bank movement in the United States during that period underwent great expansion without becoming less sound. In that respect it presented a strong contrast to the expansion that occurred in the decade which ended with 1840. In that period a season of speculation in bank stocks and wild lands manifested itself, and the paper created for bank negotiation represented imaginary or speculative values rather than commodities produced. Those values were never realized, and the whole paper system based on them collapsed. If we compare the aggregate features of the banks at each decade with the population and the sum of the imports and exports for corresponding dates, the results are as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Years, & No. of banks. & Caplal. & Loans. & Specle. & Circulation. & Import \& export. & Population. \\
\hline 1830.. & 330 & \$145,102,208 & \$200, 451, 214 & 322,114,917 & \$61,323,898 & \%144, 726,428 & 12,866,020 \\
\hline 1840.... & 901 & \(358,441,492\) & 402, 806, 52: & \(33,105,155\) & 108, 068,572 & 259, 207, 465 & 17,069,453 \\
\hline 18413.... & 691 & 228, 201,048 & 251,544, 437 & 33,505, 806 & 68,563,608 & 144,090, 279 & ............. \\
\hline 1850.... & 872 & 222, 469, 074 & 412,607,653 & 48,077, 1:38 & 155,012,911 & 330, 1377,038 & 23, 191, 876 \\
\hline 1860.... & 1,502 & 421,880,005 & 601, 045, 581 & 84,594,537 & 207, 102, 477 & 762,488,530 & 31, 445, 060 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The year 1843 was that of the lowest depression after the extensive liquidation that followed the expansions of 1837-'39. In that ycar the bank credits were, however, large, as measured by the foreign trade or the sum of the imports and exports, but an internal trade had been developed through the settlements of the westem country which required more credits. 'The operation of the general bankrupt law aided in cleariing away the wreck of over two hundred banks that had failed, and which fatlures involved that of several sovereign States that had lomed their credits for bank capital.

The elements of prosperity were now again active, and banking facilities were reguired to a greater extent. The severe lossess the public had suffered made some more comprehensive guarantee necessary to a full restoration of confidence in bank paper. In New York, in 1838, a new principle had been adoptedthat of requiring the banks to deposite security for their circulating notes and holding stockholders liable to an amount equal to the value of their shares. On this basis the bauking of New York was thenceforth to operate; and the principle, as its value became recognized, was gradually adopted in other States.

The failure of the Irish harvests of 1846-'47, followed by those of England in 1848-'49 by creating a great demand for American breadstuffs, stimulated business and gave a new impulse to banking. The year 1850 showed an amount of foreign trade more than donble that of 1843 . With the incrense of business the banks were very prosperous, as is manifest in the fact, that although the capital of the banks was no more in that year than in 1843, their discounts wero one hundred and fifty millions, or 60 per cent. greater. Thus the decade opened with a very lucrative banking business, and amid the greatest excitement in relation to the gold diseoverics of Oalifornin. The spinit of enterprise abrond was very strong, and the impression that prices were to rise by reason of the
depreciation of gold was prevalent; hence the general desire to operate, in order to avail of the anticipated profits. Industry of all descriptions was very active and productive, and there never was a period when the national capital accumulated so fast, a remarkable evidence of which was afforded in the vast amount expended in the construction of railroads; while, of the large capital accumulated, a considerable portion was employed in bunking. The incorporated bank capital increased nearly two hundred millions, and the private bank capital half as much. The report of the Treasury Department gave the latter amount at \(\$ 118,036,080\). The distribution of the incorporated banks among the several States is given in the Appendix, ('Table No. 33.)

The increase of bank capital was large in the Atlantic cities, particularly in Boston and New York, of which the number and capital were respectively as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1850.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1880.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Increage.} \\
\hline & No. & Capital. & No. & Capital. & No. & Capleal \\
\hline Boston ............. .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 30 & \$21,700,000 & 42 & \$38,581,700 & 12 & 814,281,700 \\
\hline New York ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 31 & 33,000,602 & 55 & 69,758,777 & 24 & 38,158,173 \\
\hline Total of two clties. . . . . . . . . . . . . & 61 & 55,360,602 & 97 & 106,34U, 477 & 36 & 30,979,875 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This increase of banks, following the general expansion of business, brought with it the necessity of some improved means of adjusting the daily mutual balances. The fifty-five banks in Now York eity, for example, were each compelled to settle as many accounts daily. To obviate that great labor the clearing system was devised. Each bank sends every morning to the elearing-house all the checks and demands it may have received the day previous, in the course of business, upon all others. These in a short time are interchanged, and a halance struck and paid. This system was established in 1853, and the amount of the exchanges and balances annually were as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Year: & Amount exchanged. & Balances. \\
\hline 1854...... ................................ .... & ¢5,750, 455,987 06 & \$297, 411,493 \\
\hline 1855............................................... & 5,782,912,098 33 & 989,604, 137 \\
\hline 1856........................... ............... & 6,006,213,328 47 & 334, 714,489 \\
\hline 1857. & 8,333,228,718 06 & 365,313,901 \\
\hline 18.58 ............................................ & 4,756,604,366 09 & 314,938,910 \\
\hline 1859 ....................................... ... & 6,448,005,956 01 & 363,681,682 \\
\hline 1860............................................. & 7,831, 143,056 69 & +108, 693,438 \\
\hline 1881............................................ & 3,915,742,758 05 & 353, \(3 \times 2,944\) \\
\hline Total for elght yoarr... ......... .... & 50, \(04,365,28881\) & 2,627,434,097 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

With the development of business the transactions grew immensely up to to 1858, when they fell off nearly one-half under the panic of that year. They recovered gradually up to the breaking out of the rebellion. The banks of l3oston and Philadelphia adopted the same system with similar results. The figures indicate to what an extent the credits of individuals, created in the operations of business, are cancelled through the intervention of the banks of the cities where the commerce of the whole country centralizes.

In the States of Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, after the collapse of 1837 , no banks were again created up to 1850, and the three last named are
still without them, with the exception of two small ones in Florida. Texas has a small bank at Galveston, and Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico have none. In the District of Columbia four old banks expired by limitation of charter in the hands of trustees, and Congress refused to recharter them; but they continue to transact business.

It is probable that a large portion of the increase in banking, particularly at the west, has been due to the introduction of the security system of New York, the idea of which seemed to popularize that which had previously been in bad odor. The following table shows the States which have adopted the free banking principle in whole or in part:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{States,} & \multirow{2}{*}{Year adopted.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1860.} \\
\hline & & Stock held. & Circulation. \\
\hline New York... ........................ ................... ...... & 1838 & \$26.897, 874 & (923, 459,506 \\
\hline Michigan............. ............... ....... .................. & 1849 & 192,831 & 222, 197 \\
\hline New Jersey..... .................................................. & 1850 & 962,911 & 4,811,842 \\
\hline Virginia ..................................... ................... & 1851 & 3, 584,078 & 9,812,197 \\
\hline Illinoig..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1851 & 9,828,641 & 8,981,723 \\
\hline Ohit . ... ..... .... ................... ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1851 & 2,153,552 & 7,983, 489 \\
\hline Indiana ...................... ........... ...... ................ & 1832 & 1,349,468 & 5, 3 50, 240 \\
\hline Wisconsin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1854 & 5,031,504 & 4,42\%,855 \\
\hline Miswouri . ... ....... .... .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(18: 0\) & 725,6\%0 & 7,884, 885 \\
\hline Tennessee...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1852 & 1,233,452 & 5, 3488,318 \\
\hline Loutaiant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1833 & 5,842,098 & 11,579,313 \\
\hline Iowa........................t................................... & 1858 & 101,849 & 348, ¢06 \\
\hline Minnesota. Masaachuse't. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1858 \\
& 1859
\end{aligned}
\] & 50,000 & 50, 火汭 \\
\hline Mastachuse din . & 105 & - \({ }^{\text {c.............. }}\) &  \\
\hline Total............. ...... ....... ....... .............. & ........ & 57,051,054 & 97,212,827 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The principle cannot be said to have worked well except in New York, where it required constant alterations for many years to bring it to perfection. In Illinois it was an entire failure, and the new constitutional convention adopted a clanse looking to the prohibition of any more banks and to the suppression of the existing circulation.

\section*{INSURANCE.}

The progress of insurance in the United States has been rapidly following the development of commerce and trade, of which it is the necessary accompaniment, since the system of buying and selling goods on credit necessitates the resort to every possible means of making those credits safe. None is more obvious than that of requiring all goods to be insured. It follows that as commoditics increase in quantity and value, the amount to be covered by insurance must expand in the same proportion. Unfortunately, however, there have been no regular statistics colinted from year to year, as in the case of banks, by which that interesting index to the growth of the national wealth might be compared. The State of Massachusetts has paid most attention to this matter, and the annual rejorts are very valuable. The number of companies and amounts at risk have been as follows in that State:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year, & Number of companies. & Capital stock. & Fire risks, & Marine riske. \\
\hline 1840.............................................. & 41 & 87,475,000 & 851,998,540 & \$50,631,877 \\
\hline 1850............................................ & 30 & 6,106,875 & 63,944,273 & 76,042, \(5: 9\) \\
\hline 1860............................................ & 117 & 6,353, 100 & 348, 423,284 & 101,972,974 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The total property at risk has increased in the ten years \(\mathbf{8 3 1 0 , 8 7 0 , 4 6 1}\). Under the present laws of New York the insurance returns are well organized. 'Taking the figures in connexion with those of the leading ones of other Statee, the results are as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Number of companiey. & Capital and assets. & At riak. \\
\hline New York'.... . . . . . . ............................................... & 135 & 859,287,647 & ¢916,474, 936 \\
\hline Mastachusette...................................................... & 117 & 6,353, 100 & 450,806,933 \\
\hline Connertlent ............... ........................................ & 12 & 5,384, 6e6 & 979, 292,184 \\
\hline Rhorte Island . ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6 & 2,410,688 & 32, 187, 104 \\
\hline Philadelphta .... ........... ... ........................... ...... & 10 & 6,510,601 & 139,220, 374 \\
\hline Now Orleans ........................................................ & 9 & 6,738,031 & 291, 100,000 \\
\hline Charleston ................. ....... ............................. ... & 2 & -060.6.......... & 47,291,000 \\
\hline Auguita, Georgia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 952,858 & 7,000,000 \\
\hline Jersey Clity .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 179,713 & 5,911,081 \\
\hline Pcoria, Illinois................................. ............ ......... & 1 & 363,993 & 6,806,377 \\
\hline Total.......................... ............. &  & .6..............' & 2,105,538,318 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The amount at risk by all the companics in the Union may approach three thousand millions, and the losses were reported as follows for 1860:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Vessels and freigh & \$13,525, 000 \\
\hline Cargoes & 15, 050, 700 \\
\hline 'Total marine & 28,575, 700 \\
\hline I3y fire. & 22, 020, 000 \\
\hline Total losses. & 60, 595, \(/ 00\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The number of United States life insurance companics is about 47; number of lives insured, 60,000 ; total amount insured, \(\$ 180,000,000\); annual premiums, \(\$ 7,000,000\).

\section*{value of real and personal estates}

\section*{(Aprendix-Tadle No. 35.)}

The marshals of the United States were directed to obtain from the records of the States and Territorics respectively, an Account of the value of real and personal estate as assessed for taxation. Instructions were given these officers to add the proper amount to the assessment, so that the return should represent as well the true or intrinsic value as the inadequate sum generally attached to property for taxable purposes. The result of this return by all the census takers will be found in table No. 34, whereby it will appear that the value of individual property in the States and territorics exceeds the sum of sixteen thousand millions of dollary, representing an increase of one hundred and twentysix and a half per centum in ten years in value in the aggregate, and an increase of sixty-eight per cent. per capita of the free population. The rate of increase has been immense in the western States, while the absolute gain in the older States has been no less remarkable. For exnmple, the rate of increase in Iowa has been more than nine hundred per cent., while the absolute increase of wealth has been two hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars; while Pennsylvania has increased at the rate of ninety-six per cent., with an an absolute gain in wealth of near seven thousand millions of dollars. The wealth per capita for Iowa in 1850 was \(\$ 123\), while in 1860 it amounted to \(\$ 360\), a rate of increase
of one hundred and ninety-seven and a half per cent. The wealth of Pennsylvinnia in 1850 per capita was \(\$ 312\); in 1860 per capita was 8487 ; the rate of increase fifty-six per cent.

It must be borne in mind that the value of all taxable property was returned, including that of foreigners as well as natives, while all was omitted belonging to the States or United States. In considering the relation of population to wealth, the fact must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the property of the western thau castern States is held by non-residents, and that this circumstance is not without its influence in exaggerating the wealth of individuals in States where large investments have been made by persons resident elsewhero.

The effect of internal improvements upon the prosperity and wealth of the country can unt be better illustrated than by the rapid enhancement in value of all property brought within their influence.

To trace the causes of our great progress in wealth, and to pursue the investigation in detail, would be profitable and interesting, but the want of time makes it incumbent to postpone further review of this table to another time.

\section*{agricultune.}

\section*{(Appendix-T.ble No. 36.)}

Vicw of the condition and progress of agriculture in the United States.
It appears from the returns of the last census, that the ratio of increase of the principal agricultural products of the United States has more than kept pace with the increase of population. Indeed, there appears no reason to doubt the continuance of an aboudant supply of all the great staple articles, equal to the necessities of any possible increase of population or mational contingency for ages to come, It is also gratifying to note the evidences of improvement in some of the most important agricultural operations, proving that our farmers are fully in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and not behind their fellow-citizens engaged in other industrial occupations. The products of the great west are giving a tone to the markets of Great Britain and the con-tinent. Chiengo has become one of the first grain markets in the world, and as the boundless region still further west is being developed, every channel of communication with the Atlantic const will teem with the products of the soil. Illinois alone sends now to the great market at New York an average of two thousand head of cattle weekly, and other States, comprising regions almost unknown at the former census, and still more distant from the seaboard, are adding and increasing their contributions.

New plants and animals have been introduced in the past decade. From the products of the sugar cane-sorghum sactharatum-transplanted from the Chinese empire, the west is furnished with a new article of domestic luxury and utility, and rendered comparatively independent of the sugar cane of more southern States.

The great dairy interest in our country during this period has increased the production of cheese and butter, and already American cheese is as well known in English markets as the best English dairy cheese.

Indian corn is now an indispensable article for Great Britain, and each suc ceeding year is increasing the demand for this important product of our country, which is raised in every State and 'I'erritory of our Union.

While it is admitted that very much remains to be accomplished by the agricultural interest of our country, it cannot be doubted that the past ten years has shown to the world that the United States has within its own territory the jesources which will enable us to compete with the older nations of the world in every department of domestic industry.

The London exlibition in 1851 made known that the United States had the
means of supplying the implements and machinery needed in every country in Europe. Since that time our reapers and mowers, ploughs, steam-engines, and railroad cars have found their way to the Old World, and an American in taking the tour of the continent will, in the great empire of Russia, find himself on board of an American railroad car drawn by an American locomotive on a railroad built by an American engineer. We point to these adrances as evidence that the enterprise of our countrymen, with so wide a scope for its development at,home, manifests itself wherever a profitable field opens for its exercise abroad.
At a period like the present, when, for the preservation of the national life and character, the resources of the country are subjected to a greater strain than they have ever yet borne, when a large portion of its effective labor is diverted to the same sacred duty, and all the productive forces of the Union are controlled to an unprecedented extent by causes more pervading and subversive in their.effects than any which could possibly arise from extraneous sources, it is a subject of the highest gratification that we are blessed with the amplest returns from the labors of the husbandman. The crops of hay and grain, as the result of a favorable season and a broader cultivation of land, are believed especially to have afforded abundant and timely harvests. Regarded either as a source of cheap and ample supply for a vast commissariat with the least possible drain upon the public chest, of cheap and plenary subsistence to the namerous unemployed and dependent classes, or as a source of exports and employment for the commercial and shipping interests, the bounty of our land is at the present time a subject of national congratulation and thankfulness.
The increasing annual products of agriculture in our highly-favored country, and the hay and grain crops in particular, furnish striking illustrations of the close interdependence and connexion of all branches of the national industry. The dependence of agriculture upon the results of mechanical skill, as well as the astonishing progress of the latter within the last half century, is strongly exemplified in the application of labor-saving appliances, which become still more valuable, in emergencies like the present, in all the operations of the farm. The saving effected by new and improved implements in Great Britain within a dozen years preceding 1851 was stated by a competent authority to be not less than one-half on all the main branches of farm lubor. Our own progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that of any other agricultural people, and to be in advance of our application of the fruits of purely scientific research in the improvement of agriculture. In nearly every depart. ment of rural industry mechanical power has wrought a revolution. The inventive genius of the country has not only contrived to make it prepare the crop for market and to sew or krit the family apparel of the farmer, but to rock and "tend" the infant as well as to rend from the ernbrac of earth the centuryrooted oak which our fathers were forced to leave to the slow eradication of time. Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the Uuited States have stimulated the fucilo ingenuity of our mechanics, or have ouly been seconded by its ready contributions to industry, wo shall not stop to inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture aro witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting, and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the western prairies. Without the improvements in ploughs and other implements of tillage which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now appurently about to culminate in the steam plough, the vast wheat and corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit and not a little of the product would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle, and the haud-rake for securing it when ripe. The rcaping.
machine, the harvester, and machines for threshing, winnowing, and cleaning his wheat for the market have become quite indispensable to every large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply, to markets, the means of transportation, storage, \&c., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the carliest or most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

Wheat.-The quantity of wheat grown in all the States and Territories in the year 1849 was \(100,485,944\) bushels. The quantity grown in 1859 was \(171,183,381\) bushels, an increase of nearly seventy per centum, or about double the increase of population in the same period. Some of the older whentgrowing States-Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, and Ohio-do not show a proportionate increase, owing to the destructive agency of the wheat midge, and the consequent unwillingness of farmers to subject themselves to repeated losses from this cause. Fortunately, the midge is diminishing where it was formerly most destructive, and wheat-growing will soon be resumed in many localities in these States where for a time it was almost abandoned. To the introduction and greatly extended cultivation of spring wheat in the northwestern States, is the country mainly indebted for the increase in the amount of wheat produced. In Illinois this crop has increased in ten years from \(9,414,577\) bushels to 24,159,500 bushels; in Wisconsin, from 4,286,131 to \(15,812,625\) bushels in the same period. In many eases in these States the quantity grown has exceeded the means of ready transportation, or the demands of the market, and has therefore been too great to be profitable.

There appears among the contributions of the New York State Agricultural Society a statement of Dr. Asa Fitch, entomologist for that useful association, relating to depredatory insects, of so much general interest as to claim insertion in this report. It is a matter of no small import that this association have introduced into this country from abroad certain parasites which Providence has created to counteract the destructive powers of some of these depredators, by limiting their efficiency and destroying their numbers. We have heretofore been suffering from the destructive agency of some of these enemies to the grain crop, which have been introduced from abroad, without enjoying the influence of their natural enemies which remained at home. It is gratifying to realize that the New York State Agricultural Society has manifested a spirit so philanthropic in conception, with the prospect of results so important.

\section*{Dr. Fitch remarks:}

\footnotetext{
"The grain aphis made its advent in a most remarkable manner. That an insect never seen before and not known to be present in our country should suddenly be found everywhere in New England, and most of the State of New York, in profuse numbers in every grain field of this wide extent of territory, and literally swarming upon and smothering the crop in many tields, was a phenomenon which probably has no parallel in the annals of science. How it was possible for this insect so suddenly to become thus astonishingly numerous was a mystery which seemed to most persons to be inexplicable. It is the most prolifie of any insect which has ever been observed. I find it commences bearing when it is but three days old, and prodnces four young daily. Thus the descendants of a single aphis will in twenty days amount to upwards of two millions, each day increasing their number to almost double what they were the day before. This serves to account for the surprising numbers which we had of this insect.
"The aphis was everywhere supposed to be a new insect, and one writer went so far as to name and describe it scientifically, in full confidence that the world had never before known anything like it. My examinations, however, fully assured me that it was identical with a species which has long been known in the grain fields of Europe. And on my announcing this, the erroneous views which one and another weri adopting were speedily abandoned.
"Our best European accounts of this insect are very imperfect. They only speak of it as occurring in June and July, whereas I find it is present on the grain the whole year round. And when the grain is but a few inches high, if half a dozen of these insects happen to locate themselves on the same plant they suck out its juice to such an extent that tho plant withers and dies.
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"As yet I have never been able to find a male of this species. They are all females." This is proved by placing any one supposed to be a male in a vial ; next morning two or three young lice are always found in the vial with it. I The general habits of insects of this kind are well known. The aphis on the apple tree and other fruit trees, when cold weather arrives, give birth to males. The sexes then pair, and the female thereupon deposits cges, which remain through the winter to start these insicts again the following year. I had supposed it would be the same with this aphis ou the grain. I thought, when autumn arrived, I should meet with males and find eggs diropped on the blades of the grain. But there were none. The females and their young continued to appear on the grain till the end of the season. They are everywhere on the grain now, buricd under the snow, ready to warm into life and activity again when the spring opens And on grain growing in flower pots, or which I am keeping these insects in full activity through the winter to notice what I can of their habits, no males have yet appeared. When, and under what circumstances this sex will be produced, is a most curious subject, still remaining to be ascertained. It at present looks as though the female and their descendants were prolific permanently, without any intercourse of the sexes.
"Last summer such multitudes of parasites, ladybugs, and othe: destroyers of this aphis, had become gathered in the grain fields at harvest time that it seemed as though it would be exterminated by them. But at the end of the season this insect appeared as common on the young rye as I had noticed it at the opening of spring. The present indications, therefore, are that this aphis will be as numerous on the grain the coming summer as it was the past, if the season proves favorable to its increase.
"As to the army worm, it mny be remarked that for almost a century it had been known that in this country was a kind of worm whose habit it was to suddenly appear in particular spots in such immense numbers os to wholly consume the herbage over an extent frequently of several miles, and then abruptly vanish, nothing being seen of it afterwards. Thus it was one of the most singular and also one of the most formidable and alarming creatures of this class that was known to be in our world. Yet, what kind of worm this was, and what insect produced it, remained wholly unknown down to the present day. Appearing here and there all over the country the past seaton, this army worm became an object of the decpest interest ; and from Ininois on the one hand, and Massachusetts on the other, specimens of the moths bred from these worms were sent to me for information as to what the name of this insect really was.
"With regard to the wheat midge, I would observe that in this country injurious insects are much more numerous than in Europe, occasioning us far greater losses than are there experienced. A year ago I received from France a vial filled with insects as they were premiscuously gathered by the net in the wheat fields of a district where the midge was doing much injury. It then occurred to me that by gathering the insects of our wheat fields here in the same manner, it would furnish materials for a very accurate comparison of the wheat insects of this country with those of Europe. \(\Delta s\) the result of a comparison thus made, I find that in our wheat ficlds here the midge formed 59 per cent. of all the insects on this grain the past summer; whilst in Frunce, the preceding summer, only seven per cent. of the insects on whent were of this species. In France, the parasitic destroyers of the midge amounted to 85 per cent. ; while, in this country, our parasites form only 10 per cent. And after the full invertigation of the subject which I have now made, I can state this fact with confidence-we have no parasies in this country that destroy the wheat midge. The insect so common on wheat, and which resembles the European parasites of the midge so closely that, in the New York Natural History, it is described as being one of that species, and 'in the Ohio Agricultural Reports it is confidently set down as another of them, If ind has nothing to do with the wheat midge, but is the parasite of an ash gray bug which is cormmon on grain and grass, laying its eggs in the eggs of this bug, and thus destroying them.
"I stated to the society, a year since, that the wheat midge had wholly vanished the previous summer; not one of its larve could I find, on a careful search over un exicensive district around me. But the past season this insect appeared in the wheat again, as numerous as usual. This has led us into importunt changes in our views of the habits of this insect. How was it possible for it to utterly disappear from the wheat one year and be back in it in swarms the next year? Obviously it must hnve other places of breeding than in the wheat. And, therefore, if no wheat was grown in this country for a few years, as has so often been proposed, it would not starve and kill out this insect The insect would resort, to other situations, and would sustain itself there, returning into the wheat again as numerous as before, when its cultivation was recommenced. And what could it be that banished this insect from the wheat in 1860, and brought it back again in 18619 The remarkable difference in the weather of these two years furnishes an enswer to this question. When the midge fly came out to deposit its eggs in June, 1860, the weather was excessively dry; in 1861 it was very wet and showery. And thus we learn t'ae fact that these flies cannot
breathe a dry, warm atmosphere ; they are forced to retreat to places where the air is damp and moist. When the uplands, the ploughed fields, are parched with drought, the midge cannot abide in them; it must go to the lowlands along the margins of streams, where it must remain so long as the drought continues. Here it must lay its eggs and rear its young, depositing them, probably, in the grass growing in these situations. And hence we also learn that if the last half of June is unusunlly dry, our wheat that year will escape injury from the midge; but if the last half of June is very wet and showery, this crop will be severely devastated."

Indian corn.-This crop in 1849 was \(592,071,104\) bushels; in 1859 it was \(830,451,707\) bushels, which is an increase of more than forty per cent. In a majority of the States this is undoubtedly the most popular crop; it is less liable to failure than any other, and is applied to so great a varicty of useful purposes. No important changes have been made cither in the varieties cultivated or in the modes of cultivation, except in the gradual substitution of animal for human labor.

Cotton.-The rapidity with which the cultivation of cotton has increased in the United States is truly wonderful. In the beginning of the present century the aunual exportation was less than 5,000 bales; in 1849 the quantity growu had reached \(2,445,793\) bales of ginned cotton of 400 pounds each ; in 1859 it had further increased to \(5,196,944\) bales, or more than 110 per cent. in ten years. The whole crop is the product of thirteen States, but is chiefly obtained from eight of them. Immense as is the quantity of cotton produced, the demand is equal to the supply. Prior to the production of cotton in such vast quantities in the more southern States, it was extensively cultivated for domestic purposes in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and southern Illinois, and it is not improbable that its cultivation may be re-established in some of these States with profit to the producer and advantage to the consumer.
- Dairy products.-The quantity of butter produced in the census year 1859' 60 is set down at \(460,509,854\) pounds, which is an increase of 46 per cent. on the product of 1849-'50. The amount of cheese returned is \(105,575,135\) pounds, or 339,242 pounds more than the product of 1849-'50. Checse is especially rich in flesh-forming constituents, and is therefore regarded as a highly nutritious article of diet, well adapted to the use of the laboring man, and capable of doing more to repair the waste of muscular exertion than many times its weight of butter or of fat meat. Still it appears that cheese does not enter largely into the daily food of the working classes of this country, as it does in Germany and Great Britain. Were it produced more abundantly, and sold at a lower price, it is probable that an article of food so convenient and economical would be more fully used. The cheese exported from the United States to other countries is about \(15,000,000\) pounds annually. In fact, were cheese-making as well understood in our country generally as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. It is believed that our people suffer immensely by not thoroughly understanding the most approved processes of cheese-making. Comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced can be termed a first rate article. While many of our most enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable to the country, in Europe what is termed American cheese is not purchased with that confidence with which we receive theirs, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and distinctiveness of character.

When this point is attained a taste is cultivated, and increasing demand follows, and profits enlarge. An article so nutritious and easy of transportation should form some portion of our army rations.

Domestic animals.-The tables of agriculture will show a satisfactory increase in the live stock of the country. In addition to returns of animals employed in agriculture and possessed by farmers, we have prepared a table from the returns
of the census-takers which represent an estimate of the different varietic. 3 of live stock which, being owned by persons not engaged in agricultural pursuits, were not included in the agricultural schedule. These returns we believe entitled to confidence, and they swell considerably the numbers contained in the official statements. As all live stock thus circumstanced was omitted in the previous census, we have, in all our comparisons and calculations, ignored it, because, being omitted in previous censuses, its introduction into the figures at this time would interfere with the apparent rate of increase.

The horses included in the table referred to comprise carriage; team, and other horses which were previously, and in this census, omitted, but which will be seen to make a vast increase to the number returned in the agricultural schedule. The addition to all varietics of live stock thus made to appear, and which exists, is a matter of no inconsiderable importance.

Value of animals slauslitered.-The value of slaughtered animals for 1849 was \(\$ 111,703,142\), in \(18 \underline{5} 9\) it had reached \(\$ 212,871,653\), the largest part of the increase being in the western States. The manufacturers of soap, candles, leather, glue, bone-black and others depending on this source for their material have received a proportionate development.

Shecp and wool.-The number of sheep returned by the census of 1850 was \(21,723,220\), and the amount of wool \(52,516,959\) pounds. In 1860 the number of sheep returned was \(23,317,756\), and the amount of wool \(60,511,343\) pounds.

In addition to the number of sheep above mentioned as returned by the census, the assistant marshals reported \(1,505,810\) as their estimate of the number of sheep not included because owned by others than farmers, so that the entire number of sheep in the United States on the 1st day of June may.safely be placed at \(62,017,153\), and a proportionate amount may be added with propriety to the clip of wool for the same period.

While the sheep of the United States increased but 1,594,536 between 1850 and 1860, the imports of wool and woollens during that period were as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. &  &  & Year. &  &  \\
\hline 1850......... & -1,681,691 & \$17,151,509 & 1856.. & \$1,665,064 & *31,061,703 \\
\hline 1851.......... & 3,833,157 & 19,507,309 & 1857.................. & 2,125,744 & 31,286, 118 \\
\hline 1E2........... & 1,930,711 & 17,573,964 & 1888.................. & 4,022,635 & 20,486,491 \\
\hline 1853.......... & 2,669,718 & 27,621,911 & 1859. & 4,444,954 & 33,521, 9,56 \\
\hline 1854. & 2,822, 185 & 32, 282,594 & 1860............... & 4,842, 152 & 37,937,190 \\
\hline 1855...... & 2,072,139 & 24, 404, 149 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The aggregate exports of domestic wool during the whole of the same period only reached the value of \(\$ 1,562,502\); and there were no exports of domestic manufactures of wool.

The avcrage price of fine wool in one of our principal wool markets, (Boston,) for the last thirty-five years has been \(50_{10}^{3}\) cents per pound; of medium, \(42{ }^{\frac{8}{10}}\) cents; of coarse, \(35 \frac{1}{2}\) cents. The consumption of mutton has rapidly increased. The supply now as rarely exceeds the demand as with any other meat, and the best qualities out-sell beef in our markets.

No country is better adapted by natural, and on the whole, by artificial conditions to the production of wool than the United States. It appcars to be conceded that Australia and South America contain the only very extensive regions of the earth now capable of competing with equal areas of our country
in thin prochuction. That narrow rim of vegetation which encloses the vast Inland desurta of Australin presents not a circumstance of superiority, for this ohject, over the fmmense mitural pastures of our western and southwestern Statess and Territories, and it is manifestly inferior to them in important condithons. Portions of it are destitute of ruming streams for hondreds of miles, and It in subjece to the privodical recurrence of dronghts, which in some cases have extomded through yours, drying up all minor vergetation, and proving most dentrustive to thodk mad herds. The govermment price of lands is higher than in the United Staten. Its distunce from its wool manket equals nearly half the circumference of the ghobe, Yet its exports of wool rose between 1810 and 1860 firom 167 prounds to \(40,000,000\) pounds! South Americn is also becoming min extensives producer and exporter of this staple, Hero, too, no natural conditions of muperiority over those of the United States present themselves, while there aro politienl ind moral ones which undeniably are hostile to the security and permanemes of mo exposed a bromeh of industry.

Apint from the mere question of the chenp production of wool, the experience of the mont advaned ngricultural mitions, like England, Germany, and France, goes to whow that sheep mren necessity of a good gemeral system of husbandry OII "(vell tho higheret priwod hands and amidst the densest population. They afford an much food to man, in proportion to their own consumption, as any other domentle mimuls. They are believed to return more fertilizing matter to then anil. Ia mddition to these things, they alono fumish wool. Enghand proper Late about five homdred mad ninety sherep to tho semuro mile. Tho United States proper (axclasive of 'larifories) have about forty-efight to the sanare mile.

Owr perplo have not lacked tho necersany breeds to ambark vigoromsly and nilvanturensely in avery depmiment of sherep hasbandry. In fine-wool varictien we havonselecthons from the best flocks of Gemmany. In varieties ranging from fine to medinus we have tho dmovion merino, yielding fifty per centum more wool than his Spminh mestor, without a deteriomation in its guality. In conise valiolles, we have the choiecest mutton-breeds of 'inghand, and also hardy and productive sub-vininties between theso and what are termed our native wheng. No comutry has crev beren so liberal in importing the most highlyestermed foreigu breds of sherp, and nome has berom more suecessful in acelimating them. Some have heron grently improved among ns, and none, it is bebieved, have dergemeded wher the systems adapted to their culture have been fonend protitable.

In vinw of all the preveding facts, it would seem most anomalous that a peoplo ao lintelliremt and conterpismeg as our own should have medvanced so slowly In one of the most importmin departments of industry, should have consented so loug and wo hargely to import a prime necossmy of life which they could actually produco and maket at a lese cost than the exporter.

Ameriem woul-growres attribute this state of things mainly to two canses: tarift regulations, which give protection to tho woollen manutaeturer and not to then producos, and to the mastemdiness which has marked our tariff policies. Though the moniary state of the comotry and other incidental conses have undoubtedly contributcid their intluences, it is not to be denied that a comparison of wool prieres mader the diffiment tarifts gives color to the first conclasion, becanse. contrary to all tho earlior anticipations of the growers, they show that thore has heen no comeddenen whatever hetween high and low wool prices and what ay tomed high and low tavifts, but quite as often precisely the reverse. If tho above position of the producer is well taken-if he is not equally proteoted with tho manufacturor-it is not a sutticient answer to his complaint to any that ho needa no protection lreanse he ean already produce the staple as chesply as hid fervign competitor. The ordinary wool-growers of the United States can no more live as he now lives, on the same protits which content the Wealhy Anglo-dustadian or South American grower, than can our ordinary
manufacturers live as they now live on the profita which content the manufacturers of Europe. Much the greater number of our producers are comparatively small land-holders and capitalists, yet they have the duties of intelligent frecmen to discharge and the expenses of liberal members of society to incur. Their expenditures in directions which tend to comfort and self-respect, and which promote civilization and the public interests, are ten times greater than those of persons of the same wealth in the foreign countries from which the competition comes. Is not our government as much bound, both by justice and expediency, to assist this class of men to preserve their respectable status as to render like assistance to any other class? Is the production of a great staple of less consequence to our country than its manufacture?

It is complained that the rapid and almost radical changes which have taken place in our tariff legislation, now stimulating both the producer and manufacturer of wool beyond the boundaries of prudence, and now suddenly withdrawing much of the protection on which their anticipations and arrangements for the future were founded, have necessarily led to ruinous disappointments, and finally impaired the confidence of the community in the safety of investments in a husbandry stbject to such interferences.

The present would seem an auspicious period to establish permanent policies in these particulars. One of the principal causes which has rendered it difficult to estimate the public receipts in advance-the fluctuations between large and small sales of the public lands-is now probably removed. These sales, always advancing at the same time with imports and dutics, that is, in periods of pecuniary inflation, were sometimes sufficient at such periods, with the aid of only a moderate tariff, to lead to the accumulation of large surpluses of revenue. These produced chmorous and successful calls for a reduction of duties. But in periods of pecomiary depression the sales of the public lands fell off; the reduced tariff' was found insufficient to raise the uecessary revenue, and another change in the opposite direction became necessary.
While it is not probable that surplus revenues will accrue, from nny cause, for many years to come, the most intelligent and experienced wool-growers of our country ask for no extreme or disproportioned legislation in their behalf. They only ask that in establishing a system of revenue adequate to the public wints, the interest they represent receive a share of protection fairly proportioned to its importance and requirements. If this is accorded, and the policy established is allowed to acquire a permanent character, it is not doubted by our agriculturists that this important branch of industry will rapidly attain a development which will no longer leave us tributary to forcign nations for one of the most important necessaries of life.

In view of the limited number of American publications devoted to sheep husbmadry which have appeared, we feel it a duty to refer to a valuable repertory of useful information, being a treatise on fine-wool sheep husbandry, by Henry S. Randall, LL.D., of New York, read before the New York State Agricultural Society, February 12, 1862. 127 pages, 8vo.

Sugar and molasses.-Notwithstanding the large quantities of sugar and molases produced in the United States, a large amount is obtained from abroad. The sum paid for inported sugars, in 1859 , exceeded \(\$ 31,000,000\), and in the same season \(30,000,000\) of gallous of molasses were imported.

The rupidly increasing culture of the Chinese sugar-cane is supplying a great want. - The introduction of such a crop to the notice of the American farmer is a prominent feature of the past decade. While, in the present state of knowledge, much difticulty and uncertainty seems to attend the manufacture of sugar from this plant, it has proved its value as very productive in sirup or molasses. The plants introduced into this country are from Asia and Africa, and vary considerably in character. They are liable to hybridization with each other, and with the broom corn, and much care is required to praserve the varieties
distinct. So far as we have information, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois, has been the most successful cultivator of the imphee, and his efforts have been attended with much success. While, with our knowledge of the disappointments which have been experienced in Europe and this country as to results, we would not recommend a heedless expenditure of time and means in the culture of the imphee, we are sufficiently confident in its value, under many circumstances, as to hope that farmers generally of the north and west will devote some attention to the culture of the plant, and fairly test its utility for the production of sugar.

The product of cane sugar, as retumed by the Seventh Census, was 237,133 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds cach; in 1859 it was 302,205 hogsheads. The prodict of molasses for the former year was 12,700,901 gallons; for the latter \(16,337,080\) gallons. From the sorghum and imphee, \(7,235,025\) gallons of molasses were made in 1859.

The amount of maple sugar made in 1850 was \(34,253,436\) pounds; in 1860 the product was \(38,863,884\) pounds. This increase is not large, but sufficient to afford gratifying cvidence that our beautiful maple groves and forests are not becoming extinct, while many are preserved with commendable care. We wish it could, with truth, be added that the cultivation of this noble tree was extending in a ratio equal that wherein the old trees in the forest are diminishing under bad treatment and the demands for new land for tillage. The landholder who appropriates a few rods of land to the preservation or cultivation of the sugar tree not only increases the value of his estate but confers a bencfit upon future generations.

Tobacco.-The tobacco crop, in 1849, amounted to \(199,752,655\) pounds, being a decrease of more than \(19,000,000\) pounds according to the previous census; in 1859 it reached \(429,390,771\) pounds.

To the production of this amount every State and Territory contributed, although Virginia and Kentacky furnished much more than any other. It would seem surprising that a crop which is said to impoverish the soil more than any other, and to injure to some extent every one who uses it, should be found so desirable as to increase 106 per cent. in ten years; but such is the effect of a ready market with remunerative prices. Several of the northern States present a very large increase in the production of this article. Among these, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania exhibit both the largest product and the greatest increase. Ohio raised, in 1850, over \(25 \frac{1}{2}\) million pounds, and New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds to \(5,764,582\) pounds; Massachusetts from 138,246 to 3,233,198, and Counecticut from 1,267,624 to 6,000,133 pounds. Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, and other of the more southern States show a greatly augmented growth of the staple.

There has been a commensurate increase in the manufacture of snuff, cigars, and other ultimate products of the tobacco crop, while the consumption of the article in various forms doubtless keeps pace with the production.

Wine.-The returns upon the subject of wine-making show a very large increase in an article which promises to become one of great commereial value. The wine culture has increased in a considerable number of States, but more particularly in Ohio, California, and Kentucky. I'he quantity of domestic wincs was increased from 221,249 gallons in all the States and Territories in 1850, to \(1,860,008\) gallons in twenty-two States in 1860 , or at the rate of 740 per cent. Of this quantity the three States above named made nearly one million gallons, and Ohio alone more than half a million gallons. The return was probably far short of the real amount.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine are rapidly increasing. So soon as cultivators become assured that they possess varietics of the grape
of sufficiently good quality, thoroughly hardy and adapted to our climate, the development of this form of industry is likely to be still more rapid. More than \(\$ 4,000,000\) was paid by citizens of the United States in 1859 for imported wines; the amount paid by consumers for a factitious home-made article it is perhaps impossible to ascertain. A good native wine may and should at once take the place of the spurious article, and in a few years of a large part of the imported. This is the more desirable, inasmuch as the disease which so seriously affects the vineyards of Europe greatly diminishes the quantity and increases the price of good wine, and at the same time tempts producers there to practice extensive adulterations. Nothing will effect a substantial temperance reform so certainly and speedily as the production of good wines in such quantity as to place them within the means of the poor as well as the rich; and every man who plants a vine will be a useful co-operator in the beneficent work of relieving the country from the evils of intemperance by the substitution of a healthy beverage for the various forms of poisons which take the name of spirits and concentrate and diffuse misery over the land.

Hay and clover.-The hay crop of 1849 was \(13,838,642\) tons; in 1859 the quantity reported is \(19,120,128\) tons. This increase is not proportionate to the increase of live stock in the country, but it appears that, with better farming, more roots and cut straw and other rough fodder are used, and therefore less hay is required. Without adding to the present extent of meadow lands, the hay crop might probably be greatly increased by the careful introduction of the best varieties of grass.

The quantity of clover-seed grown in 1849 was 468,978 bushels; in 1859 the nmount was 929,010 bushels. This increase is important not only in a commercial point of view, but still more so as indicative of improvement in our agricultural system.

Orchard products.-These consist principally of apples and peaches, dried and undried. Their value in 1849 was \(\$ 7,723,186\); in 1859 it had reached \(\$ 10,759,361\). This large increase is principally due to the fact that for several years great attention has been paid to the introduction and cultivation of improved varicties of fruit, and to processes for the preservation of fruits by artificial means, which now occupy a great amount of capital. The pear, which for several years was almost left out of general cultivation on account of what was termed the "blight," has of late been less affected by this injury than formerly, and is now extending rapidly in public estimation, being justly regarded as one of the most delicious and profitable of fruits.

Silk.-The production of raw silk in the United States still remains inconsiderable in comparison with what was at one time expected. It has, however, been demonstrated that many parts of the country are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and that the production of silk is profitable. Were silk-raising pursued steadily wherever the climate is suitable, very profitable employment would be afforded to thousands of persons, especially females, who are now almost without such employment during a considerable portion of their time. The best wny to make silk-growing profitable to individuals and the country, is to encourage its production in small quantitics by many families, rather than for a few persons to undertake its production on a large scale; at least, such is the lesson taught by all silk-producing countries. By such means the cost would prove trifling, but the aggregate product would be immense. The value of silks of all kinds imported in the year ending June, 1860, exceeded \(\$ 33,000,000\).

Improvements.-No better evidence of the progressive improvement of American agriculture need be adduced than the great amount of animal forces employed to assist the labor of man. The number of horses, mules, and oxen engaged in agricultural labor is probably greater than the number of men, a proportion that
has no parallel in any other country. All of this animal force is, of course, made available through some form of machinery. Since the preceding census the use of the reaper and mower has become not merely general but almost universal. Some of the most important erops are now seeded, cultivated, gathered, and prepared for use or market with little or no labor from man except where lie is aided by mechanical appliances and animal force. The employment of steam in agricultural operations is much less common in the United States than in Great Britain, but is gradually increasing.

Draining.-This important improvement has made great progress in the estimation and practice of our farmers. 'Tile factories have been established extensively in many parts of the country, and consequently the material for making permanent drains is much cheapened.

Should the next ten years witness an equal advance in this direction, underdraining will be regarded as nmong the most indispensable operations' of the farm, and its benefits will soon be fully realized.

Underground draining involves an amount of wealth not yet appreciated, though rapidly becoming realized by the \(\Lambda\) merican farmer. It is an undoubted fact that the most productive portions of our fanms, and which are fertile in fevers, lie neglected and worse than useless for the want of knowledge or the absence of enterprise. An assistant marshal in the State of New York made report of one farmer near Geneva, who has laid on a moderate-sized farm some fifty miles of tiles, and acquired wealth as the result. A single year's crop from land before useless, has sometimes puid all the expense of the improvement, and the drains made twenty years since are as efficient as when first constructed. For health and wealth nothing contributes more where circumstances admit of it-and where do they not, to a greater or less extent?-than underground drainage. An implement of great value has recently been patented, which opens and covers a furrow of considerable depth, and lays at the same time pipe for introducing or carrying off water.

Irrigation.-'lhis is already found to be necessary or highly beneficial in Utah, New Mexico, and California, and is there extensively practiced. To systematic irrigation we may look for covering with luxuriant vegetation millions of acres now commonly regarded as unfit for cultivation. It will doubtless be found to prove remuncrative in many of the older States where it has not yet been adopted.

Progress of invention in thresting instruments.-As next in point of importance to the production of grain consists the facility for its early and economical preparation for market, the value of implements and machinery tending to this end cannot be overestimated; and as the progress whereby perfection is attained in any improvement so valuable as that which has, through a long process of years, attended the construction of threshing implements, is interesting to the political economist as well as the farmer and statesman, we have endeavored to group together all the essential facts connected with their history. The plough, hay and grain cutters, and some other implements of husbandry, have attained to such perfection within a short period, and their history is so generally known to the present generation, that special allusion to them may with propriety be deferred to a future period.

It appears that the number of patents granted in the United States for thresh-ing-machines, exclusive of a considerable number for threshing clover, and those combining threshing apparatus with cider or grist mills, straw-cutters, \&c., was three liundred and fifty:four-a larger number than had been given for any other instrument or process, except the plough and the water-wheel.

Some kind of mechanical means for separating grain from the ear appears to have been carly contrived. A complete history of the successive changes in the means and instruments for effecting this would be a curious and interesting
chapter in the record of the world's progress. Such a retrospect, could it be made, would show a remarkable uniformity in the methods adopted throughout the world in ancient and modern times. It would show that, until within a recent period, mankind has been altogether unsuccessful in originating or transmitting any essential improvement upon the most ancient plan of which we have any record.

The primitive mode of "treading out the corn" upon a smooth circular "threshing floor" in the open air, beneath the feet of the unmuzzled ox, or other animals, has prevailed among castern nations from remote antiquity. This triturating process, however, appears from very carly times to have been faoilitated by certain instruments. Thus, "threshing instruments of iron" aro mentioned by the prophet Amos; and "a new sharp threshing instrument laving tecth," at a later period, by Isaiah. Smaller grains, having a less adhesive envelope, appear to have been separated by implements analogous to the flail, as elsewhere mentioned by the same prophet: "For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned about upon the cum\(\min\); but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod." Curnmin is threshed by the same mode in Malta at the present day, and in Syria may still be seen in common use the representative of the new, sharp threshing instrument with teeth. It is described as a thick plank or sledge drawn by oxen, and having inserted upon its under surface pieces of stone, flint, or iron, projecting from three-quarters to half an inch, by which the ears of corn are torn asunder. Its more ancient form among the Hebrews was frequently that of a square frame with rollers, encircled ly three rings or wheels serrated in the manner of a saw. It sometimes resembled in form a cart, by which name it is called in the passage quoted. The threshing floor of level, hard-rolled earth was sometimes covered so as to afford shelter to the laborers during harvest; as that of the wealthy Boaz, which has furnished so interesting an illustration of the simplicity of ancient mamners and customs. It was usually constructed upon an clevation exposed to currents of wind, to carry off the chaff; as that of Ornan, the Jebusite, occupied the rocky eminence of Mount Moriah, and, with the threshing instruments and oxen, was purchased by David to be forcver honored as the site of the holy temple. Hesiod, who soon after wedded the muse to agriculture, directs the threshing floor to be so placed:

> "Smooth be the level floor on gusty ground, Where winnowing gales may sweep in cdidies round."

That the threshing instruments employed had great mechanical effect upon the sheaves over which they were drawn may be inferred from their frequent use in the imagery of the prophets as descriptive of violence and ruin. The tribula, as the same implement was called by the Romans, has furnished our langunge with a synonym for the worst forms of affliction.

It is uncertain at what time the flail was first introduced. But it was in common use among the Romans, and throughout the greater part of the empire, as well as among most nations of modern Europe, for several centuries superseded nearly every other implement. This highly efficient but tedious and laborious instrument still holds its place upon small farms, and for certain kinds of crops upon large ones, in Great Britain and America. There are few, whose privilege it is to have been born in the country, who are not familiar with an article pleasantly associated with the rural literature and experience of ancient and modern times.

The earlicst attempt on record to produce an implement of the character of the modern threshing-machine was made toward the middle of the last century.

The genius of mechanics appears about that time to have suddenly invaded the domain of rural economy. The horse-hoe, the drill-plough, and many other valuable contributions were made by it to the labor of the farm and the fireside.

In place of the spinning-wheel and the and, it supplied the spinning mill and the jeuney. The threshing floor of clay, the trampling of oxen, and the flail of the thresher-

> "Sweating over his bread
> Before he eats it ; the primal curse ; But softened into mercy, made the pledge Of cheerful days aud nights without a groan,"
it sought to replace by the threshing-machine. For the dash of the water-wheel and the moil of men and brutes it substituted the Briarean arms and tireless energy of the steam-engine. These and a thousand other subtitutions in agricultural and general mechanics, if less picturesque than the objects they have supplanted, have made ample amends by their pre-eminent service to mankind; and if mowing, reaping, and threshing machines shall ever have their protean forms arrested and fixed in a definite and recognizable shape, they may in time gather about them as mnny agrecable associations as their carlier and simple representatives-the scythe, the sickle, and the flail.

It is an interesting fact that as the first specific mention of the production of artificial light from coal gas was made nearly two hundred years ago in an historical account of Virginia, given to the Royal Society of England, by the Rev. John Clayton, of Yorkshire, so the carliest proposition on record, probably, to apply machinery, and perhaps water-power to the threshing of grain, occurs in a work upon that colony of still carlier date. It is found in a tract published in London; in 1650, by Ed. Williams. He urges a vigorous prosecution of the plan of colonization in that quarter, and states, among other reasons, that it would stimulate the invention of labor-saving engines, which were necessary to half-peopled plantations, but were regarded as oppressive monopolizers of labor in over-populous countries. He gives an "explication of the sawmill, an engine wherewith, by force of a wheel in the water, to cut timber with great speed." This mechanism he proposed to introduce into Virginia, and finishes his description of it by saying that the artificer might "easily convert the same to an instrument of threshing wheat, breaking of hemp or flax, and other as profitable uses." It does not appear that the machine was at that early period ever applied to any of those "profitable uses." A number of the first attempts, however, to construct threshing mills in this country were made in the Old Dominion.

We propose to glance at some of the early attempts to introduce this class of machinery upon American farms and at some of the results of later invention to show that our people have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of such mechanism nor unsuccessful iu supplying it. It is proper, however, before speaking of American machines to look a little at what has been done in Great Britain, where they were first invented. Our own progress may thus be better understood.

The first person who ever projected a threshing-machine is said to have been the celebrated Jethro 'Iull, of Shelborne, in Berkshire, the inventor of the drillplough, and the father of the horse-hoeing husbandry and of systematic agriculture in England, who died in 1740. In constructing an effective threshingmachine he was far from successful. His attempt was immediately followed by that of Michael Menzies, a Scotchman, belonging to the fertile grain district of East Lothian. His more successful machine, patented in 1732, is considered the initial instrument of its class. It consisted of a system of flails attached to a reyolving cylinder, driven by a water-wheel, and was pronounced by a committee of the Society of Improvers, in Scotland, " of great use to farmers both in threshing the grain clean from the straw and in saving a great deal of labor, for one man would be sufficient to manage a machine which would do the work of six." The next attempt appears to have been made about twenty years after by Michael . Sterling, who made a machine on a very different principle,
that of the flax-hulling machine, in common use. It was found to break off the heads, and to be only well adapted for threshing oats. In 1766 a machine, which could be moved either by horse or water power, and was said to thresh great quantities of corn in a short time, was presented to the London Society of Arts, by Mr. Evers, of Swillington, in Yorkshire, the inventor of a winnowing: machine deposited with the society.

Messrs. Alderton and Stewart, of Northumberland, in 1772, devised a machine, with an indented drum six feet in diameter and a number of fluted rollers, between which the grain was rubbed from the ear. "A mill for separating grain from straw," patented in 1785 by William Winlan, of Marylebone, was constructed upon the principle of the coffec-mill, and performed more than it promised by grinding as well as threshing the grain. The price of this machine was about \&15, as appears from a letter of General Washington, dated November 1, 1787, to Arthur Young, in the sixth volume of whose Annals of Agriculture he had seen a cut and description of it. He requested Mr. Young to procure one, if he was able to recommend it and thought it sufficiently simple to be kept in order by common laborers. In a subsequent letter the general says he is convinced that a Scotch machine, described by his correspondent, was superior to Winlan's, and he concluded to wait a little before he procured one. Some other machines, constructed upon the rubbing principle, were found to damage the grain-an objection thought by some to lie against all machines when used for seed-wheat, and were laid aside.

In 1792 Mr . Willoughby, of Bedford, in Notts, returned to the system of flails introduced by Menzies, and constructed a machine with loose beaters attached to a horizontal axis or cylinder, turned rapidly by means of a horsewheel and made to act upon a grated flooring. A Mr. Jubb, of Lawes, in 1795, also made a threshing-machine in which the straw was carried by feeding rollers between two rapidly revolving beaters, whence the corn fell into a win-nowing-machine.

During the next year the model of a threshing-machine was presented to the Society of Arts of which we have no description. About the same time the description of a curious machtne, worked by one horse, walking in a circle of forty feet and moving a cylinder upon which were placed thirty-two flails, making twenty revolutions to one of the horse-wheel was given to the same society. It did not prove to be an efficient agency.

In October of that year John Steedman, of Trentham, patented a machine having a number of flails fixed upon a rotary cylinder, while a circular table, revolving horizontally, brought the straw beneath their strokes. All the foregoing machines and a machine with flails, invented by J. Wardrop, of Virginia, introduced the same year in England, have long been regarded as nearly impracticable in principle.
The machine which was more properly the basis of those now in use in Scotland and elsewhere, was brought out in 1785, by Andrew Meikle, of Tyrringham, in East Lothian, through a gentleman named Stein, who had long seen the defect of the rubbing process and agreed with the son of Mr. Meikle to build him a perfect instrument. The machine was completed in 1786.

It introduced the corn between two rollers and threshed it by four beaters fixed upon a revolving drum. Previous to obtaining a patent, an improvement was made upon the original form of the beaters by substituting for a flat surface a comparatively sharp edge, thus "scutching out the grain," as he termed it, by acting in the direction of the ear, a modification not easily explained without a cut. The inventor, according to Sir John Sinclair, received substantial evidence of the gratitude of his countrymen, whose "voluntary donations" made a comfortable provision for his old age and for his family after him. Professor Low remarks, that "to Andrew Meikle, beyond a question, belongs the honor of having perfected the threahing-machine," although many changes have since
been made in many parts. It was probably the instrument referred to in the letter of General Washington.

In 1789 the first machine with a rake and fan attached, to perfect the cleaning of the grain, was invented, it is believed, by J. Bailey, of Chillingham. In 1795 Mr . Wigfall, of Lynn, patented some improvements, in which he attempted to combine the stroke of the flail with revolving beaters. The latter were loosely attached by short bits of chain instead of being fixed, as in Mcikle's scutchers. The grain was carried to the fan by a shaking screen and rolling cloth on an endless arch.

About the year 1800 or 1801 the Society of Arts first offered a premium of thirty guincas or a gold medal for a threshing-machinc. The medal was accordingly adjudged by the socicty, in 1810, to H. P. Lee, esq., of Maidenhead Thicket, who, finding the machines then in use so complicated, inefficient, and liable to get out of order, had one constructed under his own directions, which was highly commended for its simplicity and effectiveness. In it rollers were first dispensed with for feeding the straw to be threshed. It was three feet in diameter and two and a half feet in length, and, with two horses, would thresh about twelve bushels in an hour. It consisted of four vanes or beaters, fixed to an axis revolving within a drum or cylinder, formed of iron plates grooved or ribbed parallel to the axis, and connected by wooden curbs so as to admit of being placed aearer or further from the beaters, according to the kind of grain to be threshed. It was made at a cost, including the horse-wheel by which it was carricd, of £40. It was subsequently improved by Mr. William Lester, of Paddington. Another invention called the bolting-machine, afterward much improved by R. Garrett \& Son, of Leicester, was highly spoken of at a later period. A patent was taken out in England over twenty years ago by Joseph Atkinson, of Braham Hall, Yorkshire, for a machine said to have been previously patented in this country by S. Turner, of New York.

Many other threshing-machines of various degrees of merit were introduced in Great Britain during the first half of this century. Hand threshing-machines were quite common, and received several improvements by liansom and other large manufacturers. The machines in use in Scotland twenty years ago were generally on the principle of Meikle's, and combined all the later improvements. Those in use in the eastern part of England were generally portable threshers, without rakes or fanners attached.

There was much difference in the performance of different machines. A machine crected for J. Hanning, esq., of Dorset, about 1801, would thresh, clean, and sack, it was said, in twelve hours, with the assistance of five men, four hundred bushels of grain. A report on the Scotch machines in 1796 states that those carried by water, or four horses, would generally thresh from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty bushels per diem. Arthur Young states in a report of Norfolk, in 1804, that machines built by Wigfall cost from \(£ 120\) to £210, and worked by siz or seven men and four to six horses, would thresh in a day, of wheat, from eighty to one hundred and sixty bushels; of barley, one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty-six; and of oats or peas, from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty bushels. The only threshing mill in use in Kent, in 1805, R. Boy's, had by many improvements and alterations been brought to work extremely well. Operated by four horses and twelve men it would thresh, of wheat one hundred and ninety-two bushels, of barley two hundred and fifty-six, and of oats three hundred and twenty bushels daily. A machine of R. Kerr's, described by Sir John Sinclair in 1812 would, with six horses, four men, and four women, thresh about three hundred bushels of wheat in a day, at a saving of one-half the expense of the ordinary mode of threshing. Steam was applied to the business of threshing upon the example farm of Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, where a machine with some valuable moditi-
cations was constructed under the directions of his manager, John Morton, and was driven by an engine of six-horse power.

Thus it is apparent that considerable skill and enterprise had been expended upon this class of machines at an early period in the present century. Although tolerably successful, the inventors do not appear to have as yet produced instruments devoid of considerable complication and expense, both in the construction and working of them, which would preclude their general use on farms of moderate size. The early attempt to introduce from abroad into the United States did not, on these accounts, meet with much success. Their high cost, complexity, and liability to get out of order, as well as the amount of horse power and manual assistance required, were objections which led many to doubt the utility of such machines upon American farms.

The flail; therefore, and the primitive system of treading out grain by enttle, continued in use as the favorite modes during many years of the present century. The former prevailed in most of the northern States, while in parts of Pennsylvania, in Delaware, the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and, we believe, in Rhode Island, grain was generally trodden out by oxen or horses as the more expeditious method. Horses were preferred for this work. A crop of 3,000 bushels could thus be threshed and secured from "the best laid schemes of mice and men" in ten days, which would employ five threshers with the flail for one hundred days. The treading floors were from forty to one hundred and thirty feet, more commonly sixty to one hundred feet in diameter, with a path twelve to fourteen feet wide near the periphery upon which the grain was laid. The horses were led round at a slow trot, in platoons equidistant from each other, so that four ranks could preserve the distance of one-fourth of a circle and represent the four cardinal points. The floors were sometimes removed from field to field, but permanent floors made hard and smooth, and kept so by careful use, were preferred. -They were commonly fenced round, sometimes with an outer and inner fence.

Toward the end of the last century Mr. Benjamin Sylvester, of Caroline county, Maryland, introduced the use of a roller to be attached to the horses upou the treading floor. It consisted of a good piece of white oak six and onehalf feet long by twelve to fifteen inches square, which was reduced to an octagon or cight square, and encircled at cach end with an iron ring, and had an iron axis in each end. Each of the eight planes were bored with about a dozen two-inch holes, in which were inserted stout pegs of oak, alternating with those in the next row, and made shorter at one end of the roller than the other to fit them for running in a circle. This appendage to the threshing floor cost about twelve dollars, and drawn by, three horses, with four men to turn the straw, would thresh a floor of thirty bushels in favorable weather in two hours, or from sixty to eighty bushels in a day. It was introduced into Kent county, Delaware, by Judge John Clayton, who, after an experience of over twenty years in preparing for market an annual crop of five hundred to eight hundred bushels of wheat, and as many of oats, considered it superior to any other known mode of threshing. George Cummins, esq., a senator from that county and a large farmer, continued its use for the same length of time, and with Mr. Nicholas Ridgely, of Dover, whose account of it was published in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1816, and other experienced farmers, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Clayton. Although a Scottish threshing-machine was about that time introduced into some parts of the State, the wheat from Kent county was all threshed in the manner above described, and was said to be more sought after and to bring a better price at Wilmington than any other.

A good threshing machine of moderate cost was a desideratum, however, with the mass of farmers, and as the Scotch machines were expensive, the attention of American farmers and mechanics had been long turned to the construction of
an instrument adapted to the circumstances of the country. An effort in this direction appears to have been made before the revolution. In the Pennsylvania Magazine or American Monthly Museum, vol. 1, for 1775, is a plate and description of a threshing-machine constructed with some improvements after a model shown by Mr. Ferguson in his lectures in London. In the account of it the maker is said to have heard of machines for threshing grain erected in America, but had never seen or heard a description of them. We have met with no other reference to such inventions in this country during the colonial period. We find our mechanics, however, immediately upon the organization of the Patent Office, prepared to put on record their inventions in this line, and it is probable some of them may have been made much carlier.

The first patent issued by the Secretary of State for a threshing-machine, was dated March,11, 1791, being the seventh on the records of the office. It was to Samuel Mulliken, of Philadelphia, who on the same day received letters patent for machines for breaking and swingling hemp, for cutting and polishing marble, and for raising a nap on cloth, \&ce, all of which could scarcely have fallen ready armed and equipped for use from his fertile brain. On the second of August of the same year another patent was recorded for a threshing-machine by William Thompson, of Virginia. In the following year Colonel Alexander Anderson, of Philadelphia, an extensive distiller who made some important improvements in the application of steam to his own branch of manufncture, endeavored to supply the desideratum of a threshing-machine. His machine, a model of which was deposited with the Amcrican Philosophical Society, was not patented. But one erected upon its plan in Maryland was found to answer well. After a time the wheel warped so as to impede its action, and from want of confidence or energy in the owner, and the absence of the inventor, it was laid aside.

In 1794 two patents for threshing-machines were taken out by Virginiansone dated April 28, by William Hodgson, and the other November 5, by James Wardrop, of Ampthill, in that State. Wardrop's machine, as already mentioned, was introduced in England in 1796. It was made with flails or clastic rods twelve feet in length, of which twelve were attached in a series having each a spring requiring a power of twenty pounds to raise it three feet high at the point. A wallower shaft with catches or teeth, in its revolution successively lifted cach flail in alternate movements, so that three of the flails were operated upon by the whole power, viz, twenty pounds. The whole weight to be overcome was one hundred and twenty pounds, and the machine was worked by two men. The flails beat upon a grating, to which the corn to be threshed was fed by hand. We cannot say what success it met with in England.

Patents were taken out in March, 1797, by William Booker, also of Virginia, and in November by Richard 13. Elliott, of Massachusetts, who were followed in June, 1798, by Thomas O. Montin, who patented a threshing-machine, making nine inventions of that kind in eight years. The next machine brought before the public was that of Christopher Hoxie, of Hudson, New York, patented August 20, 1801. It was considered more promising than any of its predecessors, but did not come into general use.

During the year 1802 a Mr. Prentiss, from Edinburg, erected in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, six or seven machines upon the Scotch principle, which were found to answer well. But on account of tho extreme care required in feeding them and the inability of common workmen to keep them in repair, the builder being engaged in another business at a distance, prevented their general adoption. The increased demand for American breadstuffs in Europe during the continental wars, and the impulse given to American agriculture about this time, produced frequent attempts to project a threshingnachine adapted to general use. In July of this year two patents were issued for threshing and cleaning grain-one to Ezekiel Miller, of New York, and one to Joseph Pope, of Boston, afterwards of Hallowell, Maine, a very ingenious
mechanic and the inventor of an orrery which was purchased by Harvard ColJege. Twenty years after, and four years before his death, Pope received another patent for a machine for the same purpose. In October, 1803, J. F. Turner, of Delaware, followed with a threshing-machinc, and during the following year patents were issued to 'Thomas Barnatt, of Philadelphia, for threshing and cleaning grain; to Samuel Houston, of Virginia, for the Columbian threshing, break, and cleaning fan; and to Jamès Dencale, of Dumfries, in the same State; for an improvement in threshing-machines. 13. 13. Bernard, of Virginia, and Simon Willard, jr., of Hudson, New York, took patents in 1807, the former for a simple thresher, and the latter for threshing and cleaning. But one patent was given in 1808, four in 1809, and six in 1810, for threshing and cleaning grain, including one by Isaiali Jennings, of Brookfield, New York, the inventor of the patent burning fluid so extensively used in late years.
'The number of threshing-machines patented during the next twenty-five years, including those which combined other operations and horse power, was over 240, or nearly ten annually upon an average.

In 1815 the trustees of the Massachasetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offered, among others, a premium of one hundred dollars for the most approved machine for threshing and separating grain, adapted to a farm of medium size, to be claimed before the first of Junc, 1816. In the summer of the last-mentioned year a Mr. Dumbleton, from England, introduced in the middle States a threshing-machine which was thought at the time to supply all that was desirable. He erected one at Port Pemn, Delaware, which gave complete satisfaction. It was speedy, clean in its threshing, easy of management, and portable. We have not seen a full description of it.

A machine patented by Seth Ballou, of Livermore, in Maine, in 1821, was the subject of patented improvements by Messrs. Boyd and Ketchum, of Pennsylvania, in 1825, by the inventor in 1826, and by George Jessup, of Troy, New York, in 1830. During the latter year the large number of thirty-four patented inventions comected with the threshing of grain were recorded, and in the following year thirty-eight-the largest number in any year of the perivil before mentioned. Many of our most ingenions mechanics exercised their skill. upon these machines, including Moses Pennock, of Kennett square, Pennsylvania, the inventor of the revolving horse-rake; Jacob Perkins, the inventor of the machine for cut-nails, and numerous others. Pennock patented a vibrating thresher in May, 1827. A machine patented in January, 1831, by Samuel 'Iurner, of Aurelius, New York, was, a few years after, patented in England by a Mr. Atkinson, of Yorkshire. It appears to have been upon the principle of those now in use, having a drum surrounded by a series of pegs so arranged as to pass a similar row of pegs placed on a concave, surrounding nearly one-half the circumference of the drum.

In the year 1831 two patents were issued for horse power for threshing-machines to N. P. Stanton, of Syracuse, New York, and to John Lammon, of Macedonia, in that State. These, which now form an important branch of the business of the manufactures of agricultural machinery, have been the subject of 147 patents up to 1857.

The great exhibition in London, in 1851, gave an immense impulse to the use and construction of agricultural machines in England and America. Europe was on that occasion first made acquainted with the extent and excellence of American inventions in this department, in which our greatest triumphs were achieved. A great variety of threshing-machines were there exhibited, adapted to stcam and horse power. All the English horse-power machines required from four to eight horses to work them. Only one, which was exhibited by the Messrs. Allen, of New York, was operated by a single horse.

New York manufacturers have shown much enterprise in the department of rural mechanics. In July, 1852, under the direction of the executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, an extended and thorough trial of agricultural implements, lasting eight days, was made at Geneva before a select committec. 'Trials were, on that nccasion, made of simple threshers entered by Messrs. Emory \& Co., of Albany ; George Westinghouse, of Central Bridge; Eddy \& Co., Union Village; Ezra W. Badger, of Fly Creek, and George F. Jerome, of Hempstead. The Messrs. J. A. Pitts, of Buffalo; Harris Scovill, of 'Iompkins county; Daniel Woodbury, of Palmyra; J. Rapalje \& Oo., of Rochester, and Hall \& Thompson, of Rochester, exhibited threshers and separators combined. Nearly all of this large number from a single State were found to be highly efficient machines. One of the largest of them was found to be capable of threshing and cleaning, with eight horses and seven men, 250 bushels of grain in a day, at a cost of four cents and seven mills per bushel. A less efficient machine, requiring double the time to perform the same work, would thresh, without cleaning, 135 bushels, with the aid of five men and two horses, at a cost of four cents and four mills per bushel. The balance of economy generally was found to be in favor of the large machines. The price of the larger machine was \(\$ 150\), and of the smaller but \(\$ 35\). Of nine competing machines the price of three was \(\$ 150\); of one, \(\$ 145\); of two, \(\$ 40\); and of three, \(\$ 35\) each.

The horse power exhibited by the same manufacturers was also subjected to careful tests. They were both upon the chain or railroad principle and upon that of the sweep or lever, and cost about \(\$ 1.00\) each.

We thus perceive what an immense gain had been effected in the economy of threshing over the most approved methods and instruments in use in England and America only forty or fifty years before.
'The World's Fair in New York, in 1853, brought together also splendid illustrations of the progress of the United States in the application of mechanics to the business of the farm. There was a good representation of threshing-machines, of which the following were the principal, which may be supposed to exhibit the highest perfection which the instrument had then attained:

The "Farmer's Labor-saving Machine," for threshing, separating, cleaning, and bagging grain, ready measured for the market at one operation, was designed for two horses, and was said to be capable of threshing and cleaning 100 bushels per day. It was patented in June, 1848, by E. S. Snyder, of Charlestown, Virginia, who also exhibited the model of another thresher with an upright cylinder.

The rotary seed and grain thresher, with revolving flails, invented by R. W. Palmer, of North Carolina, possessed some new features; and a machine on the old spiked cylinder plan, exhibited by the same manufacturer, contained several improvements. Mr. Palmer took out a patent in England in 1853, and in the United States the next year.

Hathaway's combined threshing, hulling, and cleaning machine for all kinds of grain and seeds patented in 1848 by Bradford G. H. Hathaway, of Yates county, New York, was said by the inventor to be capable of threshing and cleaning 600 to 800 bushels of wheat in a day.

Gilbert's excelsior thresher and cleaner, patented by Joseph O. Gilbert, of New York, possessed some peculiarities in the construction of the cylinder, for which superiority to all others. was claimed; A No. 3 machine of this patent, costing \(\$ 110\), would thresh and clean, it was said, with two horses, 10 to 1,200 bushels of wheat in a day.

The improved threshing and separating machine, patented by J. R. Moffit, of Piqua, Ohio, differed in many respects from any other. It was a powerful machine with much complicated but ingenious mechanism.

Moffit's machine was introduced in England soon after the New York exhibition. It was put in operation upon the farm of Mr. Mechi, at Tiptree Hall, in Essex,
and driven by a steam power of four horses, and threshed 256 bushels of wheat in four hours, cleaning it in perfect readiness for the market. .Of barley it afterwards threshed 56 quarters or 448 bushels in six hours, turning out the grain clean and ready for malting or sale; it turned out 10 quarters in 73 minutes, and outstripped all the exertions of the feeders. Its weight was \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) hundredweight without wheels and driving gear, and cost in America \$110.

During the Paris exhibition, a trial of mowing, reaping, and threshing machines was made about thirty miles from Paris, which attracted a great concourse from the enpital. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Six men were set to threshing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline "Six threshers with flails & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{60 litres of wheat.} \\
\hline Pitt's American thresher & 740 & " & \\
\hline Clayton's English thresher. & 410 & " & " \\
\hline Dunoir's French thresher. & 250 & " & " \\
\hline Pinet's Belgium thrashe & 150 & " & "' \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In regard to Pitt's machine the "Moniteur" says: "Pitt's machine has, therefore, gained the honors of the day; tilis machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the cye camnot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation.
"It is one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain.
"'The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab chiefs was profound."
'Ihe "Moniteur" might have added that the effect was no less wonderful to the Prince Napoleon, who returned twice to the machine and declared that it was "frightful to look at,!" as it must have been to all those who never before saw a genuine, fast American thresher.
'The machine of Dunoir is used almost exclusively in France, but already the demand for the Buffalo machine is so great that without doubt it will supersede all others.

A machine by G. F. S. Zimmerman, of Virginia, the patentee combined operations for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, serecning and bagging all kinds of small grain at one and the same time. For this machine it was claimed that with six or eight horses it would prepare for the mill 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, and with twelve horses and as many men 800 to 1,000 bushels in a day.

Mr. R. L. Allen, of New York, and perhaps other manufacturers also, exhibited threshing-machines, and the Messrs. Von Brocklin, Winter \& Co., of Branford, Canada East, sent a machine of their invention and manufacture, having some resemblance to Moffits, and which had the appearance of being simple, strong, and efficient.

The portable steam-engines for farm purposes began, about twenty years ago, to be advocated by the IRoyal Agricultural Society of England, and are now in very general use. They travel, with or without threshers attached, from farm to farm to do the threshing and other work. They are from three to eight or ten horse power, and consume about one hundred weight of coals per diem for each horse power. One of the smallest size named will thresh 20 quarters or more daily.

Most of the large farms in England and Scotland have also fixed steamengines of four to ten horse power for threshing and other uses. Their average cost in 1844 was about \(\$ 600\) each, but is now much reduced.

By the use of steam and improved threshing-machines the crop is now threshed in the field in about the same time it would take to remove it to the barn.

Steam-engines and steam-threshers have within a few years been introduced in Ohio and other parts of the west.

A machine of about ten-horse power was several years ago built at Chilicothe, Ohio, and was employed in threshing grain in the fields of the farmers. With
three men accompanying it, and some assistance from the farm hands, it did the work of seventy fails, threshing about 100 bushels an hour, or 700 bushels in a day.

It was estimated that the countics of Ross and Pickaway, in Ohio, would require thirty stean-threshers to prepare for market an averare whent crop, the united savings of which would be equal to the labor of forty thousand men.

The immense importance of the threshing-machine with steam as a motive power, as well to the grain-grower as to the manufacturer, when they shall have been more generally introduced throughont our extended country, may be readily inferred. T'o the farmer, in enabling him to take advantage of any sudden rise in the price of grain, and to secure it fom mischances by fire, weather, or otherwise, its value is very apparent.

Messrs. Hoard \& Brodferd, of Watertown, New York, were among the first in this country to manufacture stam-engines for farm use. The specimens exhibited by them at the World's lair in London were, perhaps, not inferior in merit to the best of a large collection.

New domestic animals.-Camels and Cashmere goats have been successfully introduced, and strong hopes are entertained of their perfect acelimation and permanent utility. Italian bees have also been brought into the country, and are believed to possess many advantages over the common black variety.

Associations and exhibitions.-Among the means and incentives to improvement enjoyed by the farming community we cannot overlook the influence of associations and amual exhibitions. These are not new, but they prove none the less uscful, are now established in most of the States, and in almost every county of some of them. A somewhat new and important application of the association principle has been made in many towns and neighborhoods by the organization of local socicties or farmers' clubs. 'The great advantage of these township associations consists in their adaptation to bring agricultural improvement home to all the people.

Agricultural schools and colleges.-But few agricultural schools are in successful operation, although several have been established. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and lowa, have cach one, and one or more are about to be established in other States. It does not argue well for the agrienltural taste of our people, that while we are in advance of most European countries in the number of our common schools and colleges, we are greatly behind some of them in institutions designed to teach the immumerable applications of science to agriculture, and to clevate and throw a cham around this noble employment.

Periodicals.-The number and excellence of agricultural and horticultural periodicals leave little to be desired except that some of them were in the hands of every farmer. Forty papers and magrazines, devoted almost exclusively to topies pertinent to farming and gardening, are published in the country.

Diseases of animals-Among the embarrassments which still interfere seriously with farming operations are the diseases of domestic animals. 'I'wo forms of discase have more especially attracted attention-the pleuro-pneumonia of neat cattle in Massachusetts, and what is known as hog-cholera in the western States. In reference to the former, the people of the whole Union have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude to the State in which it first appeared, for the prompt and energetic measures adopted to prevent its diffusion. The disease which prevailed among swine caused great destruction, and unfortunately but emall success attended any efforts devised to arrest its progress.

These visitations, with others of more common occurrence, cannot fail to sug-
gest the necessity of a class of well-educated vetcrinary surgeons. In this particular most European countries are greatly in advance of the United States. It is believed there is nothing about the rural economy of the Old World from which we may so profitābly learn a lesson as in securing skilful, medical, and surgical treatment for domestic animals. This necessity has been made still more apparent by recent losses of army horses. We are of the opinion that the country, in the purchase and loss of horses during the insurrection, has incurred expenses already which, under other circumstances, could have been avoided, to an amount greater than would have been required to maintain a national veterinary school or college on an extended scale for half a century. In truth, we are not sure that the interest on the amount lost would not permanently support such an institution. The multiplication and cost of insurances on live stock furnishes proof of the little reliance placed on the skill of the professed cattle and horse doctor.

Destrustive insects.-In many instances whole armies of destructive insects have rendered the labors of the husbandman unprofitable or fruitless. The whent midge, the chinch bug, and the army worm, besides those that have for years preyed on the products of the orchard and garden, occasion the loss of millions of dollars annually. By the labors of entomologists we have been taught to know these enemies more fully, and led to cherish the hope that we shall yet learn how to protect our crops from their ravages.

Metcorological observations.-The want of metenrological knowledge, and consequent want of adaptation of our industry to the laws of climate, both general and local, is a frequent source of loss to the farmer.

Through the system of meteorology inaugurated by the Surgeon General of the United States army, and that now efficiently carried on by the Smithsonian linstitution, the climate of the United States will soon be as well understood as its geology or geography. When the knowledge thus obtained is thortughly popularized we may expect to see it beneficially applied.

For information respecting agricultural products, not referred to in the foregoing notes, the reader is referred to the tables of agriculture appended to the report. The great labor required in the preparation of tables involving such vast interests and varied details has precluded their completion prior to the moment when it becomes necessary to submit them to the printer, a circumstance which is sufficiently explanatory of what some may be disposed to consider a meagre commentary upon a matter of so great importance.

It is not improbable that some inconsiderable errors may be detected in the foregoing notes, attributable to the tables having, in some cases, been slightly varied after their adoption as the text for comment. It is confidently believed, however, that no material error or discrepancy will be found to exist in any part of the report.

\section*{THE PUBLIC PRESS.}
(Appendix, Table No. 37.)
Among the elements which determine the characteristics of a people no branch of social statistics occupies a more important place than that which exhibits the number, variety, and diffusion of newspapers and other periodicals. Composing, as they do, a part of the reading of all, they furnish nearly the whole of the reading which the greater number, whether from inclination or necessity, permit
themselves to enjoy, and it was in virtue of this fact that the most philosophical of British statesmen signalized "newspaper circulations" as a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined in his day. The writers of these papers, he added, "are indeed, for the greater part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for a twelvemonth, and he will become our maspor."

And if such was the idea of Burke respecting the influence of the public press, it is equally true that the quality and the dissemination of its fugitive shects may be said to stand as an exponent at once of the intelligence and the domestic economy of any people.

It was in this view that Lord John Russell, in his great speech on Parliamentary reform, delivered in the year 1822, cited the multiplication and improvement in newspapers as gratifying evidences of the augmented wealih and expanding gulture of the middle classes in Grent Britain. And it was in this view, also, that a great Greck scholar was accustomed to say that a single newspaper published in the age of lericles (had that age produced any such phenomenon) would, if handed down to us, be a better index of Athenian life and manners than can now be found in any existing memorials of the Grecian civilization.

The newspaper and periodical press, now envering so wide a field of activity in every department of thought, has won its way to the commanding position it oceupies from very small begimings. Taking its origin in Italy, and under a form benring some resemblance to that of modern times, capable of being traced to the sixtecuth century, the newspaper has in our day enlarged equally the area of its diffusion aud the character of its contents, while the celerity with which it is disseminated equalizes throughout large tracts of country the conditions of that popular intelligence which make up an enlightened public opinion. The earliest English newspaper, entitled the "Murcurie," was little more than the present "Court Circular" in respect of its matter, while its periodical visits from London to York were, in the time of Cromwell, accomplished "in the brief' space of a fortnight or three weeks,"

At the present day the newspaper and the periodical have become "popular educators."

Instead of mere chronicles of formal proceedings or passing events they are vast depositories of discussion and information on all topies which engage the thoughts or enlist the activity of men in the figure of society. A free press has thus become the representative and, for the masses, the organ of that free speech which is found indispensuble to the development of truth, either in the religions, the political, the literary, or the scientific world. In each and all of these domains the newspaper and the periodical have accordingly become most efficient agents.

And in no country has their influenco been more sensibly witnessed, or more widely extended, than in the United States. The universal diffusion of education, combining with the moderate prices at which the daily visits of the public press may be secured, has given to the newspaper a very great curreney among us. And where so large a share of the popular activity is, from the very nature of our civil institutions, engrossed in social and political diseassions, it is casy to predict that the public press must here ever exert a power which renders it mighty for good or for evil, according to the intelligence and the virtue of those who preside over its conduct.

The tabular statement appended to this report, relating to this subject, strikingly illustrates the fact that the people of the United States are peculiarly "a newspaper-reading nution," and serves to show how large a portion of their reading is political. Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United

States, at the date of the census of 1860, three thousand two hundred and forty: two, or 80.02 per cent., were political in their character. Two hundred and ninety-eight, or 7.38 per cent., are devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of two hundred and seventy-seven, or 6.83 per cent., while two hundred and thirty-four, or 5.77 per cent., are classed as miscellaneous.

The last decade in our civil history has been one of extraordinary political agitation. Accordingly we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 their number was \(1,630\). In 1860 it was 3,242 , being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1850 the number of religious_papers and periodicals was 191. In \(1860 \mathrm{it} \mathrm{was} \mathrm{stated} \mathrm{at}^{-}\) 277, being an increase of 45 per cent. In 1850 the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2,026. In 1860 the aggregate under this head reaches, as before stated, 4,051 , showing a rate of increase of 60.37. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to \(426,409,978\) copiss. In 1860 the annual circulation is stated at \(927,951,548\) copies, showing a ratio of increase of 117.61 .

I'he total white population of the United States was stated at the date of the census of 1850 to be \(19,553,114\). In 1860 the census returns report it at \(27,008,081\), the ratio of increase being 38.12. These figures show how largely the increment of the newspaper and periodical circulation has exceeded the increase of population during the last ten years.

In 1800 the annual circulation of all kinds afforded 21.81 copies to cach white person in the Union. In 1860 the total circulation was at the rate of 34.36 per person.

New Hampshire and South Carolina are the only States which, as compared with the data of 1850 , show any considerable decline in the number of copies of papers and periodicals published within their limits. In the States of Maryland and Vermont, and in the District of Columbia, the emissions of the public press at the two dates are nearly uniform. The largest increase, as might have been expected, occurs in the State of California. Of the total circulation in the comntry, three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, furnish \(539,0: 26,124\) copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount.

\section*{PROGREAS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DECADE OF 1850-'60.}
(Appendix, Table No. 38.)
The decade which terminatod in 1860 was particularly distinguished by the progress of railroads in the United States. At its commencement the total extent in operation was \(8,588.79\) miles, costing \(\$ 296,260,128\); at its close, \(30,598.77\) miles, costing \(\$ 1,134,452,909\); the increaso in mileage having been \(22,004.08\) miles, and in cost of construction \(\$ 838,192,781\).

While the increase in mileage was nearly 300 per cent., and the amount invested still greater, the consequences that have resulted from these works have been augmented in vastly greater ratio. Up to the commencement of the decade our railroads sastained only an unimportant relation to the internal commerec of the country. Nearly all the lines then in operation were local or isolated works, and neither in extent nor design had begun to be formed into that vast and connected system which, like a web, now covers every portion of our wide domain, enabling eqch work to contribute to the traffic and value of all, and supplying means of locomotion and a market, almost at his own door, for nearly every citizen of the United States.
lerevious to the commencement of the last decade only one line of railroad had been completed between tide-water and the great interior basins of the country, the products of which now perform so important a part in our internal
and forcign commerce. Even this line, formed by the several links that now compose the. New York Central road, was restricted in the carriage of freight except on the payment of caual tolls, in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohilition. The commerce resülting from our railroads consequently has been, with comparatively slight exceptions, a creation of the last decade.

The line next opened, and connecting the western system of lakes and rivers with tide-water, was that extending from lBoston to Ogdensburg, composed of distinct links, the last of which was completed during 1850. The third was the New York and Erie, which was opened on the 22d of April, 1851. The fourth, in geographical order, was the P'ennsylvania, which was completed in 1852, although its mountain division was not opened till 1854. Previous to this time its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines, constructed by the State. The fifth great line, the Baltimore and Ohio, was opened, in 1853, still further south. The 'Tennessee river, a tributary of the Mississippi, was reached, in 1850, by the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia, and the Mississippi itself', by the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in 1859. In the extreme north the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, now known as the Grand 'Trunk, was completed carly in 1853. In 1858, the Virginia system was extended to a connexion with the Memphis and Charleston and with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads.

The eight great works mamed, connecting the interior with the seaboard, are the trunks or base lines upon which is erected the vast system that now overspreads the whole country. They serve as outlets to the interior for its products, which would have little or no commercial value without inproved highways, the cost of transporfation over which does not equal one-tenth that over ordinary roads. The works named, assisted by the Erie canal, now afford ample means for the expeditious and cheap transportation of produce seeking castern markets, and could, without being overtaxed, transport the entire surplus products of the interior.

1revious to 1850 by far the greater portion of railroads constructed were in the States bordering the Atlantic, and, as before remarked, were for the most part isolated lines, whose limited traffics were altogether local. Up to the date named, the internal commeree of the country was conducted almost entirely through water lines, natural and artificial, and over ordinary highways. The period of the settlement of California marks really the commencement of the new era in the physical progress of the United States. The vast quantitics of gold it produced imparted new life and activity to every portion of the Union, particularly the western States, the people of which, at the commencement of 1850, were thoroughly aroused as to the value and importance of railroads. Each presented great facilities for the construction of such works, which promised to be almost equally productive. Enterprises were undertaken and speedily executed which have literally converted them into a net-work of lines, and secured their advantages to almost every farmer and producer.

The progress of these works in the aggregate, year by year, will be seen by the tabular statements at the close of the report. The only important line opened in the west, previous to 1850, was the one from Sandusky to Cincinnati, formed by the Mad River and Little Miami roads. But these pionecr works were rude, unsubstantial structures compared with the finished works of the present day, and were employed almost wholly in the transportation of passengers. Within the decade, in place of this one line, railroads have been constructed radiating from lakes Erie and Michigan, striking the Mississippi at ten and tne Ohio at eight different points, and serve as trunk lines between the two great hydrographic systems of the west. These trunk lines are cut every few miles by cross lines, which, in the States east of the Mississippi, are sufficiently
numerous to meet every pablic and private want, and to afford every needfal encouragement to the development of the resources of this country.

The southern States have been behind the northern in their public enterprises, though, at the date of the census, they were prosecuting them with great energy and vigor. The progress inland of the great trunk lines of the south has beep already noted. The opening of the Mobile \& Ohio, and of the Mississippi Central, which will soon take place, will give completeness to the system of the southwestern States, and leave little to be done to make it all that is wanted for that section of the country.

West of the Mississippi less has been done, for the reason that the settlements there are of a more recent date, and the people less able to provide the means for their construction than those of the older States. But even upon our western frontier extensive systems have been undertaken and very considerable progress made in their execution.

A more interesting subject than the progress of our public works would be their results, as shown in the increased commerce and wealth of the country. But such inquiries do not come within the scope of this report. It is well ascertained, however, that our railroads transport in the aggregate at least 850 tons of merchandise per annum to the mile of road in operation. Such a rate would give \(26,000,000\) tons as the total annual tonnage of railroads for the whole country. If we estimate the value of this tonnage at \(\$ 150\) per ton, the aggregate value of the whole would be \(\$ 3,900,000,000\). Vast as this commerce is, more than threc-quarters of it has been created since 1850 .
I'o illustrate the correctuess of the estimate made, the following statement is added of the tonnage transported by the railroads of the State of New York for 1860 , with the estimated value of the same. The classifications are made by the companies :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Kinds of freight. & Tons carried. & Value per ton & Total value. \\
\hline Products of the forest. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 373,424 & 82000 & 87,468,4e0 \\
\hline Products of animals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 895,519 & 20000 & 179, 103,800 \\
\hline Vegetable food...................................... ............ & 1,103,640 & 5000 & 65, 182,000 \\
\hline Dther agricultural products...... ....... ............ ...... ..... & 143,219 & 1500 & 2,148,055 \\
\hline Mannfactures. ... ... ................ ...................... ....... & 511,916 & 25000 & 127,979,000 \\
\hline Merchandise..................................................... & 783,811 & 51000 & 391, 005,500 \\
\hline Oher articles. ....... ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 930,244 & 1000 & \(y, 302,440\) \\
\hline Totala........ .................................... & 4,741,773 & 16300 & 773,089,275 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

If we make a deduction of one-quarter for duplications-a portion of the tonnage passing over more than one road-the aggregate would be \(3,556,330\) tons, having a value of \(\$ 579.681,790\).

The railronds of Massachusetts transported, for the same year, \(4,094,269\) tons; or, making the deductions for duplications, 3,()70,027 tons, and having a value of \(\$ 500,524,201\). The number of miles of railroad employed in the transportation of freight being 2,560 in the State of New York and 1,317 in the State of Massachusetts, with the deductions named, the amount of freight transported in these States average 1,700 tons per mile. We have estimated the tomage of all the railroads of the United States to average one-half the amount
of the roads in these States. That this is not an overestimate is shown by the following statement of the tonnage of several interior lines:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Roads. & Length of miles. & Tonstransported. \\
\hline Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.... .................................. & 141 & 295,835 \\
\hline Little Miami. . & 120 & 343,961 \\
\hline Cleveland and Toledo. ................................................. & 147 & 250,483 \\
\hline Michigan Central. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 282 & 378,570 \\
\hline Michigan Bouthern....................................................... & 504 & 398,6;9 \\
\hline Illinois Ceutral. & 700 & 496,390 \\
\hline Chicagn, Burlington, and Quincy.......................................... & 310 & 538,670 \\
\hline Chitrago and Rock Island . . . . . .............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 228 & 301,688 \\
\hline Galena and Cbicago. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 259 & 381,188 \\
\hline Total. ...................................................... & 2,712 & 3,388,393 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Averago per mille, 1,250 tons.

TONSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Tone. \\
\hline The total tounage of the United States in the year 1814 was. & 1, 368, 127 \\
\hline Since which period have been built (to June, 1861, inclusive) & 8, 307, 397 \\
\hline otal owned and built & 9, 675, 524 \\
\hline The total tonnage owned at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30,1861 ) was. & 5, 539, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Showing the total decrease in forty-seven years, by decay, wreek, and other loss, to have been. 4, 135, 712

It would appear that the loss by wear and tear, decay, wreck, fire, and other causes, was in forty-seven years 42.75 per cent., while in the past ten years alone it has been about twenty-five per cent.

The rapid advance in the ship-building interest during the last forty-seven years, in which the northern States have largely participated, is shown in the following tabular statement of the tonnage built in each decade since 1821, and in the seven years previous:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline .. & Tonnage huilt in United States. & Annual average. \\
\hline Seven years, 1815-1821. ......... .................................... & Tuns.
\[
638,563
\] & Tons.
\[
91, \mathfrak{2 0 3}
\] \\
\hline Ten years, 1822-1831... .... ........................................ & 901,598 & 90,159 \\
\hline Ten 尹cars, 1832-1841................................................ & 1,178,693 & 117,867 \\
\hline Ten years, 1842-1851.... . ........................................... & 1,999,263 & 199,920 \\
\hline TTen years, 1852-1861 ...................... ........................... & 3,589,300 & 358,930 \\
\hline Total forty-seven years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8,307, 417 & 176,753 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Recaptulation of the number and clays of vessels built in each State of the Union during the fiscal ycar ending June 30, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States and Territorics.} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{clase of vessels.} & & \\
\hline &  & 宮 &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : } \\
& \text { 吕 } \\
& \text { E } \\
& \text { \& }
\end{aligned}
\] &  \\
\hline Maine...................................... & 43 & 2) & 95 & 2 & 2 & 172 & 57,867 \\
\hline New Hampshire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4 & . 0.0 .0. & . & 1 & -• & 5 & 3,808 \\
\hline Vermont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & -....... & & - 0.0 .0 & 2 & . . . . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 2 & 110 \\
\hline Massachusetta .... ....... ........... ....... & 30 & 2 & 91 & 2 & 7 & 132 & 33,460 \\
\hline Khode Island . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2 & 1 & . \(\cdot\) & . & 1 & 4 & 1,295 \\
\hline Connecticut ................................ & 6 & 1 & 15 & 9 & 4 & 35 & 7,758 \\
\hline New York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4 & 3 & 31 & 125 & 33 & 201 & 31,936 \\
\hline New Jersey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 20 & 17 & 1 & 38 & 4,264 \\
\hline Pennsylvania.................................. & 1 & 2 & 16 & 68 & 65 & 152 & 21,615 \\
\hline Delaware . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... ....... . . . . & -••••••• & -••••••• & 7 & 1 & 0 & 14 & 5,830 \\
\hline Maryland. .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8 & 6 & 21 & 2 & 3 & 43 & 7,798 \\
\hline District of Columbia ......................... & -•• & -•••... & - & 36 & - \(\cdot\) & 36 & 2,458 \\
\hline Virginia ....................................... & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 17 & 23 & 4,372 \\
\hline North Carolina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 9 & 5 & 3 & 17 & 884 \\
\hline South Carolina..... ........................... & & . . \({ }^{\text {. }}\). . & 1 & & 1 & 2 & 72 \\
\hline Georgia................. .................... & & \(\cdot \cdot\) & , & & 4 & 4 & 667 \\
\hline Florida ........................................ & - & . \(\cdot\). . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 2 & ......... & 1 & 3 & 255 \\
\hline Alabama . ...... ......... ........... ......... & & . \(\cdot .6\). & 3 & . & 5 & 8 & 1,189 \\
\hline Mississippi.................................... & & & 5 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 326 \\
\hline Louisiana.................................... & . & . & 4 & . & 8 & 12 & 1,500 \\
\hline Tenuessee....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & . . . . . . . & 5 & 5 & 433 \\
\hline Kentucky ..................................... & & -... . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & & & 29 & 29 & 8,631 \\
\hline Missouri...................................... & \(\cdot\) & -••••••• & .... .... & - & 13 & 13 & 4,081 \\
\hline Illinois . .... ....... .............. .... . . . . . . . . & . . . . . . & . \(\cdot\)...... & & -...... & -•••... & ..... & -.......... \\
\hline Ohno .... ............ ................ ....... & & & 5 & 3 & 32 & 40 & 6,142 \\
\hline Wisconsin . .......... . ........ ............. & . \(\cdot\) & . & 1 & ........ & 1 & 2 & 46 \\
\hline Michigan.................................... & 1 & -...... . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 0 & 8 & 8 & 23 & 2,903 \\
\hline Texas.................................... . & & & 14 & 1 & 1 & 16 & - 1,003 \\
\hline Callfornla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 20 & 2 & 3 & 30 & 2,093 \\
\hline Oregon . ........................................ & - \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\) - & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington Territory ................. ..... & -....... & ........ & -•...... & ......' & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). & .........'. & -.......... \\
\hline Total 1859-90 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 110 & 36 & 372 & 289 & 264 & 1,071 & 212,892 \\
\hline 1858-59..................... & 89 & 28 & 207 & 284 & 178 & 870 & 156,602 \\
\hline 1857-358...................... & 122 & 46 & 431 & 400 & 226 & 1,225 & 242,286 \\
\hline 1856-57..................... & 251 & 58 & 504 & 358 & 903 & 1,434 & :378,804 \\
\hline 1835-.956..................... & 306 & 103 & 594 & 479 & 221 & 1,703 & 469,393 \\
\hline 1854--35...................... & 381 & 126 & 605 & 669 & 243 & 2,024 & 583,450 \\
\hline Total six years....................... & ........ & -•... & ........ & ......... & -...... & . \(\cdot\)........ & 2,043, 427 \\
\hline Average ....................... ....... & ... & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & . \(\cdot\)..... &  & 340,571 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The total tonnage of the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1851 was \(3,772,439\) tons. If to this we add the tonnage since built and officially reported as \(3,589,200\) tons, it will show a total of \(7,361,639\) tons.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tonnage own'd
in the
United States.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Year bull.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Tons.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{At the end of the year-} \\
\hline & & & & Presumed tonnage. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Actual ton- } \\
& \text { nage. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline June 30, 1851....................... & 3,772, 439 & 1851-x2 & 351,493 & 4,123,832 & 4,138,440 \\
\hline 1852....................... & 4,138,440 & 1852-3 & 425, 471 & 4,563,911 & 4,407,010 \\
\hline 1853....................... & 4,407,010 & 1853-'4 & 535,016 & 4,942, 626 & 4,802,402 \\
\hline 1854....................... & 4,802,902 & 1854-5 & 583,450 & 5,386,352 & 5,212,001 \\
\hline 1855....................... & 5,212,001 & 1855-6 & 469,303 & 5,681,394 & 4,871,652 \\
\hline 1856....................... & 4,871,652 & 1856-7 & 378,804 & 5,250,456 & 4, 440,843 \\
\hline 1857....................... & 4,940,843 & 1857-8 & 242,286 & 5,183, 129 & 5,049,808 \\
\hline 18i8........................ & 5,049,808 & 1858-9 & 156,601 & 5,206,409 & 5,145,037 \\
\hline 1859........................ & 5,145, 037 & 1859-60 & 212,892 & - 5,357,929 & \(5,353,868\) \\
\hline 1860....... ................ & 5,353,868 & 1860-1 & 233,194 & 5,587,062 & 5,539,812 \\
\hline Tons ......................... & & - & 3,589,200 & 51,283,200 & 49,461,373 \\
\hline Presumed lose in ten years...... & . \(\cdot\) •••* & & .... ..... & & 1,821,827 \\
\hline & & & & & 61,283,200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This is equivalent to a total loss in ten years, from July 1. 1S51, to June 30, 1861, of \(1,821,827\) tons, viz:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Tons. \\
\hline Existing June 30, 1851. & 3,772,439 \\
\hline Buil ince, (ten years, to June 30, 1861) & 3,589, 200 \\
\hline Total owned and built in ten years & 7,361,639 \\
\hline Actually reported June 30, 1861 & 5,539,812 \\
\hline Loss in ten years by decay, wreck, and other causes & 1,821,8\%7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

According to the United States treasury report, the loss in ten years has been \(1,821,827\) tons, or nearly twenty-five per cent., or about \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. per annum. What portion of this loss is by wreck, and what portion by actual decay, are not shown. Unfortunately the statistics of wreeks and of total and partial losses are not preserved by authority of law, but, in view of their importance, it seems proper that they should be carefully ascertained by private enterprise or public authority.

The total tonnage of the United States, at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1861, was \(5,539,812\) to tons, or nearly thirty per cent. of the whole. During the same fiscal year the tonnage built was 233,194 tons, of which New York built 46,359 tons, or nearly twenty per cent. The tonnage owned in each district of the State, and built during the two years 1859-1861, was as follows:

Tonnage owned in New York and built in 1859-'61.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline - & Tonnage built 1859-1 180. & Tonnage built 1880-1861. & Tonnage owned June \(\mathbf{3 0}_{\boldsymbol{y}} \mathbf{1 8 6 1 .}\) \\
\hline New York............ ...... .... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 23,484 & 33,122 & 1,639,335 \\
\hline Buffilo. ................... ............................ & 3,760 & 8,292 & 108,204 \\
\hline Osivegn ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . & 4,718 & 55,552 \\
\hline Greenport ............................................. & 381 & ........ & 7,080 \\
\hline Sag llarbor. .......................... ................... & 150 & 166 & 5,021 \\
\hline Dunkirk. ..................n........................... & .............. & ................ & 4,274 \\
\hline Oswegatehie....................................... .... & ..... .......... & ................ & 7,3012 \\
\hline Genesse . . & & .............. & 2,983 \\
\hline Champlain. ............................................ & & ........ ....... & 1,791 \\
\hline Cape Vincent. ........................................ & & 61 & 5,228 \\
\hline Cold Spring. ....... .................................... & & .......... & 1,849 \\
\hline Sackett's Harbor. ................................. . ... & 3,988 & ............... & 888 \\
\hline Niagara ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 116 & ................ & 774 \\
\hline State of New York. ................................ & 31,905 & 46,359 & 1,740,940 \\
\hline All other Stutes....... ............................ & 180,988 & 186,835 & 3,798,872 \\
\hline Total tons. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 212,891 & 233, 194 & 5,539,812 \\
\hline 1859-1860. & .............. & 212,891 & 5,353,868 \\
\hline 1838-1859. & & 156,602 & 5,145,037 \\
\hline 1857-1858. ........... .......... & & 242,286 & 5,049,808 \\
\hline 1850-1857..................... & & 378,804 & 4,940,843 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Maine takes the lead as a ship-building State; New York is the second. The other prominent ones are as follows for the past three years, showing a more rapid advance in New York than in other States:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{States.} & 1860-1861. & 1859-1860. & 1858-1859. & \multirow{2}{*}{Total tons, three years.} \\
\hline & Tons. & Tons. & Tons. & \\
\hline Maine, .............................................. & 57,343 & 57,867 & 40,905 & 156,115 \\
\hline New York.... ............. . ....... ................ & 46,359 & 31,936 & 16,313 & 94,608 \\
\hline Masstchusetts . .................................... & 37,208 & 33,461 & 31,270 & 101,9'j7 \\
\hline Pembsylvania . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,754 & 21,615 & 14,476 & 60,845 \\
\hline All other States....... ............................. & 67,532 & 68,013 & 53,638 & 189, 183 \\
\hline Tons built, years 1859-1861............ . . . . & 233, 194 & 212,892 & 156,602 & 602,688 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Thus New York, which in 1858-'9 built but little over ten per cent., has, in the last year, built about twenty per cent. of the whole, and is the second instead of the fourth State in this industrial work. The immense value of this large property in tonnage, owned by our people in 1861, both as a source of temporary profit to the owners, and as an active and permanent means of extending abroad and at home the commerce and manufactures of the country, can scarcely be overestimated. Assuming the average value per ton at forty dollars, the value of this tonnage may be stated at \(\$ 221,592,480\), viz :
State of New York. ........ 1,740,940 tons \(=\$ 69,637,600\), or 31.41 per cent. Other States \(\ldots \ldots . . . . .\).
\[
\text { Total, U. S., June, } 1861 . . \overline{5,539,812} \text { tons }=221,592,480
\]

\section*{110 PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EIGHTH CENSUS.}

\section*{INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.}

During my superintendency of the seventh census, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Census Board, directed me to proceed to Europe to investigate the manner of conducting statistical operations in other countries, that we might avail ourselves of all uscful information attainable as to the best plan of arranging the details of our census, and my instructions enjoined it upon me to effect, it possible, some arrangement whereby the results of periodical censuses should be ascertained as nearly uniform in time and details as practicable, and the facts classified upon like principles as far as circumstances would admit, in order to allow of the more ready comparison of their details. In my report of December, 1851, representation was made of the course pursued for accomplishing the objects of my mission, and it now gives me pleasure to state that the views of my superior officers here, being at the same time cordially advocated by Baron Quetelet, of Belgium, Doctor F'arr, of London, and other distinguished men of science, an important general movement occurred throughout Europe resulting in arrangements for an international congress to clevate the science and improve the administration of statistics, to be held at Brussels the succeeding year, which, however, on account of the unsettled state of Europe, was postponed to the latter days of August, 1853, when the first statistical congress convened at that eity, and closed on the 2d of Scptember. In the opening address Baron Quetelet referred complimentarily to my efforts as those of one of the originators of this great movement, and expressed his regret that a political change had severed my commexion with the administration of the census and oceasioned my absence. Encouraged by the success attending the convention at Brussels, congresses have since been held at Paris in the month of September, 1855, at Vienma, in Scptember, 1857, and lastly in London, in July, 1860 ; and arrangements lave been made for a fifth congress to be held in Berlin in 1863. I was present at the congress of Paris, and presented a paper which was read and is published at length in its procecdings. As at the first congress held at Brussels, so in the last convened in London, an unequivocal tribute was paid to the agency of this country in directing public attention to the importance of this movement. All these congresses have been attended by many of the most distinguished scientific men of Lurope, and their proceedings, which form several quarto volumes, in three languages, contain perhaps the most valuable contributions to statistical science which have ever been published.

\section*{bureau of statistics.}

It may not be improper in this connexion to express the opinion that the establishment of a permanent bureau of statistics would prove of inestimable advantage to the country. Such a bureau is maintained by every enlightened government of Europe, and the want of one here has been seriously felt by Congress and the people. Such a burcau has been frequently recommended by Presidents and heads of departments. Eighteen years since the subject was referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives, which made an able report, from which the following extracts are made :
"The importance of statistical knowledge is proved by the circumstance that scarcely any civilized government exists in the world where a department or bureau has not been established for the purpose of collecting, recording, and arranging statistical facts, and ror the dissemination of correct information upon the fiscal, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the respective countries wherein such institutions are established. England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, \&c., and several of the smaller powers of Germany and Italy, have, in some shape or other, and under varicus desig-
inations, long possessed the advantages of correct official information upon their several national statistics."
"Correct and extensive statistical information is no less necessary to the mass of the people, in order that they may desire, appreciate, and understand correct legislation, than it is for the legislator to enable him to comprehend and to promote the best interests of his constituents. The want of such of a bureau, or rather the want of the information which it would be the means of collecting and disseminating, has long been felt and acknowledged, and by none more than by those members of the national legislature who have been anxious to legislate correctly and impartially, and thereby best advance the true interests of the nation. In many cases the information which has been necessary, owing to the want of a systematic and régular arrangement of materials, cannot be procured but after very great delay; and, in some cases, no diligence or exertion of the department upon which the call has been made can furnish the necessary replies. There are now calls on some of the departments remaining unanswered which were made tuo years ago; and such is the quantity of extra labor thrown upon the departments by these calls for information that, in one office, the number of extra clerkis employed is greater than that of the regular clerks of the department."
"Such a burcau would furnish correct information respecting the commercial, the financial, the navigating and shipping, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests of the country; a digested body of facts relative to the revenue, the custom-house, the post office, the land office, and the Indian department; correct statements respecting the population, the expenses and details of the army and navy, the progress of internal improvements, the state of banks and other institutions, and of monetary affairs and exchanges; and, in short, a regular, connected, and methodized arrangement of every subject to which facts and figures bear any relation, and which are in any way connected with the history, the progress and the condition of the nation at large, and those of the various States and Territories. And here it may be remarked, that, by a full and complete arrangement of the prices of stocks, the rates of exchanges, the quantity of uncmployed capital, as cxhibited by the amount of deposits in banks and other variations in the money market, the best opportunities for the execution of govermment financial operations would be ascertained, and the public interest materially promoted."
"The duties of the bureau would extend to the arrangement, condensation, and elucidation of the statistics of forcign nations, and to all the various branches of international commercial intercourse, materials for which are daily accumulating, especially from consuls and other public agents abroad."

The labors of a statistical bureau would most essentially contribute to the increase of sound knowledge upon all subjects connected with national and international affairs among the people. The theories, often conflicting, of political economists would give place to the practical results of experience, the sober truths of figures, and the unerring demonstrations of facts.

The true interests of the people of the country, as a people one and indivisible, would be perceived and understood. Knowledge of the most important kind would be given to the community; additional power, the result of knowledge, be placed in the hands of the legislature; the welfare of the country advanced by its interests being better understood; and legislation would be consistent and onwards, uniformly conducing to individual happiness and national honor and prosperity. It is hoped that nations will no longer seek to conquer by war or physical force, but by an honorable rivalry in the cultivation of the arts of peace, of commerce, of agricalture, of manufactures, and of science. Practical and uscful information must be furnished to our people, to enable them to compete with other nations in their laudable career. 'I'he object of this bureau would be to furnish this information, and thus place the materials for sound thought, and the foundation for correct action, within the grasp of
every American citizen. The committec above referred to closed their report with these words:
" It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the establishment of a statistical bureau would be a measure highly advantageous to the public interests, one of very easy and rcady practicability, and productive of not only a saving of time and labor, but an absolute diminution of the annual expenses of the general. government."

No words of mine could add force to such representations, which are doubly applicable in the present condition of the country.

It may not inappropriately be added that the census has become so cumbersome on account of the vast area embraced within its operations, and the increasing numbers of population, and enlargement of our material interests, thatits successful management demands administrative talent only to be acquired by experience, and must require most of the years of a decade for its completion. With the facilities this oftice possesses, it would add but little comparatively to its labors to prepare an annual report on population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, internal improvements, \&c., \&c., while its permanent establishment would insure the maintenance of a valuable repository of statistical information important to the legislator and statesman. In my opinion, a permanent bureau of statistics, having charge of the census, would add but little to the expenses of the government, as its effect would be to obviate the necessity of employing the vast clerical force now requisite because of their inexperience, and for the reason that the great statistical facts of the country are collected by the censas but once in ten years.

\section*{THE BRITISH CENSUS FOR 1861.}

The population returns of the British census for 1861 have been courtenusly furnished to this office in advance of the publication of the full results. They show the number of inhabitants, the division of the sexes, the amount of emigration during the preceding ten ycars, and, as to Ireland, the religious profession of the people, together with a few other particulars.

The census was taken on the Sth of April, and on that day the population of England and Wales, and of the islands in the Eritish seas, was 20,205,504. It was estimated that the portion of the army, navy; and merchant seamen out of the country belonging to England and Wales, not cnumerated, was 162,021. The actual increase of population in these divisions of the kingdom was 2,169,576, which was greater than in any previous decade, though the rate of increase has somewhat diminished, owing, it was supposed, to emigration to the United States and elsewhere. The islands in the British seas had a population of 143,779 .

In respect to the sexes, there were \(9,82 \overline{5}, 246\) males and \(10,380,258\) females, showing an excess of 505,012 females. The disparity is in part accounted for by the absence of men in the army, navy, and merchant service, and from the greater number of males than females who emigrate.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated was \(3,745,463\), of uninhabited 153,494 , total \(3, \mathrm{~S} 98,957\); being an increase of 467,424 since 1851 . This gives 5.33 inmates for each inhabited house, and would appear to afford a very comfortable amount of aggregate accommodation in regard to shelter to the inhabitants.

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

In eleven districts there was an excess of registered births over registered deat:s of \(2,260,576\), and in the same districts there was an ascertained increase of 2,134,116 persons.
'I'he census of Scotland, taken on the same day, exhibits a total population of \(3,061,251\), of whom \(1,446,982\) were males and \(1,614,269\) females. There were 679,025 separate families, and 393,289 inhabited houses. The number of -children attending school between the ages of five and fifteen was 456,699. The increaso in the whole population since 1851 was 172,509, or a trifle over six per eent. The femäles outnumbered the males in Scotland by 167,287 .

In the returns for Scotland a list of seventy-six cities and towns is given, containing \(1,244,578\) inhabitants. Whether this comprises the entire urban, as distinguished from the rural population, does not appear; but such is probably the fact, since a few of the places named are mere villages or hamlets of less than five hundred inhabitants. The number of inhabited houses in these cities and towns was 89,520 , showing 13.90 inmates to each house. The number of separate families is stated to be 286,585 , giving 4.28 individuals to éach family. Edinburg, the capital, contains 9,820 inhabited houses, and a population of 168,000; each house, therefore, contains 17.12 inhabitunts. Glasgow is the principal commercial city. Its population is 394,857 , and it has 13,873 houses which are inhabited, showing that each house accommodates \(28.4 \overline{5}\) persons.

Ircland.-It was found that on the Sth of \(\Lambda\) pril, 1861, Ireland contained \(5,76 \cdot 4,543\) inhabitants, of whom \(2,804,961\) were males and \(2,959,58: 2\) fimales. The decrease of the whole population from 1S51, as shown by this return, was 757, S4, being at the rate of 12.02 per cent. during the ten years. In \(1 S 41\) the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, and in \(15516,552,385\). The falling off during that decade was \(1,622,730\), or 19.85 per cent. The only localities in which an increase of population was shown by the last census, were Dublin and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, where there is a gain of 18.88 per cent. on the returns of 1551 . In explanation of the general decrease of propulation in Ireland, it is stated that of \(2,249,255\) emigrants laving the ports of the United Kingdom from the 31st March, 1.851, to the 8th April, 1861, 1,530,986 were Irish, of whom \(1,174,179\) persons were set down as permanent c:migrants. It is remarked that the whole of the last decade was remarkably free from famine, pestilence, riots, and civil commotions, so that the condition of the country was such as ordinarily produces an increase rather than a decline of population But the effects of the great calamities of 1846 and subsequent years extended over the first few years of the last decade, precluding the restorative energies of the country from coming into force and action.

As to religion, the Irish people are divided as follows: 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics: 675,661 belong to the established chureh of England, and 586,563 are Protestant Dissenters. The last-named class includes 525,992 lresbyterians and 44,532 Methodists. The Irotestant population are chiefly found in the province of Ulster, where they are about equal in numbers to the Catholics. The commissioners, in their report, note it as a fact worthy of remark, that no objections were made to the inguiries directed to be put on the subject of religion, and that fifteen complaints were made to them of the inaccuracy of the results.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland in 1801 was 903,233 ; in 1851, 1,046,223; and in \(1841,1,328,839\). This shows a falling off correspouding with the decrease of population. The diminution of inhabited houses from 1841 to 1851 was at the rate of 21.27 per cent., and the decrease since 1851 was \(\overline{5} .08\) per cent. It was found that there were 1.14 families in each house.

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

\section*{diseases, and cadses of neath.}
(Appendix, Table No. 6.)
[Continuation of the chapter on mortality, ending page 32.]
In the previous discussion of mortality statistics from other points of view, the conclusion was reached (p.30) that the actual deaths in the United States occur at the rate of one in forty-five or forty-six of the whole population, and that they amounted to about 680,000 during the year 1860 . It will further be admitted, in respect to the corresponding prevalence of sickness and invaliding, that twice the number of annual deaths in a large community will exhibit very nearly the number that are constantly sick. This rule is practically confirmed by numerous statistical comparisons, and though applicable more directly to manhood than to infancy and old age, yet on the whole it is found to furnish a near and convenient approximation. Accordingly, doubling the number of deaths, we readily obtain \(1,360,000\) for the number constantly sick during the year of the census.

The number of sick will be seen to constitute about one twenty-third papt of the whole population. Besides watch-care, maintenance, and other attendant charges, so much is the efficiency of our population in respect to labor diminishech, and so much is lost to industry and production. It is true that a certain prevalence of discase must be deemed, in the course of nature, "the inevitable Jot," yet a large portion is needless, being clearly traceable to the neglect of temperance and the laws of health. The dimination of the current wate of sickness and mortality evidently pertains to the general prosperity and happiness, aud may well constitute the leading idea in examining the statistics of disease.

What diseases are most influenced by the vicissitudes of climate, and what by the conditions of phee? 'The former depending on the condition of the atmosphere, and attacking many persons at the same time, have long since been designated epidemic disenses; of which fever, dysentery, influenza, smallpox, and scarlatina or scarlet fever, are examples. The diseases arising from some peculiarity of the soil and surface have been similarly termed endemic; thas, ague is endemic in some marshy districts. More recently it has been proposed to include both epidemic and endemic, together with contagions diseases under the single title of zymotic diseases. The zymotic, from a Greek word signifying leaven or femmentation, are the first division in the general classification of diseases by Dr. Farr, whose researches now constitute a fundamental portion of the system of vital statisties.

Among zymotics are arranged four diseases which are contagious, and which can visit the same individual, as a general rule, but once in the lifetime; these are smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough. The last three prevail among children more especially. Other madadies under this head, such as dysentery, fevers, and cholera, are noted for wide fluctuations in different periods. Such peculiarities give to this category the greatest interest, and the question whether one particular year or locality is more healthy than another chiefly depends on the relative mortality from zymotic diseases. All other diseases may be regnrded as isolated disorders, such as apoplexy, consumption, dropsy, which bear off nearly the same proportion of the living in every year.

\section*{Zymotic discascs.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Deatif, 1860. & Deaths, 1850, & Proportions, 1880. & Proportions 1850. \\
\hline Cholera ...................................... . ....... & 925 & 33,074 & 0.8 & 11.87 \\
\hline Cholera infantum...................................... & 4,804 & 3,860 & 1.35 & 1.45 \\
\hline Crnup... ............................................... & 15,188 & 10,706 & 4.25 & 3.84 \\
\hline Diarrhar.............................................. & 7,847 & 6,366 & 2.20 & 2.28 \\
\hline Dysentery ............................................. & 10,481 & 20,506 & 2.93 & 7.38 \\
\hline Erysipelas .................. . ......................... & 2,756 & 2,786 & 0.77 & 1.00 \\
\hline Fever, intermittent. ..................................... & 4,447 & 964 & 1.25 & 0.35 \\
\hline Fever, remittent .................... . .................. & 11,102 & 18,490 & 3.11 & 6.63 \\
\hline Fever, typhoid, typhus . . . . . ... ....................... & 19,207 & 13,099 & 5.38 & 4.63 \\
\hline Fever, yellow ................... ..................... & 657 & 785 & 0.18 & 0.23 \\
\hline Influenza........................... ................... & 387 & 232 & 0.11 & 0.09 \\
\hline Measles .. & 3,900 & 2,983 & 1.09 & 1.07 \\
\hline Scarlatina & 26,393 & 9,584 & 7.39 & 3.44 \\
\hline Smallpox ............................................. & 1,263 & 2,352 & 0.35 & 0.84 \\
\hline Syphllis ............................................... & 231 & 146 & 0.07 & 0.05 \\
\hline Thirush................ ........... ...................... & 554 & 42. & 0.16 & 0.15 \\
\hline Whooping-cough....................................... & 8,400 & 5,280 & 2.35 & 1.00 \\
\hline Total zymotic ..... ............................... & 118,582 & 131,813 & 33.22 & 47.26 \\
\hline Other specified diseases . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 218,261 & 134,803 & 61.14 & 48.36 \\
\hline Vislent deaths........................................ & 20, 115 & 12, 174 & 5.64 & 4.35 \\
\hline Luknown & 36, 648 & 44, 233 & ............ & \\
\hline Grand total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 393,606 & 333,023 & 100.00 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Here the wide and striking difference between the proportions of zymotic disease, 33 and 47 per cent, at once indicates the year ending dung 1, 1850, to have been one of unusual mortality. The prevalence of Asiatic cholera has already been mentioned.-(Page 23.) It will be seen that dysentery and remittent or common fever also prevailed in excess during the same year with the Asiatic or epidemic cholera. But deaths from intermittent fever (fever and ague) and from scarlatina (scarlet fever) were more frequent in the year of 1860 than from the same diseases in the former year.

Cholera, meaning primarily a vomiting or purging of bile, has the three varieties of cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, and cholera infantum. The first two have been classed under the single head of cholera, since both have similar characteristics. It is usually after long intervals that some contagion in the air gives the disease a malignant type, as above noted. Of the deaths returned in 1850 there were 1,568 from cholera morbus, although there appears no very definite line of distinction between this and epidemic cholera.

Cholera infantum, allied to diarrhea, is one of the summer discases of children, which proves most fatal with those from three to eighteen months old, and during the process of teething. The deaths from this disease appear to have been almost equally distributed in 1850 and 1860, and very many of them have probably occurred in the large cities.

Yellow fever appears not to have prevailed extensively in either year. Only 785 deaths from this cause were reported in 1850, and only 657 in the year 1860. At intervals of years this discase takes a malignant type and prevails a dreaded scourge in tropical climates along the sea-coast.
The whole population increased in the last ten ycars about 35 per cent. Therefore, by adding a little more than one-third to the deaths by each disease
in 1850 the results can then be compared with those of 1860 on an equal basis of population. By this method it will be found that measles and thrush (cancerous sore mouth) occurred with equal rates of mortality in both years; croup and some other discases nearly so, as will be seen by inspection of the preceding statistics.

The inquiry, What maladies have been the most fatal in the United States? is answered by the table given in the \(\Lambda\) ppendix. A slight inspection will show that the number of deaths by consumption is the greatest of all. Next to this is the family of fevers, of which the mortality has just been stated. The deaths from consumption and some other noted diseases have been as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Discarses. & Deathe in 1860. & Deatles in 1800. \\
\hline Consunption . .................................................................. & 48,971 & 33,516 \\
\hline Pneumonit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 27,076 & 12,130 \\
\hline Pleurisy ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,262 & 2,167 \\
\hline Scrofula. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,683 & 1;800 \\
\hline Delirium tremens, intemperance. ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,504 & 951 \\
\hline Dropsу . ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12,034 & 11,217 \\
\hline Diphtherit. ................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,603 & -1............... \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Comsumption, according to medical authority, "begins with a change in the constitution, followed by the deposit of a cheese-like matter, forming tubereles in the lungs and other parts, ending in ulecration. When this tuberculous matter is deposited in the glands of the neck and in the bones and joints it constitutes scrafule; in the glands of the abdomen, mesenteric disense; neither of which affections differs from consumption in its essential anatomical cause." Consmuption is believed to prevail more extensively in the northem States, as fevers predominate in the southern States. Pnoumonia is characterized by inflammition of the lungs, and phewrisy by inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs. The total deaths in 1860 from consumption, pneumonia, and pleurisy were 77,309.

Delirium tremens, or mania à potu, " a disense caused by the abuse of spiritunos liguors, is chatacterized by tremor, sleeplessness, and delirium." Under the same head are brought the deaths returned from intemperance, making a total of 1,504 , and showing the large increase of 58 per cent. during the past ten yeas.

Diphtheria is the most recent name of a disease characterized by a thick membramons exudation in the throat. It is allied to croup and to searlet fener, with which it is sometimes confomeded. It is asserted to be not contagious, but curable in a large majority of cases. In 1850 the name had attracted little or no attention; and in \(18(50\) the number of deaths from this catse were but 1,663 , a mumber much less than the notoriety of the disease would imply. It belougs to the zymotic class.

Lastly, the statistics of Violent Deaths will be found interesting, as the causes of demise are more intelligible or less shrouded in mystery than those oí disease. It appears that only 0 , 6669 "aceidental deaths" of females were reported, against 12,390 deaths of makes by accident. A still greater disparity of the same kind i.s shown in the subdivisions of "drowning, fall, fire-arms, freezing," and "railroad" accidents. 'The deaths by "suftocation," however, are quite evenly distributed anong the two sexes. But among the deaths by "burns and scalds" the predominant loss ranges decidedly to the side of females, a result of fire naturally following from domestic avocations and difference in attire. On the whole, taking the accidental deaths as the measures of risk during that year contrasted with the present, the implied inference may be expressed that the male class are fully twice as much exposed to dangers as the female class, in their usual habits of life.

Under the head of suicides are counted 794 deaths of males and 208 of fcmales, or nearly as four to one. Among these desertions from life, "hanging" is the principal resort. To complete the dark picture in which has been given to the " unproportioned thought, its act," 458 deaths by justifiable and unjustifiable "homicide" are also reported, together with 526 "murders" and 61 "executions." So many distinct cases have been gathered, and a considerable number more have doubtless eseaped registration.

For further details, until the full returns of the census are published, reference may be made to the table of diseases and violent deaths in the Appendix. As to arrangement, the alphabetical list of diseases extends across four successive pages for the first group of States from Alabama to Illinois, inclusive; then a second group of States from Indiana to Michigan is inserted in the same manner; and so on, making tive groups in all, with a final aggregate for the whole United States.

\section*{NOTES.}

THE RRLATIVE POSITION OF STATEES, IN AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATIUN, RATIO OF INCREASE, AND INCREASE ACCORDING TO AREA.
The diagram and tahle which precede the population tables in the Appendix are designed to illustrate the relative rank and position of the several States from different points of view.

I'he diagram exhibits the numerical position according to gross population. The light lines indicate the slaveholding states, the black lines the free States. Virginia, for example, having the largest population in 1790, maintained that position until 1810, after which she successively sunk to the second, third, fourth, and, in 1860, to the fifth place. Obio, which was first included in the census in 1800, then standing eighteen, stood thirtoen iu 1810, tive in 1820, four in 1830, three in 1840, 1850, and 1860. The upper nyures, with the circles, give the decennilal ratios of increuse. The detached column of circles contains the mern ratios of increase.

The table gives the numerical position in 1860 of the several States in point of area, population, population per square mile, average ratios of increase for the time during which each state has been represented in the census, and actual numerical inczease of population per square mile from 1850 to 1860 , and also from 1790 to 1860 for those States which were included in the first census Were we to continue the erroneous estimate of the area of Iown entertained in 1850, that State would occupy an improper position in this table. The correct area is 55,045 miles, population per square mile 12.26 , absolute increase per square mile, 1850 to \(1860,8.77\).

POPULATION OF CITIES.
(Appendix, Table No. 40.)
The table above referred to shows the population of some of the more prominent cities of the United States, as returned by the census of 1850 and of 1860 , respectively; also the increase and decrease, and rate per cent. of increase and decrease in population from 1850 to 1860.

The average increase in the population of the cities above enumerated is 78.62 per cent.; the increase of the whole population of the United Siates during the eame period (as is shown in mother table) is 35.59 per cent.
'Ihe average decrease of the ten cities in the talle, whose population has diminished since the aeturns of the census of 1850 , is 14.66 per cent.
increase in population.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Oitien. & From 1840 to 1850, & From 1850 in 1860. \\
\hline & Per cent. & Per cent. \\
\hline New York...... ...... ...................................................... & 64,86 & 66. 27 \\
\hline Philatelphia* ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 84.27 & 65.43 \\
\hline Bosh,11 ............. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 19.68 & 29.90 \\
\hline Baltimore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6593 & 25.65 \\
\hline ©incinnati . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 149.11 & 39, 31 \\
\hline Saint Lnuis...... . . . . . . . . . ....... ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 372, 26 & 166.49 \\
\hline New Urleans ...... . . . . . . . .... ..... ..... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 13.87 & 44.94 \\
\hline Chicago................. ..................... . ....................... . . . . & 570.31 & 284.65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
*The bounds of Philadelphia were extended in the year \(1852 \boldsymbol{2 0}\) as to embrace the entire county, which accounts 'to some extent, for the great and unusual increase of population during the last decada.
}

\section*{CONCLUSION.}

It has been my endeavor in the foregoing statement, to represent impartially the condition of the material interests of the country for the year ending June 1, 1860 ; that previous to the one in which the unhappy rebellion, at present existing against the integrity of the government, assumed shape and form. However imperfect in detail and deficient in completeness, it has been my aim to impart all the information available, in a form acceptable to the general reader.

The figures which we have given, make it appear that during the decade from 1850 to 1860 our population, in the aggregate, has increased more than thirty-five per cent. More than fifty millions of aeres of land were brought into cultivation. 'The productions of agriculture multiplied in ratio greater than the population. The products of manufacture increased nine hundred millions of dollars, or at the rate of eighty-six per cent. The banking capital ran up from \(\$ 227,469,074\) in 1850 , to \(\$ 421, \$ 80,005\) in 1860 , while the circulating currency was augmented \(\$ 52,089,560\). The amount of insurances increased about \(\$ 311,000,000\). Nore than \(\$ 2,000\) miles of railroad were completed, and the eapital involved increased from \(\$ 296,640,148\) in 1850 , to \(\$ 1,151,560,829\) in 1860 ; while to indicate on the map of our country the lines of telegraph would be to represent the web of the spider over its entire surface. Our internal and foreign trade kept pace with our advance in production and increase of capital. Education, free to a great extent, has been made more accessible, and crime has rather diminished. We experienced no effects of wide-spread pestilence, and our country seemed the chosen abode of prosperity and peace.

Admitting that the insurrection has tended to depress commerce, to paralyze many branches of industry, and plunged the nation into a debt of surpassing magnitude, and while the ordinary internal trade, so vast in its amount, has been suspended between the North and West and the South, there may be found abundant canses for thankfulness that the mass of our population has thus far experienced but gently, the sufferings and desolation usually attendant upon a revolution of so wide-spread and serious a nature as this has proved. The na-

\section*{CHANGES OF AREA.}

By such as desire to institute a very miuute consideration of the progress of particular States, and the District of Columbia, for all periods, the fact rhould not be lost sight of, that for a period of near half a century a portion of Virginia, including the city of alexandria, was enumerated as part of the District of Columbia, but for the last two censuses has been included in Virginia-a circumstance which affected the ratio of progress from the sixth census of Virginia and the District. In this connexion it may be mentioned for the benefit of future inquirers, that since the taking of the eighth census, two towns (jeekunk and Pawtucket) of Massachusetts have been assigned to and have become part of Rhode Island, and Fall River, of the latter State, has become a part of the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. By the eighth ceusins the population of these places was as follows, viz: Seekonk, 2,662 ; Pawtucket, 4,200 ; Fall River, 3,377 . This arrangement gives to Rhode Island 0,862 of the population of Slassachusetts, and to the latter State the population of Fiall River, resultiag in the gain to the former State of \(\mathbf{3 , 4 8 5}\) on the number returned by the census, and the loss of that number to the State of Massachusetts.

\section*{FIRE-ARMS.}
[Continued from page 75.]
The first rifles made by machinery to use the Minie ball, or its equiralent, were made at Hartford, Connecticut, and Windsor, Vermont, for the English goverument. The machinery and tools for the armory at Enfeld, England, were made at Windsor, Vermont ; Hartiord, Connecticut ; and Chicopee, Blassachusetts. Robbins \& Lawrence did most of the work un such machinery and tools, and James T. Ames, agent of the Chicopee Werks, got out the stocking machinery, and some other parts.
tion may seem to bend with its present burdens, but the American people possess a buoyancy and energy equal to the emergency. The truth is, the mass of our people feel some of the calamitous effects of the insurrection less than those of other governments experience them, and the singular and anomalous fact is apparent to all, that, while the people of the United States beyond the direct influence of the rebellion, and who constitute a large proportion of its inhabitants, are prospering in every branch of industry, and while our government securitics are being eagerly absorbed, and the stocks of the Northern Staics are coveted at a premium, many of the powerful nations of Europe witness the prostration of their manufactures and decline of commerce with serious apprehensions lest the pressure on their people may lead to deplorable sufferings.

The manufactures of the North and the agriculture of the vast West have progressed with a vigor altogether beyond expectation, and while the influx of gold and the unexampled exports of breadstuffs, and the demand for army supplies, in provisions, forage, liorses, and various fabrics of our own production, have protected the North and West from financial convulsions and pecuniary sutfering, the spirit of self-dependence which the comparatively helpless condition of many of the Southern States, cut off from foreign supplies, has compelled them to encourage in the promotion of manutactures, will doubtless exercise a wholesome effect upon their fature prosperity.

That, amid the immense and unexampled exportations of grain and provisions, the large withdrawal of labor from agriculture and manufacturing pursuits, the country should possess, as it does, an immense sarplus of provisions, and that the means of subsistence should have scarcely appreciated in value, or the cost of labor should not have greatly risen, affords the strongest proofs of the energies of our people and the inexhaustible nature of the resources of the land; and it is hoped that the truth as presented by the census, will teach us the importance of union and harmony, and stimulate a proper pride in the comntry and people as one and indivisible. A people who have in twenty-five years doubled their numbers and much more than quadrupled their wealth need not apprehend with misgiving any inability to pay all the national debt which has been incurred.

That we have suffered and lost materially, and temporarily in national dignity, notwithstanding what we continue to enjoy, must be evident to all; but, as in the convulsions of nature and the physical sufferings of communitics or desolations of cities, the evil is generally but transitory, often resulting in accelcrated prosperity, by the sweeping off of the feebler elements and bringing new energies and resources into action, we may not unreasonably hope that a few ycars will obliterate most of the painful reminiscences resulting from our present unhappy condition, and that while history will point to this period as one of dire calamity in our experience as a nation, we will, before the taking of the ninth census, be restored to harmony, and, profiting by the past, realize the importance of peace and the blessings of prosperity, with a good assurance of the long continuance of both.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

\author{
Hon. Caleb B. S.mith, \\ Secretary of the Interior.
}


\section*{States in the order of their area and population.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Area in sq. miles.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Population.}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Population per equare mile.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mean ratio.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Absolute increase of populationi per equare mile.} \\
\hline & & & & & 1790 to 1800. & 1850 to 1860. \\
\hline 1. Tex. . 237,321 & 1. N. X., & 3,880,735 & 1. Mass. 157.83 &  & 1. Mass. 109.28 & 1. Mass. 30.33 \\
\hline 9. Cal... 188,982 & 2. Pa... & 906,115 & 2. R. I. . 133.71 & 2. Wis.. 520.47 & L. R.I.. 80.79 & 2. N.J. 21.93 \\
\hline 3. Ore. . 95,274 & 3. Ohio. & \(2,339,502\) & 3. Conn, 98.45 & 3. Cal.. 310.37 & 3. N. Y. 76.97 & 3. R. I. . 20.74 \\
\hline 4. Minn, 83,531 & 4. III... & 1,111,951 & 4. N. Y. 84.36 & 4. Iowa. 298.99 & 4. N. J. 58.64 & 4. Conn. 19.12 \\
\hline 5. Mo.., 67,380 & 5. Va... & 1,596,318 & 5. N. J., 80.77 & 5. Ore.. 294,65 & 5. Pa... 53.74 & 5. N. Y. 17.03 \\
\hline 6. Va... 61,352 & 6. Ind.. 1 & 1,350,428 & 6. Md... 73.43 & 6. Mich, 217.65 & 6. Conn. 47.50 & 6. III... 15.54 \\
\hline 7. Fla.. 59,268 & 7. Mass. 1 & 1,231,066 & 7. Pa... 63.18 & 7. Ind.. 202.83 & 7. Mo.. 30.26 & 7. Pa... 12.93 \\
\hline 8. Ga... 58,000 & 8. Mo .. 1 & 1,182,012 & 8. Ohio. 58.5t & 8. Tex . 184.2\% & 8. Ky. . 28.73 & 8. Md.. 11.06 \\
\hline 9. Mich. 56,2.13 & 9. Ky... 1 & 1,155,684 & 9. Del .. 52.93 & 9. Ill. . 183.40 & 9. Del.. \({ }^{\text {5.05 }}\) & 9. Ind. . 10.72 \\
\hline 10. III. . . 55,405 & 10. Tenn. 1 & 1,109,801 & 10. Ind.. 39.93 & 10. Ark.. 139.14 & 10. Vt... 24.26 & 10. Del.. 9.76 \\
\hline 11. Iowa. 55,045 & 11. Ga... 1 & 1,057,286 & 11. N. I1, 35.14 & 11. Miss. 131.81 & 11. Tenn. 23.55 & 11. Ohio. 8.99 \\
\hline 12. Wis.. 53,924 & 12. N. C. & 992,622 & 12. Vi... 31.79 & 12. Mo... 130.92 & 12. N. H1. 19.85 & 12. Wis.. 8.90 \\
\hline 13. Ark. 52,198 & 13. Ala.. & 964,201 & 13. III... 30.90 & 13. Ohio. 122.07 & 13. 8. C. 18.55 & 13. Iown. 8.77 \\
\hline 14. Ala.. 50,722 & 14. Miss. & 791,305 & 14. Ky... 30.67 & 14. Tenn. 79.77 & 14. Me.. 17.72 & 14. Mo.. 7.43 \\
\hline 15. Miss. 47,150 & 15. Wis.. & 775,881 & 15. S. C.. 28.72 & 15. Alu.. 72.11 & 15. Ga.. 16.81 & 15. Mich. 6.25 \\
\hline 16. La... 46,431 & 16. Mich. & 749,113 & 16. Va... 26.03 & 10. Fla.. 59.32 & 16. Va . . 13.83 & 16. La... 4.65 \\
\hline 17. N. Y. 46,000 & 17. La... & 708,002 & 17. Tenn. 24.34 & 17. La... 53.20 & 17. N. C. 13.31 & 17. Ky .. 4.60 \\
\hline 18. Pa... 46,000 & 18. S. C.. & 703,708 & 18. N. C. 22.06 & 18. Ky . . \(\quad \mathbf{6 7 . 6 0}\) & \(\cdots\) & 18. Ark . 4.32 \\
\hline 19. Tenn. 45,400 & 19. Md.. & 687,049 & 19. Mo .. 20.94 & 19. Ga... 45.75 & ........... ...... & 19. Miss, 3.93 \\
\hline 20. N.C. 45,000 & 20. Iowa. & 674,948 & 20. Ala... 19.01 & 20. N, Y. 42.61 & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\)............ & 20. Ala. . 3.80 \\
\hline 21. Ohio. 39,964 & 21. N. J. & 672,035 & 2l. Ga... 18.23 & 21. Mo.. 31.69 & ........... ...... & 21. Va.. 2.85 \\
\hline 22. Ky .. 37,680 & 22. Me... & 628,279 & 22, Mo... 17.54 & 22. Pa... 31.26 &  & 22. N. C. 2.76 \\
\hline 23. Ind., 31,809 & 23. Tex., & 604,215 & 23. Miss, 16.78 & 23. Vt. . 23.01 & -................. & 23. Ga... 2.61 \\
\hline 2.1. Me... 30,000 & 84. Conn. & 460,147 & 24. La... 15.25 & 24. N. J. . 20.62 & - & 24. Tenn. 2.35 \\
\hline 25. S. C.. 44,500 & 25. Ark.. & 435,450 & 25. Wis. . 14.39 & 25. Mass. 18.61 & -.......... \(\cdot\)..... & 25. Minn. 1.98 \\
\hline 23. Md. . 9,356 & 26. Cal .. & 379,994 & 96. Mich, 13.39 & 26. R. I. 18.60 & .... \(\cdot\)............ & 20. Tex. . 1.60 \\
\hline 27. N. II. 9,280 & 27. N. H. & 328,073 & 97. Iowa. 12.26 & 27. S. C. 17.43 & ...... ..... .... & 27. Cal .. 1.53 \\
\hline 28. Vt. . . 9,056 & 28. Vt... & 315,098 & 28. Ark. . 8.34 & 28, N. C. 14.25 & -................. & 23. Me .. 1.50 \\
\hline 9. N. J.. 8,320 & 20. IR. I. . & 174,620 & 20. Tex.. 2.55 & 29. N. H1. 12.91 &  & 29. 8. C. 1.44 \\
\hline 3). Mass. 7,800 & 30. Minu. & 173,855 & 30. Fla.. 2.37 & 30. Md... 11.72 & .................. & 30. Fla.. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline 31. Conn. 4,674 & 31. Fla .. & 140,425 & 31. Minn. 2.08 & 31. Va... \(\quad 11.54\) & . 0 . \(\cdot\)........... & 31. N. H. . 88 \\
\hline 32. Del.. 2,120 & 33. Del... & 112,216 & 32. Cal .. 2.01 & 32. Conn. 10.12 & .................. & 32. Vt... .l1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33. R. I. . 1,306} & 33. Kan . & 107,206 & 33. Ore.. \(\quad 55\) & 33. Del. . 9.79 &  & -•* \\
\hline & 31. Ore .. & 52,465 & ....0.0........... & ................... & - & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{APPENDIX,}
comprisina

\section*{TABLES REFERRED T0 IN TIIE REP0RT.}

Table No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories from
Notes,-(*) Indicates all persons, excepi andians, not taxed. ( \(\dagger\) ) Added or deducted to make the aggregates,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{btates.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{census of 1790.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alabama . . . .i. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & \\
\hline Arkansas....................................... & & ... & .... & . \\
\hline California .................... . ............... & .... & ... & .............. & . \\
\hline Connecticut .................. ................ & 232,581 & 2,801 & 2,759 & 238,141 \\
\hline Delawarc........... ........................... & 46,310 & 3,899 & 8,887 & 59,096 \\
\hline Florida. & & ............ & .............. & .............. \\
\hline Georgia ....................................... & 52,886 & 398 & 29,264 & 82,548 \\
\hline Illinois . ....................................... & & & . & \\
\hline Indiana.......................................... & & .... & ............ & ............. \\
\hline lowa.......................................... & & & , & , \\
\hline Kansas.,............................. ........ & & , & ............. & ............. \\
\hline Kentucky ...................................... & 61,133 & 114 & 11,830 & 73,077 \\
\hline Louisiana & & & & \\
\hline Maine......................................... & 96,002 & 538 & .............. & 96,540 \\
\hline Maryland.................................... & 208,649 & 8,0.23 & 103, 036 & 319,728 \\
\hline Massachusetts ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 373,254 & 5,463 & .............. & 378,717 \\
\hline Michigan ................ .................... & .............. & & & \\
\hline Minnesota ..... ............................... . & ............. & ............. & . & - \\
\hline Mississippi .................................... & & & .... & ............. \\
\hline Missouri....................................... & & & & \\
\hline New Hampshire ............................... & 141,111 & 630 & 158 & 141, 809 \\
\hline New Jersey, .................................. & 169,954 & 2,762 & 11,423 & 181,139 \\
\hline New York................................... & 314, 142 & 4,654 & 21,324 & 340, 120 \\
\hline North Carolina.................. ............. & 288,204 & 4,975 & 100,572 & 393,751 \\
\hline Ohio ................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & ... .. .... & .............. & .............. \\
\hline Oregon ..... .... .... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & \\
\hline Peninsylvania. .................................. & 424, 093 & 6,537 & 3,737 & 434,373 \\
\hline Rhode island........................ ........ & 64,689 & 3,469 & - 952 & 69,110 \\
\hline South Carolina ................................ & 140,178 & 1,801 & 107,094 & 249, 073 \\
\hline Tennessee.. & 32,013 & 361 & 3,417 & 35,791 \\
\hline Texas............................................... & ............... &  & & .............. \\
\hline Vermont & 85, 144 & \[
255
\] & 17 & 85,416 \\
\hline Virginia ...................................... & 442,115 & 12,766 & 293,427 & 748,318 \\
\hline Wisconsin....................................... & .............. & .............. & ............. & ............. \\
\hline & 3, 172,464 & 59,466 & 697,897 & 3,929,827 \\
\hline territories. & & & & \\
\hline Colorads ........................................ & ........ .. & ........ & ............ & \\
\hline Dakota....................................... & .............. & ..... & .............. & \\
\hline Nebraska....................................... & & .... & . & \\
\hline Nevada ....................................... & ...... & ....... & ....... & \\
\hline New Mexico .................................. & & ............ & . & \\
\hline Utuh .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot\) & \(\cdot\) & ............. & . \(\cdot \cdot\) \\
\hline Washing̣ton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ........... & - & \(\cdot\) & . \\
\hline District of Columbia ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .... & ........ & & \\
\hline & 3,172,464 & 59,466 & 697,897 & 3,920,827 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{1790 to 1860, respectively, with the rate of increase and decrease.}
published incorrectly in those years. ( \(\ddagger\) ) Persons on board vessels-of-war in the U. s. naval service. (i) Loss.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{cendus of 1800.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ratio of incriage from 1790 to 1800.} \\
\hline White. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. & White, & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline & & & & .... ... & .......... & & ... \\
\hline & & & & ...... & ............. & .......... & ..... ... \\
\hline 244, 721 & 5,330 & 951 & \(\xrightarrow{\text {........... }}\) & 5.21. & 90.28 & 65.531 & 5.40 \\
\hline 49,852 & 8,268 & 6,153 & 64,273 & 7.64 & 112.05 & 30.761 & 8.76 \\
\hline 101,678 & 1,019 & 59,404 & 162, 101 & 92.25 & 156.10....... & ..........
102.99 & -.......
.06 .37 \\
\hline 4,577 & 163 & 135 & 4,875 & & & & \\
\hline .......... ... & & & ............ & & & ............ & \\
\hline \[
179,871
\] & 741 & 40,343 & \(\xrightarrow[220,955]{ }\) & …1.... & 550.00 & 211.0. &  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \cdots \\
& 150,301
\end{aligned}
\] & 818 & …….......... & … \(1 . . . . .\). & 57.18 & ............. & &  \\
\hline 210,326 & 19,557 & 105,635 & 341,548 & 3.67 & 143.52 & 2.52 & 6.82 \\
\hline 416,793 & 6,452 & & 423,245 & 11.66 & 18.01 & ............ & 11.76 \\
\hline ........ & & & & . & . .... & .......... & \\
\hline 5,179 & 182 & 3,489 & 8,850 & .......... & ............. & & .......... \\
\hline 180, 893 & 850 & ….......... & 183,762 & [...... & 35.87 & 94.7... & [....
29.50 \\
\hline 195, 125 & 4,402 & 12,422 & 211,949 & 14.81 & 59.37 & 8.74 & 15.10 \\
\hline 550,039 & 10,374 & 20,343 & 586,756 & 77.00 & 122.09 & 4.056 & 22.51 \\
\hline 337, 204 & 7,043 & 133,296 & 478,103 & 17.19 & 41.56 & 32.53 & 21.42 \\
\hline 45,028 & 337 & ........... & 45,365 & .......... & & .. ........ & \\
\hline 586,094 & 14,591 & … \(\begin{array}{r}1, \ldots . . \\ \\ 1,706\end{array}\) & C02, 361 & 38.19 & 122.74 & 54.34l & 33.67 \\
\hline 65,437 & 3,304 & 331 & 69, 12 ? & 1.15 & 4.756 & 59.972 & . 02 \\
\hline 196,205 & 3,185 & 146,151 & 345,591 & 40.00 & 76.84 & 36.46 & 33.75 \\
\hline 91,709 & 309 & 13,581 & 105,612 & 186.47 & 14.046 & 297.54 & 195.05 \\
\hline 153,978 & 557 & & 154, 465 & 80.76 & 118.43 & & 80.84 \\
\hline 514,2:0 & 20, 124 & 345,796 & 880,200 & 16.32 & 57.63 & 17.84 & 17.63 \\
\hline 4,201,435 & 107,612 & ع8J, 707 & 5,231,844 & 35.37 & 83.96 & 27.50 & 34.66 \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & . & ....... & ......... \\
\hline & & & & & & & . ...... \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline 10,065 & 783 & 3,244 & 14,093 & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,304,501 \\
\dagger \text { less } 12
\end{array}
\] & 108,395 & 893,041 & \[
5,305,437
\]
\[
\dagger \text { less } 12
\] & 3568 & 82.28 & 27.97 & 35.02 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

T'nble No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories, \&c.-1810.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{census of 1810 .} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ratio of increase from 1800 то 1810.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & Sluve. & Total. & Whito. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alubama. & & & & & ....... & & & ....... \\
\hline Arkansas. & & & & & . & . & & ...... \\
\hline California & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Connecticut. & 255,279 & 6,453 & 310 & 262, 042 & 4.31 & 21.06 & 67.041 & 4.40 \\
\hline Delaware & 55,361 & 13,133 & 4,177 & 72,674 & 11.05 & 58.87 & 32.111 & 13.07 \\
\hline Florida. & & & & & & & & ....... \\
\hline Genrgia & 145,414 & 1,801 & 105,218 & 252,433 & 43.01 & 76.74 & 77.12 & 55.73 \\
\hline Illinois. & 11,501 & 613 & 168 & 12,283 & ....... & ........ & . & ... \\
\hline Indiana & 23,890 & 393 & 237 & 24,520 & 421.95 & 141.01 & 75.55 & 402.97 \\
\hline Iowa. & & ......... & & ...... & & & & .. .... \\
\hline Kansas.. & & . ...... & & & & & & ...... \\
\hline Kentucky & 324,237 & 1,713 & 80,561 & 406,511 & 80.26 & 131.17 & 99.69 & 83.48 \\
\hline Louisiana & 34,311 & 7,585 & 34,660 & 76,556 & & & & \\
\hline Naine.. & 227, 736 & 969 & & 228,705 & 50.91 & 18.45 & ....... & 50.74 \\
\hline Maryland.............. & 23i, 117 & 33,927 & 111,502 & 380,546 & 8.68 & 73.21 & 5.55 & 11.42 \\
\hline Massachuretts, ........ & 465,303 & 6,737 & & 422,040 & 11.63 & 4.41 & & 11.53 \\
\hline Michigan............... & 4,618 & 120 & 24 & 4,762 & & .. \(\cdot\)... & & ....... \\
\hline Minnesota.. & & ......... & & & & ...... & & \\
\hline Mississippi. ........... & 23,024 & 240 & 17,088 & 40,352 & 344.56 & 31.86 & 389.76 & 355.25 \\
\hline Missouri............. & 17,227 & 607 & 3,011 & 20,845 & & ....... & & \\
\hline New Hampshire & 213,390 & 970 & & 214,360 & 16.67 & 13.31 & & 16.65 \\
\hline New Jersey. . . . . . . . & 223,861 & 7,843 & 10,851 & 245,555 & 10.26 & 78.16 & 12.641 & 15.85 \\
\hline New York & 918,699 & 25,333 & 15,017 & 959,049 & 65.22 & 144.19 & 26.181 & 63.45 \\
\hline North Carolin & 376,410 & 10,266 & 168,804 & 555,500 & 11.44 & 45.76 & 26.65 & 16.19 \\
\hline Ohin. & 228,801 & 1,899 & & 230 , 7̇iou & 408.26 & 463.05 & .... & 403.67 \\
\hline Oregon. ............... & & & & & & ...... & & \\
\hline Pennsylvania, ........... & 786,804 & 22,492 & 795 & 810,091 & 34.24 & 54.46 & 53.391 & 34.49 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 73,314 & 3,609 & 108 & 77,931 & 12.03 & 9.23 & 71.651 & 11.44 \\
\hline South Carolina. ... .... & 214,196 & 4,554 & 196,365 & 415,115 & 9.14 & 42.98 & 34.35 & 20.12 \\
\hline Tennessee & 215,875 & 1,317 & 44,535 & 201,727 & 135.39 & 328.21 & 227.84 & 147.81 \\
\hline Texas. & & & & ........ & & ...... & & \\
\hline Vermo & 216,963 & 750 & & 217,713 & 40.96 & 34.64 & ........ & 40.95 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Virginia \(\qquad\) \\
Wisconsin. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 551,534 & 30,570 & 392,518 & 974,622 & 7.24 & 59.09 & 13.51 & 10.73 \\
\hline & ............ & & ........... & & & & & \\
\hline & 5,845,925 & 183,897 & 1,185, 969 & 7,215,701 & 36.13 & 70.89 & 33.28 & 36.36 \\
\hline territories. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Colorada, .... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Vakota.. & & . . . . & ........... & ........ & & & & \\
\hline Nelraskia & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nevada.. & & & ........ & & & & & ..... \\
\hline New Mexico & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Utah. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington............ & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{District of Columbia ....} & 16,079 & 2,549 & 5,395 & 24,023 & 59.73 & 225.54 & 66.30 & 70.46 \\
\hline & 5,802,004 & 186, 440 & 1,191,364 & 7,239,314 & 36.18 & 72.00 & 33.40 & 36.45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories, \&c.-1820.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{censue or 1820.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{hatio of incriabli from 1810
to 182).} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. & White. & Free coloied. & Slave. & Total: \\
\hline Alabama . . . . . . . . . . . . & 85,451 & 571 & 41,879 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 127,901 \\
& =18
\end{aligned}
\] & ....... & & & \\
\hline Arkansas.............. & 12,579 & 59 & 1,617 & 14,255 & & & & \\
\hline ia & & & & - 9100 & & ...... & & ....... \\
\hline Connecticut ..... ..... & 267, 161 & 7,844 & 97 & 275,102 & 4.65 & 21.55 & 168.07 & 5.02 \\
\hline Delaware............... & 55,202 & 12,958 & 4,509 & 72,749 & 10.14 & 11.35 & 7.94 & 0.10 \\
\hline Florila... & & & & & & & & ....... \\
\hline Georgia ................. & 189,566 & 1,763 & 149,654 & 340, 983 & 30.36 & *2. 014 & 42.23 & 35.08 \\
\hline Illinois. & 53,788 & 4.77 & 917 & 55, 162 & 367.68 & 125.44 & 445.83 & 349.53 \\
\hline Indiana & 145,758 & 1,230 & 190 & 147,178 & 510.12 & 212.97 & \(t 19.83\) & 500.24 \\
\hline Jowa. & & & & ..... ..... & & & & \\
\hline Kansis., & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky . & 434,644 & 2,759 & 126,732 & (182 & 34.05 & 61.06 & 57.31 & 38.89 \\
\hline Luuisiana & 73,383 & 10, 176 & 69,064 & 152,923 & 113.87 & 38.11 & 09.26 & 100.39 \\
\hline Maine.................. & 297, 340 & 829 & & 298,269 & 30.56 & 14.12 & & 30.45 \\
\hline Maryland & 200,223 & 39,730 & 107,397 & \[
407,370
\] & 10.67 & 17.01 & 13.68 & 7.04 \\
\hline Massachusetts . & 516,419 & 6,740 & ........... & 523, 159 & 10.98 & 0.04 & ....... & 10.86 \\
\hline Michigan. & 8,591 & 174 & & 8,765 & 85.03 & 45.00 & & 8881 \\
\hline Minuesota & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi. & 42,176 & 458 & 32,814 & 75,448 & 83.18 & 41.83 & 92.02 & 86.97 \\
\hline Missouri. & 55,988 & 347 & 10,222 & 66,557 & 220.00 & 14283 & 239.48 & 219.43 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 243,236 & 786 & & 244, 053 & 13.98 & 118.96 & & 13.90 \\
\hline New Jersey ............ & 257,409 & 12,460 & 7,557 & 277, 426 & 13.40 & 53.86 & 130.35 & 13.04 \\
\hline New York & 1,331,744 & 29,270 & 10,088 & 1,372,111 & 45.06 & 15.57 & 132.82 & 43.14 \\
\hline North Carolina & 419,200 & 14,612 & 205, 017 & 638.829 & 11.35 & 42.33 & 21.43 & 15.00 \\
\hline Ohio... & 576,572 & 4,723 & & 581,295 & 151.93 & 148.07 & & 151.96 \\
\hline Oregon................. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline P'enusylvania . & 1,017,004 & 30,202 & 211 & 1,047,507 & 29.25 & 34.27 & 173.45 & 29.55 \\
\hline Rhoile Island. & 79,413 & 3,554 & 48 & 83.015 & 8.31 & 11.52 & 155.55 & 7.83 \\
\hline South Carolina & 237, 440 & 6,826 & 258,475 & 502,741 & 10.85 & 49.89 & 31.62 & 2 !. 11 \\
\hline Tenucssee. & 3*3,927 & 2,727 & 80, 107 & 422, 761 & 57,46 & 107.06 & 79.87 & 61.50 \\
\hline Texas & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Vermont & 234,846 & 903 & & 235, 745 & 8.24 & 20, 04 & & 8.29 \\
\hline Virginia ................ & 603,087 & 36,889 & 425, 153 & 1,065,129 & 9.31 & 20.67 & 8.31 & 9.31 \\
\hline nsin. & & & & & \(\cdots\) & & & \\
\hline termitories. & 7,819,317 & 229,456 & 1,531,748 & 9,605, 152 & 34.10 & 24.77 & 28.85 & 33.11 \\
\hline Colorado & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Dakota. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebraska, & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nevada & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Mexie & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Utalı ..... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{District of Columbia.....} & 22,614 & 4,048 & 6,377 & 33,039 & 40.64 & 58.08 & 18.02 & 37.53 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,861,931 \\
\dagger \text { Add } 0
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
233,504 \\
\dagger \text { Add } 20
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,538,125 \\
\dagger \text { Less } 87
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,038,191 \\
& \dagger \quad \text { Less } 60
\end{aligned}
\] & 34.11 & 25.23 & 28.79 & 33.13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories, \&c.-1830.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{censes or 1830.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ratio of increase from 1820 T0 1830.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colured. & Slave. & Total. & White. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Free } \\
\text { colored. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alahman.. & 190,406 & 1,502 & 117,549 & 309,527 & 122.82 & 175.03 & 180.68 & 142.01 \\
\hline Arkansas., & 25,671 & 141 & 4,576 & 30,388 & 104.07 & 138.98 & 180.99 & 112.91 \\
\hline California .............. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Connecticut & 289,603 & 8,047 & 25 & 297,675 & 8.04 & 2.58 & 74.22! & 8.17 \\
\hline Delaware. & 57,601 & 15,855 & 3,292 & 76,748 & 4.19 & 22.35 & 20.996 & 5.05 \\
\hline Florida. & 18,385 & 844 & 15,501 & 34,730 & & & & ....... \\
\hline Ceorgia & 296,800 & 2,486 & 217,531 & 516,823 & 56.57 & 41.00 & 45.35 & 51.57 \\
\hline Illinois & 155,061 & 1,637 & 747 & 157, \(4 \cdot 45\) & 188.28 & 258.02 & 18.531 & 185.17 \\
\hline Indiana & 339,399 & 3,629 & 3 & 343,031 & 132.85 & 195.04 & 98.42 & 133.07 \\
\hline Iowa. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Kansas. & & ..... & & ........... & ...... & & & ..... \\
\hline Kentucky & 517,784 & 4,917 & 165, 213 & 687,917 & 19.12 & 78.21 & 30.36 & 21.09 \\
\hline Louisiana & 89,441 & 1,190 & 109,588 & 215,739 & 21.88 & 59.05 & 58.67 & 40.63 \\
\hline Maine . & 398,263 & 16,710 & 2 & 399,455 & 33.94 & 28.09 & ....... & 33.89 \\
\hline Maryland............... & 291, 1108 & 52,938 & 102,994 & 447, 040 & 11.86 & 33.24 & 4.096 & 9.74 \\
\hline Massachusctts.......... & 603:359 & 7,048 & 1 & 610,408 & 16.83 & 4.56 & ........ & 16.65 \\
\hline Nichigan . . . . . . . . . . . & 31,346 & 201 & 32 & 31,039 & 201.87 & 50.00 & ....... & 235.65 \\
\hline Minnesota............. & & & & ........ & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi............. & 70,443 & 519 & 65, 659 & 136,6:1 & 67.02 & 13.31 & 100.09 & 81.08 \\
\hline Missouri..... . ....... & 114,795 & 569 & 25,091 & 140, 455 & 105.03 & 03.97 & 145.46 & 110.94 \\
\hline New Hamplire ........ & 268, 221 & 604 & 3 & 269, 328 & 10.47 & 23.151 & & 10.31 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 300, 266 & 18,303 & 2,254 & 330,823 & 16.64 & 46.89 & 70.171 & 15.58 \\
\hline Nuw York. & 1,873,663 & 44, 870 & 75 & 1,918,608 & 40.58 & 53.24 & 99.251 & 39.70 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 472,843 & 19,543 & 245,601 & \(737,9 \mathrm{n} 7\) & 12.79 & 33.74 & 19.79 & 15.52 \\
\hline Ohio & 9:38, 329 & 9,563 & 6 & 937,903 & 61.00 & 102.58 & .. .... & 61.31 \\
\hline Oregon..... ........... & & & & & & -... & & ..... \\
\hline Pemnsylvania ........... & 1,309,900 & 37,930 & 403 & 1,348,233 & 28.78 & 25.58 & 90.99 & 28.47 \\
\hline Mhode Island . . . . . . . . . & 93,621 & 3,561 & 17 & 97, 199 & 17.89 & 0.19 & 64.581 & 17.02 \\
\hline Sonth Carolina ......... & 257, 663 & 7,921 & 315, 401 & 581,185 & 8.06 & 16.04 & 22.02 & 15.06 \\
\hline Tennessec. & 535, 746 & 4,505 & 141, 6113 & 681,904 & 57.06 & 67.03 & 76.76 & 61.28 \\
\hline Texns. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Vermont & 279,771 & 881 & ........... & 280, 052 & 19.12 & 2.43 & ....... & 19.04 \\
\hline Virginia & 694, 310 & 47,348 & 469,757 & 1,211,405 & 15.12 & 28.35 & 10.49 & 13.71 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & \[
\dddot{\ddagger 5,3 i 8}
\] & ........... & .............. & \(\cdots\) & ........ & & & \\
\hline & 10,509,815 & 313,447 & 2,002,924 & 12,826, 186 & 34.07 & 36.60 & 30.76 & 33.53 \\
\hline territories. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Colorado... & .......... & & ........... & & & & & ..... \\
\hline Dakota. & & ...... & & & ...... & & & \\
\hline Nebraska. & & & & & ....... & - . & & ........ \\
\hline Nevada & & & & & & & & ..... \\
\hline New Mexico & & ....... & ..... ..... & & & & & \\
\hline Utah..... & & & & . . . . . . & & ..... & .... & ....... \\
\hline Washington,............ & & & & ........... & & & & \\
\hline District of Columbia. & 27,503 & 6,152 & 6,119 & 39,834 & 21.28 & 51.97 & 4.042 & 20.57 \\
\hline & 10,537,378 & 319,599 & 2, 009,043 & 12,866,020 & 34.03 & 36.87 & 30.61 & 33.49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories, \&c.-1840.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{cemave of 1840.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{matio of increabe from 1830
to 1840.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & Sinve. & Total. & White. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alabama ... & 335, 185 & 2,039 & 253,5i2 & 590,756 & 76.03 & 29.07 & 115.68 & 90.86 \\
\hline Arkankas............... & 77, 174 & 465 & 19,935 & 97,574 & 200,62 & 229.78 & 335.64 & 221.09 \\
\hline Cniliformia .............. & & ......... & & ......... & . & ....... & & \\
\hline Connecticut ......... & 301,856 & 8,105 & 17 & 309,978 & 4.23 & 0.72 & 32.001 & 4.13 \\
\hline Delaware .... .......... & 58,561 & 16,919 & 2,605 & 78,085 & 1.66 & 6.71 & 20.881 & 1.74 \\
\hline Florida................. & 27,943 & 817 & 25,717 & 54,477 & 51.48 & 3.196 & 65.09 & 56.86 \\
\hline Cuorgia & 407,695 & 2,753 & 280,944 & 691,392 & 37.36 & 10.74 & 29.15 & 33.78 \\
\hline Illinois................. & 472,254 & 3,598 & 331 & 476, 183 & 204.56 & 119.79 & 55.681 & 202.44 \\
\hline Indiana .... ........... & 678,698 & 7,165 & 3 & 685,866 & 89.97 & 97.43 & & 99.94 \\
\hline Jowa................... & 42,924 & 172 & 16 & 43,112 & & & ....... & ... \\
\hline Каısas................. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky & 590, 253 & 7,317 & 182,258 & 779,828 & 13.99 & 48.81 & 10.31 & 13.36 \\
\hline Louisiana .............. & 158,457 & 25,502 & 168,452 & 352,411 & 77.16 & 52.61 & 53.71 & 63.35 \\
\hline Maine.................. & 500,438 & 1,355 & ............ & 301,793 & 25.65 & 13.86 & & 25.62 \\
\hline Maryland. & 318,204 & 63,078 & 80,737 & 470,019 & 9.03 & 17.26 & 12.871 & 5.14 \\
\hline Massachusetts.......... & 729,030 & 8,669 & ............ & 737,699 & 20.82 & 2299 & ....... & 20.85 \\
\hline Michigan............... & 211,560 & 707 & ........... & 212,567 & 574.91 & 170.88 & ....... & 570.09 \\
\hline Minnesota.............. & , & & ...... & .... & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi ........ ... & 179,074 & 1,366 & 105,211 & 375,651 & 154.21 & 163.19 & 197.31 & 17496 \\
\hline Miseouri. .............. & 323,888 & 1,574 & 58,240 & 383, 702 & 182.14 & 176.62 & 132.11 & 173.18 \\
\hline New Hamphire . . . . . . & 28,038 & 537 & 1 & 284,574 & 5.69 & 11.09: & 66.661 & 5.66 \\
\hline New Jersey............. & 351,548 & 21,044 & 674 & 377,308 & 17.09 & 14.07 & 70.096 & 16.30 \\
\hline New York.............. & 2,378,800 & 50,027 & 4 & 2,428,921 & 28.96 & 11.49 & 94686 & 26 Cu \\
\hline North Carolina......... & 184,870 & 22,732 & 245,817 & 753, 419 & 2.54 & 16.31 & 0.08 & 2.08 \\
\hline Ohio.. & 1,502, 122 & 17,342 & 3 & 1,519,467 & 61.08 & 81.25 & 50.00l & 62.01 \\
\hline Oregun................. & ......... & & & & & & & \\
\hline Peunsylvania .... c..... & 1,676,115 & 47,854 & 64 & 1,724,033 & 27.95 & 26.16 & 84.111 & 27.87 \\
\hline Rhode Island.. & 105,587 & 3,238 & 5 & 108,830 & 12.78 & 9.076 & \(70.5 \times 3\) & 11.97 \\
\hline Soulh Carolina ......... & 259, 084 & 8,276 & 327,038 & 594,398 & 0.47 & 4.48 & 3.68 & 2.27 \\
\hline Tenuessee.............. & 640,627 & 5,524 & 183,059 & 829,210 & 19.57 & 21.27 & 29.27 & 21.06 \\
\hline Texas... & & & & & & & . & \\
\hline Vermont & 291,218 & 730 & ............ & 291,948 & 4.69 & 17.13 & …… & 4.02 \\
\hline Virgiuia................ & 740,858 & 49,859 & 449,087 & 1,235,797 & 607 & 5.28 & 4.041 & 2,34 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wisconsin. ............} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,749 \\
& \ddagger 6,100
\end{aligned}
\] & 185 & 11 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,945 \\
& \ddagger 0,300
\end{aligned}
\] & .... & ....... & ........ & . \\
\hline & 14,165,038 & 377,942 & 2,482,761 & 17,025,741 & 34.78 & 2057 & 23.96 & 32.74 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{trraitoriga.} \\
\hline Colorado . & & & ........ & & & ...... & & \\
\hline Dakota.. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebraska. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nevada.... ... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Mexico. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Utah..... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington ..... & & \[
\because . . . . .
\] & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{District of Columbia.....} & 30,857 & 8,361 & 4,694 & 43,712 & 11.22 & 35.09 & 23.281 & 9.74 \\
\hline & 14,105,695 & 328,303 & 2,487,455 & 17,069,453 & 34.72 & 20.87 & 23.81 & 32.67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
'Table No. 1.-Population of the States and Territories, \&c.- 1850.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{cembes of 1850.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ratio of incheabs from 1840 то 1850.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & Slave. & Total. & White. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Free } \\
\text { colored. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alabama ............... & 428,514 & 2,205 & 342,844 & 771,623 & 27.24 & 11.08 & 35.22 & 30.62 \\
\hline Arknnsas. & 162,189 & 608 & 47, 100 & 209, 497 & 110.16 & 30.75 & 138.26 & 115.12 \\
\hline California & 91,635 & 962 & & 92,597 & ....... & ....... & ... .... & - \\
\hline Connecticut ............ & 363,099 & 7,693 & & 370,792 & 0.28 & 5.081 & ….... & 19.62 \\
\hline Delaware............... & 71,169 & 18,073 & 2,290 & 91,532 & 21.52 & 6.82 & 12.091 & 17.22 \\
\hline Florida................. & 47,203 & 932 & 39,310 & 87,445 & 68.52 & 1407 & 52.85 & 60.58 \\
\hline Georgla ................ & 521,572 & 2,931 & 351,642 & 206, 85 & 27.03 & 6.46 & 35.85 & 31.07 \\
\hline Illinois . ................. & 846, 1134 & 5,436 & .......... & 851,470 & 79.14 & 61.08 & ........ & 78.81 \\
\hline Indiana ................ & 977, 154 & 11,262 & . ......... & 988, 416 & 43.97 & 57.55 & ........ & 44.11 \\
\hline Iowa. & 191,881 & 333 & & 192,914 & 347.02 & 93.60 & ....... & 34.65 \\
\hline Kansag.. & & & .......... & .. \(1 .\). & & . & & ....... \\
\hline Kentucky & 761, 413 & 10,011 & 210,981 & 983, 405 & 28.99 & 36.81 & 15.75 & 25.88 \\
\hline Louisiana & 255, 491 & 17,482 & 244, 809 & 517, 962 & 61.23 & 31.521 & 45.32 & 46.92 \\
\hline Maine.. & 581,813 & 1,356 & ........... & 383, 669 & 16.26 & 0.07 & ........ & 16.22 \\
\hline Maryland........ ...... & 417,943 & 74,723 & 90,368 & 5e3, 334 & 31.34 & 20.36 & 0.70 & 24.04 \\
\hline Massachusctus & \(9: 5,450\) & 9,064 & & 909, 514 & 35.17 & 455 & ....... & 34.81 \\
\hline Michigan............... & 395, 071 & 2,583 & & 397\% 654 & 86.74 & 265.34 & ...... & 87.34 \\
\hline Minuesota.............. & 6,038 & 39 & ........... & 6,077 & & & & -...... \\
\hline Mississippi & 295, 718 & 930 & 309,878 & 609. 536 & 65.13 & 31.811 & 58.74 & 61.46 \\
\hline Minsouri . . . . . . . . . . . . & 592,004 & 2,618 & 87, 422 & \(6{ }^{6} 2,044\) & 2278 & 66.39 & 50.10 & 77.75 \\
\hline New Hampshire ........ & 317, 458 & 520 & & 317,976 & 11.76 & 3.161 & & 11.74 \\
\hline New Jersey ........... & 465,509 & 23,810 & 238 & 489,555 & 32.04 & 13.14 & 64.981 & 31.14 \\
\hline New York.............. & 3,048,325 & 49,089 & & 3,097, 384 & 28.14 & 1.916 & & 2753 \\
\hline North Carolina & 553,038 & 27,463 & 288,548 & 869,039 & 14.05 & 20.81 & 17.38 & 15.35 \\
\hline Ohio .............. .... & 1,955,050 & 25,279 & ............ & 1,980,329 & 30.15 & 45.76 & ....... & 30.33 \\
\hline Oregon.................. & 13,087 & 207 & & 13,294 & & & & \\
\hline Penneylvania...... ..... & 2,255, 160 & 53,696 & ............ & 2,311,786 & 34.72 & 12.06 & ....... & 34.09 \\
\hline Rhode Island ... & 143,875 & 3,670 & ........... & 147,545 & 36.26 & 13.34 & ........ & 35.57 \\
\hline South Carolina & 274,563 & 8,960 & 384,984 & 668,507 & 5.97 & 826 & 17.71 & 12.47 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 756, 836 & 6,422 & 2* \({ }^{2}, 459\) & 1,002,717 & 18.13 & 16.25 & 30,80 & 20.92 \\
\hline Texas. & 154,034 & 397 & 58,161 & 212,592 & ....... & ....... & & ..... \\
\hline Vermont & 313,402 & 718 & & 314, 120 & 7.61 & 1.644 & ....... & 7.59 \\
\hline Virginia ................ & 894,800 & 54,333 & 472,528 & 1,421,661 & 20.73 & 898 & 5.21 & 14.00 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wisconsin ............} & 304,756 & 635 & & 305, 391 & 891.01 & 243.24 & & 88.88 \\
\hline & 19,442,272 & 424,390 & 3,200,600 & 23,007,202 & 37.25 & 12.28 & 28.91 & 35,18 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{termitorirs.} \\
\hline Colorado & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Dakota.. & & & & & & & & ...... \\
\hline Nebraska & & & & & & & & . \\
\hline Nevada. & & & & & ..... & & & . \(\cdot\). \\
\hline New Mexico & 61,547 & . & & 61,547 & & & . . . . & ...... \\
\hline Utah.. & 11,354 & & 28 & 11,380 & ..... & & & ...... \\
\hline Wasbington ........... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{District of Columbia . . . .} & 37,941 & 10,059 & 3,687 & 51,687 & 23.75 & 20.30 & 21.45 d & 18.24 \\
\hline & 19,553,114 & 434, 449 & 3,204,313 & 23, 191,876 & 37.74 & 12.46 & 28.22 & 35.67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

T'able No. 1.-Population of the States and Territorics, \&c.-1850.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{trates.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{cexsus or 1800.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{satio or increask from liso то 1860.} \\
\hline & White. & Free colored. & slave. & Total. & White. & Free & Slave. & Total. \\
\hline Alabama & 528,431 & 2,690 & 435,080 & 864,201 & 2343 & 18.76 & 27.18 & 24.46 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 324,191 & 144 & 111,115 & 435,450 & 99.88 & 81.251 & 135.91 & 107.40 \\
\hline California & 361,353 & 4,086 & & \[
\left[{ }^{\circ} 14,5555\right]
\] & 294.34 & 324.74 & & 310.37 \\
\hline Connecticut ............. & 451,520 & 8,627 & & 460,147 & 24.35 & 12.14 & & 42.10 \\
\hline Delaware. & 90,589 & 19,829 & 1,798 & 112,216 & 27.28 & 9.72 & 21.481 & 22.60 \\
\hline Florida. & 37,748 & 932 & 61,745 & 140,425 & 64.70 & & 57.07 & 60.59 \\
\hline Georgia & 591,588 & 3,500 & 462, 198 & 1,057,288 & 13.42 & 19.41 & 21.10 & 16.67 \\
\hline Illinois. & 1,704,323 & 7,628 & ........... & 1,711,951 & 101.45 & 40.32 & ....... & 101.08 \\
\hline Indiana & 1,339,070 & 11,428 & & 1,350,428 & 37.03 & 1.47 & ........ & 36.63 \\
\hline lowa. & 673.844 & 1,039 & . \(\cdot\) & 674,918 & 251.18 & 231.53 & ....... & 251.14 \\
\hline Kansas. & 106,579 & 625 & 2 & 107, 206 & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky & 919,517 & 10,684 & 225,483 & 1,155,684 & 20.76 & 6.72 & 6.87 & 1764 \\
\hline Louislana & 357, 623 & 18,647 & 331,728 & 708,002 & 39.98 & 6.78 & 35.50 & 36.74 \\
\hline Maine.. & 628, 952 & 1,327 & & 628,279 & 7.76 & 2.141 & & 7.74 \\
\hline Maryland. & 515,918 & 83,942 & 87, 189 & 687, 049 & 23.14 & 12.35 & 3.524 & 17.84 \\
\hline Massachusetts . . . . . . . . & 1,221,464 & 9,602 & & 1,231,066 & 23.95 & 3.03 & & 23.70 \\
\hline Michigan. & 742,314 & 6,799 & & 749,113 & 87.89 & 163.22 & ........ & 88.38 \\
\hline Minnesota. & 171,884 & 259 & ... & 172, 123 & 2,775.06 & 719.38 & ....... & 2,760.87 \\
\hline Mistiseipli & 353,901 & 7 73 & 433,631 & 791,303 & 19.68 & 18.88 & 40.90 & 30.47 \\
\hline Missouli.. & 1,063,509 & 3,5i2 & 114,431 & 1,182,012 & 74.64 & 36.44 & 31.47 & 73.30 \\
\hline New Hampshire ........ & 325,579 & 494 & & 326,073 & 2.56 & 5.00 & & 2.55 \\
\hline Now Jerscy. & 646,699 & 25,318 & 18 & 672,035 & 38.92 & 6.33 & 82.371 & 37.27 \\
\hline New York. & 3,831,730 & 19,005 & & 3,880,735 & 25.70 & 0.131 & & 23.25 \\
\hline North Carolina.......... & 631.100 & 30,463 & 331,159 & 492,622 & 14.12 & 10.92 & 14.73 & 14.20 \\
\hline Ohin. & 2,302, 838 & 36,673 & ............ & 2,339,511 & 17.79 & 41.12 & ........ & 18.14 \\
\hline Oregon................. & 52,337 & 128 & ............ & 52,465 & 299.92 & 38.161 & & 294.65 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 2,849,260 & 56,849 & & 2,506,115 & 26.18 & 6.01 & ........ & 25.71 \\
\hline Rloode Island & 170,668 & 3,952 & & 174,620 & 18.62 & 7.68 & ....... & 18.35 \\
\hline South Carolina.. . ...... & 291,388 & 9,914 & 402,406 & 703, 708 & 6.13 & 10.65 & 4.53 & 5.27 \\
\hline Tennesrec. & 428,783 & 7,300 & 275, 719 & 1,109,801 & 9.24 & 13.67 & 15.14 & 10.68 \\
\hline Texas.. & 421,294 & 35 & 182,568 & 604,215 & 173.51 & 10.581 & 213.89 & 184.22 \\
\hline Vermont & 314,389 & 709 & -...... & 315,098 & 0.31 & 1.231 & & 0.31 \\
\hline Virginia .. & 1,047, 411 & 58,042 & 490,865 & 1,596,318 & 17.06 & 6.43 & 3.88 & 19.89 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 774.710 & 1,171 & & 775,881 & 1:4.20 & 8.44 & & 154.08 \\
\hline ternitorieg. & 26,703,425 & 478,536 & 3,950,531 & 31,148,047 & 37.37 & 12.30 & 23.44 & 35.04 \\
\hline Colorado ............... & 34,221 & 46 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 34,277 \\
& \alpha 2,201 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & ....... \\
\hline Dakota. & 2,576 & . & & 2,576 & & & & ........ \\
\hline Neliraska. .... .......... & 88,759 & 67 & 15 & 20,841 & & & & \\
\hline Nevada . & 6,812 & 45 & ............ & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,857 \\
\mathbf{a} 10,507
\end{array}
\] & & & & ....... \\
\hline New Mexico. & 82,924 & 85 & & 83,009 & 34.73 & & & 51.94 \\
\hline Utah. & 40,214 & 30 & 29 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
40,273 \\
\alpha 426
\end{array}
\] & 254.18 & ....... & 11.53 & 253.89 \\
\hline Washington ........ & 11,138 & 30 & . & 11,168 & & & & \\
\hline District of Columbia & 60,764 & 11,131 & 3,185 & 75,080 & 60.15 & 10.66 & 13.321 & 45.26 \\
\hline & 20,973,843 & 487,970 & 3,453,760 & 31,443,322 & 37.97 & 12.33 & 23.39 & 35.59 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a Indinns.

\section*{Table No. 1-Continued. \\ Ratio of increase of population of the States and Territories, gr.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{matio of inoleabe from 1790 to 1860.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reprementation under the apportionment.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & White. & Frea colored. & Slave. & Total. & &  &  & \\
\hline Alabama. & a516.06 & 371.10 & 938.90 & 653.87 & 790, 169 & 6 & 1 .... & 6 \\
\hline Arkansas. .......... & வ2,477.24 & 144.07 & 6,771.68 & 2,450.87 & 391,004 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline Callfornia .. .......... & 6294,34 & 324.74 & & 310.37 & 305, 430 & 3 & ... 1 & 3 \\
\hline Connecticut ......... & 94.13 & 208.00 & & 93.22 & 400, 147 & 4 & & 4 \\
\hline Delaware. & 95.61 & 408.57 & 779.76 & 89.88 & 111,498 & 1 & .. .... & 1 \\
\hline Florida. & c322.89 & 10.43 & 298.33 & 304.33 & 115, 727 & 1 & & 1 \\
\hline Ceorgia & 1,018.60 & 779.40 & 1,479 41 & 1,180 81 & 872,406 & 7 & 1 & 7 \\
\hline llinois. ................. & d14,718.92 & 1,144.37 & & 13,838.70 & 1,711,951 & 13 & 4 & 14 \\
\hline Indiana & 229,154.97 & 6,911.04 & ..... & 27,601.09 & 1,350,423 & 11 & & 11 \\
\hline Iowa. . & f1,469.85 & 541.86 & & 1,465.57 & 674,918 & 5 & .. & 6 \\
\hline Kaneas. & .... ...... & & & & 107, 208 & 1 & & 1 \\
\hline Kentucky & 1,404.13 & 9,271.92 & 1,806.03 & 1,481.46 & 1,065, 490 & 8 & 2 ... & 9 \\
\hline Louisiana.. & d942.32 & 145.84 & 857.09 & 824.82 & 575,311 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\
\hline Maine. & 553.06 & 346.65 & ... & 550.80 & 628,279 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\
\hline Maryland............... & 147.27 & 043.67 & 115.38 & 114.88 & 652,173 & 5 & 1 .... & 5 \\
\hline Massachusetts ..... .... & 227.25 & 75.76 & & 225.08 & 1,231,088 & 10 & 1 .... & 10 \\
\hline Michigan. & d15,974.36 & 5,565.83 & ......... & 15,631.06 & 749, 113 & 6 & .. 2 & 6 \\
\hline Minuesota. & 62,775.06 & 564.10 & & 2,760.87 & 172.123 & 1 & 1 .... & 2 \\
\hline Mistissippi . ............ & e6,733,38 & 324.73 & \(12,414.50\) & 8,841.30 & 616,652 & 5 & .. .... & 5 \\
\hline Missouri... ............ & d6,073.50 & 488.47 & 3,717.03 & 5,570.48 & 1,136,039 & 0 & .... 2 & 9 \\
\hline New Hampshire ........ & 130.73 & 121.59 & & 12979 & 326,073 & 2 & ...... & 3 \\
\hline New Jersey.............. & 280.51 & 816.65 & 68,,361.11 & 264.96 & 672,027 & 5 & - & 5 \\
\hline New York.............. & 1,119.74 & 952.96 & .......... & 1,040.99 & 3,880,735 & 31 & 2 & 31 \\
\hline North Carolina.......... & 118.98 & 512.32 & 22918 & 153.09 & 860, 198 & 7 & 1 ... & 7 \\
\hline Ohio. & e5,014.24 & 10,782.19 & & 5,057.08 & 2,339,511 & 18 & 3 & 19 \\
\hline Oregon. & 6299.92 & 138.19 & & 294.65 & 52, 465 & 1 & . & 1 \\
\hline Pennsylvania........... & 571.80 & 769.65 & & 569.03 & 2,906,115 & 23 & 2 & 24 \\
\hline Rhode Island. ........ & 1133.82 & 13.92 & ..... & 152.67 & 174,620 & 1 & \(1 .\). & 2 \\
\hline South Carolina & 107.87 & 45047 & 275.75 & 182.53 & 542,745 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline Tennessee.............. & 2,182.65 & 1,923.16 & 7,969.04 & 3,000.78 & 999,513 & 8 & 2 ... & 8 \\
\hline Texas. .. & b173.51 & 110.58 & 233.89 & 18422 & 531, 188 & 4 & .. 2 & 4 \\
\hline Vermont. .............. & 269.24 & 178.04 & . & 268.90 & 315,098 & 2 & 1 ... & 3 \\
\hline Virginia ..... .......... & 138.90 & 354.68 & 67.29 & 113.32 & 1,399,972 & 11 & 2 .... & 11 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & f2,219.46 & 533.97 & & 2,407.20 & 775,881 & 6 & , & 6 \\
\hline termitories. & 741.87 & 701.41 & 466.06 & 692.65 & 29,553,273 & 233 & .... .... & 241 \\
\hline Colorado. .............. & ..... & .... & & . & & & ... .... & ....... \\
\hline Dakota, & & & & & & & & . \\
\hline Nebraska. & & & & & & & . & \\
\hline Nevads .... ...... . . . . . & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Mexico........... & 634.73 & ........ & & 51.94 & & .... & .... ... & . \\
\hline Utah. ............ & 6254.18 & ........ & 11.53 & 253.89 & ........... & . & ... .... & ...... \\
\hline Washington & & & & & & ..... & . & ....... \\
\hline District of Columbia .... & e503.66 & 1,321.58 & \[
11.82
\] & 43275 & ...... ...... & & . & ....... \\
\hline & 750.30 & 720.65 & 466.53 & 700.16 & & & ....... & ....... \\
\hline a From 1820. 6 Fr & ou1 183. & c From & & mis10. & e From & & \(f\) & 1810. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 1-Continued.
Table showing the number of the Inhabitants of the States and Territories at each Census from 1790 to 1860, inclusive, and the number of Whites, Free Colorcd, and Slaves, respectively, together with the rate of increase of cach class during the several
decennial terms and for the whole period.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Asgregate population. & 1790. & 1800. &  & 1810. &  & 1820. &  & 1830. &  & 1840. &  & 1850. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\% \\

\end{tabular} & 1800. &  &  \\
\hline Total population.............. & 3,929,827 & 5,305,925 & 35.02 & 7,249,814 & 36.45 & 9,638, 131 & 33.13 & 12,868,020 & 33.49 & 17,069,453 & 32.67 & 23,191,876 & 35.87 & 31,483,322 & 35.59 & 709.16 \\
\hline Total white population....... & 3,172,464 & 4,304, 4¢9 & 35.68 & 5,862,004 & 35.18 & 7,861,937 & 34.11 & 10,537,378 & 34.03 & 14,195,695 & 34.72 & 19,553, 114 & 37.74 & 20,973,843 & 37.87 & 750.30 \\
\hline Fotal free colored population. & 59,466 & 108,395 & 828 & 186,446 & 72.00 & 233,584 & 25.23 & 319,599 & 36.87 & 386,303 & 20.87 & 434,449 & 12.46 & 487,970 & 12.33 & 720.65 \\
\hline Total free population ........ & 3,231,9\%0 & 4,412,884 & 35.54 & 6,048,450 & 37.06 & 8,095,461 & 33.84 & 10,856,977 & 34.11 & 14,581,998 & 34.31 & 19,987,563 & 37.07 & 27,461,813 & 37.40 & 747.68 \\
\hline Total slave population . ...... & 697, 297 & 803, 041 & 27.97 & 1,191,364 & 33.40 & 1,538,038 & 28.79 & 2,009,043 & 30.61 & 2,487, 455 & 23.81 & 3,204,313 & 28.88 & 3,953,760 & 23.39 & 406.53 \\
\hline Total colored population ..... & 757,363 & 1,001,436 & 32.23 & 1,377,810 & 37.58 & 1,771,502 & 28.58 & 2,328,642 & 31.45 & 2,873,758 & 23.41 & 3,638,762 & 26.62 & 4,441,730 & 22.07 & 486.48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total population in 1860, including Indian tribes.

Table No. 2.
Table showing the population of the States and Territories by Sexcs, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ETATES.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHITE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREI COLORED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{mplans.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{hlaves.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Agrregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Femaie. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Alabama ............ & 270, 190 & 256,081 & 526,271 & 1,254 & 1,436 & 2,690 & 81 & 79 & 160 & 529,121 & 217, 766 & 217,314 & 435,080 & 964,201 \\
\hline Arkansas ........ & 171,477 & 152,666 & 324,143 & 72 & 72 & 144 & 24 & 24 & 48 & 324,335 & 56,174 & 54,941 & 111,115 & 435,450 \\
\hline California. .... ...... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
239,856 \\
\\
\\
\hline 22,385
\end{array}
\] & 98.149
\(* 963\) & 338,005
\(* 23,348\) & 2,827 & 1,259 & 4,066 & 8,269 & 6,286 & 14,555 & 379,994 & & & . & 379,994 \\
\hline Connecticut ......... & 221,851 & 229,653 & 451,504 & 4,136 & 4,491 & 8,627 & 7 & 9 & 16 & 460,147 & & & & 460, 147 \\
\hline Dclaware........ .... & 45,940 & 44,649 & 90,589 & 9,884 & 9,940 & 19,829 & & & & 110,418 & 850 & 938 & 1,798 & 112,816 \\
\hline Florida ........... & 41,128 & 36,619 & 77,747 & 454 & 478 & \(9: 2\) & 1 & & 1 & 78,680 & 31,348 & 30,397 & 61,745 & 140,425 \\
\hline Genrgia . ............. & 301,066 & 200, 484 & 591,550 & 1,669 & 1,831 & 3,500 & 17 & 21 & 38 & 595,088 & 229, 193 & 230,005 & 462,198 & 1,057,288 \\
\hline Illinois .............. & 898,941 & 805,350 & 1,704,201 & 3,809 & 3,819 & 7,628 & 11 & 21 & 32 & 1,711,951 & & & & 1,711,951 \\
\hline Indiana. & 693,348 & 645,362 & 1,338,710 & 5,791 & 5,637 & 11,428 & 121 & 169 & 290 & 1,350,428 & & & & \[
1,350,428
\] \\
\hline Iowa... & 353,900 & 319,879 & 673,779 & 566 & 503 & 1,069 & 27 & 333 & 65 & 674,913 & ........ .... & & & 674,913 \\
\hline Kansas & 58,806 & 47,584 & 106,390 & 286 & \(3: 9\) & 625 & 86 & 103 & 189 & 107,204 & & 2 & 2 & 107,206 \\
\hline Kentucky............. & 474,193 & 445,291 & 919,484 & 5,101 & 5,583 & 10.684 & 18 & 15 & 33 & 930,201 & 113,009 & 112,474 & 225,483 & 1,155,684 \\
\hline Louisiana & 189, 648 & 167,808 & 357,456 & 8,279 & 10,368 & 18,647 & 90 & 83 & 173 & 376,276 & 171,974 & 159,749 & 331,726 & -08,002 \\
\hline Maine ... & 316,527 & 310,420 & 626,947 & 659 & 668 & 1,327 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 628,279 & & & & 628,279 \\
\hline Maryiand............. & 256,839 & 279,079 & 515,918 & 39,746 & 44,196 & 83,942 & ........ & & ........ & 599,860 & 44,313 & 42,876 & 87,189 & 687,049 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 592,231 & 629,201 & 1,221,432 & 4,469 & 5,133 & 9,602 & 13 & 19 & 32 & 1,2i1,066 & ............. & & & 1,921,068 \\
\hline Michigan ............. & 389,919 & 349,880 & 739,799 & 3,567 & 3,232 & 6,799 & 1,208 & 1,307 & 2,515 & 749, 113 & & & & 749,113 \\
\hline Minnesota........... & 91,804 & 77,691 & 169,495 & 120 & 133 & 259 & 1,254 & 1,115 & 2,339 & 172,123 & ............. & & & 172,123 \\
\hline Mississippi ............ & 186,273 & 167,626 & 353,899 & 372 & 401 & 773 & 2 & & 2 & 354,674 & 219,301 & 217,330 & 436,631 & 791,305 \\
\hline Missonri .... ......... & 563,131 & 500,358 & 1,063,489 & 1,697 & 1,875 & 3,572 & 13 & 7 & 20 & 1,067,081 & 57,350 & 57,571 & 114,901 & 1,182,012 \\
\hline New Hampshire ..... & 159,563 & 166,016 & 325,579 & 253 & 241 & 494 & & & & 326, 073 & ........... & & & 326,073 \\
\hline New Jersey........... & 322,733 & 323,966 & 646,699 & 12,312 & 13,006 & 25,318 & & & & 672,017 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 672,035 \\
\hline New York. & 1,910,279 & 1,921,311 & 3,831,590 & 23,178 & 25,827 & 49, 005 & 75 & 65 & 140 & 3,880,735 & & & & 3,880,735 \\
\hline North Carolina .. .... & 313,670 & 316,272 & 6:29,942 & 14,880 & 15,583 & 30,463 & 597 & 561 & 1,158 & 661,563 & 166,469 & 164,590 & 331,059 & 942,622 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ohio ................. & 1,171,698 & 1,131,110 & 2,302,808 & 18, 42 & 18,231 & 36,673 & 22 & 8 & 30 & 2,330,511 & & & & 2,339,511 \\
\hline Orcgon............... & 31,451 & 20, 209 & 52, 160 & 76 & 52 & 128 & G4 & 113 & 171 & 52,4:5 & ........... & & & 52,465 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ........ & 1,427,943 & 1,421,316 & 2,849,259 & 26,3.3 & 30,476 & 56,849 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 2,906,115 & ............ & ............ & ........ ... & 2,906,115 \\
\hline Hhode Island .. .... & 82,294 & 88,355 & 170,649 & 1,8:3 & 2,121 & 3,952 & 8 & 11 & 19 & 174,620 & ............ & ............ & ............. & 174,620 \\
\hline South Carolina .. ... & 146,160 & 145, 140 & 221,300 & 4,548 & 5,366 & 9,914 & 41 & 47 & 88 & 301,302 & 196,571 & 205,835 & 402,406 & 203,708 \\
\hline Tennessee........... & 422, 749 & 403,943 & 826,722 & 3,538 & 3,762 & 7,300 & 31 & 20 & 60 & 844,082 & 136,370 & 139,349 & 275,719 & 1,109,801 \\
\hline Texas... & 228,585 & 192,306 & 420,891 & 181 & 174 & 355 & 212 & 191 & 403 & 421,649 & 91,189 & 91,377 & 182,566 & 604,215 \\
\hline Vermont .............. & 158,406 & 155,963 & 314,369 & 371 & 338 & 709 & 9 & 11 & 20 & 315,098 & \(\cdots\) & & & 315,098 \\
\hline Virginia .. & 528,842 & 518,45\% & 1,047,299 & 27,721 & 30,321 & 58,042 & 55 & 57 & 112 & 1,105,453 & 240,483 & 241,382 & 190,865 & 1,596,318 \\
\hline Wisconsin........... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 c 6.309 \\
\dagger 199
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
367.384 \\
\dagger 205
\end{array}
\] & 773,693
\(\dagger 404\) & 653 & 518 & 1,171 & 288 & 325 & 613 & 745,881 & ................. & .................. & ............ & 775,831 \\
\hline Total................ & 13,690,364 & 13,007,246 & 26,697,610 & 229, 123 & 247,410 & 476,536 & 12,650 & 10,720 & 23,370 & 27, 197,516 & 1,381,389 & 1,969,142 & 3,950,531 & 31,148,047 \\
\hline Colorado ........... & 32,654 & 1,577 & 34,231 & 37 & 9 & 46 & ...... & & ... & 34,277 & & & & 34,277 \\
\hline Dakota ....... & 1,592 & 984 & 2,576 & & & & 1,205 & 1,056 & 2,261 & 4,837 & & & & 4,837 \\
\hline District of Columbia.. & 29,584 & 31,179 & 60,763 & 4,702 & 6,429 & 11,131 & 1 & & 1 & 71,893 & 1,912 & 1,973 & 3,185 & 75,080 \\
\hline Nebraska............. & 16,689 & 12,007 & 28,696 & 35 & 32 & 67 & 30 & 33 & 63 & 28,826 & 6 & 9 & 15 & 28,841 \\
\hline Nevada ................ & 6,102 & 710 & 6,812 & 35 & 10 & 45 & ....... & & ........ & 6,857 & . \(\cdot\).......... & & & 6,857 \\
\hline New Mexico .... .... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
43,679 \\
+20
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
39,245 \\
+35
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
82,924 \\
+55
\end{array}
\] & 45 & 40 & 85 & 5,347 & 5,105 & 10,452 & 93,516 & & ....... . . . & .............. & 93,516 \\
\hline Utah... .......... . & 20,178 & 19,947 & 40,125 & 13 & 17 & 20 & 46 & 43 & 89 & 40,244 & 18 & 11 & 29 & 40,273 \\
\hline Washington ......... & 8,225 & 2,913 & 11,138 & 26 & 4 & 30 & 195 & 231 & 426 & 11,594 & -•*......... & & & 11,504 \\
\hline Total.............. & 158,723 & 108,597 & 267,320 & 4,893 & 6,541 & 11,434 & 6,824 & 6,468 & 13,292 & 292,046 & 1,236 & 1,993 & 3,229 & 295,275 \\
\hline Total in States and Territories. \(\qquad\) & 13,849,087 & 13,115,843 & 26,964,930 & 234,019 & 253,951 & 487,970 & 19,474 & 37,188 & 36,662 & 27,489,532 & 1,982,625 & 1,971,135 & 3,963,760 & 31,443,322 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Chinese and half-breeds

Table No. 3.-Indian Territory west of Arkansas, Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Subdivision,} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{White.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Free colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Slave.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Aggregate.} \\
\hline & Males. & Fems. & & Males. & Fems. & & & Males. & Fems. & & \\
\hline CHOCTAW NATIOR. Counties. & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Boklookloo................ & 6 & 4 & 10 & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & * \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & 10 & 5 & 8 & 33 & 23 \\
\hline Eagle . & 16 & 10 & 26 & . \(\cdot\). & & ...... & 26 & 90 & 92 & 182 & 208 \\
\hline Red River................... & 9 & 4 & 13 & . 6. & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {c. }}\) & - 0 & 13 & 177 & 167 & 344 & 357 \\
\hline Towson .... ............... & 86 & 63 & 149 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 154 & 135 & 144 & 279 & 433 \\
\hline Nashoba ................... & 10 & 5 & 15 & 24 & 23 & 47 & 62 & 5 & 5 & 10 & 72 \\
\hline Kiamitia ................... & 39 & 20 & 59 & ...... & & ...... & 59 & 179 & 201 & 380 & 439 \\
\hline Cedar...................... & 7 & 10 & 17 & - & . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ..... & 17 & 31 & 49 & 80 & 97 \\
\hline Bluc...... .................. & 183 & 90 & 273 & 4 & 3 & 7 & -280 & 144 & 115 & 259 & 539 \\
\hline Gaines.... ............... & 30 & 2 & 32 & 5 & 3 & 8 & 40 & 45 & 51 & 96 & 136 \\
\hline Sugar Loaf and Skallyville. & 24 & 16 & 40 & ..... & ...... & ..... & 40 & 27 & 24 & 51 & 91 \\
\hline Bhallyville ................. & 70 & 58 & 128 & ...... & & . . . . . & 128 & 93 & 108 & 201 & 329 \\
\hline Samboy and 8kallyville.... & 27 & 13 & 40 & ..... & & & 40 & 14 & 17 & 31 & 71 \\
\hline Wade . . ...... . . . . . . . . . . & .... &  & . \(\cdot\). & ..... & . . . . & . . . . & ..... & 17 & 25 & 42 & 42 \\
\hline Jacksfork . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . 0.0 & . \(\cdot\). \(0 \cdot\) & .... & - . . & ....* & & . \(\cdot\) & 27 & 21 & 48 & 48 \\
\hline Atoka.... ................. & . \(0 \cdot 0\) & . . \({ }^{\text {. }}\) & .....* & - & - & & . \(\cdot\). & 7 & 5 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline Cole ........................ & & . \(\cdot\) & . . . & ..... & & & . . . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 129 & 140 & 269 & 269 \\
\hline & 507 & 295 & 802 & 35 & 32 & 67 & 869 & 1,125 & 1,1;2 & 2,247 & 3,166 \\
\hline Cherokee Nation .......... & 502 & 211 & 713 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 730 & 1,222 & 1,282 & 2,504 & 3,234 \\
\hline Creek Nation . . . . . . . . . . . & 204 & 115 & 310 & 151 & 126 & 277 & 598 & 811 & 840 & 1,651 & 2,247 \\
\hline CHiceasaw nation. Counlies. & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Tishomingo ............... & 53 & 26 & 79 & 1 & ...... & 1 & 80 & 119 & 121 & 240 & 320 \\
\hline Panola...................... & 26 & 14 & 40 & \(\ldots\) & . & \(\ldots\) & 40 & 150 & 170 & 820 & 350 \\
\hline Pickens................... & 18 & 9 & 27 & 5 & 7 & 12 & 39 & 121 & 119 & 240 & 279 \\
\hline Pontotoc................. & & & . \(\cdot\). & & . \(\cdot\). & ..... & .... & 58 & 59 & 117 & 117 \\
\hline - & 97 & 49 & 146 & 6 & 7 & 13 & 159 & 448 & 469 & 917 & 1,076 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
seminole county. \\
Seminole County
\end{tabular} & 6 & 2 & 8 & 18 & 12 & 30 & 38 & . 0.0 .1. & ....... &  & 38 \\
\hline Total................ & 1,316 & 672 & 1,988 & 218 & 186 & 404 & 2,392 & 3,606 & 3,763 & 7,369 & 9,761 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Indian population in the States and Territories not enumerated in the Census} and retaining their tribal character.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline West of Arkansas ................... & 65,680 & Oregon.............................. & 7,000 \\
\hline California ...... ..................... & 13,540 & Tennessee . . . . . . . . . . . ........... & 181 \\
\hline Georgia .... ............... .......... & 377 & Wisconsin ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,833 \\
\hline ludiana & 384 & Colorado Territory . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,000 \\
\hline Kansas. & 8,189 & Dakota Territory . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 39,664 \\
\hline Michigan..... .................. ..... & 7,777 & Nebraska Territory...... .............. & 5,072 \\
\hline Minnesota & 17,900 & Nevadn Territory . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,550 \\
\hline Mississippi . .......................... & 900 & New Mexico............ ............. & 35,100 \\
\hline New York............................ & 3,785 & Utah Territory ........................ & 20,000 \\
\hline North Carolina. ......... & 1,499 & Washington Territory................. & 31,000 \\
\hline & & & 204,431 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 4.
Manumitted slaves, according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, \((1860\),\() respectively.\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{statse.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{atventa cemets.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ainith omxeve.} \\
\hline & glaves, & Manumitted. & One out 0!- & Per cent. & Slaven. & Manumitted. & One out of- & Per cent. \\
\hline Alabama . . . . . . . . . . & 342,844 & 16 & 21,427 & . 0046 & 435,080 & 101 & 4,310 & . 0231 \\
\hline Arkansas. ............. & 47,100 & 1 & 47,100 & . 0021 & 111,115 & 41 & 2,711 & . 0369 \\
\hline Delaware ............ & 2,290 & 277 & 8 & 120960 & 1,798 & 12 & 149 & .6874 \\
\hline Florida. .............. & 39,310 & 22 & 1,788 & . 0559 & 61,745 & 17 & 3,632 & . 0275 \\
\hline Georgia ..... ........ & 381,682 & 19 & 20,088 & . 0049 & 462, 198 & 160 & 4,360 & . 0222 \\
\hline Kentucky ............ & 210,981 & 158 & 1,388 & . 0720 & 225,483 & 176 & 1,281 & . 0780 \\
\hline Louisiana ............ & 244, 809 & 159 & 1,539 & . 0649 & 331,728 & 517 & 641 & . 1558 \\
\hline Maryland. ........... & 90,368 & 493 & 183 & . 5455 & 87, 189 & 1,017 & 85 & 1.1694 \\
\hline Mississippi ........... & 309,878 & 6 & 51,646 & . 0019 & 436,631 & 182 & 2,399 & . 0416 \\
\hline Missouri.............. & 87,422 & 50 & 1,748 & . 0571 & 114,931 & 89 & 1,291 & . 0774 \\
\hline North Carolina . . . . . & 288,548 & 2 & 144,274 & . 0006 & 331,059 & 258 & 1,283 & . 0779 \\
\hline South Carolina . . . . . . & 884, 484 & 2 & 192, 492 & . 0005 & 462, 408 & 12 & 33,533 & . 0029 \\
\hline Tenncs8ee........... & 248,459 & 45 & 5,321 & . 0187 & 275, 719 & 174 & 1,584 & . 0630 \\
\hline Texas............... & 88,161 & 5 & 11,632 & . 0035 & 182,566 & 3. & 5,889 & . 0169 \\
\hline Virginia ...... ....... & 472,528 & 218 & 2,167 & . 0481 & 490,865 & 277 & 1,771 & . 0564 \\
\hline District of Colunbia.. & & & & & 3,185 & 8 & 398 & . 2514 \\
\hline & 3,200,364 & 1,467 & 2,181 & . 0458 & 3,953,696 & 3,018 & 1,309 & . 0763 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 5.
Fugitive slaves, according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, (1860,) respectively.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{seventh cemaja.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{blorth censos.} \\
\hline & Slaves. & Fugitives. & One out of & Per cent. & Slaves. & Fugitives. & One out of- & Per cent. \\
\hline Alabama.. ... ...... & 342,844 & 29 & 11,822 & . 0084 & 435, 080 & 36 & 12,08i & . 0082 \\
\hline Arkansas............. & 47,100 & 21 & 2,242 & . 0445 & 111,115 & 28 & 3,968 & . 0232 \\
\hline Delaware. ............ & 2,290 & 20 & 88 & 1.1353 & 1,798 & 12 & 130 & . 6674 \\
\hline Florida, .... ......... & 39,310 & 18 & 2,184 & . 0457 & 61,745 & 11 & 5,613 & . 0177 \\
\hline Georgia .............. & 381,682 & 89 & 4,288 & . 0233 & 462,198 & 23 & 20,096 & . 0049 \\
\hline Kentucky ............ & 210,981 & 96 & 2,198 & . 0455 & 225,483 & 119 & 1,895 & . 0527 \\
\hline Loulsinna ............ & 244,809 & 90 & 2,7:0 & . 0368 & 331,726 & 46 & 7,211 & . 0138 \\
\hline Maryland............. & 90,368 & 279 & 324 & . 3088 & 87,189 & 115 & 758 & . 1318 \\
\hline Mississippt ........... & 309,878 & 41 & 7,558 & . 0132 & 4:6,631 & 68 & 6,422 & . 0155 \\
\hline Missouri ............. & 87,432 & 60 & 1,457 & . 0686 & 114,931 & 99 & 1,161 & . 0860 \\
\hline North Carolina........ & 288,548 & 84 & 4,508 & . 0222 & 331, 059 & 61 & 5,262 & . 0184 \\
\hline South Carolina . . . . . . & 384,984 & - 16 & 24,061 & . 0041 & 402, 106 & 23 & 17,501 & .0057 \\
\hline Tennessee .......... & 239,459 & 70 & 3,421 & . 0232 & 275,719 & 29 & 0,509 & . 0103 \\
\hline Texas.............. & 58, 101 & 29 & 2,005 & .0498 & 182,566 & 16 & 11,410 & . 0087 \\
\hline Virginia............... & 472,528 & 83 & 5,643 & . 0175 & 490,865 & 117 & 4,194 & . 0238 \\
\hline & 3,200,364 & 1,011 & 3,165 & . 0315 & 3,950,511 & 803 & 4,919 & . 0203 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table
Table of Mortality in the United States from June 1，1859，
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{mTATES AND TERRITORIES} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{sanuary．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FEBRUARY．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{march．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{APRIL．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{May．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{JUNE．} \\
\hline & \[
\frac{\underset{\sim}{E}}{\underset{Z}{E}}
\] &  & \[
\frac{\dot{\amalg}}{\underset{\Sigma}{\Xi}}
\] &  &  & 灾 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 菏 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 产 & 家 & 突 & 㵄 & 宊 \\
\hline Alabama．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 638 & 482 & 554 & 526 & 628 & 530 & 634 & 521 & 781 & 667 & 477 & 475 \\
\hline Arkunsas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 496 & 376 & 505 & 367 & 545 & 453 & 478 & 386 & 414 & 353 & 288 & 295 \\
\hline Calffornia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 231 & 124 & 182 & 105 & 210 & 106 & 247 & 103 & 208 & 148 & 196 & 75 \\
\hline Connecticut & 274 & 241 & 265 & 248 & 306 & 273 & 309 & 297 & 289 & 308 & 207 & 189 \\
\hline Delnware．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 52 & 54 & 51 & 54 & 54 & 54 & 48 & 60 & 42 & 74 & 43 & 40 \\
\hline Ilistrict of Columbia ．．．．．． & 63 & 63 & 49 & 42 & 70 & 75 & 58 & 45 & 60 & 50 & 54 & 30 \\
\hline Florida．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 93 & 62 & 102 & 70 & 85 & 64 & 77 & 73 & 88 & 91 & 47 & 50 \\
\hline Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 576 & 507 & 610 & 593 & 588 & 554 & 557 & 555 & 733 & 699 & 515 & 511 \\
\hline Illinols ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 779 & 690 & 843 & 741 & 1，078 & 885 & 866 & 767 & 834 & 728 & 588 & 572 \\
\hline Indiana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 622 & 540 & 649 & 708 & 813 & 784 & 715 & 678 & 731 & 679 & 481 & 444 \\
\hline Iowa．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 290 & 211 & 315 & 309 & 394 & 348 & 355 & 283 & 319 & 303 & 170 & 157 \\
\hline Kansas． & 66 & 48 & 53 & 30 & 67 & 43 & 74 & 58 & 51 & 58 & 37 & 37 \\
\hline Kentucky ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 749 & 646 & 775 & 701 & 752 & 750 & 832 & 735 & 845 & 820 & 652 & 566 \\
\hline Louisiana & 691 & 420 & 530 & 360 & 592 & 413 & 610 & 550 & 809 & 615 & 633 & 524 \\
\hline Maine & 305 & 295 & 313 & 322 & 384 & 409 & 379 & 345 & 402 & 443 & 226 & 245 \\
\hline Maryland．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & \(3!9\) & 284 & 319 & 294 & 358 & 330 & 379 & 340 & 378 & 368 & 299 & 285 \\
\hline Massachusetts．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 825 & 884 & 804 & 763 & 946 & 938 & 863 & 895 & 940 & 937 & 750 & 677 \\
\hline Michigan & 338 & 279 & 347 & 322 & 406 & 355 & 339 & 358 & 399 & 325 & 206 & 207 \\
\hline Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 34 & 43 & 56 & 4.4 & 57 & 55 & 50 & 50 & 73 & 60 & 34 & 28 \\
\hline Mississippi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 558 & 456 & 501 & 450 & 542 & 515 & 576 & 564 & 783 & 689 & 486 & 482 \\
\hline Missouri & 769 & 596 & 758 & 683 & 911 & 728 & 831 & 759 & 849 & 671 & 620 & 472 \\
\hline New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．． & 157 & 165 & 197 & 212 & 250 & 218 & 220 & 268 & 216 & 211 & 125 & 129. \\
\hline New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 357 & 286 & 353 & 3：8 & 429 & 410 & 411 & 351 & 464 & 409 & 285 & 224 \\
\hline New York．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2，232 & 1，975 & －，303 & 1，987 & 2，689 & 2，300 & 2，442 & 2，182 & 2，649 & 2,447 & 1，629 & 1，465 \\
\hline North Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 544 & 483 & 505 & 526 & 563 & 566 & 586 & 579 & 898 & 791 & 555 & 605 \\
\hline Ohlo & 1，058 & 981 & 1，172 & 1，117 & 1，340 & 1，301 & 1，253 & 1，123 & 1，382 & 1，210 & 860 & 794 \\
\hline Oregon． & 17 & 9 & 14 & 15 & 10 & 15 & 14 & 10 & 13 & 17 & 3 & 9 \\
\hline Pennsylvania．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 1，418 & 1，250 & 1,547 & 1，313 & 1，841 & 1，644 & 1，687 & 1，443 & 1，785 & 1，495 & 1，108 & 902 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 104 & 103 & 74 & 95 & 120 & 100 & 112 & 103 & 116 & 121 & 78 & 76 \\
\hline South Carolina ．．．．． & 422 & 362 & 378 & 397 & 483 & 425 & 433 & 369 & 538 & 594 & 403 & 452 \\
\hline Tennessce． & 678 & 579 & 671 & 596 & 789 & 680 & 693 & 660 & 757 & 707 & 552 & 594 \\
\hline Texas．， & 439 & 375 & 452 & 395 & 435 & 404 & 490 & 414 & 547 & 447 & 327 & 316 \\
\hline Vermont & 118 & 125 & 155 & 146 & 182 & 196 & 147 & 184 & 170 & 173 & 109 & 107 \\
\hline Virginia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 861 & 804 & 921 & 885 & 1，112 & 1，120 & 1，067 & 1，035 & 1，：60 & 1，269 & 1，011 & 1，004 \\
\hline Wisconsin．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 296 & 284 & 394 & 310 & 472 & 380 & 4：0 & 382 & 3：19 & 352 & 216 & 157 \\
\hline Dakota & 1 & & \(\cdots\) & ． & 1 & ．．．．． & ．．．． & ．．．．． & ． & & & \\
\hline Nebraska． & 16 & 13 & 16 & 20 & 17 & 12 & 17 & 12 & 17 & 19 & 16 & 11 \\
\hline New Mexico．．． & 71 & 38 & 69 & 72 & 77 & 55 & 55 & 59 & 81 & 81 & 64 & 46 \\
\hline Utah． & 18 & 17 & 10 & 5 & 12 & 11 & 16 & 15 & 35 & 10 & 8 & 13 \\
\hline Washington．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 17，576 & 15，190 & 17，847 & 10，939 & 20，617 & 18，512 & 19，376 & 17，632 & 21，438 & 19，441 & 14，350 & 13，263 \\
\hline Grand total．．．．．．．．．．． & & 766 & & 086 & 39, & 129 & & 008 & & 879 & & 626 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No． 6.
to May 31，1860，inclusive，by months，ages，and sexes．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{july．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{avoubt．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{september．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{october．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{november．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{dicember．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
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\]} \\
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\] &  &  & 荡 & & & & \\
\hline 536 & 526 & 54 & 489 & 560 & 509 & 495 & 461 & 400 & 374 & 461 & 415 & 2835 & \％ & 007 & 12，760 \\
\hline 367 & \(33^{\prime}\) & 351 & －377 & 375 & 367 & 3，4 & 23 & 81 & 228 & 30 ！ & 264 & 35.22 & 4，738 & 4，122 & 8，860 \\
\hline 179 & 81 & 158 & 74. & 182 & 79 & 184 & 111 & 195 & 106 & 225 & 112 & 118 & 2，473 & 1，232 & 3，705 \\
\hline 247 & 187 & 289 & 279 & 244 & 250 & 262 & 254 & 210 & 208 & 252 & 234 & 52 & 3， 168 & 2，970 & 6，139 \\
\hline 76 & 55 & 79 & 84 & 44 & 45 & 50 & 36 & 33 & 30 & 40 & 42 & \(1 . .\). & 618 & 28 & 1，246 \\
\hline 79 & 72 & 68 & 56 & 47 & 33 & 31 & 35 & 48 & 32 & 48 & 37 & 10.90 & 0¢5 & 590 & 275 \\
\hline fi3 & 60 & 76 & 60 & 78 & 64 & 88 & 72 & 67 & 51 & 83 & 62 & 22.11 & 970 & 90 & 1，769 \\
\hline 535 & 509 & 527 & 476 & 523 & 498 & 491 & 422 & 433 & 335 & 480 & 419 & 85.51 & 6，651 & 6，156 & 12，807 \\
\hline 764 & 643 & 1，050 & 924 & i，149 & 977 & 957 & 94 & 686 & 23 & 680 & 624 & 6650 & 10，340 & 223 & 19，263 \\
\hline 534 & 489 & 769 & 731 & 843 & 790 & 684 & 680 & 481 & \(4: 8\) & 307 & 394 & 12 & 7，841 & 7，364 & 15，905 \\
\hline 217 & 180 & 391 & 309 & 478 & 433 & 419 & 370 & 271 & 227 & 259 & 213 & 8 & 876 & 3，384 & 7，250 \\
\hline 78 & 46 & 89 & 71 & 101 & 84 & 80 & 62 & 59 & 49 & 52 & 50 & & 807 & 636 & 1，443 \\
\hline 737 & 640 & 730 & 646 & 688 & 645 & 618 & 62. & 592 & 499 & 594 & 565 & 3932 & 8，611 & 7，856 & 16，467 \\
\hline 597 & 334 & 564 & 386 & 530 & 307 & 446 & 33 & 508 & 271 & 575 & 370 & 80.61 & 7，254 & 075 & 12，339 \\
\hline 263 & 228 & 312 & 315 & 343 & 310 & 294 & 16 & 260 & 306 & 294 & 265 & 86 & 3，78： & 3，824 & 7，614 \\
\hline 351 & 311 & 350 & 333 & 276 & 268 & 208 & 11 & 41 & 207 & 269 & 234 & 6748 & 3，831 & 3，539 & 7，370 \\
\hline 843 & 851 & 1，232 & 1，012 & 1，082 & 1，044 & \(87 \%\) & 57， & 706 & 741 & 790 & 794 & 2512 & 10，68： & 10，621 & 21，304 \\
\hline 278 & 239 & 428 & 342 & 351 & 344 & 201 & 17 & 265 & 218 & 269 & \(2{ }_{24}\) & 1413 & 3，921 & 3，478 & 7，399 \\
\hline 47 & 23 & 42 & 46 & 47 & 60 & 6. & 48 & 44 & 30 & 44 & 28 & 1 & 94 & 515 & 1，109 \\
\hline 569 & 546 & 554 & 534 & 454 & 427 & 427 & 312 & 347 & 241 & 451 & 365 & 1721138 & 6，423 & 5，769 & 12，214 \\
\hline 783 & 64 & 976 & 863 & 994 & 923 & 8：0 & 678 & 623 & 497 & 634 & 456 & 29 ．．． & 9，587 & 7，970 & 17，557 \\
\hline 14．） & 145 & 199 & 217 & 177 & 216 & 167 & 161 & 166 & 167 & 161 & 163 & 6 & 84 & 2，283 & 4，469 \\
\hline 311 & 276 & 361 & 307 & 282 & 284 & 941 & & 2.7 & 183 & \(2: 8\) & 229 & 2512 & 4，02 & 3，501 & 7，523 \\
\hline 1，86） & 1，511 & 2，172 & 1，942 & 1，914 & 1，677 & 1，633 & 403 & 1，607 & 1，340 & 1，803 & 1， 464 & 14i 106 & 25，080 & 21，801 & 46， 881 \\
\hline 451 & 523 & 499 & 51 & 458 & 470 & 447 & 475 & 389 & 399 & 427 & 367 & 41 & 0，265 & 6，342 & 12，607 \\
\hline 1，065 & 943 & 1，100 & 992 & 1，019 & 084 & \(94^{\prime \prime}\) & 82. & 788 & 716 & 857 & 808 & 4646 & 12， 88 & 11，838 & 24， 214 \\
\hline 6 & 7 & 7 & 4 & 4 & 9 & 12 & 10 & 13 & 9 & 17 & 7 & ．．．．． & 130 & 21 & 251 \\
\hline 1，220 & 1，667 & 1，274 & 1，122 & 1，123 & 910 & 1， 108 & \(92:\) & 905 & ع37 & 1，165 & 1，014 & 4940 & 16，302 & 13，982 & 30.214 \\
\hline 106 & 92 & 153 & \(12+\) & 123） & 130 & 89 & 8：－ & 78 & 17 & 106 & 83 & \(1{ }^{1} 1\) & & 1，20i & 2，470 \\
\hline 451 & 434 & 417 & 367 & 37.2 & 420 & 379 & 354 & 203 & 282 & 352 & 239 & 38.21 & 4， 954 & 4，786 & 9，745 \\
\hline 60.3 & 696 & 637 & 695 & 678 & 679 & 616 & 565 & 466 & 411 & 538 & 5\％8 & 3947 & 7，76s & \(40 i\) & 15，176 \\
\hline 328 & 303 & 377 & 305 & 347 & 246 & 487 & 330 & 30 & 313 & 391 & 3.4 & 7146 & 5，121 & ， 248 & ， 369 \\
\hline 190 & 102 & 109 & 145 & 148 & 132 & 119 & 12i & 127 & 132 & 141 & 38 & 21 & 1，647 & 1，708 & 3，355 \\
\hline 99. & 953 & 1，011 & 925 & 831 & 824 & 752 & 771 & 653 & 6：2 & 707 & 715 & 11568 & 11，472 & 11， 002 & 22， 474 \\
\hline 241 & 193 & 336 & \(\mathfrak{L}^{69}\) & 319 & 278 & 1 & 15 & 219 & 194 & 265 & 218 & 16 & & 3，247 & ，129 \\
\hline ．．．．． & & & & & & & & & & & & － & & 1 & \\
\hline 12 & 3 & 25 & 26 & 20 & 26 & 20 & & 12 & 0 & 7 & 15 & \(\cdots\) & 01 & 180 & 331 \\
\hline 63 & 37 & 43 & 45 & 53 & 33 & 53 & & 49 & 26 & 50 & 41 & 23 & 730 & 569 & 1，305 \\
\hline 18 & 6 & 21 & 10 & 17 & 23 & 25 & & 22 & 12 & 15 & 14 & & 215 & 159 & 374 \\
\hline 2 & & 1 & 2 & & & & & 2 & 2 & 3 & 5 & & & & 50 \\
\hline 16，200 & 402 & 8，347 & 16，608 & 17，289 & 15，887 & 15：00 & 13732 & 3，230 & ，383 & ，04 & 2，629 & 1295958 & 207，721 & 185，879 & 393，606 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{30，622} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{31，955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{33，176} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{29，232} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{24，603} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{27，271} & 2，223 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{393，606} & 303，606 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No．6．－Table of Mortality
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{btates and ter－ RITORIRS．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 1.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 2.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 3.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 4.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under
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5 .
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 10.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 15.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under 20.} \\
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\begin{aligned}
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\] &  &  & 品 &  &  &  & 菏 \\
\hline ama & 1，787 & 1，506 & 825 & 614 & 388 & 331 & 194 & 181 & 141 & 147 & 379 & 371 & 233 & 246 & 322 & 300 \\
\hline Arkansas． & 4 & 772 & 2 & 336 & 2 & 244 & 163 & 175 & 138 & 56 & 10 & 383 & 274 & 246 & 308 & 309 \\
\hline California & 340 & 252 & 48 & 156 & 127 & 99 & 94 & & 71 & 57 & 127 & 121 & 30 & 30 & 47 & 40 \\
\hline Connecti & 492 & 399 & 208 & 68 & 134 & 130 & 100 & 80 & 77 & 74 & 183 & 65 & 55 & 84 & 116 & 118 \\
\hline nelaware． & 120 & 112 & 5 & 59 & 8 & 40 & 18 & & 17 & & 41 & 48 & 27 & 24 & 27 & 39 \\
\hline Dist．of & 166 & 150 & 75 & 45 & 19 & 32 & 22 & 18 & 13 & 15 & 37 & 35 & 12 & \[
22
\] & 30 & 33 \\
\hline Florida． & 4 & 155 & 84 & 77 & 57 & 40 & 36 & & 29 & 37 & 82 & 59 & 48 & 35 & 32 & 37 \\
\hline Georg & 1，889 & i， 585 & 800 & 59 & \(3 \times 2\) & 22 & 184 & 202 & 144 & 129 & 290 & 359 & 230 & 241 & 282 & 305 \\
\hline lllinois & 2，412 & 1，970 & 1，384 & 1，177 & 25 & 672 & 459 & 431 & 237 & 274 & 733 & 773 & 309 & 305 & 381 & 38 \\
\hline Indian & 1，696 & 1，438 & 880 & 339 & 56 & 33 & 341 & 350 & 247 & 30 & 640 & 711 & 24 & 302 & 342 & 384 \\
\hline lowa． & 1 & 805 & 16 & 412 & \(27 \%\) & 274 & 154 & 155 & 108 & 00 & 260 & 260 & 117 & 105 & 139 & 149 \\
\hline Kans & 164 & 185 & 5 & 71 & 55 & 37 & 36） & & 18 & 20 & 52 & 52 & 35 & 22 & 33 & 20 \\
\hline Kentucky & 2，123 & 1，677 & 898 & 735 & 501 & 456 & 334 & 265 & 218 & 28 & 684 & 635 & 326 & 387 & 349 & 493 \\
\hline Lou & 1，126 & 1，001 & 59. & 529 & 7 & 70 & 220 & 197 & 158 & 41 & 438 & 432 & 21 & 214 & 288 & 992 \\
\hline Maine & 6 & 427 & 2 & 96 & 56 & 42 & 81 & 80 & 72 & 63 & 80 & 72 & 88 & 147 & 11 & 304 \\
\hline Maryland & 805 & 716 & 367 & 320 & 236 & 42 & \(12 i\) & 121 & 96 & 75 & 229 & 4 & 109 & 98 & 138 & 170 \\
\hline Massachu & 2，250 & 1，920 & 0 & 744 & 464 & 40 & 247 & 300 & 124 & 211 & 508 & 42 & 16 & 235 & 348 & 492 \\
\hline Michig & 3 & 672 & 353 & 310 & 231 & 229 & 148 & 151 & 117 & 94 & 262 & 274 & 28 & 95 & 151 & 177 \\
\hline inneso & 154 & 129 & 65 & 44 & 35 & 38 & 17 & 17 & 19 & 10 & 30 & 32 & 14 & 14 & & 22 \\
\hline Mississ & 1，581 & 1，411 & 745 & 13 & 382 & 33 & \(23 i\) & 200 & 154 & 162 & 44.3 & 441 & 264 & 276 & 298 & 325 \\
\hline Missou & 2，239 & 1，765 & 1，187 & 1，055 & 690 & 584 & 370 & 315 & 225 & 60 & 665 & 682 & 281 & 313 & 396 & 393 \\
\hline New Hamps & 3 & 275 & & & 71 & & 13 & & 31 & & 91 & 80 & 53 & 67 & 4 & 119 \\
\hline New Jersey & 809 & 689 & 366 & 118 & 243 & 192 & 68 & 176 & 119 & 13 & 296 & 204 & 107 & 105 & 125 & 119 \\
\hline New York． & 4，458 & 3，545 & 2， 313 & 2， 046 & 1，580 & & 1105 & 1022 & 717 & \(68:\) & 1，784 & 1，702 & 639 & 636 & 816 & 876 \\
\hline North Carolina．．．． & 1，629 & 1，391 & 715 & 11 & 39 & 13 & 171 & 204 & 42 & 40 & 354 & 376 & 16 & 253 & 253 & 306 \\
\hline Ohio & 2，591 & 2，054 & 1，221 & 140 & 896 & 873 & 608 & \(56{ }^{\prime}\) & 462 & 4.58 & 1，078 & 1，126 & 377 & 444 & 459 & 585 \\
\hline Oregon & 12 & & & & 9 & 11 & & & & & & & 3 & & & 8 \\
\hline Pennsy & 3，185 & 2，475 & 1，432 & 200 & S2 & 889 & 668 & 606 & 438 & 442 & 1，162 & 1，110 & 482 & 485 & 558 & 636 \\
\hline Mhod & 7 & 183 & & 101 & 57 & 5 & 33 & 35 & 29 & 15 & 77 & 53 & 25 & 33 & 38 & 51 \\
\hline Sou & 1，281 & 1，1 & & & 85 & 272 & 155 & 134 & 105 & 104 & 47 & 305 & 173 & 218 & 215 & 2.1 \\
\hline Tennessee & 1，988 & 1， & 790 & 709 & 31 & 37 & 277 & 210 & 193 & 63 & 08 & 476 & 296 & 304 & 370 & 445 \\
\hline Texas． & 1，115 & & 508 & 432 & 284 & 201 & 105 & 146 & 117 & 107 & 316 & 328 & 187 & 186 & 266 & 23 \\
\hline Ver & 0 & 157 & 81 & 73 & 62 & 51 & 47 & & 38 & 21 & 87 & 6 & 55 & 60 & 64 & cos \\
\hline Virgini & 2，804 & 2，376 & 1，094 & 976 & 27 & 03 & 370 & 330 & 228 & 256 & 696 & 730 & 374 & 428 & 462 & 548 \\
\hline Wise & 981 & 675 & 433 & & 300 & 2 & 160 & 53 & 108 & 95 & 28 & 285 & 121 & 107 & 133 & 115 \\
\hline Dakota．．．．．．．．．．． & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebras & & & 15 & & & & & & & & & 12 & & & & \\
\hline ew & 140 & 2 & & & 4 & & 3 & & 12 & & 32 & 29 & 24 & 20 & 25 & 88 \\
\hline Utah & 82 & 45 & 99 & & 14 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Wasbington & 2 & & & & 2 & & & & & & 2 & & & & & \\
\hline To & & & & & & & & & & & 13，8 & 3，662 & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{10，498}} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{87，492}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{13，177}} & & \\
\hline Grand total & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{81，531} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{38，431} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{23，715} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{14，657} & & & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{17，434} \\
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\section*{in the United States, \&c.-Continued.}

'Pable No. G-Coutinucd.
Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the Urited States and Territories from divers specific causes, (alphabetically arranged,) during the year from the 1st day of June, 1859, to the 31 si day of May, 1860, inclusive.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Causcs of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{alabama.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{arkansas.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{california.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{connecticut.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{delaware.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{dist. Coldmbia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{rlorida.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{georgia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ilinois.} \\
\hline & Male. & Femate. & Male. & Fcmale. & Male. & Female. & Malc. & Femalc & Male. & Fernale & Malc. & Female. & Made. & Female. & Milc. & Pemale. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline Abscess ................... & 7 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 15 & 4 & 9 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 & & 9 & 6 & 11 & 5 \\
\hline Abscess, lumbar . & & & & & 4 & & & & & & & & & & & 6 & 11 2 & 5 \\
\hline Ansemia.. & & ... .... & & & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & 1 \\
\hline Angina pectoris. & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & \\
\hline Ancurism & & & 1 & & 5 & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & 2 & ...... \\
\hline Apoplexy. & 57 & 50 & 13 & 16 & 30 & 11 & 57 & 39 & 2 & 1 & G & 1 & 2 & 5 & 35 & - 27 & 54 & -1..... \\
\hline A:cites............... & 1 & ....... & & & 3 & ...... & & & & 1 & 1 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Asthma ........... ...... & 15 & 21 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 & . & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 17 & 12 & 9 & 10 \\
\hline Bowel ; disease cf. & 67 & 63 & 9 & 13 & 13 & 6 & 15 & 10. & 2 & ....... & 1 & & 6 & & 69 & 51 & 15 & 11 \\
\hline Brain, disease of.. & 89 & 58 & 111 & 85 & 40 & 27 & 42 & 26 & 4 & 1 & 12 & 7 & 16 & 17 & 51 & 36 & 160 & 145 \\
\hline Drain, sontening of ........ & & & & 1 & 3 & ........ & & 4 & & & & & & & & & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Bronchitis & 33 & 28 & 20 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 11 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 4 & & & 41 & 23 & 41 & 33 \\
\hline Cancer & 24 & 49 & 14 & 18 & 11 & 7 & 26 & 48 & 2 & 9 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 35 & 46 & 50 & 69 \\
\hline Canker. & & ... .. & & 1 & & & 2 & 5 & & & & & & & & & 19 & 16 \\
\hline Cartuncle & 1 & 1 & 3 & & & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & 1 & & & & 1 & 4 & & \\
\hline Cephalitis & 221 & 144 & 197 & 181 & 63 & 58 & 79 & 51 & 17 & 18 & 17 & 8 & 25 & 28 & 158 & 112 & 383 & . 321 \\
\hline Child-birth & & 124 & ........ & 86 & ....... & 49 & & 53 & & - 17 & & 6 & & 30 & & 135 & & 223 \\
\hline Cholera & 18 & 7 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 14 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & ...... & 6 & 5 & 52 & 18 \\
\hline Cholera infantum. ....... & 67 & 33 & 2 & 17 & 16 & 10 & 71 & 53 & 13 & 23 & 15 & 15 & 3 & 3 & 65 & 63 & 167 & 148 \\
\hline Chorea. & & 1 & & & & & 1 & 1 & . & & & & & & 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline Cold water & & & & & & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Colitis.. & 44 & 20 & 11 & 15 & 4 & & 9 & & 5 & 2 & \[
1
\] & 1 & 9 & 2 & 29 & 20 & 23 & 23 \\
\hline Consumption . ........... & 252 & 344 & 160 & 169 & 36: & 157 & 596 & 673 & 94 & 107 & 132 & 123 & 53 & 44 & 196 & 295 & 986 & 962 \\
\hline Convulsions & 48 & 56 & 42 & 22 & 12 & 12 & 33 & 37 & 5 & 2 & 23 & 13 & 3 & 5 & 64 & 49 & 143 & 85 \\
\hline Crnup ............. .. .... & 222 & 203 & 218 & 159 & 43 & 30 & 83 & 81 & 36 & 23 & 17 & 14 & 12 & 11 & 239 & 184 & 623 & 536 \\
\hline Cyanosis. ................. & & & & & & & & 1 & ....... & & & 1 & & & 1 & & . & 1 \\
\hline Cystitis. & 4 & 1 & & 1 & 3 & & 2 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & & & & 8 & & 6 & \\
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\end{tabular}

Table of Mortality, distinguishing Zy Sex the number of Deaths ia the United States, \&c.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Causes of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AEABAMA.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{arkansas.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{catifornia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{connecticet.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{decawine.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{DIST. COLCMEIA.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Florida.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{georgia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{illmors.} \\
\hline & Mate. & Female & Malc. & Femate & Malc. & Female & Male. & Femalc & Male. & Fernale. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Joints, disease of. \\
Kidney, diseuse of
\end{tabular}} & & & & & - \(\cdot\)... & . & 2 & 2 & & & ........ & ......... & & ........ & ... & . & . \(\cdot .\). & ....... \\
\hline & 13 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 13 & 3 & 1 & ...... & 2 & & 3 & 1 & 11 & 1 & 13 & 5 \\
\hline Laryngitis .................. & 3 & 1 & & & 2 & ....... & & 1 & ...... & & . & ........ & ...... & & ....... & 2 & 4 & 3 \\
\hline Liver, disease of.......... & 40 & 31 & 24 & 17 & 17 & 10 & 32 & 31 & 10 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 12 & 4 & 44 & 34 & 81 & 62 \\
\hline Lungs, diseasc of......... & 40 & 34 & 32 & 15 & 28 & 12 & 33 & 31 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 33 & 38 & 79 & 63 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Malformation} & 5 & 2 & 3 & & & .. .... & 3 & & 1 & & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline & 7 & 8 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 15 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Measles \(\qquad\) \\
Metritis \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 31 & 31 & 20 & 31 & 9 & 7 & 48 & 37 & 2 & 2 & 2 & & & 1 & 21 & 26 & 56 & 53 \\
\hline & .... & 4 & .... & 5 & & & & & & 1 & & & & & . & 9 & ....... & ....... \\
\hline Mortification.............. & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 5 & & 6 & 2 & 2 & & & 1 & & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Necrosis \(\qquad\) \\
Nephria \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 6 & 3 & 2 & & 1 & & & & & & ... & 1 & 2 & & 11 & 6 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline & & & 1 & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & . \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Nephritis \(\qquad\) \\
Neuralgia \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 1 & & & 1 & & & 1 & & & & & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\
\hline & 18 & 18 & 9 & 12 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 7 & & & & & 1 & . \(\cdot\) & 17 & 14 & 30 & 25 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Old age. \(\qquad\) nvarian dropsy} & 122 & 141 & 34 & 35 & 7 & 6 & 183 & 211 & 6 & 23 & 7 & 17 & 17 & 11 & 126 & 175 & 124 & 138 \\
\hline & & & & & & 1 & ..... & ....... & \(\ldots\) & .... & …… & ........ & ...... & ........ & ........ & .... .. & . \(\cdot\) & . \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
nvarian dropsy \\
Paralysis
\end{tabular} & 45 & 38 & 21 & 15 & 32 & 8 & 57 & 55 & 18 & 10 & 13 & 6 & 8 & 6 & 56 & 65 & 62 & 65 \\
\hline Paramenia................. & & 24 & .... & 11 & & & & 1 & .... & 1 & & & & 1 & ... & 7 & .. & 7 \\
\hline Parotitis................... & 2 & 2 & 1 & & & & & & 2 & & & 1 & & & 1 & & 7 & 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pcricarditis \(\qquad\) \\
Peritonitis \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & & & & & 1 & & & & 1 & 2 & & & & & & & 4 & 3 \\
\hline & & & & & 1 & & & 2 & & 2 & ....... & & & & 1 & & 4 & 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Phlebitis \\
Pleurisy
\end{tabular}} & 2 & & & & 2 & 3 & ......... & & & . & .... & . & & & 1 & ........ & . & 1 \\
\hline & 11 & 10 & 18 & \(1 i\) & 5 & & 13 & 8 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 11 & 13 & 23 & 23 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Paeumonia \(\qquad\) \\
Prostate, discase of \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 837 & 540 & 932 & 503 & 88 & 29 & 155 & 147 & 21 & 19 & 23 & 45 & 117 & 73 & 737 & 530 & 772 & 585 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & ..... & & & ........ & & & & & & \\
\hline Puerperal fever ........... & & 50 & & 63 & ........ & 3 & & 12 & & 1 & & 2 & & 5 & & 59 & & 53 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Purpura and scurvy ........
Quinny........ .........} & & 3 & & & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & ........ & & & & 1 & 4 & ........ & 1 & \\
\hline & 88 & 28 & 29 & 30 & & 2 & 1 & \(\underline{2}\) & 1 & 3 & & & 3 & 1 & 24 & 38 & 19 & 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Dcaths in the United States, \&c.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Causes of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{indiana.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{10WA.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{mangas.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{hentucky.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{LOdisiana.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Malne.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Maryland.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Massachosettr.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MICHIGAK.} \\
\hline & Male. & Femalc. & Mate. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Malc. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Femalc. \\
\hline Abscess................ & 5 & 2 & 3 & 2 & & & 12 & 4 & 9 & 10 & 8 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 21 & 12 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Abscesa, lumbar ......... & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & 2 & ........ & & & …...... & 1 & .... \\
\hline Aræmia. & 1 & 1 & & & & & 1 & . & 4 & 2 & . . . & ........ & 1 & ........ & 1 & 6 & -....... & - \\
\hline Angina pectoris.......... & & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 & & ......... & & & 2 & ......... & ......... & ......... \\
\hline Ancurism & 1 & ........ & & & & & & .... & 6 & 2 & ....... & ........ & & . & 6 & 1 & . \(\cdot\)...... & ......... \\
\hline Apoplexy. & 42 & 30 & 22 & 20 & 1 & 1 & 47 & 34 & 79 & 25 & 33 & 13 & 34 & 20 & 110 & 84 & 24 & 21 \\
\hline Ascites . & & & & & & & & & 20 & 7 & & & & & 2 & 1 & 1 & ........ \\
\hline Asthma & 10 & 7 & 3 & 7 & & & 5 & 9 & 17 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 8 & 8 & 26 & 19 & 6 & 4 \\
\hline Bowels, disease of ....... & 24 & 12 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 19 & 14 & 20 & 13 & 31 & 28 & 12 & 10 & 150 & 121 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline Erain, distase of........ & 116 & 111 & 57 & 58 & 14 & 16 & 91 & 57 & 131 & 77 & 84 & 72 & 52 & 49 & 247 & 182 & 104 & 81 \\
\hline Brain, softening of . . . . . & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 5 & ........ & 3 & & 3 & . . . \(\cdot\) & 2 & - & 21 & 12 & 1 & . . . . \\
\hline Bronchitis.. & 33 & 31 & 17 & 28 & 3 & 1 & 415 & 38 & 35 & 25 & 6 & 7 & 21 & 7 & 32 & 21 & 8 & 6 \\
\hline Cancer & 30 & 56 & 18 & 38 & 4 & 5 & 26 & 60 & 18 & 36 & 50 & 62 & 21 & 41 & 95 & 199 & 29 & 30 \\
\hline Canker.. & 6 & 10 & 7 & 3 & & 1 & & & 1 & 1 & 35 & 33 & & & 80 & 80 & 6 & 12 \\
\hline Carbuncte & 6 & 2 & ... & 1 & & & 5 & 1 & 2 & & 3 & & & 1 & 2 & 1 & . \(0 .\). & -... \\
\hline Cephalitis. & 35 & 297 & 173 & 141 & 31 & 21 & 284 & 214 & 157 & 131 & 69 & 44 & 99 & 89 & 92 & 84 & 116 & 77 \\
\hline Child-birth & . & 150 & & 61 & & 11 & ......... & 125 & , & 148 & . & 58 & . & 84 & ...... & 251 & ...... & 97 \\
\hline Cholera & 24 & 111 & 10 & 3 & 6 & & 21 & 15 & \(\mathfrak{2 0}\) & 20 & 20 & 16 & 13 & 7 & 43 & 33 & 15 & \\
\hline Cholera infantum & 81 & 75 & 51 & 50 & 10 & 8 & 81 & 68 & 53 & 40 & 20 & 16 & 39 & 43 & 436 & 367 & 17 & 15 \\
\hline Chorea ..... & 2 & 2 & & 1 & & & 1 & & & & ... & 1 & 1 & .... & 1 & .... & . \(\cdot\) & \\
\hline Cold water . & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & -....... & \\
\hline Colitis. & 31 & 23 & 14 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 25 & 20 & 26 & 10 & 15 & 8 & 10 & 10 & 7 & 8 & 14 & \\
\hline Consumption ............ & 848 & 856 & 317 & 431 & 53 & 54 & 722 & 1,020 & 547 & 296 & 871 & 1,298 & 541 & 656 & 2,168 & 2,677 & 553 & 63 \\
\hline Convulsions .... & 99 & 77 & 65 & 48 & 8 & 7 & 85 & 63 & 60 & 61 & 8 & 9 & 42 & 46 & 133 & 76 & 71 & 6 \\
\hline Croup.................... & 400 & 378 & 235 & 235 & 39 & 31 & 441 & 346 & 91 & 80 & 68 & 51 & 150 & 149 & 307 & 294 & 148 & 11 \\
\hline Cyanosis ................. & 1 & 1 & .... & & & 1 & & & & & & & 2 & & 2 & 3 & ... & ....... \\
\hline Cystitis.................. & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & & & 9 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 3 & & & ......... & 1 & A...... & 8 & 1 \\
\hline Debility .... & 20 & 22 & 11 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 26 & 23 & C6 & 62 & 14 & 19 & 14 & 19 & 20 & 80 & 11 & 15 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, \&c.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Scarlatina \(\qquad\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
67 . \\
90
\end{gathered}
\] & | 750 & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}175 \\ 30\end{gathered}\right.\) & 160
27 & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}31 \\ 7\end{array}\right.\) & & 702 & | 7331 & \begin{tabular}{r|}
216 \\
20
\end{tabular} & 396
15 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
182 \\
29
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|c}
16.5 \\
10
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|r|r|}
182 \\
27
\end{tabular} & 159
21 & 383 & 427 & 336
38 & | 321 \\
\hline Skin, disease of & 28 & 18 & 6 & 6 & & 2 & 79 & 70 & 22 & 16 & 5 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 10 & 5 & 28 & 12 \\
\hline 8mallpox................ & 7 & 2 & & 5 & ... & 1 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 9 & 35 & 21 & 5 & 2 & 297 & 174 & 6 & 2 \\
\hline Bpina bifida .............. & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 2 & 4 & & ........ \\
\hline Spine, discase of. ........ & 20 & 29 & 7 & 7 & ........ & 4 & 18 & 23 & 15 & 4 & 11 & 14 & 15 & 13 & 33 & 29 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline Splenitis ................. & 3 & 2 & & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & & & 1 & ...... & 1 & 3 \\
\hline Śstill-born................. & 19 & 21 & 69 & 58 & 2 & 8 & 71 & 49 & 13 & 7 & 1 & ........ & 10 & 5 & 70 & 28 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline Stomach, disease of & 4 & 5 & 2 & & & & 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 6 & 3 & 7 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline Stone ............. ...... & 23 & 2 & 8 & & 1 & 1 & 29 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 19 & 4 & 8 & 2 & 50 & 7 & 13 & ........ \\
\hline Stricture of urethra..... & & & 4 & 2 & & & 2 & 1 & 4 & & & ......... & 1 & .... & & & & ......... \\
\hline Sudden death. & 13 & 6 & 5 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 15 & 12 & 12 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 22 & 15 & 23 & 9 & 4 & 8 \\
\hline Syphilis................. & 2 & & 1 & 1 & & & 9 & 4 & 12 & 6 & 1 & \(?\) & & 1 & 15 & 11 & 3 & ......... \\
\hline Tabes mesenteria......... & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & & & & ......... & 2 & 4 & ..... & - \\
\hline Teething ................ & 30 & 27 & 29 & 18 & 3 & 3 & 37 & \(27{ }^{\prime}\) & 238 & 251 & 23 & 13 & 61 & 54 & 167 & 126 & 22 & 29 \\
\hline Tetanus... . ............. & 10 & 8 & 4 & 2 & & & 41 & 20 & 148 & 96 & 2 & 1 & 14 & 1 & 16 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline Throat, disease of........ & 119 & 169 & & & 2 & 2 & 65 & 61 & 79 & 99 & 25 & 39 & 23 & 18 & 57 & 71 & 16 & 19 \\
\hline Thrash.................. & 17 & 14 & 10 & 3 & & 2 & 8 & 13 & 8 & 8 & & & 13 & 10 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 6 \\
\hline Tumor .................... & 8 & 10 & 3 & 2 & 1 & ........ & 6 & 9 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 23 & 7 & 6 & 26 & 50 & 5 & 7 \\
\hline Ulcers.. & 7 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 11 & 9 & 2 & 1 & 2 & & 2 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline Ulcer of intestines & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Unknown . .............. & 650 & 649 & 349 & 291 & 61 & 46 & 1,178 & 1,071 & 598 & 493 & 139 & 137 & 512 & 444 & 303 & 320 & 237 & 218 \\
\hline Uterus, disease of........ & & 3 & & 1 & & & & 21 & & 17 & & 1 & & 1 & & 8 & & 1 \\
\hline Whooping cough......... & 138 & 184 & 84 & 128 & 21 & 17 & 197 & 239 & 143 & 177 & 33 & 39 & 104 & 102 & 139 & 213 & 52 & 66 \\
\hline Worms................. & 25 & 23 & 6 & 3 & & & 40 & 29 & 115 & 82 & 7 & 5 & 12 & 12 & 10 & 5 & 12 & 10 \\
\hline Yellow fever ............. & 1 & & & & & & 6 & 1 & 118 & 36 & & & 14 & 6 & & & & ........ \\
\hline Totals................ & 7,421 & 7,181 & 3,645 & 3,298 & 749 & 616 & 8,027 & 7,622 & 6,751 & 4,886 & 3,488 & 3,759 & 3,617 & 3,460 & 10,025 & 10,368 & 3,585 & 3,373 \\
\hline Aggregates............ & & 602 & & 943 & & 365 & & ,649 & & ,637 & & 247 & & 077 & & ,393 & & ,958 \\
\hline Total of violent deaths & & 603 & & & & 78 & & 818 & & 692 & & 367 & & 293 & & 911 & & 441 \\
\hline Grand totals......... & & ,205 & & 260 & & 443 & & , 467 & & ,329 & & 614 & & 370 & & ,304 & & ,399 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table of Mortality, distinguisking by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, \&cc.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Causes of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{minnesota.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{myssissifpi.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{missouri.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW HAMPETHIRE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{new jersey.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW YORK.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{nor'h carolina.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{онио.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{oregon.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Femalc. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline Abscess ... & & 1 & 2 & 1 & 14 & 8 & 6 & 5 & 10 & 9 & 61 & 51 & 1 & 2 & 20 & 11 & & 1 \\
\hline Abscess, lumbar ........... & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 & & 6 & & & & 4 & 1 & & \\
\hline Auæmia .... & & & & & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & 1 & 8 & & & 1 & & 1 & & \\
\hline Angina pectoris. & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & & & & & .......... \\
\hline Aneurism & & & 1 & ....... & & & & & & 1 & 7 & 4 & & & 2 & & & . \\
\hline Apoplexy. & 3 & 4 & 36 & 21 & 50 & 27 & 22 & 17 & 57 & 35 & 307 & 197 & 42 & 45 & 99 & 77 & \(\cdots\) & 1 \\
\hline Ascites. & & & & & 8 & & & & & & 6 & & 1 & 1 & & & & \\
\hline Asthma & & & 3 & 12 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 8 & 7 & 49 & 36 & 16 & 13 & 22 & 27 & & \\
\hline Bowels, discase of. & 2 & 5 & 38 & 26 & 27 & 22 & 15 & 11 & 7 & 5 & 55 & 62 & 28 & 28 & 31 & 13 & & 1 \\
\hline Brain, disease of........... & 15 & 8 & 109 & 64 & 119 & 92 & 36 & 25 & 91 & 38 & 526 & 379 & 36 & 43 & 194 & 136 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline Brain, softening of........ & & & 2 & & 2 & & 5 & 3 & & 1 & 28 & 10 & 1 & & 1 & 1 & & \\
\hline Bronchitis. .... .... ..... & 1 & & 26 & 14 & 62 & 51 & 3 & 5 & 60 & 39 & 99 & 74 & 26 & 23 & 48 & 48 & ... & 1 \\
\hline Cancer & 1 & 6 & 17 & 44 & 32 & 47 & 36 & 66 & 36 & 39 & 216 & 306 & 28 & 80 & 98 & 131 & 2 & - \\
\hline Canker. & 3 & & & ........ & 5 & 2 & 12 & 17 & 1 & ........ & 10 & 17 & 1 & & 5 & 5 & & \\
\hline Carbuncle & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 & & 1 & 2 & & 8 & 2 & 1 & & 3 & 1 & & \\
\hline Cephalitis ................. & 17 & 24 & 206 & 169 & 377 & 29\% & 23 & 23 & 100 & 100 & 525 & 420 & 127 & 98 & 434 & 341 & 4 & 2 \\
\hline Child-birth & & 33 & & 112 & & 161 & & 20 & & 87 & & 426 & & 156 & & 228 & & 1 \\
\hline Cholera & 3 & 1 & 14 & 10 & 40 & 21 & 5 & 4 & 16 & 8 & 87 & 72 & 6 & 8 & 34 & 32 & 1 & \\
\hline Cholera infantum & 22 & 24 & 69 & 54 & 97 & 79 & 39 & 40 & 77 & 56 & 367 & 323 & 47 & 39 & 143 & 117 & & \\
\hline Chorea. & & & 1 & & & & & & & 1 & 3 & 6 & & 3 & 3 & 2 & & \\
\hline Cold water . & & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & & \\
\hline Colitis. & 1 & & 20 & 10 & 27 & 20 & 5 & & 16 & 7 & 56 & 43 & 39 & 33 & 54 & 31 & & . \\
\hline Consumption ...... & 67 & 84 & 239 & 315 & 650 & 652 & 508 & 655 & 667 & 683 & 4,021 & 4,186 & 308 & 453 & 1,669 & 1,826 & 9 & 12 \\
\hline Convulsions ............... & 22 & 11 & 57 & 52 & 243 & 161 & 7 & 3 & 82 & 60 & 435 & 398 & 32 & 20 & 271 & 183 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline Croup .................. & 27 & 18 & 224 & 204 & 621 & 480 & 39 & 33 & 158 & 160 & 972 & 825 & 235 & 192 & 476 & 401 & 9 & 6 \\
\hline Cyanosis ......... .. & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & \\
\hline Cystitis. & ... & 1 & 3 & & 6 & 3 & 2 & & 1 & & 18 & 5 & 6 & 3 & 14 & & & \\
\hline Debility.. & 3 & 5 & 26 & 25 & 44 & 51 & 15 & 10 & 37 & 30 & 179 & 179 & 24 & 25 & 35 & 47 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, ge.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Causes of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{misnesota.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{mississippi.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{missodrl.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW HAMPSHIRE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{new jerbey.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW YORK.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{nor'h carouina.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{orin.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{oregon.} \\
\hline & Male. & Ecmale. & Made. & Female & Malc. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Malc. & Femalc. & Mase. & Fcmale & Male. & Female. & Male. & Femaic. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline Kidncy, disease of ........ & & & 13 & 2 & 25 & 3 & 12 & 3 & 10 & 5 & 93 & 26 & 14 & 2 & 30 & 6 & & \\
\hline Laryngitis ................. & - & & & ........ & 5 & 1 & & & & & 3 & 1 & 8 & 4 & 3 & 2 & & \\
\hline Liver, disease of.... ...... & 6 & 9 & 33 & 24 & 64 & 35 & 21 & 28 & 21 & 25 & 194 & 144 & 48 & 42 & 88 & 68 & 1 & 5 \\
\hline Lungs, disease of .......... & 11 & 2 & 39 & 35 & 65 & 75 & 35 & 24 & 39 & 26 & 431 & 324 & 15 & 18 & 143 & 113 & 3 & 1 \\
\hline Maliormation.............. & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 & & & & 4 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & & \\
\hline Marasmus .... ............. & & 2 & 7 & 3 & 12 & 4 & & ....... & 24 & 14 & 165 & 177 & 14 & 9 & 12 & 6 & & ... \\
\hline Measles & & 3 & 98 & 82 & 131 & 116 & 3 & \(\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}\) & 30 & 46 & 379 & 267 & 58 & 68 & 216 & 233 & 1 & ....... \\
\hline Metritis. & & & & 3 & & 2 & & & & 3 & & 8 & & 6 & & 7 & & \\
\hline Mortification ............. & & & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 9 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 32 & 14 & 5 & & 7 & 3 & & - \\
\hline Necresis. & & & 5 & 4. & 9 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & & 7 & & 5 & & 14 & 6 & & \\
\hline Neplria . & & & & 1 & & & & & 1 & & 8 & 8 & 1 & & 2 & & & \\
\hline Nephritis. & 1 & & & & & 1 & 3 & & 2 & & 29 & 6 & 1 & & 8 & 2 & & \\
\hline Neuralgia .... ............. & 2 & 1 & 10 & 8 & 29 & 28 & & 5 & 4 & 5 & 43 & 66 & 9 & 3 & 6 & \(\bigcirc\) & & . \\
\hline Ofd age ...... ............. & 6 & 12 & 98 & 108 & 90 & 123 & 122 & 168 & 114 & 160 & 687 & \(85 \%\) & 137 & 228 & 374 & 356 & & - \\
\hline Ovarian dropsy . . . . . . . . . & & & & & & & & & & & & 2 & 137 & 228 & 374 & 260 & & \\
\hline Paralysis ................... & 2 & 5 & 19 & 29 & 44 & 36 & 48 & 88 & 75 & 65 & 379 & 310 & 90 & 76 & 153 & 178 & ......... & \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline Paramenia. & & & & 10 & & 11 & & & & & & 4 & & 5 & & 13 & & \\
\hline Parotitis. & 1 & & 6 & 5 & 11 & 10 & & & & & 15 & 6 & 1 & & 1 & 2 & & \\
\hline Pericarditis. & & & & & 1 & & & & & & 5 & 3 & & . & & & & \\
\hline Peritonitis & & & & 1 & & 9 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Phlebitis. & & & & & . & & ........ & 1 & & . & 10 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 5 & & \\
\hline & & & & & & 1 & & & ...... & . \(\cdot\). & & & & & & 1 & & ... \\
\hline Pleurisy. & & & 12 & 9 & 30 & 22 & 5 & 10 & 18 & 15 & 76 & 51 & 31 & 11 & 28 & 16 & & \\
\hline Preumonia & 42 & 25 & 940 & 600 & 831 & 575 & 107 & 117 & 159 & 120 & 1,251 & 850 & 499 & 418 & 717 & 594 & 5 & 7 \\
\hline Prostate, disease of........ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Puerperal fever. & & 3 & & 57 & & 74 & & 7 & & 14 & & 42 & & 38 & & 63 & & 1 \\
\hline Purpura and scurvy....... & & & 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 & & 1 & 1 & & 4 & & & & 7 & 1 & & \\
\hline Quinsy.... & & 1 & 22 & 23 & 32 & 32 & & & 3 & 3 & 8 & 13 & 17 & 13 & 14 & 15 & & \\
\hline Kheumatism. & 2 & 21 & 23 & 19 & 41 & 20 & 11 & 7 & \({ }_{20} 0\) & 15 & 139 & 83 & 43 & 31 & 55 & 59 & & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Scarlatina \(\qquad\) \\
Ecrofula
\end{tabular} & 38
4 & |r \(\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 7\end{array}\) & |r \(\begin{array}{r}149 \\ 42\end{array}\) & |r|r| \(\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 40\end{array}\) & 410 & & & | 87 & 365 & | 3291 & 2,350 & & & & 1,636 & 1,781 & 19 & 18 \\
\hline & & & & & 62 & 65 & 18 & 22 & 19 & 21 & 105 & 94 & 52 & 49 & 84 & 94 & 2 & ....... \\
\hline Skin, discase of ... ....... & & & 52 & 49 & 72 & 62 & 4 & .. & 2 & 1 & 8 & 6 & 55 & 41 & 24 & 10 & & ........ \\
\hline Smallpox.... & & & & & 12 & 6 & 16 & 6 & 7 & 1 & 163 & 129 & 1 & & 59 & 76 & & \\
\hline Spina bifida. ............... & & & & & & & .. & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Spine, disease of........... & 2 & ........ & 17 & 17 & 21 & 23 & 5 & 9 & 16 & 7 & 81 & 44 & 14 & 8 & 47 & 30 & & 1 \\
\hline Splenitis ................. & 1 & & 1 & 2 & 6 & 1 & & & & & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & ........ & \\
\hline Still-bom. & & & 33 & 30 & 28 & 19 & 2 & & 7 & 2 & 86 & 70 & 30 & 25 & 58 & 55 & & \\
\hline Stomach, disense of....... & ......... & 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 6 & & 3 & ........ & 1 & 21 & 10 & 3 & 1 & 14 & 14 & ........ & - \\
\hline Stone . ..................... & & 1 & 13 & & 12 & & 13 & 1 & 9 & 1 & 82 & 4 & 33 & 1 & 51 & 3 & 1 & \\
\hline Stricture of urethra ........ & & & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & 2 & ....... & 4 & .... & 3 & 2 & ........ & 1 & . & \\
\hline Sudden death........., .... & & & 5 & 3 & 12 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 11 & 12 & 38 & 33 & 22 & 23 & 32 & 21 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Syphilis ................... & & & 6 & 3 & 1 & & & 1 & 1 & ....... & 16 & 12 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 3 & & \\
\hline Tabes mesenteria. ........ & & & 1 & & 2 & & & & & & 15 & 14 & 1 & 1 & & & & \\
\hline Teething. & 7 & 1 & 150 & 142 & 111 & 125 & 6 & 14 & 42 & 41 & 283 & 230 & 52 & 45 & 69 & 67 & 2 & \\
\hline Tetanus.... ............... & 7 & 1 & 57 & 32 & 53 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 14 & 3 & 51 & 39 & 18 & 9 & 32 & 17 & ........ & - \\
\hline Throat, disease of.......... & & & 37 & 39 & 74 & 78 & 11 & 16 & 49 & 51 & 215 & 217 & 29 & 30 & 236 & 246 & 7 & 10 \\
\hline Thrush. & & 1 & 10 & 8 & 19 & 21 & ... & 1 & 3 & 4 & 10 & 11 & 18 & 20 & 10 & 6 & . & ........ \\
\hline Tumor.................... & 1 & & 3 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 11 & 12 & 12 & 50 & 62 & 5 & 12 & 19 & 15 & & - \\
\hline Vicers..................... & 3 & & 9 & 4 & 6 & 15 & 2 & & 5 & 3 & 12 & 10 & 8 & 4 & 8 & 5 & - 1 & . \\
\hline Ulcer of intestines & & & & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & 1 & ... & 8 & 4 & & & 4 & 3 & ....... & \\
\hline Unknown ................. & 66 & 53 & 754 & 726 & 1,054 & 982 & 96 & 101 & 205 & 168 & 1,464 & 1,068 & 1,033 & 1,056 & 959 & 824 & 9 & 13 \\
\hline Tterus, disease of.......... & & & & 35 & & 8 & & 1 & & 1 & ........ & 8 & ......... & 15 & & 6 & .......... & \\
\hline Whooping cough .......... & 13 & 15 & 172 & 196 & 158 & 193 & 20 & 28 & 84 & 88 & 307 & 397 & 199 & 201 & 169 & 239 & 2 & 9 \\
\hline Worms.................... & 3 & 1 & 73 & 56 & 41 & 34 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 41 & 47 & 78 & 66 & 13 & 26 & 1 & \\
\hline Yellow fever.. & & & 3 & 3 & 5 & 2 & & & & & & & 2 & & 2 & 1 & ..... .. & ....... \\
\hline Totals................. & 520 & 489 & 5,937 & 5,461 & 9,061 & 7,757 & 2,061 & 2,201 & 3,768 & 3,415 & 23,571 & 21,361 & 5,861 & 6,041 & 12,132 & 11,578 & 112 & 117 \\
\hline Aggregates. .......... & & 009 & 11,3 & 398 & & ,818 & & ,312 & & , 183 & 44, & 932 & & 902 & & 710 & & 229 \\
\hline Total of violent deatts. & & 100 & & 816 & & 739 & & 157 & & 342 & & 949 & & 705 & & 014 & & 22 \\
\hline Grand totais ........... & & 109 & 12,2 & 214 & & ,557 & & ,469 & & ,525 & 46, & 881 & & 607 & 24, & 724 & & 251 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, \&c.-Continued.



Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deains iñ the United States, gr.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Cause of death.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{pennexlvania.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RHODE ISLAND.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{sotte carolina.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{tennessee.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{TEXAs.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VERMONT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{virginia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Wisconsin.} \\
\hline & Mate. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Malc. & Female. & Male. & Female & Male. & Female. & Male. & Femalc. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Joints, disease of \\
Kidney, disease of \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 43 & 9 & 2 & 2 & 9 & 2 & 16 & 7 & 13 & 4 & 8 & & 24 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\
\hline Laryngitis ................................... & 5 & 1 & 1 & & , & ... & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & & 1 & 2 & & & \\
\hline Liver, disease of............................. & 120 & 99 & 12 & 9 & 42 & 30 & 46 & 39 & 29 & 24 & 12 & 14 & 65 & 58 & 39 & 36 \\
\hline Lungs, discase of . ............................ & 151 & 115 & 8 & 7 & 23 & 30 & 45 & 47 & 42 & 25 & 31 & 39 & 61 & 58 & 54 & 37 \\
\hline Malformation ..... .... ....................... & 6 & 4 & 7 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Marasmus ....................................... & 64 & 63 & 8 & 13 & 13 & 13 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & & & 11 & 5 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline Measles \(\qquad\) & 96 & 121 & & 3 & 15 & 34 & 63 & 58 & 59 & 76 & 5 & 5 & 80 & 60 & 29 & 26 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Metritis \(\qquad\) \\
Mortification
\end{tabular}} & & 9 & & & & 3 & & 5 & . ... & 3 & & & & 9 & ..... & \\
\hline & 21 & 12 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & ... & 5 & & 7 & 7 & 7 & 3 \\
\hline & 11 & 4 & & & 7 & 2 & 8 & 4 & & 1 & & & 7 & 4 & & 1 \\
\hline Nephria ...................................... & 2 & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Nephritis \(\qquad\) \\
Neuralgia
\end{tabular}} & 8 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & & 1 & & & 1 & 5 & 8 & 2 & \\
\hline & 50 & 34 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 19 & 35 & 17 & 11 & 4 & 5 & 14 & 28 & 14 & 17 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Old age. \(\qquad\)} & 398 & 500 & 42 & 64 & 152 & 153 & 154 & 199 & 47 & 61 & 122 & 133 & 379 & 495 & 83 & 80 \\
\hline & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Ovarian dropsy \\
Paralysis. .
\end{tabular} & 279 & 268 & 21 & 11 & 46 & 59 & 64 & 65 & 16 & 18 & 33 & 33 & 163 & 208 & 22 & 23 \\
\hline Paramenia...................................... & & 3 & & 1 & & 4 & & 11 & & 7 & & & & 6 & & 2 \\
\hline Parotits . .................................... & 2 & 1 & & & & & & 1 & & 3 & & & 8 & 3 & 2 & \\
\hline Pericarditis .... .... .......................... & 3 & 3 & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & 1 \\
\hline Peritonitis ..................................... & 1 & 5 & 3 & 5 & & 1 & & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & \\
\hline Phlebitis....................................... & 1 & 1 & & 1 & & 1 & & & & & & & & 1 & & \\
\hline Pleurisy ....................................... & 72 & 49 & 1 & 5 & 11 & 14 & 12 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 6 & 60 & 34 & 10 & 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pneumonia \(\qquad\) \\
Prostate, discase of \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 626 & 494 & 64 & 72 & 621 & 443 & 690 & 475 & 552 & 412 & 94 & 66 & 956 & 649 & 244 & 186 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 2 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pucrperal fever \\
Purpura and scurvy
\end{tabular}} & & 44 & & 3 & & 10 & & 94 & & 39 & & 3 & & 100 & & 14 \\
\hline & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & & 3 & & 2 & 1 & & 1 & 5 & 3 & & \\
\hline Quinsy .. . .... ...................................... & 15 & 10 & & 1 & 9 & 6 & 23 & 11 & 35 & 34 & & & 13 & 14 & 5 & 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Rheumatism \\
Ecarlatina
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
1,59 .
\end{array}
\] & (r|r| \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 66 } \\ 1,561\end{array}\) & 6
48 & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}5 \\ 42\end{array}\right.\) & 28
84 & 15
78 & |r 62 & 46
427 & |r 281 & 16
112 & 5131 & \({ }^{5} 1\) & 78
984 & 64 & 27 & 14 \\
\hline Scrofula.. & 84 & 71 & 5 & G & 28. & \(\mathfrak{m}\) & 88 & 93 & 24 & \(\underline{29}\) & 6 & 1 & 294 & 307 & 480 & 417 \\
\hline Bkin, disease of. ....... .................... & 19 & 17 & 1 & & 20 & 17 & 92 & 99 & 66 & 48 & 1 & 3 & 44 & - 22 & 20 & 15 \\
\hline Smallpox & 41 & 46 & 7 & 1 & & ........ & 5 & 5 & & 1 & 4 & 7 & 15 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
22 \\
9
\end{tabular} & 8 & 7 \\
\hline Spina bifida... & & & & & 1 & & 4 & 1 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Apine, disease of............................. & 56 & 48 & 6 & 4 & 12 & 5 & 24 & 17 & 13 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 45 & 2 x & 13 & 3 \\
\hline Splenitis...................................... & & & & & & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & & & 3 & & \\
\hline Still-born .... .... ............................ & 59 & 44 & 3 & 1 & 20 & 29 & 54 & 37 & 15 & 20 & 2 & 2 & 79 & 40 & 15 & 6 \\
\hline Stomach, disease of. ....... .................. & 18 & 11 & & 1 & 1 & ... & 6 & 10 & 2 & & & & 4 & 11 & 3 & 2 \\
\hline Stone ... ................................... & 60 & 3 & .... .... & ........ & 16 & 3 & 24 & 6 & 7 & & 14 & ........ & 34 & 6 & 11 & 2 \\
\hline Stricture of urethra : ........................ & 3 & & & & 3 & & 1 & & & 1 & & & 7 & 1 & & \\
\hline Sndden death. ................................ & 44 & 2 I & 5 & 1 & 20 & 18 & 27 & 24 & 8 & 4 & 1 & ... & 43 & 38 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Syphilis ....................................... & 8 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 1 & & & 1 & 8 & & \\
\hline Tabes mesenteria............................ & & 1 & & & & & & & & & & & 2 & & & \\
\hline Teething ..................................... & 74 & 70 & 21 & 16 & 387 & 173 & 83 & 72 & 105 & 95 & 3 & 1 & 82 & 112 & 50 & 39 \\
\hline Tetanus . .... ................................. & 40 & 23 & 2 & 1 & 49 & 57 & 77 & 34 & 56 & 31 & & 3 & 62 & 32 & 25 & 32 \\
\hline Throat, diseave of............................. & 107 & 150 & 2 & 5 & 29 & 33 & 37 & 46 & 17 & 19 & 4 & 3 & 166 & 196 & 20 & 26 \\
\hline Thrush.............................. ....... & 8 & 9 & & 2 & 11 & 7 & 17 & 14 & 5 & 5 & 1 & .... & 37 & 30 & 3 & \\
\hline Tumor. & 26 & 31 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 8 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 9 & 6 & 10 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline Ulcers.............................. & 11 & 13 & & & 6 & 4 & 13 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 10 & 7 & 3 & 6 \\
\hline Ulicer of intestines & 1 & 4 & & & 2 & & 1 & 1 & 1 & ... & 2 & & & 1 & 2 & \\
\hline Unknown ... & 982 & 833 & 56 & 66 & 608 & 568 & 1,018 & 995 & 619 & 593 & 88 & 75 & 1,881 & 1,786 & 328 & 237 \\
\hline Uterus, disease of. ............................ & & 3 & & 1 & & 5 & & 20 & & 16 & & 2 & & 7 & ... & - 3 \\
\hline Whooping cough. & 224 & 253 & 33 & 27 & 173 & 165 & 122 & 163 & 77 & 77 & 15 & 17 & 412 & 509 & 63 & 49 \\
\hline Worms ..... . & 19 & 19 & 1 & 4 & 76 & 62 & - 49 & 48 & 31 & 24 & 3 & 1 & 71 & 93 & 13 & 6 \\
\hline Tellow fever & & & & & 2 & & 1 & & 327 & 103 & & & 2 & & & \\
\hline Totals............ ......... ...... & 15,138 & 13,708 & 1,174 & 1,167 & 4,612 & 4,501 & 7,240 & 7,108 & 4,633 & 4,056 & 1,567 & 1,673 & 10,699 & 10,512 & 3,574 & 3,157 \\
\hline Aggregates . .......................... & & 846 & & 341 & & ,113 & & 348 & & 689 & & ,240 & 21, & 211 & & 731 \\
\hline Total of violent deaths............... & & , 368 & & 138 & & 632 & & 828 & & 680 & & 115 & & 263 & & 398 \\
\hline Grand totals ....... ..................... & & 214 & & ,479 & & ,745 & & 176 & & ,369 & & 355 & 22, & 474 & & 1209 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



Table of: Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, \&c.-Continued.



Table No．6．－
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DEATHS． & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 枵 } \\
& \text { た } \\
& \text { 合 }
\end{aligned}
\] & &  & &  & & 㵄 & &  & & 㻤 \\
\hline & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & \(F\). & M． & F． & M． & F． \\
\hline I．Accidental： & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Accidents not specified．． & 103 & 35 & 79 & 9 & 126 & 2 & 61 & 9 & 10 & 2 & 6 & ．．．． \\
\hline Burns and scalds．．．．．．．．． & 90 & 152 & 26 & 3.5 & 16 & 17 & 13 & 34 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline Drowning ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 61 & 12 & 38 & 9 & 87 & 8 & 47 & 6 & 15 & 1 & 7 & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Fall．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 27 & 7 & 13 & 4 & 15 & 4 & 10 & 5 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\
\hline Fire－armis ．．．．．．．．．．． & 36 & 2 & 22 & 1 & 43 & ．\(\cdot\) ． & 7 & 1 & 1 & & 6 & ．．．．． \\
\hline Freczing ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & ．．．．．． & 4 & ．．．．．． & 2 & ．．．．． & － & \(\cdots\) & ．\({ }^{\circ} \cdot{ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1 & ．．．．． & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Lightning ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & 2 & －• & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．＇ & ．．．．． \\
\hline Neglect and exposure．．．． & 1 & & 2 & 2 & 2 & & 2 & \(\cdots\) & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & & ．．．．． \\
\hline Poison ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 20 & 14 & 14 & 9 & 12 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\
\hline Hailroad．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 7 & \(\cdots\) & & & 1 & ．\(\cdot\). & 9 & 3 & 1 & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & － \\
\hline Strangulation ．．．．．．．． & 10 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 & & 1 & 3 & ．\(\cdot\) ． & ．\(\cdot\) & － & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Suffocation．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & \(1: 5\) & 121. & 35 & 36 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 1 & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\) & 1 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Total accidents ．．．．． & 495 & 353 & 235 & 109 & 310 & 35 & 163 & 66 & 37 & 13 & 28 & 5 \\
\hline II．Suicide： & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cutting throat ．．．．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) • & －••••• & －• & ．．．．．． & 5 & ．\({ }^{\prime}\) & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) ． & －••• & ．．．． & \(\ldots\) & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline Drowning ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．． & 1 & 1 & \(\cdot \cdot\) & ．\(\cdot\) & \(\cdots\) & 2 & 3 & －•• & ．\(\cdot\) ． & ．．．．．． & ．．． \\
\hline Fire－arms，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & & \(\cdots \cdot \cdot\) & －• & 12 & －•• & 2 & \(\cdots\) & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Hanging．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 10 & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\). & 5 & 1 & 5 & & 1 & ．．．．．\(\cdot\) & ．．．． & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline Poison ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & & 1 & 1 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 3 & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\) & …．． & ．\(\cdot\). & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Strangulation．．．．．．．．． & & & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & \(\cdots\) & & & & \(\cdots\) & & & ．\(\cdot \cdot\) \\
\hline Suicides not specificd．．． & 3 & 1 & ．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) & 6 & ．\(\cdot\) & 9 & ．\(\cdot\) & 1 & ．\(\cdot\) ． & 1 & ．．．．＇ \\
\hline Total suicides．．．．．．． & 18 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 31 & 4 & 25 & 6 & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) ． & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) ． \\
\hline III：Homictide ．．．．．．．．．．． & 17 & ．．．．．． & 8 & ．．．．．． & 40 & 1 & 1 & －．．． & 2 & ．．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． \\
\hline IV．Murder．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 18 & ．．．．．． & 17 & 3 & 31 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & \(\ldots\) & ．．．．． \\
\hline V．Executrd．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 1 & & 2 & & 4 & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\) & ＇ & －＊ & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) ． & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Total violent deaths．． & 549 & 356 & 264 & 113 & 410 & 43 & 192 & 74 & 43 & 14 & 30 & 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Violent Deaths．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 号 & 皆 & & &  & & 苌 & & 槩 & & 荘 & & 害 & & 号 \\
\hline M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． \\
\hline 10 & 5 & 102 & 30 & 168 & 23 & 130 & 24 & 70 & 9 & 13 & 2 & 130 & 23 & 134 & 23 \\
\hline 18 & 28 & 121 & 195 & 79 & 69 & 63 & 86 & 25 & 41 & 6 & 11 & 72 & 84 & 52 & 82 \\
\hline 14 & 2 & 40 & 15 & 102 & 19 & 75 & 10 & 47 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 62 & 15 & 103 & 12 \\
\hline 3 & 1 & 32 & 14 & 42 & 13 & 22 & 14 & 15 & 6 & 1 & ．．．．． & 42 & 18 & 31 & 5 \\
\hline 8 & & 23 & ．．．．．． & 30 & 3 & 11 & 3 & 11 & 2 & 9 & ．．．．． & 35 & 1 & 46 & 1 \\
\hline ．．． & 1 & 6 & 1 & 3 & ．．．．．． & 2 & ．．．．．． & 6 & ．．．．． & & ．．．．＇． & 4 & ． & 2 & 1 \\
\hline ．．．．．． & ． 2 & 4 & 1 & 16 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & ．．．．． & 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline & ．． & 8 & 5 & 2 & 2 & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ． & & ．．．．．． & 1 & 2 & 3 & ．．．．．． \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 18 & 16 & 34 & 33 & 37 & 26 & 15 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 37 & 28 & 29 & 13 \\
\hline 5 & ．．． & 11 & ．．． & 33 & 7 & 27 & 2 & 2 & ．．． & ． & ．．．．．． & 9 & 2 & 1 & ．．．． \\
\hline 1 & 2 & 10 & 5 & 11 & 3 & 10 & 4 & 7 & 4 & ．．． & ．．．．．． & 7 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline 7 & 5 & 125 & 146 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 2 & ．．． & ．．． & 79 & 51 & 34 & 39 \\
\hline 69 & 50 & 500 & 428 & 525 & 177 & 383 & 178 & 207 & 83 & 40 & 16 & 502 & 228 & 438 & 181 \\
\hline 1 & ． & 1 & ．．． & 2 & \(\ldots\) & 1 & ．．．．． & ．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．． & & ．．．．．． & 2 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline ．． & & ．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & 2 & & ．．．．． & 1 & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\
\hline ．．．．．． & & 3 & ．．． & 8 & － & 4 & ．．．． & 3 & ．．．． & ． & 1 & 5 & ．．． & 5 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 1 & ．． & 2 & 3 & 11 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 & ．．．．．． & 14 & 2 & 3 & ．．．．．． \\
\hline 2 & & 1 & 1 & 4 & ．．． & 3 & ．．．．．． & 5 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & \[
\cdots
\] & 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & ． & & ．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．．． & ．．．． & ．．．．． & …… & ．．．． & ． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． \\
\hline & ．．．．． & 7 & 3 & 9 & 5 & 7 & 3 & & 2 & 1 & ．．．．．． & 6 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline 4 & ．．．．． & 14 & 7 & 34 & 10 & 21 & 4 & 14 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 27 & 5 & 18 & 3 \\
\hline 4 & & 15 & 5 & 12 & － 1 & 8 & ．．．．． & 5 & ．．．．． & 8 & 1 & 30 & ．．．．．． & 15 & 2 \\
\hline 5 & & 17 & 2 & \({ }^{2} 2\) & 1 & 8 & 1 & 4 & ．．．．．． & 7 & ．．．．．． & 23 & 1 & 29 & 3 \\
\hline 7 & & 1 & & & & & & 1 & & & & 2 & ． & 3 & ．．．．． \\
\hline 89 & 50 & 547 & 442 & 593 & 189 & 420 & 183 & 231 & 88 & 58 & 20 & 584 & 234 & 503 & 189 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No．6－Violent
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{DEATHE．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{岂} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{品} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 品 } \\
& \text { 怱 } \\
& \text { E } \\
& \text { E }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{} \\
\hline & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． \\
\hline I．Accidental： & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Accidente noi specified．． & 45 & 4 & 51 & 10 & 140 & 88 & 96 & 12 & 16 & 1 & 113 & 36 \\
\hline Burns and scalds．．．．．．．．． & 26 & 25 & 29 & 43 & 48 & 62 & 32 & 46 & 8 & 10 & 65 & 108 \\
\hline Drowning ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 139 & 13 & 48 & 8 & 218 & 27 & 84 & 18 & 32 & 9 & 45 & 12 \\
\hline Fall ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 33 & 10 & 14 & 3 & 69 & 15 & 23 & 11 & 1 & ．．．．．． & 15 & 0 \\
\hline Fire－arms ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 5 & 1 & 10 & 1 & 8 & ．．．．．． & 20 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 28 & 6 \\
\hline Freezing，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & 1 & 2 & ．\(\cdot .\). & 1 & ．．．．．． & 19 & ．．．．．． & 2 & －．．．．． & 9 & 1 \\
\hline Lightning ．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 2 & 5 & & 1 & ．．．．．． & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 8 & 4 \\
\hline Neglect and exposure．．． & 2 & 2 & 2 & ．．．．．． & 6 & 11 & 2 & －．．．．． & \(\cdot\) & －．．．． & 8 & 6 \\
\hline Poison．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 5 & 2 & 7 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 22 & 15 \\
\hline Railroad．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 8 & 1 & 13 & ．．．．．． & 41 & 8 & 11 & －\(\cdot \cdots\) & ．．．．．． & －．．．．． & 7 & 1 \\
\hline Strangulation，．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & & 5 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 & ．．\(\cdot\) & 1 & 9 & 3 \\
\hline Suffication．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 9 & 6 & 12 & 5 & 2 & －• & 1 & ．．．．．． & 116 & 123 \\
\hline Total accidents．．．．．．． & 268 & 61 & 195 & 74 & 557 & 225 & 300 & 86 & 65 & 24 & 445 & 321 \\
\hline II．Auicide： & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cuting throat．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & －．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & 7 & 1 & －••••• & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\) ． & ＊．．．．． & －．．．．\(\cdot\) & －．．．．． \\
\hline Drowning ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 4 & 3 & 1 & \(\cdots \cdots\) & 4 & 4 & －．．．．． & － & \(\cdot \cdot\) & ．\(\cdot .\). & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Fire－arms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 1 & －．．．．．． & 7 & \(\cdots\) & 2 & －\(\cdot\) & －．．．．． & ．．．．． & 3 & ．．．．．． \\
\hline Hanging．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 12 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 19 & 2 & 14 & 2 & 3 & ．．．．．．． & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Poison ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & 1 & ．... & ．．．．．． & 8 & 5 & 5 & 1 & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．． & ．．．．．． & 1 \\
\hline gtrangulation．．．．．．．．．．． & －．．．．． & －••••＊ & ．．．．． & \(\cdots\) & 2 & ．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) & ．\(\cdot\) & －\(\cdot\) • & ．．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．． \\
\hline Suicides not specifed．．． & 2 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 43 & 8 & 8 & 2 & 1 & ．．． & 8 & 3 \\
\hline Total suicides ．．．．．．．．． & 24 & 9 & 11 & 4 & 90 & 20 & 29 & 7 & 4 & ．\(\cdot\) & 15 & 6 \\
\hline ItI．Homicide ，．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 4 & －．．．．． & 4 & ．．．．．． & 6 & 8 & 5 & ．．．．． & 3 & 1 & 21 & 1 \\
\hline IV．Mokder．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & 4 & 1 & 5 & ．．．．．． & 2 & 2 & 2 & ．．．．．． & 5 & ．．．．． \\
\hline F．Executed．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & \(\cdots\) & \(\cdots\) & －••••• & －••••• & －．．．．． & ．\(\cdot \cdot\) & －．．．．．＇ & & － & 1 & 2 & ．．．． \\
\hline Total violent deathe．．． & 297 & 70 & 214 & 79 & 658 & 253 & 336 & 105 & 74 & 26 & 488 & 328 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Deaths-Continued.


Table No. 6.-Violent
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{DEATHS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{禺} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
8 \\
8
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{妾} \\
\hline & M. & F. & M. & \(F\). & M. & F. & M. & P. & M. & 5. & M. & F. \\
\hline 1. Anmbswtak: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Aecidenk not specifind. . & 88 & 1 & 80 & 24 & 112 & 20 & 79 & 91 & 21 & 2 & 104 & 42 \\
\hline Burns and scalds......... & 8 & 16 & 82 & 124 & 64 & 106 & 37 & 74 & 11 & 14 & 142 & 231 \\
\hline trowning .... ........... & 98 & 7 & 47 & 21 & 42 & 14 & 60 & 12 & 18 & 5 & 108 & 20 \\
\hline Fall ...................... & 10 & 2 & 26 & 13 & 27 & 7 & 30 & 6 & 6 & 3 & 11 & 29 \\
\hline Firc-arma ................ & 1 & . \(\cdot .\). & 11 & & 35 & 3 & 49 & 2 & 1 & -*..'• & 33 & 1 \\
\hline Preezing ................ & 8 & . \(\cdot\) & 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 9 & 1 & . \(0.0 \cdot 1\) & 1 & 7 & -**'• \\
\hline l.ightring . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 0 & 0 & 9 & 1 & 7 & 1 & 1 & ...... & 11 & 0 \\
\hline Neglect and exprsure . .. & 2 & 2 & & 6 & 7 & ...... & 4 & 6 & -••••• & -*. \(\cdot\) & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Potson . ................. & 4 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 33 & 33 & 24 & 19 & 1 & 4 & 34 & 29 \\
\hline Railrond ................. & 4 & 1 & 7 & 1 & 12 & .... & 1 & 1 & 2 & . \(\cdot . .1\) & 15 & **. \({ }^{\circ}\) \\
\hline Strnngulation . . . ... .... & 1 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 9 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 1 & -*... & 21 & 3 \\
\hline Suffocation .... .... ..... & & & 56 & 74 & 111 & 101 & 39 & 38 & 1 & 2 & -139 & :22 \\
\hline Trotal accidents..... & 86 & 35 & 331 & 28:? & 458 & 292 & 345 & 184 & 63 & 31 & 717 & 437 \\
\hline II Soictoz: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cutting throat .... ....... & & & & \(\cdots\) & 1 & . \(\cdot\) - & -•*. & . \(\cdot . .1\) & 1 & ...... & 2 & ..... \\
\hline Drowning ............... & 2 & 1 & 1 & ...... & 3 & -1.0. & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\) • & -...' & ...... & 1 & .... & 2 \\
\hline Firc-arme ............... & 2 & ...... &  & ...... & 8 & 1 & 0 & . \(\cdot .\). & - . \(\cdot\) & -'.... & 6 & . ...... \\
\hline Hanging . ...... ... .... & 1 & & 9 & . \(\cdot\). & 5 & .0.0. & 4 & 1 & 7 & 3 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Poison . .................. & 2 & 3 & -..... & ...... & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 6 & ...... & 3 & ...... \\
\hline Etrangulation . ........... & .... & ...... & ...... & -..... & \(\cdots \cdots\) & '..'*' & \(\cdots \cdots\) & -..... & -•• & -..... & - & \(\cdots \cdots\) \\
\hline Euiciden not specified... & 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 14 & \(\ldots\) & 3 & 1.90. \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 5 & 2 \\
\hline Total suicidea ...... & 9 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 25 & 6 & 27 & 3 & 17 & 4 & 21 & 10 \\
\hline ItI. Ifomtride . ............. & & & 3 & . ..... & 19 & . \(0 \cdot\) & 53 & 3 & \(\cdots\) & -•1.0. & 9 & 3 \\
\hline IV. Mozder. ................ & 3 & . \(\cdot . .1\) & 3 & 2 & 20 & 1 & 62 & 4 & .1.0. 1 & . \(\cdot . .1\) & 19 & d \\
\hline V. lizECuted.............. & .....'. & & 3 & & 7 & 1 & 1 & . 0.0. & \(\cdots \cdots\) & -.....' & 7 & 2 \\
\hline F. otal violent deaths. & 98 & 40 & 347 & 285 & 829 & 299 & 488 & 192 & 80 & 35 & 773 & 490 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTES.
Under "accidents not specified," are included deaths of 20 males and 57 femalee by the fall of Pemberton Milla, nt Lawrence, Nasphchuselte.
ifinder accldental deatha by "poison," are counted deathe of 3 males and 2 females by armenic, 3 males by corrowive sublimate, and \(y\) males and 3 temales by atrychnine.

Deaths－Continued．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{8
\(\frac{8}{8}\)
8
8} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{晏} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 㤩 } \\
& \text { H. } \\
& \text { 曷 } \\
& \text { 易 }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 훙 } \\
& \text { in }
\end{aligned}
\]} &  \\
\hline M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M． & F． & M．\＆ \(\mathbf{F}\) ． \\
\hline 75 & 10 & －•• & ． & & ．．．．．． & 12 & 2 & 7 & ． & ．．．．． & ．．． & 3，502 & 664 & 4，186 \\
\hline 41 & 41 & － & & 1 & & 7 & 16 & 4 & 5 & ＇．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot \cdot \cdot\) & 1，798 & 2，477 & 4，275 \\
\hline 88 & 11 & ． & ．．．．．． & 2 & 3 & 7 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 5 & ．．．．．． & 2，660 & 459 & 3，119 \\
\hline 25 & 1 & ． & & & & 2 & 1 & 1 & ．．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & 1，018 & 303 & 1，341 \\
\hline ．．．．． & 1 & － & ．．．．．． & B & 1 & 15 & ．．．．．． & 6 & 1 & 1 & ．．．．．． & 684 & 46 & 730 \\
\hline 6 & 1 & ．\(\cdot\) & & ．．．．．． & 1 & 4 & ．\(\cdot\) & & ．．．．．． & & ．\(\cdot\) ．．．\(\cdot\) & 125 & 14 & 139 \\
\hline 3 & 2 & － & & & & 5 & & 2 & ．．．．． & & ．．．．．． & 134 & 68 & 192 \\
\hline & & & ．．．．．． & & ．．．．． & 3 & ．．．．．． & & ．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & 103 & 60 & 163 \\
\hline 20 & 14 & － & ．．．．．． & & & 4 & ．．．．． & ．．．．．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．．． & ．．．． & ．．．．．． & 552 & 291 & 943 \\
\hline 28 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．\({ }^{\text {．}}\) & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．．．． & 544 & 55 & 689 \\
\hline 3 & 1 & ．．．．．． & & ．．．．．． & ．．． & 1 & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & 188 & 97 & 285 \\
\hline 2 & 3 & ．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & & 2 & & ．．．． & ．．．．．． & \(\cdot \cdot\) & ．．．．． & 1，091 & 1，045 & 2，130 \\
\hline 291 & 85 & ．．．．． & …．． & 19 & 10 & 62 & \({ }^{26}\) & 29 & 11 & 8 & \(\ldots\) & 12，399 & 5，869 & 18，068 \\
\hline 1 & ．\(\cdot\) & & & ．\(\cdot\) & & ．\(\cdot\) & & & & & & 57 & 10 & 67 \\
\hline －．．．． & 2 & ， & \(\cdots\) & & ．．．．． & & & & ．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．． & 40 & 31 & 71 \\
\hline 1 & ．．．．．． & ， & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & 109 & 4 & 113 \\
\hline 6 & 1 & & & & ．．．．．． & & & & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & 249 & 55 & 304 \\
\hline 1 & & & & & & ．\(\cdot\) ． & & & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & 99 & 46 & 145 \\
\hline & ．．．．．． & & & & & ．．．．． & & & & & ．．．． & 2 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline 5 & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & & \(\cdots\) & … & ．．．．． & \(\cdots\) & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．．．． & 238 & 61 & 299 \\
\hline 14 & 4 & & ．．．．． & & & 1 & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & 794 & 208 & 1，002 \\
\hline 2 & ．．．．． & & ．．．．． & 2 & ．．．．． & 23 & ．．．． & 13 & ．．．．． & 1 & ．．．．． & 428 & 32 & 458 \\
\hline 1 & 1 & ．．．．． & & & ．．．．．． & 94 & 12 & & ．．．． & ．．．．． & ．．．． & 479 & 47 & 528 \\
\hline ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．． & ． & & & 5 & ．．．．． & ．．．．． & －• & & ．．．．． & 57 & 4 & 61 \\
\hline 338 & 90 & & ， & 21 & 10 & 185 & 38 & 42 & 12 & 9 & …＇． & 14，155 & 5，960 & 20，115 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTE．
Among the suicides by＂poison，＂are Included 3 males and 3 remalea by arsenic， 1 male by corrosive suiblt mate，and 12 males and si females by strychaine．

Table No. 7.
Table showing the number of Deaf and Duml in the United States and Territories, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{dear and doma.} \\
\hline & Free. & Slave. \\
\hline Alabama...... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 235 & 67 \\
\hline Arkansas........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 127 & 15 \\
\hline Callfornia . .... ...................................................... & 18 & ................ \\
\hline Connecticut & 473 & - \\
\hline Delaware............................. ............................. & 57 & 1 \\
\hline Florida.............................................................. & 18 & 9 \\
\hline Georgia. . ................. ............ ................... ........... & 345 & 83 \\
\hline Illinois . . . . . . .e. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 801 & ................... \\
\hline Indiana . .............................. ...... ............ .......... & 691 & .... ... ......... \\
\hline Inwa.... .... ....... ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 282 & . \\
\hline Kansas.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 30 & ................. \\
\hline Kentucky . ........................................................ & 641 & 75 \\
\hline Loulstana ..... ................................... . ................ & 215 & 38 \\
\hline Mane, ............................................................. & 354 & …1............. \\
\hline Maryland..................................................... ...... & 246 & 35 \\
\hline Mnssachusetta. ..................................... ......... . . . . . . . & 512 & ................... \\
\hline Michigan ............ ................................................ & 335 & - \\
\hline Minneata. ......................................................... & 33 & - \\
\hline Miseissippl .... ......... ............................................. & 164 & 55 \\
\hline Minsouti . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 520 & 48 \\
\hline New Hamphsire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............ & 212 & .................. \\
\hline New Jersey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 268 & .................. \\
\hline New York. .... ............ ........................ .................. & 2,077 & . ........... \({ }^{\text {. }}\) \\
\hline North Carolina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 440 & 106 \\
\hline Ohlo .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,171 - & . \(\cdot \cdot\) \\
\hline Oregun .............................................................. & 16 & . \(\cdot\) \\
\hline Penusytvania ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,587 & .................. \\
\hline Rliode Island . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 69 & ................ \\
\hline Bouth Carolina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 170 & 59 \\
\hline Tennessee. ........................ ................................. & 428 & 73 \\
\hline Texas .... .... ......................................................... & 180 & 24 \\
\hline Vermont ............................................................. & 180 & .................. \\
\hline Virginia ....... ...................................................... & 768 & 121 \\
\hline Wisconsin. ...................................................... . . . . . & 378 &  \\
\hline trimitorize. & & \\
\hline District of Columbin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . 54 & 1 \\
\hline Dakita .................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot\) & .................. \\
\hline Nehraska.................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 15 & . . .............. \\
\hline Nuiv Mexico. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 85 & . \(\cdot\) \\
\hline Uthh........ ... . ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 14 & . \\
\hline Waabington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 9 & ................... \\
\hline & 14,209 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8018 \\
14,269
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total....................................... .................. & \(\therefore . .\). & 15,077 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 8.}

Value of Agricultural Implements produced in the United States during the. year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & Value of products in 1850. & Value of products in 1860. & Per cent. increase. \\
\hline Maine .................................... & \$259,787 & *\$339,180 & 30.5 \\
\hline New Hampshitre. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 119,096 & -134,935 & 12.4 \\
\hline Vermont. ............................................. & 133,353 & 157,647 & 10.7 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 820,141 & -1,740,943 & 112.2 \\
\hline Rhode Island.......................................... & 72,000 & *117,843 & 63.0 \\
\hline Connecticut. .......................................... & 258,047 & 266, 162 & 3.1 \\
\hline Total in New England States .............. & 1,662,428 & 2,756,712 & 63.8 \\
\hline New York.,........................................... & 1,266,276 & 3,429,0:77 & 170.8 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ......................................... & 853,513 & 1,455,780 & 70.5 \\
\hline Nuw Jersey. . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 72,630 & 198,911 & 172.9 \\
\hline Delaware . ............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 15,175 & 90,581 & 149.7 \\
\hline Maryland............................................. & 257,836 & 318,980 & 23.8 \\
\hline Distuict of Columbla, ..................................... & 6,550 & .............. & .............. \\
\hline Total in Middle Stater . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,471,806 & 5,492,569 & 123, 8 \\
\hline Ohtr.................................... ............... & 657,932 & 2,690,943 & 302.3 \\
\hline Indiana.. & 140,025 & 709,645 & 326.1 \\
\hline Michigan . ................................ . . . . . . . . & 30,600 & 412,192 & 1250.3 \\
\hline Illilinols . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 761,970 & 2,552, 165 & 235.0 \\
\hline Wiseonsin ...... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 187, 335 & 563,855 & 201.0 \\
\hline Minnesota & 17 & 17,100 &  \\
\hline Iowa ............. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 17,900 & 112,590 & 599.0 \\
\hline Mlssouri . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 37,550 & 280, 037 & 045.7 \\
\hline Kentucky, ......................i................... & 184,015 & 597, 118 & 245.1 \\
\hline Kansas . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - & 20,000 & . \\
\hline Totul in Wentern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,423,427 & 7,955,545 & 313.7 \\
\hline Virginia ...... ......................................... & 213,906 & 339,959 & 58.9 \\
\hline North Carolina.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 32,930 & 40,000 & 21.4 \\
\hline South Carolina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 29,939 & 4,800 & Decrease. \\
\hline Gerorgla.... ...... ..................................... & 228,837 & 252, 075 & 10.1 \\
\hline Florida & .......... & 17,600 &  \\
\hline Alabama . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 34,500 & †583,678 & 18.9 \\
\hline Loulslana .... ........................................ & 25,610 & 86,408 & 237.5 \\
\hline Texas. & ........... & 140,000 & Decrease. \\
\hline Missigsippl................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 109,260 & 94,283 & Decrease. \\
\hline Arkansas & 11,900 & 5,700 & Decrease. \\
\hline Tennessee ...... . . . . . . . . . & 97,570 & 17,980 & Decrense. \\
\hline Total in Southern States, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 784, 452 & 1,588,483 & 101.7 \\
\hline Collfornia, .............................................. & ........... & 9,375 & ............. \\
\hline Oregon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .................. & 5,830 & .............. \\
\hline Total in Pacife States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .................. & 15,205 & .............. \\
\hline Aggregate in United States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,842,611 & 17, 202,514 & 160.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Includiug forks, shovels, and scythen. \(\dagger\) Thim amount includes \(\$ 418,425\) worth of cotion gias.
}

Table No. 9.-Statistics of Pig Iron produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline states. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Pennsyivania makes 62.5 per cent. of the quantity, and 58.6 per cent of the value of the whole production.

Table No. 10.-Statement of quantity and value of Bar and other Rolled Iron made in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Etates. & Tons. & Value, \\
\hline Malne .... ......... ..................... ............ .... .......................... & 5,300 & 1332,000 \\
\hline New Hanpshire ................................................................. & 70 & 7,000 \\
\hline Massachusetts ........................ ..... ......... . ...... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 20,285 & 1,091,200 \\
\hline Vermont .................... ..................................................... & 1,100 & . 0372450 \\
\hline Connecticut ........... ............. ............................................... & 2,060 & 175,500 \\
\hline New York.. . .... .................................................................. & 48,275 & 2,215, 250 \\
\hline New Jersey..................... ....... ......... .... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 25,006 & 1,370,725 \\
\hline Pentsylvanla.......... .............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .................. & 259,709 & 12,643,500 \\
\hline Maryland.......................... .............................................. & 7,000 & 856,000 \\
\hline  & 10,439 & 692,000 \\
\hline Indlana......... ...... ...... ....... ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,000 & 105,000 \\
\hline Minsouri............... ......... ............. ................................... & 4,678 & 335,000 \\
\hline Kentucky .................. ....... ................ .............................. & 6,200 & 514,100 \\
\hline Tennessee...................................... .................................... & 6,024 & 483,248 \\
\hline North Carolina................................................ ................. & 1,007 & 92,948 \\
\hline Virginia ..... ...... ....... ........ .............................................. & 17,870 & J,147,443 \\
\hline Bouth Carollia...................................................................... & 275 & 24,750 \\
\hline Totnl. ............................................................... & 406,208 & 22, 248,796 \\
\hline Product in 1850....... ............ ............... ....... . . . . . . . . . . . &  & 15,938,786 \\
\hline Increase, (39.5 per cent.)....... .......... ..... ..... .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(0 \cdot\) & 6,310,011 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 11.}

Value of Steam Engines and Machinery produced in the United States during.
the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & Value of product in 1850. & Value of product in 1860. & Per cent. trerease. \\
\hline  & 8648,180 & \%681,245 & 5.1 \\
\hline New Hampshire ........... .............................. .... & 606, 170 & 898,560 & 48.0 \\
\hline Vermont . .................................................... & 383,494 & 493,836 & 36.0 \\
\hline Massachusetts'.... ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5,220,482 & 5,131,238 & Decrease. \\
\hline Rhode Jsland ..............................i................ & 1,210,728 & 1,068,825 & Decrease. \\
\hline Connecticut .................................................. & 735,456 & 1,953,535 & 165.0 \\
\hline Total in New England Stater ......... . . . . . . . . . . & 8,784, 509 & 10,227,209 & 16.4 \\
\hline New York................................................... & 8,422, 744 & 10,484,863 & 24.0 \\
\hline Pennsylvania................................................... & 4,214,213 & 7,243,433 & 71.1 \\
\hline New Jersey. ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 890, 123 & 3,215,673 & 2000 \\
\hline Delaware. ..................................0.0............. . . . . & 301,044 & 350,500 & 82.0 \\
\hline Maryland. ................. .e.t.e. .... ...................... & 910,100 & 1,285,000 & 41.0 \\
\hline District of Columbla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 17,0C0 & 130,583 & 688.0 \\
\hline Total in Middle Statos. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 14,755,224 & 22,910,072 & 55.2 \\
\hline Ohio & 2,153,297 & 4,855,005 & 120.0 \\
\hline Indiana .......... . ........................................... & 215,970 & 426,805 & 97.0 \\
\hline Michigan ..................................................... & 329,050 & -- 309,082 & Decrease. \\
\hline  & 247,595 & 307,500 & 24.0 \\
\hline Wiscunsin........... ...... .... ........................ . . . . . & 124,790 & 384,600 & 208.0 \\
\hline Iowa..................................... .............. ...... & 6,200 & 186,720 & 2011.0 \\
\hline Missouri....................................................... & , 228,675 & 719,500 & 210.0 \\
\hline Kentucky .................................................... & 319,740 & 1,004,664 & 214.0 \\
\hline Kunsas, ............. & -.................' & 40,000 & -•••••••••• \\
\hline Total in Western States. ..... ....................... & 3,625,317 & 8,233, 876 & 127.1 \\
\hline Virginia .................. ...................................... & 439,455 & 1,478,036 & 2360 \\
\hline North Carolina ................. .... ..... .................... & 34, 300 & 92,750 & 170.0 \\
\hline South Carollna . .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(*\) & 73,400 & 468,192 & 540.0 \\
\hline Georgla ...................................................... & 09,000 & 375,325 & 443.9 \\
\hline Florida. ........... .............. .... ................. ......... & -•*.0.0.0.0. & 31,000 & ........... \\
\hline Alabama & 140,075 & 524,350 & 274.0 \\
\hline Lonuslana & & 318,400 &  \\
\hline Texas................................................ ........... & 5,850 & 65,000 & 840.0 \\
\hline Mississippl........!......... ................................... & 35,000 & 328,000 & 1660.0 \\
\hline Arkansas.............'...... .... ................ ............. & 9,600 & 21,750 & 128.0 \\
\hline Tennessee........... ............................................ & 31,604 & 174,000 & 450.0 \\
\hline Total in Southern 8tates . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 833, 284 & 4,060,803 & 387.3 \\
\hline Utah.................................................... .... & -................ & 15,000 &  \\
\hline C'alifornia & . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,600,510 & -*.0.......' \\
\hline Oregoll . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ................... & 71,000 & .............. \\
\hline Total in Pacific Atates. ................................ &  & 1,686,510 & ........... \\
\hline , Aggregato................................ ........... & 27,998,334 & 47,118,550 & 68.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 12.
Statistics of Iron Founding in the United States during the year ending June
\[
1,1860 .
\]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Atates & Value in 185n. & Value in 1860 \\
\hline Maine.................. .................................................. & \$309,671 & *429,896 \\
\hline New Hampshire.................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 256, 129 & 379,923 \\
\hline Vermont .... ............ ............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 413,501 & 290,430 \\
\hline Massachusetts............................................................. & 1,921,893 & 1,801,035 \\
\hline Hhode Itland...... ........ . ....... ...... ................... . . . . . . . . . . . & 195,700 & 336,600 \\
\hline Coanecteut. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 851,888 & 752, 895 \\
\hline Total in New England Staten . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,948, 784 & 3,996,779 \\
\hline New York ................................................................... & 5,912,698 & 8,210,124 \\
\hline Penusylvania............................................................ & 3,092,347 & 4,977,793 \\
\hline New Jersey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,016,151 & 2,203,338 \\
\hline Delaware & 156,462 & 640,000 \\
\hline Maryland ... ............................................ ... . . . . . . . . . . . & 515,862 & 742,876 \\
\hline District of Columbla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 41,296 & 94, 400 \\
\hline Total in Middle State . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10,734,816 & 16,874,531 \\
\hline Ohto .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2, 481,878 & 1,650,323 \\
\hline Indlana ................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 296,480 & 168,575 \\
\hline Michigan................................ . ................. ........... & 01,000 & 383,002 \\
\hline Illinots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 347,180 & 605,428 \\
\hline Wheconsla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 114,214 & 377,301 \\
\hline Jowa....................................................................... & 8,800 & 187,435 \\
\hline Missouri . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 341,495 & 1, (1) 1,500 \\
\hline Kentucky ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 186,340 & 757,400 \\
\hline Total in Western States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,839,987 & 5,170,984 \\
\hline Virginia..................................................................... & 409,836 & 809,953 \\
\hline North Carolina & .48,577 & 56,650 \\
\hline South Carolind . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 98,959 & 5,000 \\
\hline Qeorgia .............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 99,040 & 79,000 \\
\hline Florida & & 63,000 \\
\hline Alatama ... .... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 238,500 & 142,480 \\
\hline Ifuletana & 312,500 & 523,800 \\
\hline Tuxas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 60,500 & 70,877 \\
\hline M1gaigsippl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 84,400 & 147,550 \\
\hline Arkansar ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 52,000 \\
\hline Tınиеняe . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 235,018 & 659,050 \\
\hline Total in Southern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,587,930 & 2,504,383 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States................................. & 20,111,517 & 28,546,656 \\
\hline Increase, (42 per cent.)..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(\cdots\) & 8,435,139 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 13.—Statistics of Coal produccd in the United States during the year ending Junc 1, 1860.

- Of bituminous coal, Pennsyivania produced 46.4 per cent. of the quantity, and 37.8 per cent. of the value of the whole ; of all kinis of conl, 75.9 per cent. of the whole value.

Table No. 14.-Statistics of Copper and other metals mined in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{brates.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{niorel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{zinc.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{bead.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{copper.} \\
\hline & Tons of ore. & Value, & Toin of ore. & Value. & Tuns of ore. & Value. & Tons of ore. & Value. \\
\hline New York...... . . . & & & & & & 8800 & & . \\
\hline ronubsivania........ & 2,348 & 828, 176 & 11,800 & 872,600 & & ......... & 70 & 82,450 \\
\hline Marytand ............ & ......... & ..... ... & ......... & ......... & & ......... & 1,500 & 60,000 \\
\hline Mluhigan. ............ & ......... & ......... & ......... & ......... & & & 6,283 & 2,242,180 \\
\hline Illinols . . . . . . . . . . . . & . ........ & ......... & . & . ........ & ......... & 72,953 & ........ & \\
\hline Wisconsin............ & ......... & ......... & ........ & ......... & .......... & 325,368 & ...' & ......... \\
\hline Iowa....... .......... & & ......... & ......... & ..... . .. & 4, ... & 180,500 & . \(\cdot\)... & - \(\cdot\)...... \\
\hline Mlssouri... & & ... & ........ & . ........ & 4,164 & 356,860 & 50 & 6,400 \\
\hline Virgimia........ & & & & .......... & . . ...... & 61,000 & 3,500 & 31,880 \\
\hline North Carolina. & & & & & & ......... & 2,000 & 105;000 \\
\hline Tennessec........... & & & & ........ & & . & 2,379 & 404,000 \\
\hline New Mexico ......... & & & & & & ......... & 650 & 415,000 \\
\hline T'otal. .......... & 2,348 & 28,176 & 11,400 & 72,600 & & 977,281 & 14,432 & 3,316,516 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No． 15.
Statistics of Printing in the following States during the year ending June 1， 1860
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Staten． & Bookn． & Jobs． & Newspapers． & Value in 1860. & Value in 1850. \\
\hline Maine & \＄54，000 & 863，838 & 8177，103 & （294，939 & 1119，988 \\
\hline New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 120，080 & 124，790 & 244， 879 & 44，706 \\
\hline Vermont．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 9，975 & 36，450 & 53，276 & 99，701 & 19，980 \\
\hline Мавяасhusetts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 397，500 & 529，347 & 1，979，069 & 2，905，916 & 1，493，232 \\
\hline Connecticut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 487，900 & 38，000 & 117，800 & 641，5011 & 577，850 \\
\hline Rhode Ifland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 20，500 & 70，062 & 114，700 & 205，282 & ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \\
\hline New York ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 6，820， 102 & 2，574，529 & 13，122，254 & 22，916， 385 & 6，163，809 \\
\hline New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 24， 183 & 43，469 & 149，848 & 217， 270 & 38，142 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2，284，28n & 1，005，205 & 2，112，132 & 6，281，587 & 1，717，812 \\
\hline Delaware & & 81，400 & 23，932 & 105，332 & ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \\
\hline Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 68，000 & 122，800 & 109，355， & 350， 153 & 379，569 \\
\hline District of Columbla ．．．．．．．．．．． & 635，000 & 39，500 & 104，000 & 778，500 & 77，736 \\
\hline Michigan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 4，200 & 83，281 & 122，248 & 400， 720 & 20，000 \\
\hline Illinoly．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 13，4010 & 327，925 & 412， 148 & 753，973 & 18，475 \\
\hline Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 15，419 & 74，070 & 90，955 & 180，444 & 28，698 \\
\hline Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 15，000 & 76，077 & 49，136 & 140，213 & 5，450 \\
\hline Mlsanuri ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 10，000 & 119，753 & 139，996 & 209， 749 & 22， 150 \\
\hline Kentucky．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．i．．．．． & 64，000 & 49，500 & 191， 100 & 304，600 & 131，200 \\
\hline Ohio & 673，800 & 632，606 & 844，377 & 2，150，783 & 357，565 \\
\hline Indiana & ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 62，123 & 73， 292 & 135， 415 & 92， f 18 \\
\hline T＇ennessee & 175，750 & 133，200 & 182， 270 & 491，220 & 15， 89.5 \\
\hline Aggregate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 11，843，450 & 7，181，213 & 20，653，371 & 39，678，043 & 11，352，705 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No． 16.
Statistics of Sewing Machines produced in the United States during the ycar ending June 1， 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{atates} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{淢} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AVERAGE NOM BEROTHANDA EMPLOYED．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cost of labor．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of machines．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value．} \\
\hline & & & & Malu． & Fem． & & & \\
\hline New Hampshire ．．．．．． & 5 & \＄20，350 & \＄25， 160 & 97 & \(\ldots\) & \＄30，540 & 6，000 & \＄134，500 \\
\hline Vermont． & ． & 25，000 & 8，520 & 40 & ．．．．．． & 19，200 & 3，500 & 42，000 \\
\hline Massachusettw． & ．\(\cdot\) ． & 253， 000 & 81， 171 & 509 & 8 & 244，560 & 21，400 & 1，067，300 \\
\hline Rhode Island ．．．．．．．． & 1 & 35，000 & 6，745 & 60 & ．．．．．． & 21，600 & 6，000 & －90，000 \\
\hline Connectucut ．．．．．．．．． & ． & －420，000 & 162， 450 & 679 & ．．．．． & 443，400 & 30，208 & 2，784，600 \\
\hline New York．．．．．．．．．．．． & 19 & 308，200 & 212，440 & 412 & ．．．．． & 132，720 & 27，230 & 1，043，805 \\
\hline Penntylvania．．．．．．．．． & 12 & 212，500 & 52，598 & 240 & 20 & 115，440 & 8，149 & 249，355 \\
\hline Ohio & 8 & 40，200 & 36，072 & 114 & …… & 40，776 & 7，283 & 178，786 \\
\hline Delaware．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 1 & 10，000 & 2，875 & 15 & ．．．．．． & 6，000 & 500 & 15，000 \\
\hline Aggrigate ．．．．．．．． & 46 & 1，390，250 & 567，831 & 2，166 & 28 & 1，063，236 & 116，330 & 8，605，345 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No: 17.
Clothing made in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etaties.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of establishments.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Raw material used, including fuel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AVEAAGE NCXMER OF HANDS EMPLOTED.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Annual cost of Jabor.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ANDUAL PRODUCTE.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Female. & & Value in 1850. & Value in 1860. \\
\hline Maine ............... .......................... & 93 & \$352, 750 & -940,709 & 258 & 2,218 & 359,324 & (917,311 & 81,632,946 \\
\hline New Hampehiro .............................. & 67 & 144,180 & 334,589 & 136 & 1,046 & 212,664 & 616,233 & 669,044 \\
\hline Vermont ........ ............................... & 39 & 72,100 & 131.899 & 83 & 239 & 58,838 & 124,560 & 250,609 \\
\hline Massachusette ............................ .... & 194 & 1,303,100 & 4,084,71 & 1,503 & 3,180 & 1,134,400 & 8,757,156 & 6,440,671 \\
\hline Bbode Island .............. .................... & 65 & 316,700 & 604,831 & 398 & 970 & 208,200 & 428,372 & 1,138,006 \\
\hline Connecticut ..... ............................. & 57 & 337,000 & 729, 105 & 406 & 1,085 & 255,604 & 1,519,433 & 1,335,985 \\
\hline New York...................................... & 842 & 8,028,811 & 14,341,094 & 14,576 & 17,732 & 6,265,015 & 16,007,534 & 24,909,852 \\
\hline Pennsylvanis.................. ............ & 667 & 5,325,088 & 6,244,185 & 7,736 & 10,152 & 2,911,612 & 6,988,498 & 12,192,603 \\
\hline New Jersey .................................... & 137 & 1,593,745 & 2,230, 145 & 2,224 & 4,928 & 1,164,854 & 2,484,594 & 3,975,438 \\
\hline Delaware. & 20 & 69,675 & 102,208 & 64 & 167 & 46,176 & 83,602 & 175,840 \\
\hline Maryland.................f.................... & 148 & 1,266,150 & 1,909,676 & 2,233 & 3,779 & 931,056 & 2,694,377 & 3,256,716 \\
\hline District of Columbia .......................... & 34 & 125,150 & 191,668 & 150 & 177 & 91,860 & 907,900 & 30,798 \\
\hline Ohio ............................................ & 436 & 3,021,221 & 4,379,684 & 6,348 & 6,848 & 2,284,359 & 2,765,239 & 8,615,309 \\
\hline Aggregate in 12 States and D. C..... & 2,799 & 21,954,700 & 36,239,564 & 36,155 & 52,515 & 15,994,009 & 43,678,802 & 64,002,975 \\
\hline Increase, (47. per cent.)............... & & & & & & & & 20,324,173 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 18.-Value of Sawed and Planed Lumber produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & Value of product in 1850. & Value of product Ia \(\mathbf{1 8 6 0}\). & Per cent. Increase. \\
\hline Maine. ................ .................................... & \$5,872,573 & 8,784,081 & 15.5 \\
\hline New Hampshire .............................................. & 1,099,492 & 1,226,784 & \(\times 11.6\) \\
\hline Vermont . ........................................ ............. & 618,065 & 1,065,888 & 724 \\
\hline Mrssachusetts.. .............................................. & 1,552,205 & 2,288,419 & 47.4 \\
\hline Rliode Isiand, .................................. ..... ......... & 241,556 & 172,174 & Decrease, \\
\hline Conncetlent .................................................. & 5:44,794 & 531,651 & Decrease. \\
\hline Totni in New England States................. & 9,918,745 & 12,069,885 & 21.5 \\
\hline New York.................................................... & 13,128,759 & 12,485,418 & Decrease, \\
\hline Jennaylvania, ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,729, 058 & 11,311,149 & 16.3 \\
\hline Now Jersey. . . . . . . . . . . . . ........................... . . . . . & 1,123, 052 & 1,602,319 & 42.6 \\
\hline Delnware. ............................... .................... & 2146, 863 & 261, 172 & 10.0 \\
\hline Marylnnd. ........ ........................................... & 585, 168 & 724,122 & 23.7 \\
\hline District of Columbia ....... ....... .......................... & 29,0С0 & 70,825 & 144.2 \\
\hline Total In Middle States, ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . & 22,829,1400 & 26,4,35,005 & 15.8 \\
\hline Ohlo, ........................................................ & 3,884,452 & 8,600,045 & 47.5 \\
\hline Indiana. ........... ............................................ & 2,195,351 & 3, 169,843 & 44, 3 \\
\hline Michignil. ........... .... ......... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,404, 379 & 7,036,427 & 185.4 \\
\hline Illinois, ........................................................ & 1,324,484 & 2,275, 124 & 71.8 \\
\hline Wisconsin...................................................... & 1,218,516 & 4,838,159 & 297.0 \\
\hline Allnnesota. . . . . . ... .................. ........................ & 57,800 & 816,808 & 131.3 \\
\hline Lown. ................6.............. .................... & 470,760 & 2,378,509 & 405.9 \\
\hline Missourl...... ......................... ....................... & 1,479,124 & 3,702,492 & 150.3 \\
\hline Kentucky.... ..... . . ........................................ & 1,502,434 & 2,200,674 & 46.4 \\
\hline Kansas. & . . . . . . . . . & 945, 088 &  \\
\hline Nebraska, ......... . ........................................ & ................ & 316, 104 & ........ ... \\
\hline Total in Western States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 14,577,250 & 33, 274, 793 & 128.2 \\
\hline Virginia ........................................................ & 977,412 & 2,537,130 & 159.5 \\
\hline North Carolina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 985,075 & 1,073,688 & 0.0 \\
\hline South Carolina. & 1,108,880 & 1,077,712 & Decrearo. \\
\hline Grorgin. ...................................................... & 933,403 & 2,064, 026 & 123.5 \\
\hline Florliln, ......... .......... ................. ........ ........ & 391,034 & 1,475, 240 & 277.3 \\
\hline Alabama . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\). . . . . . . & 1,103,481 & 2,017,641 & 82.8 \\
\hline Louislana & 1,129,677 & 1,018,554 & Decrease, \\
\hline I'exns .......... . ......... ................ ..... ....... . . . . . & 466,012 & 1,612,829 & 246.1 \\
\hline Misslssippi. ............. ................................. & 913,197 & 2,055,396 & 125.1 \\
\hline Arkansas..... ................................................ & 122,918 & 1,033, 185 & 746,9 \\
\hline Tennesse¢.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 725,387 & 1.975, 481 & 172.4 \\
\hline Total In Bouthern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8,846,476 & 17,941, 10\% & 1023 \\
\hline New Nlexico................................................... & 20,000 & 05, 150 & "..0..... \\
\hline Utah. ......................................................... & 14,620 & - 132,505 & 807.8 \\
\hline Calliornis .... .... ......... ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 959,485 & 4,214,598 & 339.4 \\
\hline Oregoll. ....................................................... & 1,335,500 & 586,600 & \(\} \quad 20.7\) \\
\hline Washington ...... .............................. . . . . . . . . & & 1,172,5:0 & \\
\hline Total in Pacific States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,349,605 & 3,171,431 & 162.7 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States.................... & 58,521,976 & 95,912, 288 & 63.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 19.-Value of Flour and Meal produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territorics. & Value of produce in 1850. & Value of product in 1880. & Per cent. increase. \\
\hline Maine .............. ...................................... & 0946,25 & \$1,576,803 & 64.8 \\
\hline New Hampahire ....... ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,18,016 & 1,483,901 & 31.9 \\
\hline ern & 714,931 & 1,859,809 & 130.7 \\
\hline Mastachusetts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,475,053 & 4,188,710 & 69,5 \\
\hline Rliode Island . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 90,851 & 515,699 & 409.4 \\
\hline  & 901,677 & 1,719,204 & 78.7 \\
\hline Total In New England Stater . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,320, 4=0 & 11,155,445 & 76.5 \\
\hline New York.................................................. & 34,037, 191 , & 35,064,008 & 6.1 \\
\hline Pannsylvania .... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,115,575 & 98,572,201 & 10.1 \\
\hline New Jeryey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,050,761 & 6,300,610 & 57.7 \\
\hline Delaware ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,914,017 & 1,844,919 & 67.0 \\
\hline Maryland. ... . . .......... \(\cdot\).............................. & 5,400,285 & 8,020,182 & 45.6 \\
\hline Diutrict of Columbia ...................................... & 510,440 & 1,184,593 & 122.1 \\
\hline 'Total in Middle states . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 68,433.179 & 79,086,411 & 15.5 \\
\hline Ohlo................... \(\cdot\).................................. & 14,372, 270 & 27,129,403 & -88.7 \\
\hline India & 5,564,091 & 11,208,665 & 104,9 \\
\hline Mlehlgan................................................... & 4,003,681 & 8,663,288 & 111.1 \\
\hline Illinota .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,781,483 & 18,104,804 & 913.0 \\
\hline 'Wisconsin........................................... .... & 3,538,283 & 8,101,183 & 130.7 \\
\hline Minuesota . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ...... ............. & 500 & 1,310,000 & 8819.0 \\
\hline Iowa., ................................... \(\cdot\).......... .... & 2,019,448 & 8,850,949 & 239.0 \\
\hline Missourl........................................ ....... & 5, 124,003 & 8,907,083 & 73.6 \\
\hline Kantucky. ................................................ & 2, 182,223 & 5,031,745 & 130.7 \\
\hline Kans & , & 254,281 & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \\
\hline Nebraska ................... ........... . . . . . . . . . . . & ................. & 110,49t & ...... \\
\hline Total in Weatern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 42,673,993 & 96,038,794 & 125.0 \\
\hline Virginia .... .......... ................... . . . . . . . . . . . . & 9, 408,892 & 15, 212,0<0 & 61.6 \\
\hline North Carolina & 1,447,211 & 3,185,251 & 120.1 \\
\hline Nouth Carolina............................... . ......... & 1,151, 128 & 876,2\% & Decrease. \\
\hline Georgla, ..................................... ......... & 1,362,437 & 3,333,730 & 143.9 \\
\hline Fiorla & 28,575 & 33i, 068 & 1145.5 \\
\hline Alabrma. & 860,241 & 807,502 & Decrease. \\
\hline Loulstana & 93,939 & 11,694 & Decrease. \\
\hline Trexas., ........... ...................................... & 50,540 & 2,170,610 & 4324.6 \\
\hline Mississippi......... ............................. ........ & 481,828 & 511,094 & 17.3 \\
\hline Arkansan. & 115,875 & 453,099 & 294.0 \\
\hline Tcunesse........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,001,141 & 3,830,301 & 138.0 \\
\hline Total in Southem States & 16,581,817 & 30,767,457 & 83.5 \\
\hline New Mexico. & & 374,140 & ... \\
\hline Utall &  & 237,693 & Decrease. \\
\hline Calliornia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 754, 192 & 1,325,809 & 475.0 \\
\hline Oregoln . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 881, 140 & 1,074,428 & 2198 \\
\hline Walhington .... ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ................ & 73, 800 & \\
\hline Total In Prelfic Stateø . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,888,302 & 6,056,203 & 292.8 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 135,897,808 & 233, 144,369 & 64.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 20.}

Spirituous Liquors distilled during the ycar ending Junc 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Staten and Territorlen. &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gallons of \\
-hickey,high \\
wines, and alcohol.
\end{tabular} & Gallons of braudy, gin, *e. & Gallons of New England rum. & Total gallona. & Value. \\
\hline Maine ............................. & 1 & ........... & ...0....... & 132,000 & 452,000 & \$142,500 \\
\hline Masmehusetts ...... ............. & 11 & 972,000 & ............ & 2,388,800 & 3,308,800 & 1,208,570 \\
\hline Connecticut. ...................... & 7 & & 203, 100 & ............ & 203, 100 & 109,250 \\
\hline Total in N. England States . . . . . . . & 19 & 972,000 & 203,100 & 4,848,800 & 4,023,900 & 1,518,320 \\
\hline New York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 77 & 21,023,732 & 2,024, 500 & 1,303,680 & 26, 152,212 & 7,696,404 \\
\hline Now Jersey ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 52 & 1,517,885 & & & 1,517,685 & 440,842 \\
\hline Pennaylvania...................... & 191 & 8, 335,302 & ............ & & 8,325,302 & 2,183, 212 \\
\hline Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 20 & 1,182,700 & ........... & & 1,182,700 & 322,641 \\
\hline Total in Midulo States .. .......... & 300 & 32,929, 719 & 2, 924,800 & 1,303,680 & 37,188, 180 & 10,702,384 \\
\hline Ohio............................... & 137 & 15, 140, 475 & 20,500 & ............ & 15,160,875 & 4,197,420 \\
\hline Indiaua . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 32 & \(8,358,360\) & ............ & ........... & 8, 358,560 & 1,951,530 \\
\hline Kentucky. ........................ & 168 & 3,247,203 & 880 & & 3,248,083 & 959,651 \\
\hline Illinots., ......... ....... ....... & 42 & 15,105, 760 & & & 15, 165,760 & 3, 204, 176 \\
\hline Miehigan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7 & 251,320 & . .......... & & 251,320 & 73,704 \\
\hline Wieconain ...... ................. & 15 & 631,250 & & & 531,250 & 101,340 \\
\hline Minnewta .. ..................... & 8 & 58,000 & & & 58,000 & 15,830 \\
\hline Iowa.. & 13 & 383, 320 & & & 383,320 & 81,880 \\
\hline Missouri . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 19 & 1,572,200 & . & & 1,572,200 & 309,000 \\
\hline Knneas ........................... & 1 & 1,800 & ....0. ...... & .......... & 1,800 & 3,750 \\
\hline New Mexico . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1.3 & 10,750 & 1,57\% & ............ & 12,325 & 22, 445 \\
\hline  & 3 & 2,600 & ............ & . . . . . . . \(\cdot\) & 2,600 & 6,800 \\
\hline Total in Weatern States . . . . . . . . . & 455 & 44,723,238 & 22,955 & ............ & 44,746,193 & 10,827,591 \\
\hline Callfornin. ............. .......... & 24 & 530,905 & 236,300 & & 763,285 & 349,410 \\
\hline Oregon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 40,000 & ........... & ............ & 40,000 & 40,000 \\
\hline Total in Pactic states ............ & 25 & 560,965 & 230,300 & & 803,205 & 380,410 \\
\hline Tennessee . ...................... & 83 & 272,930 & 10,261 & & 28:3, 194 & 176,648 \\
\hline Virginia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 62 & 757,080 & ........... & & 757, 9<0 & 301,143 \\
\hline North Carolinn.... ... . . . . . . . . . & 100 & 100, 155 & & ............ & 100, 155 & 72,341 \\
\hline South Carolina.... .... . ..... ... & 29 & 33,53: & & & 33,533 & 31,002 \\
\hline Georgith. ......................... & 8 & 16,020 & . & & 16,020 & 11,804 \\
\hline Alabama.. & 5 & 28,800 & & & 28,810 & 13,044 \\
\hline Texas ............................ & 8 & 12,650 & & & 19,050 & 12,400 \\
\hline Arkanses.......................... & 2 & 8,500 & . & & 8,500 & 6,125 \\
\hline Total in Southern States ........... & 299 & 1,231,167 & 10,264 & & 1,241, 431 & 715,487 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States......... & 1,138 & \(80,453,0<9\) & 3,397,410 & 4,153,480 & 88,002,988 & 24,253,176 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 21.
Malt Liquors lrcwed in the following States and Territories during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories, & No, or estab. lishuments. & Burrels. & Value. \\
\hline Maine ...... .................. ....................................... & 5 & 7,230 & \$30,169 \\
\hline New Hampahire. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3 & 17,200 & 86,C00 \\
\hline Mnsınchusettr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 13 & 133,600 & 658,700 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 4 & 6,410) & 31,207 \\
\hline Connectucut ......................... ........................ . . . . . . . . & 0 & 10,030 & 01,900 \\
\hline Total in New England Sutell ............................ & 31 & 180,400 & 403,340 \\
\hline  & 175 & 000,767 & 4,980,151 \\
\hline New Jersey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2 & 165, 430 & 863,910 \\
\hline Pennayivamia............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 172 & 685,203 & 3,246,681 \\
\hline Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 28 & 44,664 & 248,288 \\
\hline District of Columbla. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4 & 13,484 & 84,300 \\
\hline Total in Mldule States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 399 & 1,780,351 & 9, 435, 328 \\
\hline Ohin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 29 & 402,033 & 1,012,419 \\
\hline Indiama....... & 50 & 66,338 & 328,116 \\
\hline Kentucky . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... & 17 & 74,850 & 219,700 \\
\hline Illnoit................................................................... & 75 & 218,043 & 1,300,180 \\
\hline Michigan.............................................................. . . . & 42 & 57,671 & 351,758 \\
\hline Wisconsin ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 191 & 184,950 & 7158.812 \\
\hline Minnesota ...... . & 24 & 14,080 & 77,740 \\
\hline Iowa. ................................................................. . . & 39 & 35,588 & 221,405 \\
\hline Mlssnurl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 55 & 172,570 & 1,143,450 \\
\hline Kaneas. & 4 & 6,100) & 52,800 \\
\hline Netrnekn... & 2 & 2,400 & 16, 4co \\
\hline Uthh & 2 & 145 & 4,900 \\
\hline 'rotal in Western Stutes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 460 & 1,173,576 & 0,343,070 \\
\hline California... & 71 & 87, 8u6 & 1,911,041 \\
\hline Orrgon................................ . ............................. & 8 & 4,152 & 83,750 \\
\hline Total in Pacifo Stater.e & 89 & 91,958 & 1, 205, 301 \\
\hline Tcnuessee ..................................................... & 1 & 1,000 & 24, 000 \\
\hline Aggregatc................................................ & 970 & 3,239,545 & 18,001,125 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table Nü. 22.
Cotton Goods produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ETstes.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invested.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{rounds of cotton.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value of raw material.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NCMBER OF-} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ATERAGE NUMEER OT HANDS EMPLOYED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Annual cost of labor.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ANNEAL PRODUCT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & & & Spindles. & Looms. & Male. & Female. & & In 1850. & In 1860. & \\
\hline Maine........................ & 19 & (65, 102, 325 & 23,438,23 & \$3,000,000 & 300,000 & 6,000 & 1,908 & 4,342 & \$1,244,928 & \$2,630,616 & \$6,636,623 & 152.3 \\
\hline Nesw Mampshire ............. & 44 & 13,878,000 & 39,212,641 & 9,:58,921 & C69,885 & 17,015 & 6,330 & 13,859 & 4,574,530 & 8,861,749 & 16,651,531 & ع7.0 \\
\hline Vermont ..................... & 10 & 321,000 & 1,057, 950 & 133,000 & 19,712 & 424 & 142 & 225 & 78,468 & 280,300 & 357, 400 & 27.5 \\
\hline Massachusctts.............. & 200 & 33,300,000 & 126, 665,089 & 14,778,344 & 1,739,700 & 44,978 & 12,635 & 22,353 & 7,22i,156 & 21,394,401 & 36,745,864 & 68.9 \\
\hline Ithode Island................ & 135 & 11,500,000 & 33,521,608 & 5,281,000 & -66,000 & 26,000 & 5,474 & 6,615 & 2,417,640 & 6,495,972 & 12,258,657 & 88.7 \\
\hline Connecticut ................. & 64 & 6,000,000 & 15,799, 140 & 4,0:0,000 & 464,000 & 8,787 & 3,314 & 4,275 & 1,453, 128 & 4,122,952 & 7,641,460 & 87.0 \\
\hline Total in N. E. States .... & 472 & 71,107,325 & 244, 695,454 & 36,951,265 & 3,959,297 & 103,204 & 20,7\%3 & 51,669 & 16,989,840 & 43,785,990 & 80,301,535 & 83.4 \\
\hline New York. & 70 & 5,427,079 & 25,910,876 & 2,988,270 & 328,816 & 7,511 & 3,043 & 4,288 & 1,271,582 & 5,019,323 & 7,47!,961 & 48.8 \\
\hline Pennsylvania................ & 151 & 8,253,640 & 32,855,669 & 6,732,275 & 358,578 & 10,678 & 5,350 & 7,370 & 2,265,912 & 5, 212,126 & 11,759,000 & 102.0 \\
\hline New Jersey ............ ...... & 29 & 1,845,000 & 2,257, 8 C 5 & 1,693,663 & 86, 112 & 1,181 & 853 & 1,371 & 435,684 & 1,289,648 & 3,250,770 & 152.1 \\
\hline Delaware.................... & 11 & 572,000 & 2,717,000 & 521,492 & 25,704 & 494 & 486 & 521 & 202,884 & 538,439 & 919. 103 & 70.7 \\
\hline Maryland .................. & 19 & 2.214, 200 & 12,020,119 & 1,641,913 & 49,891 & 1,520 & 947 & 1,568 & 464,112 & 2,021,396 & 2,790,877 & 38.3 \\
\hline District of Columbia........ & 1 & 45,000 & 291, 117 & 47,403 & 2,560 & 83 & 70 & 25 & 19,800 & 100,000 & 74,400 & Dec. \\
\hline Total in Middle States .... & 281 & 18,357,219 & 76,055,666 & 13,625,016 & 861,661 & 21,466 & 10,749 & 15, 143 & 4,659,984 & 14,780,932 & \(\cdot 26,272,111\) & 77.7 \\
\hline Virginia ...................... & 13 & 1,325,243 & 7,302,797 & 770,977 & 28,700 & 524 & 741 & 952 & 262,440 & 1,446,109 & 1,063,611 & Dec. \\
\hline North Caroina .......... & 35 & 1,049,750 & 5,152,750 & 564,612 & 30, 144 & 4:9 & 416 & 1,210 & 168,840 & 985,411 & 930,567 & Dec. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline South Carolina.............
Genrgla & 17
32 & 827,825
\(1,854,603\) & \(3,845,811\)
\(12,977,904\) & 419,500
\(1,689,075\) & 16,461
41,312 & 931

\(\mathbf{1 , 0 5 8}\) & 372
1,376 & 584
1,909 & : \(\begin{array}{r}132,180 \\ 482,520\end{array}\) & 849,440
\(1,395,056\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
588,950 \\
9,215,636
\end{array}
\] & Dec.
\[
58.8
\] \\
\hline Flonda....................... & 1 & 30,000 & 200,000 & 22,000 & ............. & & 40 & 23 & 7,872 & 49,920 & 40,000 & Dec. \\
\hline Alabama .................. & 11 & 1,306,500 & 4,384,641 & 623,963 & 28,540 & 663 & 567 & 765 & 206,124 & 398,585 & 917,105 & 130.0 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 2 & 1,075,000 & 1,995,700 & 283,900 & 4,205 & 150 & 70 & 70 & 24,000 & & 50J,700 & \\
\hline Texat................. & 1 & 500,000 & 588,000 & 78,920 & 2,700 & 100 & 160 & ........... & 36,480 & & 89,241 & ........ \\
\hline Mississippi .................. & 4 & 350,000 & 531,400 & 163,419 & 1,844 & 28 & 155 & 155 & 33,996 & 22,000 & 261,135 & 108.7 \\
\hline Arkansas.................... & 1 & 25,000 & 60,000 & 6,750 & ............ & & 20 & 10 & 7,200 & 17,360 & 13,000 & Dec. \\
\hline Tenncssee ................. & 25 & 930,000 & 3,172,000 & 283, 838 & 7,914 & 80 & 244 & 437 & 109,764 & 508,481 & 533,318 & 4.8 \\
\hline Total in Eouthern States . . & 143 & 9,303,921 & 40,219,003 & 4,906,954 & 164,840 & 4,013 & 4, 161 & 0,117 & 1,471,416 & 5,665,262 & 7,172,293 & 26.6 \\
\hline Obio ......................... & 7 & 250,000 & 1,815,000 & 250,000 & 15,003 & 400 & 270 & 340 & 112,400 & 594,204 & 629,500 & 5.9 \\
\hline Indiana .................... & 2 & 250,000 & 800,000 & 100,000 & 11,000 & 375 & 176 & 190 & 72,468 & 85,650 & 349,000 & 3.2 .0 \\
\hline Illinois . & 3 & 10,003 & 40,000 & 8,000 & & & 8 & 8 & 1,980 & ............... & 15,987 & \\
\hline Missouri. & 3 & 169,000 & 100,000 & 14,500 & 14,500 & & 85 & 85 & 31,080 & 142,900 & 230,000 & 60.8 \\
\hline Kentucky ........ .......... & 4 & 104,000 & 311,000 & 139,000 & 9,500 & & 93 & 53 & 21,000 & 445,639 & 167,500 & Dec. \\
\hline Total in Western states... & 19 & 783,000 & 3,066,000 & 511,500 & 50,000 & 765 & 632 & 6.6 & 238,928 & 1,269,403 & 1,391,987 & 9.6 \\
\hline Aggregate............. & 915 & 90,531,465 & 364,036, 123 & 55,994,735 & 5,035,798 & 120,458 & 4,315 & 73,605 & 23,360,168 & 65,501,687 & 115,137,920 & 75.78 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Woollen Goods, (including Carding and Fulling and Mixed Goods,) produced during the year ending June 1, 1s60.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Texas ...... \\
Misslesippi \(\qquad\) \\
Arkansas \(\qquad\) \\
Tennessee. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} & 9
9
8
59 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
94,100 \\
109,500 \\
8,550 \\
128,650
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
106,250 \\
376,400 \\
90,800 \\
570,865
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
18,000 \\
107,000 \\
20,000 \\
260,000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
30,950 \\
133,290 \\
26,960 \\
143,151
\end{array}
\] & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}\square \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ 1,000 \\ \ldots \ldots \ldots\end{array}\right.\) &  & 17
204
9
145 & \begin{tabular}{|r} 
7 \\
\\
20 \\
\(\ldots \ldots \ldots\)
\end{tabular} & 6,780
12,408
1,680
36,635 & 22,000
31,670
8,800
111,220 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
49,125 \\
184,500 \\
31,840 \\
267,622
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total in Southern States & 227 & 1,317,980 & 4,795,378 & 770,000 & 1,317,602 & 12,554 & 202 & 11,153 & 415 & 255,676 & 1,108.811 & 2,303,303 \\
\hline Ohio....... .............. & 113 & 623,650 & 1,054,540 & -.............. & 303,344 & 5,827 & 96 & 356 & 153 & 137,064 & 1,513,978 & 692,333 \\
\hline Indiana ...... & 84 & 458, 144 & 1,009,000 & - & 344,500 & 8,266 & 177 & 561 & 93 & 165,108 & 528,700 & 695,30 \\
\hline Illinois..................... & 23 & 253,450 & 545,000 & ............. & 182, 320 & 1,000 & 20 & 173 & 33 & 51,072 & 370,870 & \({ }^{1} 260,230\) \\
\hline Michigan .... ............. & 20 & 130,500 & 223,100 & - & 91,090 & 1,000 & 20 & 98 & 50 & 38,316 & 192,043 & 174,398 \\
\hline Whacoaxin ........... í.... & 15 & 86,800 & 212,403 & & 56,820 & 1,000 & 20 & 78 & 24 & 26, \(\mathrm{t}^{68}\) & 60,105 & 167,600 \\
\hline Iowne.......... & 23 & 109,100 & 265,200 & -............... & 103,373 & 1,000 & 20 & 120 & 21 & 35.916 & 112, 454 & 167,960 \\
\hline Miesouri.................... & ツ & 212,845 & 856,244 & . ............. & 233,911 & 896 & 29 & 190 & 14 & 47,172 & 358,427 & 425,319 \\
\hline Kentucky .................. & \(\mathfrak{G}\) & 645,800 & 1,310,700 & & 398,445 & 3,990 & 94 & 539 & 112 & 131,340 & 803,507 & 1,128,880 \\
\hline Total in Western States. & 479 & 2,519,289 & 5,476, 184 & -...0.0.0.0.0. & 2,000,803 & 22,979 & 476 & 2,115 & 500 & 632,856 & 3,940,084 & 3,718,092 \\
\hline California ..... .... & 1 & 100, 000 & 400,000 & & 50,000 & 500 & 30 & 40 & 20 & 33,600 & & 150,000 \\
\hline Oregon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 70,000 & 150,000 & & 27,000 & 280 & 15 & 27 & 13 & 16,200 & & 85,060 \\
\hline Totul in Pacific States... & 2 & 170,003 & 550,000 & & 77,000 & 780 & 45 & 67 & 23 & 49,800 & .............. & 2:3,000 \\
\hline Aggregate........... & 909 & 35,520,527 & 80,386,572 & 16,008,625 & 40,360,300 & 639,700 & 16,075 & 28,780 & 20,120 & 10,924,877 & 45,288, 764 & 68,865,963 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 24.}

Leather produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & Value of product in 1850. & Value of product in 1860 . & Per cent. increase. \\
\hline Maine .......................................... . . . . . & \$1,701,209 & \$2,011,034 & 18.2 \\
\hline New Hampalire. & 944,554 & 1,933,949 & 104.7 \\
\hline Vermont . . . . . . . . . .................................... & .640,663 & 1,000,153 & 56.1 \\
\hline Mussachusetts & 5,672,549 & 10,3i4, 056 & 22 \\
\hline Rlivde Itland...................... .................... & 133, 059 & と0,897 & Decrease. \\
\hline Counecticut. ............................................. & 775,323 & 953.782 & 23.0 \\
\hline Total in New England States .................. & 9,867,452 & 16,333,871 & 65.6 \\
\hline New York & 9,802,670 & 20,753,017 & 111.7 \\
\hline Pennsylvania............................................ & 6,208,3*3 & 12,491,631 & 48.4 \\
\hline Now Jersey . ....... ................................... & 1,269,9E2 & 1,247,627 & 2.1 \\
\hline Delaware .......................................... .... & 213,742 & 37,240 & Decrease. \\
\hline Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,428,734 & 1,723,033 & 17.2 \\
\hline District of Columbia. .................................... & 56,000 & 37,000 & Decrease. \\
\hline Total in Middle States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 19,065,491 & 36,344,548 & 90.7 \\
\hline Ohio . .................................................. & 2,110,982 & 2,799,239 & 326 \\
\hline Indiana ... ...... ....................................... & 750,801 & 800,387 & 66 \\
\hline Michignn. .......................i..................... & 401,730 & 574,172 & 42.4 \\
\hline Hllinois , ................................................ & 337,324 & 153,000 & Decreane. \\
\hline Wisconsin ......................... ...... ...... ........ & 181,010 & 498,268 & 175.2 \\
\hline Minnesota & ......... & 11,420 & - .......... \\
\hline Inwa. ............................................. .... & 24,550 & 81,760 & 23.3 \\
\hline Missouri ................................................. & 306,361 & 368,836 & . 6 \\
\hline Kentucky & 1,108,533 & 701,535 & Decreame. \\
\hline Kansas. ............................................. & ........... & 850 & ............ \\
\hline Total in Weatern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,281,351 & 5,986,457 & 13.3 \\
\hline Uinh & ............... & 93,255 & ..... \\
\hline Conlifornia & ................ & 236,214 & ............ \\
\hline Oregon. ............................ ................... & & 14,590 & .... \\
\hline Washington ...... .................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & , & 17,500 & ........... \\
\hline Total in Pacific states... & ................ & 331,469 & ....... .... \\
\hline Virginia ...... .......................................... & 927,877 & 1,218,700 & 31.3 \\
\hline North Carulina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 363, 647 & 343,020 & Decrease. \\
\hline Snuth Carolina .. . ...................................... & 282,399 & 150,985 & Decrease. \\
\hline Georgia .... ...... ........................ .............. & 403, 439 & 353, 164 & Decrease. \\
\hline Alabama . ................................ .............. & 344,445 & 340,400 & Decrease. \\
\hline Loulsiana .... ...................... .... .............. & 78,085 & 47,000 & Decrease. \\
\hline Texas... & 52,600 & 123,050 & 132.0 \\
\hline Mispiesippi .......................................... & 241,632 & 223,862 & Decrenve. \\
\hline Arkancas & 78, 824 & 115,375 & 48.3 \\
\hline Tب̣nиенse .............................................. & 804,631 & 1,118,850 & 389 \\
\hline Totel in Bouthern States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,577,579 & 4.074, 406 & 13.8 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States............. ....... & 37,791,873 & 63,090,731 & C8. \({ }^{\text {y }}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 25.-Boots and Shoes manufuctured in the following Slates during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{btateb and terkitonice.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{iverage momERE OP 日ATMD EMPLOYED.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{andual prodycta.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Per cent. increase.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Pemale. & & Value in 1850. & Value in 1860. & \\
\hline Naine & 295 & \$420,984 & \$879,031 & 1,820 & 702 & \% 593,032 & \$981,558 & 11,661,915 & 72.8 \\
\hline New Hampshl & 337 & 583,225 & 2,447,471 & 3,479 & 1,365 & 1,077,048 & 2,010,169 & 3,883,863 & 18.0 \\
\hline Vermont.. & 148 & 133,962 & 210,595 & 484 & 58 & 169,224 & 34,353 & 140,268 & 25.6 \\
\hline Massachusetts. & 1,497 & 11,169,277 & 24,497,344 & 47,353 & 22,045 & 17,226,408 & 24,102,368 & 46,440,209 & 92.6 \\
\hline Rhode tsland. & 66 & 104,495 & 155,937 & 382 & 31 & 88,028 & 69,098 & 315,959 & 357.8 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 214 & 510,400 & 839,435 & 2,521 & 777 & 831,108 & 1,861,783 & 2,044,762 & 9.8 \\
\hline Total in N. E. States. . . & 2,554 & 12,922,403 & 29,079,813 & 35,039 & 24,978 & 19,981,848 & -22,947,3225 & 54,767,077 & 82.8 \\
\hline New York. & 2,276 & 3,212,423 & 4,848,877 & 11,838 & 2,028 & 3,567,638 & 7,766,428 & 10,878,997 & 39.8 \\
\hline Penneylvania. & 2,178 & 2,823,672 & 3,127,628 & 10,820 & 2,344 & 3,102,128 & 5,638,733 & 8,178,935 & 360 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 373 & 574,035 & 814,020 & 2,357 & 482 & 761,976 & 1, 1988,877 & 1,850,137 & 8.9 \\
\hline Maryland.. & 453 & 3333,953 & 515,244 & 1,577 & 892 & & 1,372,358 & 1,244,167 & Dec. \\
\hline Delawnre. & 53 & 85,026 & 98,107 & 203 & 58 & 80,664 & 157,254 & 228,470 & 37.7 \\
\hline District of Columbia . . & 56 & 67,505 & 06,519 & 273 & 20 & & 144,507 & 200,785 & 45.2 \\
\hline Total in Middje States . & 5,389 & 7,096,636 & 9,501,341 & 27,134 & 5,224 & 7,512,404 & 16,776,247 & 22,588,291 & 346 \\
\hline Ohin. .... & 950 & 1,115,476 & 1,435,689 & 4,259 & 342 & 1,340,712 & 2,300,096 & 3,623,827 & 58.1 \\
\hline Micligan. & 273 & 330,167 & 280,676 & 976 & 58 & 295,392 & 527,479 & 883,315 & 63.7 \\
\hline Indiana . & 461 & 317,370 & 428,614 & 1,188 & 51 & 331,516 & 506,039 & 1,034,341 & 104.4 \\
\hline \(11 l i n o i s\). & 321 & 378,110 & 400,348 & 1,047 & 27 & 292,292 & 478,925 & 963,053 & 101.2 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 217 & 268,085 & 431,175 & 917 & 50 & 204,964 & 280,498 & 901,944 & 211.7 \\
\hline Minnesota.. & 60 & 45,900 & 50,578 & 120 & 20 & ......... & ......... & 130,305 & \\
\hline lowa, & 118 & 125,377 & 141,022 & 336 & 10 & 109,404 & 56,533 & 323,293 & 475.6 \\
\hline Missourl. . & 277 & 291,880 & 328,899 & 904 & 43 & 331,704 & 559,228 & 868,768 & 55.5 \\
\hline Kentucky.... ........ & 264 & 218,815 & 290,768 & 828 & 29 & 255,840 & 403,212 & 685,783 & 70.1 \\
\hline Utah... .. & 13 & 4,520 & 17,533 & 88 & \(\cdots\) & 15,480 & ......... & 38,883 & ... \\
\hline Nelraska... & 9 & 9,950 & 9,884 & 33 & , & 12,072 & & 28,651 & \\
\hline Total in Western Stater. & 2,463 & 3,141,910 & 3,942,823 & 10,596 & 631 & 3,933,376 & 5,141,520 & 9,465,205 & 84.1 \\
\hline Virginia ... & 250 & 263,547 & 265,113 & 879 & 110 & 258,768 & 590,883 & 718,591 & 20.4 \\
\hline L.ouisiana ... & 497 & 388,440 & 547,001 & 1,137 & 170 & 382,572 & 408,825 & 1,321,121 & 242.4 \\
\hline T'ennessee... & 94 & 84,617 & 111,681 & 153 & 11 & 72,034 & 243,970 & 202,348 & 7.5 \\
\hline Geurgia ...... & 117 & 153,430 & 173,606 & 349 & 10 & 92,904 & 244,260 & 357,207 & 16.3 \\
\hline Tot, in 4 South'n States. & 958 & 800,034 & 1,097,461 & 2,518 & 307 & 806,928 & 1,491,944 & 2,729,327 & 80.3 \\
\hline Aggregate........ & 11,804 & [24,050,023 & 43,(031,438 & 40,287 & 31,140 & 31,540,556 & 33,357,030 & 89,549,400 & 67.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

India-rubber (roods produced in the following Stakes during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Mausachusetts. & 5 & 6:38,000 & 332,000 & 324 & 74 & 107,832 & 276,080 & 803,000 & 190.9 \\
\hline Rhode latind. & 2 & 150,000 & 105,011 & 60 & 44 & 29,434 & 215,000 & 246,700 & 14.7 \\
\hline Connecticut & 13 & 1,415,000 & 1,245,800 & 662 & 347 & 320,436 & 1,218,500 & 2,670,000 & 119.6 \\
\hline New York............ & 6 & 625,000 & 360,003 & 458 & 207 & 159,924 & 548,500 & 977,700 & 78.3 \\
\hline Pemaylvania. ........ & 2 & 7,500 & 5,300 & 6 & 4 & 3,106 & 19,400 & 13,500 & Dea \\
\hline New Jersey........... & 3 & 720,000 & 3\%2,000 & 315 & 383 & 126,768 & 727,605 & 1,013,000 & 40.0 \\
\hline Aggregate........ & 31 & 3,561,500 & 2,740,911 & 1,823 & 1,058 & 801,500 & 3,001,085 & 5,729,400 & 90.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 26, Fumiture produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{etates.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. of establish- } \\
& \text { ments. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invested in real and personal estate in the busl. ness.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Raw materials used, includiug fuel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { AVERAOE MUN- } \\
\text { ERR OP BANDE } \\
\text { EMPLOTRD. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Value } \\
\text { of product in } \\
1850 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Vnlue of product in 1860.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Female & & \\
\hline Maine & 55 & 103,717 & 73,329 & 983 & 10 & \$164,112 & \$236,574 \\
\hline New Hampshire .... .......... & 59 & 179,000 & 119,397 & 348 & 7 & 191,048 & 357, 195 \\
\hline Vermont........ ............ & 64 & 149,200 & 82,448 & 340 & 2 & 123,960 & 288,735 \\
\hline Masaachusette & 190 & 1,521,858 & 1,114,483 & 3,216 & 1,269 & 2,635,216 & 3,385,415 \\
\hline Rhode Istand . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 23 & 140,500 & 47,843 & \(10{ }^{\text {a }}\) & 12 & 59,436 & 217,472 \\
\hline Connecticut & 44 & 277,900 & 207,023 & 400 & 6 & 358,310 & 514,453 \\
\hline Total in New England Stater... & 435 & 2,372,175 & 1,694,325 & 4,733 & 1,306 & 3,531,682 & 1,959,776 \\
\hline New York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 635 & 3,723,931 & 2,325,015 & 6,295 & 380 & 4,985,092 & 7,175,060 \\
\hline Penneylvania & 494 & 1,725,456 & 948,969 & 3,109 & 17 & 2,353,790 & 2,938,503 \\
\hline Now Jersey & 60 & 170,250 & 100, 106 & 253 & 17 & 384,807 & 272,500 \\
\hline Delaware . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 15 & 35,700 & 20,007 & 36 & 4 & 42,905 & 50,052 \\
\hline Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 63 & 3.1, 7 ¢0 & 210,869 & 507 & & 705, 165 & 628,154 \\
\hline District or Columbia. . & 12 & 22,950 & 15,630 & 28 & 2 & 85,975 & 44,420 \\
\hline Total in Middle statea.......... & 1,269 & 8,999,987 & 3,620,596 & 10,227 & 490 & 8,738,734 & 11,086,680 \\
\hline Ohio... & 355 & 8,273,743 & 844,797 & 3,903 & 97 & 1,809,300 & 3,703,005 \\
\hline Indiann & 153 & 291,692 & 160,767 & 675 & \(\cdots\) & 430,393 & 601, 124 \\
\hline Wichigan...................... & 105 & 269,935 & 107,949 & 604 & 12 & 196,255 & 450,028 \\
\hline Hilnois......................... & 130 & 44?,060 & 166,889 & 634 & & 357, 203 & 873,609 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 85 & 228,500 & 97,598 & 351 & 39 & 177,377 & 366,545 \\
\hline Minnesota & 29 & 47,000 & 17,705 & 93 & .. . . & & 6:1,289 \\
\hline Iowa . & 60 & 134, 950 & 35,282 & 224 & & 51,805 & 157,491 \\
\hline Missouri ...... .............. & 47 & 128,095 & 66,052 & 157 & & 238,391 & 203, 142 \\
\hline Kentucky........... .......... & 68 & 155,915 & 66,688 & 262 & & 680, 179 & 256,048 \\
\hline Total in Western States........ & 1,03: & 3,971,910 & 1,583,727 & 6,893 & 154 & 3,960,993 & 6,674,839 \\
\hline Agste of 20 glaten and Dis. Ool. & 2,736 & 12,344, 072 & 6,878,648 & 21,953 & 1,880 & 16,231, 409 & 22,701. 304 \\
\hline Increase, (39.8 per cent.).. & & & & & & & 6,469,485 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 27.-Musical Instruments produced in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{*TATLA.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No. of establish-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invented in real and permonal estate in the business.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rav materials used, including fuel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MONTBLY AVERAOE NOMBER OF HANDE ERPluyed.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{:onthly cost of labor.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value of unnual product.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Femane. & & \\
\hline Maine & 5 & 37,000 & 9,075 & 23 & & \$985 & (32, 833 \\
\hline New Hampshire. ............. & 6 & 34, 200 & 16,375 & 76 & ........ & 2,564 & 64,800 \\
\hline Vermont..... & 4 & 2j,500 & 17,840 & 42 & ... \(\cdot \ldots\) & 1,560 & 57,980 \\
\hline Masuachuseits. & 38 & 980, 500 & 608,927 & 945 & & 53, 424 & 1,762,470 \\
\hline Rhode talaid.. & 1 & 560 & 50 & 3 & & 100 & 1,200 \\
\hline Conneeticat. & 1 & 4,000 & 1,495 & 4 & - & 140 & 4,000 \\
\hline New York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 77 & 2,654,760 & 1,083,419 & 2,449 & 4 & .......... & 3,392,577 \\
\hline Penneylvauia............ & 27 & 265,001) & 103,050 & 323 & & & 475,950 \\
\hline - Total in 8 8tates & 157 & 4,001,400 & 1,840,231 & 3,863 & 4 & 58,753 & 5,791,807 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 28.-Jewelry, Silverware, \&c, produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States, & Vajue of gold
assayed and
refined. & Value of watches. & Vilue of gold-lear and foil. & Value of nilverware. & Val. of ailver plated \& Britannia ware. & Val, of jewelry, watch. cases, de. & Total value. \\
\hline Maine. & & & & & \$23,000 & \$11,240 & *34,240 \\
\hline New Hampohire & & & & & & 11,300 & 11,300 \\
\hline Vermont & .......... & & & \$24,700 & 7,500 & 5,750 & 37,950 \\
\hline Massnchusett & ....... & \$348,900 & \$17,700 & 196,380 & 341,375 & 1,744,306 & 2,648,641 \\
\hline Rhode Island . . . . . . . . . & 8289,500 & & 9,000 & 490,000 & ........... & 2,238,178 & 3,006,678 \\
\hline Connecticut & 570 & & 80,000 & 32,600 & 1,579,760 & 193, 124 & 1,887,484 \\
\hline New York.. & 420, 570 & & 108,372 & 1,593,795 & 563,745 & 2,779,981 & 5,486,483 \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 430,000 & & 264,600 & 519,650 & 561,650 & \(2{ }^{2} 358,230\) & 4,138,130 \\
\hline New Jersey.. & .......... & 4,500 & & 7,000 & 665,500 & 1,604,344 & 2,281,344 \\
\hline Delaware & & & & & & 1,800 & 1,800 \\
\hline Maryland. ........... & & & & 30,000 & . & 600 & 30,600 \\
\hline District of Columbia. . & & & & ............ & ......... & 15,950 & 15,950 \\
\hline & 1,120,070 & 353,400 & 473, 672 & 2,894,105 & 3,742,530 & 10,064,803 & 19,554,580 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 29.-Illuminating Gas produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ntates and territories.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw hatemal caed,
includima foel.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{andual producte.} \\
\hline & & & Tons of coal. & Val. of raw material. & & & Quantitien, in 1,000 \(n\). & Value, includ'g coke. \\
\hline Maine & 10 & \$840, & 5,482 & 941, & 59 & 821,732 & 41,087 & 143,852 \\
\hline New Hamp & 5 & 248,000 & 3,436 & 38,298 & 31 & 5,780 & 25,980 & 86,843 \\
\hline Vermont.. & 2 & 106,000 & 570 & 4,600 & 7 & 2,640 & 2,824 & 15,215 \\
\hline Massachuse & 10 & 2,683,500 & 59,200 & 362,56,5 & 225 & 169,404 & 366,553 & 967,038 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 4 & 792,600 & 8,383 & 62,213 & 64 & 22,320 & 68,450 & 197,735 \\
\hline Connecticut & 8 & 566,000 & 14,664 & 56,473 & 53 & 20,196 & 70,338 & 232,054 \\
\hline Total in New Eng & 39 & 5,239,100 & 91,735 & 563,942 & 439 & 182,052 & 578,233 & 1,042,757 \\
\hline New York & 43 & 7,558,150 & 215,516 & 1,564,884 & 2,691 & 979,484 & 1,809,921 & 4,881,805 \\
\hline Peunaylvania & 30 & 5,248,554 & 120, 131 & 651,919 & 1,006 & 472,452 & 828, 553 & 2,147,803 \\
\hline Now Jersey. & 15 & 986,130 & 7,860 & 64,004 & 86 & 45, 156 & 70,599 & 230,474 \\
\hline Delaware. & 2 & 177,300 & 1,520 & 10,500 & 12 & 5,220 & 12,800 & 53,175 \\
\hline Maryland. & 2 & 87,000 & 550 & 5,200 & 9 & 0,600 & 2,800 & 13,500 \\
\hline Distriet of Columbia & 2 & 612,000 & 10,500 & 52,623 & 108 & 4,800 & 77,764 & 242,388 \\
\hline Total in Middle & 94 & 14,669.134 & 335,877 & 2,319,132 & 3,912 & 1,510,692 & 2,802,437 & 7,558,144 \\
\hline Ohio & 22 & 1, & 30,173 & 92,470 & 356 & 135,938 & 195, 701 & 491,748 \\
\hline Indian & 7 & 388,850 & 6,470 & 24,428 & 49 & 23,772 & 36,628 & 96,012 \\
\hline Illiuni & 8 & 1,335,000 & 5,083 & 81,086 & 182 & 6,700 & 105,029 & 342, 142 \\
\hline Wiscon & 4 & 100,000 & ......... & & & & 30,000 & 94,176 \\
\hline Iowa. & 4 & & & & & & 12,900 & 55,900 \\
\hline Missouri. & 2 & 605,000 & 15,317 & 48,750 & 61 & 30,480 & 101,817 & 419,306 \\
\hline Kentucky & 2 & 117,900 & 5,625 & 25,221 & 88 & 38,040 & 60,857 & 96,449 \\
\hline Callfornia & 4 & 270,000 & 1,815 & 62,075 & 20 & 26,889 & 16,950 & 148,200 \\
\hline Trotal in & 53 & 4,485,466 & 64,483 & 331,937 & 756 & 320,808 & 539,88 & 1,741,933 \\
\hline Virginia. & 15 & . 284,000 & 1,840 & 2ss & 31 & 6,398 & 22,580 & 59,700 \\
\hline North Carolin & 1 & 27,000 & & 788 & 3 & 800 & 674 & 4,046 \\
\hline Georgia & 2 & 273,000 & 2,500 & 31,100 & 33 & 17,520 & 21,058 & 96,000 \\
\hline Alabama & 1 & 125,000 & 3, 000 & 22,000 & 20 & 91,600 & 13,2i8 & 58,000 \\
\hline Tenuesse & 1 & 200,000 & ........ & ........ & 25 & 13,200 & 1R,000 & 63,800 \\
\hline Total in Southera states. & 20 & 889,030 & 7,340 & 66,843 & 114 & 59,816 & 73,330 & 231,546 \\
\hline Agsregate United States. & 906 & 23,200,700 & 610,435 & 3,314,854 & 5,201 & 2,073,168 & 4,014,081 & 11,924,320 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 30.
Quantity and value of Salt made in the following States during the year
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Bushels. & Value. \\
\hline  & 30,900 & 87,874 \\
\hline New York.......... ............................... ................................ & 7,521,335 & 1,249,511 \\
\hline Pennsylvanin............................................................................. & 604,300 & 154,364 \\
\hline Ohto .... ........ . .......... .................... ............................. & 1,744,240 & 276,879 \\
\hline Virginia............. . ........................................... & - 2,056,513 & 478,684 \\
\hline Kentucky .............................. ............................................... & 69,665 & 21,190 \\
\hline Texas .......:.... ...................................... .......................... & 120,0c0 & 29,800 \\
\hline Callfornia .................................. .......................................... & 44,000 & 7,100 \\
\hline Total.................................................................. & 12,190,953 & 2,205,302 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 31.
Product of the Fisheries during the year ending Junc 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & Value of the product of whale fisheries. & Value of codfish, mackerel, \&c. & Value of shad, \&cc. & Value of white fish. & Value of saimon. & Value of oysters. & Total. \\
\hline Maine................ &  & \$1,050,755 & -•••••••• & . & & ...... ... & 61,030,735 \\
\hline New Hampshire ...... & -6.0.0.0.0. & - & \%34,590 & ............. & .......... & & 64,300 \\
\hline Massachubetts........ & 86,525,238 & 2,774,204 & - \(\cdot \mathrm{O} \cdot \underline{.0 .}\) & .0.0.0.0. \(\cdot\) & - & .......... & 9,300,442 \\
\hline Rhode Island . . . . . . . & 246,350 & 62,400 & ........... & . \(6 . .0 \cdot 6 .\). & ........... & ........... & 308,750 \\
\hline Connecticut .......... & 731,000 & 231,189 & -0.0.0.0 &  & - & ......... & 1,012,189 \\
\hline New York ............ & & 14,955 & 6,815 & 835,000 & - & \$93,270 & 151,040 \\
\hline New Sersey ........... & & & 41,617 & -• & & 167,660 & 200,277 \\
\hline Maryland............. & - & - \(\cdot\) ' & 5,80u & & & 15,305 & 21,105 \\
\hline Indiana ............... & .0.0.0.0.0. & ............. & . \(\cdot\) & 17,500 & \(\cdots\) & - & 17,500 \\
\hline Michigan............. & & & & 250,467 & & & 250,467 \\
\hline Wisconsin ........... & ...0.0.0.0. & . \(\cdot\) ' & . \(\cdot \cdot \cdot\) & 63,512 & -••••••••• & & 83,512 \\
\hline Virginia ............... & .0.00.0.0.0. & & 33,600 & \(\cdots\) & & 33,145 & 85,745 \\
\hline North Carolina ....... & ................ & \(\cdots\) & 99,768 & . \(\cdot\) & & 2,100 & 101, 268 \\
\hline Florlda................ & . \(0.00 .0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot\) & ............. & 68,952 & & .. \(\cdot\).... & - & 68,952 \\
\hline 'rexas................. & -............. & & & & & 6,093 & 6,093 \\
\hline Callibrnia ............ & 18,000 & ........ &  & 77,000 & \$18,950 & - & 113,950 \\
\hline Oregon.... . . . . . . . . . &  & -••••... \(\cdot\). & & & 13,450 & & 13,450 \\
\hline Washlngton ........... & & & & & 18,900 & 44,597 & 63,407 \\
\hline Aggregate......... & 7,521,588 & 4,183,503 & 321,052 & 464,479 & 51,300 & 382, 170 & 12,934,092 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 32.
Soap and Candles produced during the ycar ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etater.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invested in real and personnl petate in the business.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Inw material used, including fuel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{averair momEER OF HANDE EMPLOYED.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AKNOLL PRODUCTE.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Per ceut. increase.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Female. & Value in 1830. & Value in 1860. & \\
\hline Maine & 13 & \%20, 100 & \$37,954 & 35 & ....... & \$52, 180 & \$53,637 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline New Hampshire ........ & 11 & 31,800 & 34,756 & 31 & ....... & 30,165 & 64,514 & 114.4 \\
\hline Massachusetts .......... & 76 & 632, 630 & 1,348,481 & 389 & 18 & 1,283,678 & 1,910,206 & 51.1 \\
\hline mhode Island . . . . . . . . & 6 & 47,000 & 81,698 & \(\boldsymbol{2}\) & & 525,370 & 107,312 & Dec. \\
\hline Connecticut ........... & \(3 \mathbf{1}\) & 140,630 & 259,838 & 84 & 2 & 134,285 & 398,045 & 219.0 \\
\hline Total in New England.. & 137 & 877,200 & 1,76 , 725 & 561 & 20 & 1,693,678 & 2,:31,734 & 28.8 \\
\hline New York.. & 130 & 1,378,600 & 2,692,896 & 410 & ........ & 3,363,207 & 3,836,503 & 14.0 \\
\hline Pennsylvania........... & 82 & 1,302,458 & 2,011,665 & 507 & ....... & 1,486,209 & 2,937,798 & 96.0 \\
\hline New Jersey............. & 10 & 73,000 & 224,825 & 42 & 4 & 444,885 & 595,075 & 33.0 \\
\hline Delaware... & 2 & 32,000 & 30,730 & 12 & & 43,000 & 61,500 & 41.8 \\
\hline Maryland.. & 10 & 143,700 & 346,703 & 4 & ...... & 579,553 & 433,315 & Dce. \\
\hline District of Columbia .... & 3 & 10,000 & 42,930 & 15 & & 18,100 & 62,587 & 247.6 \\
\hline Total in Middle States... & 247 & 2, 439, 7t8 & 5,349,689 & 990 & 4 & 5,944,954 & 7,926,808 & 33.3 \\
\hline Ohio ...... & 25 & 621,927 & 1,778,642 & 212 & 32 & 611, 133 & 2,418,972 & 294.0 \\
\hline Indiana. & 16 & 89,100 & 198,900 & 58 & & 53,262 & 256,535 & 388.0 \\
\hline Michigin . . & 9 & 40,200 & 83,200 & 42 & 2 & 86,032 & 108,478 & 25.0 \\
\hline Illinuis ... & \(\mathfrak{2}\) & 113,500 & 258,939 & 73 & ....... & 184,739 & 386,442 & 109.0 \\
\hline Wicconsin. & 12 & 67, 100 & 113,760 & 37 & & 149,374 & 187,110 & 25.2 \\
\hline Iowa.. & 7 & 35,000 & 69,805 & 20 & ... & .. \(\cdot\). & 113,470 & .. \\
\hline Missouri.. & 12 & 620,400 & 1,313,328 & 216 & 55 & 513,593 & 1,649,380 & 207.0 \\
\hline Kentucky .... .......... & 10 & 188,500 & 166,183 & 105 & 25 & 239,649 & 486,900 & 1030 \\
\hline Total in Western States. & 113 & 1,783, 127 & 3,982,736 & 793 & 114 & 1,836,802 & 5,607,187 & 205.0 \\
\hline Virginia ... & 18 & 146,800 & 187,496 & 83 & 4 & 179,073 & 2.9,903 & 56.0 \\
\hline Loutisiana. .. & 16 & 27,700 & 76,201 & 53 & ....... & 175,000 & 158,3'0 & Dec. \\
\hline 'Texas & 1 & 10,000 & 993 & 4 & & & 9,700 & \\
\hline Tennessec... & 2 & 20, 000 & 27,800 & 9 & & 40,705 & 44,000 & ...... \\
\hline Total in Southern 8tates. & 37 & 234,500 & 292, 552 & 146 & 4 & 304,778 & 489,913 & 24.0 \\
\hline California............... & 11 & .57,300 & 124, 551 & 23 & ....... & , & 204,900 & ...... \\
\hline Oher States, (estimnted) & & .......... & .......... & & & 27,518 & 200,000 & ...... \\
\hline Aggregate in U. States... & 545 & 5,861,885 & 11,512,253 & 2,313 & 142 & 10,190,730 & 16,960,542 & 66.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 33.-Approximate statistics of the Products of Industry for the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ETATE AND tRRRITORIES.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the businese.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value of raw material used, including fuel.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYRD.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Value of an. nual product.} \\
\hline & & & & Male. & Female. & \\
\hline Maine & 3,583 & \$23,000,000 & -20,861,452 & 25,000 & 14,710 & \$36,073,498 \\
\hline New Hampuhire & 2,582 & 25,900,000 & 21,400,000 & 19,200 & 16,900 & 45,500,000 \\
\hline Vermont & 1,501 & 9,500,000 & \(8,110,000\) & 8,940 & 1,860 & 16,000,000 \\
\hline Massaehusett & 7,766 & 133,00 1,000 & 141,000,000 & 148,800 & 68,300 & 266,000,000 \\
\hline Rhode Itand & 1,160 & 23,300,000 & 23,400,000 & 21,200 & 12,000 & 47,500,000 \\
\hline Connecticut & 2,923 & 45,72, 000 & 40, 140,000 & 44,160 & 21,620 & 83,000,000 \\
\hline Total in New England 8tates. & 19,514 & 259, 420,000 & 257, 011,452 & 267,300 & 135,390 & 494,075,498 \\
\hline New York. & 23,236 & 175,449,206 & 209,889,840 & 174,059 & 47,422 & 379,623,560 \\
\hline Pennsylvaila & 21,100 & 189,000,000 & 145,300,000 & 185, 141 & 38,000 & 285, 500,003 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 4,000 & 40,000,003 & 42,600,000 & 114,660 & 13,060 & 81,000,000 \\
\hline Delaware. & 584 & 5,360, 000 & 5,375, 000 & 5,3032 & 860 & 9,920,000 \\
\hline Maryland. & 2,98i & 51, 200, 000 & 21,900,000 & 20,800 & 20,100 & 42,576,000 \\
\hline District of Columbia & 424 & 2,650, 100 & 2,801,000 & 2,556 & 387 & 5,512,000 \\
\hline Total in Middle States...... & 52,364 & 464,259,206 & 427,875,850 & 502,548 & 119,899 & 804, 131,560 \\
\hline Ohio & 10,710 & 58,000,000 & 70,000,000 & 69,800 & 11,400 & 123,000,000 \\
\hline Indiana & 5,120 & 18,875,000 & 27,360.000 & 20,600 & 710 & 43,250,000 \\
\hline Michigan & 2,530 & 24,000,000 & 19,000,000 & 22, 860 & 1,260 & 35,200,000 \\
\hline Illinois & 4,100 & 27,700,000 & 33,800,000 & 23,500 & 870 & 55,750, 000 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 3,180 & 16,580,000 & 17,250,000 & 16,320 & 770 & 28,500,000 \\
\hline Minnesota & 565 & 2, 400,000 & 2,060,000 & 2,215 & 15 & 3,600,000 \\
\hline Iowa. & 1,790 & 7,500,0061 & 8,500,000 & 6,475 & 103 & 14,900,000 \\
\hline Missou & 2,890 & 20,503, 003 & 24,000,000 & 20, 130 & 1,200 & 43,500,000 \\
\hline Kentucky & 3,160 & 20,000,0.0 & 21,380,000 & 20.580 & 1,460 & 36,330,000 \\
\hline Kansas ... & 299 & 1,063,000 & 669,269 & 1,719 & & 2,800, 000 \\
\hline Nebravka & 107 & 271,475 & 238,225 & 331 & 8 & 581,942 \\
\hline Total in Western States. & 34,301 & 196,8:9,475 & 224,237, 494 & 204, 530 & 17,795 & ,390,411,942 \\
\hline Virginia ....... & 4,890 & 26,640,000 & 30,880,000 & 33,050 & 3,540 & 51,300,000 \\
\hline North Carolina & 2,790 & 9,310,000 & 9, 860,1000 & 11,760 & 2,130 & 14,450,000 \\
\hline South Carolina & 1,050 & 5,610,000 & 3,620,000 & 6,000 & 800 & 6,800,000 \\
\hline Ceorgia. & 1,724 & 11,160,000 & 10,000,000 & 9,910 & 2,180 & 13,700,000 \\
\hline Florida. & 180 & 6,675,000 & 365,000 & 2,310 & 170 & 2,700,000 \\
\hline Alabaua & 1,117 & 8,206.000 & 4,403, 000 & 6,620 & 1,140 & 9,400,000 \\
\hline Louisiana & 1,710 & 7,110,000 & 7,380,000 & 7,610 & 80 & 15,500,060 \\
\hline Texas & 910 & 3,850,000 & 2,770,000 & 3,360 & 110 & 6,250,000 \\
\hline Mississippi & 860 & 3;740,000 & 2,480,000 & 4,540 & 150 & 6,000,000 \\
\hline Arkansas. . & 375 & 1,040,000 & 903,000 & 1,520 & 35 & 2,150,000 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 2,420 & 17,270,000 & 9,365,000 & 11,960 & 1,135 & 17, 100,000 \\
\hline Total in Southern States .... & 18,026 & 100,605,000 & 82,609,000 & 98,640 & 11,470 & 145,350,000 \\
\hline Utah........................ & 152 & 412,126 & 398,528 & 348 & 9 & 823,000 \\
\hline California & 3,505 & 23,682,593 & 16,558,636 & 23,803 & 463 & 59,503, 030 \\
\hline Oregon . . . & 300 & 1,293,000 & 1,432,000 & ,998 & 10 & 3, 138,000 \\
\hline Washington ...... ... & 52 & 1,296, 00 & 505, 000 & 880 & 4 & 1,405,000 \\
\hline New Mexico........... & 86 & 2,081,900 & 432,000 & 949 & 30 & 1,105, 000 \\
\hline Total in Pacific States & 4,095 & 28,765,319 & 19,346,164 & 26,982 & 516 & 65,031,003 \\
\hline Aggregate in United States... & 128,300 & 1,050,000,000 & 1,012,000,000 & 1,100,000 & 283, 000 & 1,900,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 33 a.
Statement of the Leading Manufactures, and the valuc of product of each for the year ending June 1, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Leading manufactares. & Valle of product in round numbers. \\
\hline 1 & Flour and meal ...... ............ ........................................ . . . . . & \$224,000,000 \\
\hline 2 & Cotton goods ................................................ ................... & 115,000,000 \\
\hline 3 & Lumber .......................................................................... & 96,000,000 \\
\hline 4 & Boots and shoen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 90,000,000 \\
\hline 5 & Leather, including morocco and patent leather. ..................................... & 72,000,000 \\
\hline 6 & Clothing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 70,000,000 \\
\hline 7 & Woollen goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 69,000,000 \\
\hline 8 & Machincry, steam enginea, \&c...... ................................................ & 47,000,000 \\
\hline 9 & Printing: Book, Job, and newspaper. ..... ..................................... . . . . . & 42,000,000 \\
\hline 10 & Sugar tefining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 33,500,000 \\
\hline 11 & Iron founding. .. ...... ......................................................... & 28,500,000 \\
\hline 12 & Spiriluous liquors ...... ........... .................................................. & 25,000,000 \\
\hline 13 & Cabinet furniture . ................................................................. & 24,000,000 \\
\hline 14 & Bar and other rolled iron ........................ ................................. & 22,000,000 \\
\hline 15 & Pig iron.......................... .................................................. & 19,500,000 \\
\hline 16 & Malt liquors. ................... ................................................... & 18,000,000 \\
\hline 17 & Agricultural inplements............................................................. & 17,800,050 \\
\hline 14 & Paper .............................................................................. & 17,500,000 \\
\hline 19 & Soap and candlen .................................................................. & 17,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 34.
A comparatice statement showing b!y Stutes the number of Banks, the capital, loans, specic, circulation, and deposits.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{seyenta ozmais, 1850.} \\
\hline &  & Capital. & Loans. & Specie. & Circulation. & Deposits. \\
\hline Alabama... & 2 & 81,800,580 & \$4,670,458 & 81,998,820 & 83,568,285 & 1, 474,063 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 43 & 9,907,503 & 15,607,315 & 640,622 & 5,253,884 & 2,395,311 \\
\hline Delaware. & 9 & 1,293, 185 & 2,264,313 & 159,773 & 833,980 & 502,705 \\
\hline Florida .................. & & & ............. & ........... & ............. & - \\
\hline Georgia ...... . . . . . . . . & 21 & 13,4E2, 198 & 11,421,620 & 2,112,448 & 9,898,877 & 2,580,828 \\
\hline Illinois .................. & ........ & & -........... & .............. & & . \\
\hline Iudiana & 14 & 2,082,950 & 4,395,099 & 1,197,880 & 3,422,443 & 630,325 \\
\hline Iowa... & & & & & & \\
\hline Kansas... & & & & ......... & & .......... \\
\hline Kentucky .............. & 26 & 7,536,927 & 12,506,305 & 2,794,351 & 7,643,075 & 2,323,657 \\
\hline Louisiana & 25 & 12,370,390 & 19,309, 108 & 5,716,001 & 5,059,202 & 8,464,389 \\
\hline Mnine . & 32 & 3,248,000 & 5,830,230 & 475,589 & 2,654,208 & 1,233,671 \\
\hline Maryland. & 25 & 8,128,881 & 14,900,816 & 2,709,699 & 3,532,869 & 5,838,766 \\
\hline Massachusetts. & 123 & 36,925, 050 & 63,330, 024 & 2,993,178 & 17,005,826 & 11,176,827 \\
\hline sichigan . & 6 & 764,092 & 1,319,305 & 123,722 & 897,364 & 416,147 \\
\hline Miseouri .... & 6 & 1,209,131 & 3,233,463 & 1,198,268 & 2, 522,500 & 1,098,981 \\
\hline New Hampehire ......... & 22 & 2,375,900 & 3,821, 120 & 129,399 & 1,897,111 & 566,634 \\
\hline New Jersey . & \({ }^{2} 6\) & 3,754,900 & 7,158,977 & 622,885 & 3,046,658 & 2,411,861 \\
\hline New York.. & 198 & 48,618,762 & 107, 132,389 & 10,045, 330 & 26,415,526 & 50,77a, 103 \\
\hline North Carclina... & 18 & 3,789,250 & 6,056,726 & 1,645,028 & 4,249,883 & 942,098 \\
\hline Ohio . & 57 & 8,718,366 & 17,059,593 & 2,750,587 & 11,059,700 & 5,310,535 \\
\hline Pennsylvania . . . . . . . . . & 52 & 17,701,206 & 38,4 3, 274 & 4,327,394 & 11,798,598 & 17,689,212 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 63 & 11,645, 492 & 15,492,547 & 297,661 & 2,553,865 & 1,488,596 \\
\hline South Carolina & 14 & 1:1,213,031 & 23,312,330 & 2,218,228 & 11,7i1,270 & 3,065,636 \\
\hline Tennessee . & 23 & 0,851,568 & 10,992,139 & 1,456,778 & 6,814,376 & 1,917,757 \\
\hline Vermont & 27 & 2,197,240 & 4,423,719 & 127,325 & 2,856,027 & 546,703 \\
\hline Virginia ................. & 37 & 9,8.3, 545 & 19,646,777 & 2,928,174 & 10,256,997 & 4,717,732 \\
\hline Wisconsin.............. & & & ............. & & ............... & .............. \\
\hline Total .............. & 872 & 227,469,077 & 412,607,633 & 48,671,138 & 155,012, 881 & 127,567,655 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 34.-Statement of the number of Banks, \&c,-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{STATES.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{EIGATH OEMsHs, 1860.} \\
\hline &  & Capital. & Loans, & Specie. & Circulation, & Deposits. \\
\hline Alabama ......... ...... & 8 & 84,901,000 & \$13,500,027 & \$2,747, 174 & \$7,477,976 & 84,851,153 \\
\hline Connecticut .............. & 74 & 21,512,176 & 27,856,785 & 989,920 & 7,561,519 & 5, 574,900 \\
\hline Delaware . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 12 & 1,640,775 & 3,150,215 & 208,924 & 1,135,772 & 976,223 \\
\hline Florids................... & 2 & 350,000 & 464,630 & 32,870 & 183,640 & 129,518 \\
\hline Georgia.................... & 29 & 16,689, 560 & 16,770,282 & 3,211,074 & 8,798,100 & 4,738,289 \\
\hline Illinols . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 74 & 5,251:225 & 387, 229 & 23, 3 , 12 & 8,981, 723 & 697,037 \\
\hline Indiana . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 97 & 4,343, 210 & 7,675,881 & 1,583,140 & 5,310,213 & 1,700,479 \\
\hline Iowa.................... & 12 & 460,450 & 724,228 & 225,543 & 533,803 & 527,378 \\
\hline Kansas................... & 1 & 52,000 & 48,236 & 8,268 & 8,895 & 2,695 \\
\hline Kentacky . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 45 & 12,835,670 & 25,284,869 & 4,502,250 & 13,52],207 & 6,669,892 \\
\hline Louisiana................ & 13 & 24,496, 866 & 35,401,609 & 12,115,431 & 11,579,313 & 19,777,812 \\
\hline Maine................. \(\cdot\) & 68 & 7,505,890 & 12,651,794 & 670,979 & 4,149,718 & 2,411,022 \\
\hline Maryland ................ & 31 & 12,568,962 & 20, 898, 762 & 2,779,418 & 4,104,883 & 8,874,180 \\
\hline Massachuseus. . . . . . . . . . & 17.4 & 64,519,200 & 107,417,323 & 7,532,647 & 22,086, 020 & 27,804,699 \\
\hline Michigan................. & 4 & 755, 485 & 892,949 & 24, 175 & 222,197 & 375,397 \\
\hline Missouri . ... ............. & 38 & 9,082,951 & 15,461,192 & 4,160,912 & 7,884,885 & 3,357,176 \\
\hline New Hanpshire . . . . . . . . & 52 & 5,016,000 & 8,591,683 & 255,278 & 3,271,183 & 1,187,991 \\
\hline New Jersey . . . . . . . . . . . . & 49 & 7,884,412 & 14,909,174 & 940,700 & 4,811,832 & 5,741,465 \\
\hline New York. .............. & 303 & 111,441,320 & 200,351,332 & 20,921,545 & 29,959,506 & 104,070,273 \\
\hline North Carolina........... & 50 & 6,626, 478 & 12,213,272 & 1,617,697 & 5,594,047 & 1,487,273 \\
\hline Ohio ..................... & 52 & 6,890,839 & 11, 100,462 & 1,823,640 & 7,983,889 & 4,039,614 \\
\hline Pennsylvania.............. & 90 & 25,565,582 & 50,327, 157 & 8,378,474 & 13,132,892 & 28,167,843 \\
\hline Rhore Island . . . . . . . . & 91 & 20,865, 669 & 23,719,877 & 450,920 & 3,558,293 & 3,553, 104 \\
\hline South Carolina .... . . . . . & 20 & 14, 462,062 & 27,801,912 & 2,324,121 & 11,475,631 & 4,165,615 \\
\hline Tennessee .... .......... & 34 & 8,007,037 & 11,751,019 & 2,267,710 & 5,538,378 & 4,324,799 \\
\hline Vermont ...... ........... & 46 & 4,029,240 & 6,496,523 & 198,409 & 3,682, 883 & 787,834 \\
\hline Virginla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 65 & 16,005, 156 & 24,975,792 & 2,913,652 & 9,812, 197 & 7,729,652 \\
\hline Wisconain. .............. & 108 & 7,6:0,060 & 7,392,331 & 419,947 & 4,400, 855 & 3,085,813 \\
\hline Total ................. & 1,642 & 421,800,095 & 691,495,580 & 83,564,528 & 207, 102, 477 & 253,802,128 \\
\hline Total Seventh Census. & 872 & 227, 469, 077 & 412,607,653 & 48,671, 1 188 & 155,012,881 & 127,567,655 \\
\hline Increase .............. & 770 & 194, 421,018 & 278,887,927 & 34,893,390 & 52,089,595 & 126, 234, 474 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

13 c

Table No. 35.
The assessed value of Real Estate and Personal Property, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Sinics and Territorics. & Real estate & Personal property. \\
\hline Alabama. & \$155, 034,089 & \$277, 164,673 \\
\hline Arkanama & 63, 254,740 & 116,956,590 \\
\hline California. & 66,906,631 & 72,748,036 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 191,478,842 & 149, 778, 134 \\
\hline Delaware. & 26,273, 8.3 & 13,493,430 \\
\hline Florida . & 21,722,810 & 47,206,875 \\
\hline Georgia .......................... & 179, 801, 441 & 438,430,946 \\
\hline [llinois. & 287, 219,940 & 101,987,432 \\
\hline Indiana. & 201, 829,992 & 119,212,432 \\
\hline Lowa. & 149, 433, 423 & \(55,733,550\) \\
\hline Kanas . & 16,088,602 & 6,429,630 \\
\hline Kentucky. & 277, 925, 054 & 250, 287,639 \\
\hline Loulsiana. & 280, 704,988 & 155,082,277 \\
\hline Maine . & 86,717,716 & 67,662,672 \\
\hline Maryland & 65, 341,438 & 231,793,800 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 475,413, 165 & 301,744,631 \\
\hline Michigail .. & 123,605,084 & 39,927,921 \\
\hline Minnesota & 25,391,771 & 6,727,012 \\
\hline Mississippi. . & 157,836,737 & 351,630,175 \\
\hline Missouri & 153, 450,577 & 113,485,274 \\
\hline New Hampshire.. & 59,638,346 & 64, 171, 743 \\
\hline Now Jersey.... & 151,161,442 & 145,520,550 \\
\hline New York & 1,060,658,080 & 320, 8:6,558 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 116,358,573 & 175,931,029 \\
\hline Ohio...... & 687,513, 121 & 272, 348,980 \\
\hline Oregon ....... & 6,279,602 & 12,745,313 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 541, 192,980 & 158,060,355 \\
\hline mhode Island & 83,778,204 & 41,326, 101 \\
\hline Suuth Carolina. & 120,772,684 & 359,546,444 \\
\hline Tennessee . & 219,991, 180 & 162,504,020 \\
\hline Texas & 112, 476,013 & 155,316,392 \\
\hline Vermont.. & 65,039,973 & 19,118,646 \\
\hline Virginia.. & 417,952,223 & 239, 069,108 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 148,238,766 & 37,706,723 \\
\hline District of Columbia. & 33,097,542 & 7,987,403 \\
\hline Nebraska Territory. & 5,732,145 & 1,694,804 \\
\hline New Mexico Territory. & 7,018,260 & 13,820,520 \\
\hline Utah Territory .. & 286,504 & 3,871,516 \\
\hline Washington Territory .. & 1,876,063 & 2,518,672 \\
\hline & 6,973,104,049 & 5,111,553,956 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 35-Continued.
The true value of Real Estate and Personal Property according to the Seventio Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, (1860,)-respectively; also the increase, and increase per cent.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{gtaten and territoriby.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{meal egtate and personal property.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Increase.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Increase per cent.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & & \\
\hline Alabama. ...... .............. & \$228,204,332 & 8495,237,078 & \$267,032,746 & 117.01 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 39,841,025 & 219,256,473 & 179, 415,448 & 45032 \\
\hline California .. ..... .............. & 22,161,872 & 207,874,613 & 185,712,741 & 837.98 \\
\hline Connecticut & 155,707,980 & 444,274, 114 & 288,568,134 & 185.32 \\
\hline Delaware. & 21,062,556 & 46,242,181 & 25,179,625 & 119.54 \\
\hline Florida. & 22,862,270 & 73, 101,500 & 50,239,230 & 219.74 \\
\hline Georgia ...... .................. & :335, 425, 714 & 645,895,237 & 310,489,523 & 92.56 \\
\hline Illinois, ........................ & 156,285,006 & 871,860,282 & 715,595,276 & 457.93 \\
\hline Indiana ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 202,650,204 & 528,835, 371 & 328, 185, 107 & 160.95 \\
\hline lowa. ................. .... & 23,714,638 & 247, 338,265 & 223,623,627 & 942.97 \\
\hline Kansas. ........................ & .............. & 31,327,895 & .............. & . \\
\hline Kentucky...... ................ & 301,628, 456 & 666, 043, 112 & 364,414,656 & 120.81 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 233, \(998,764^{\circ}\) & 602,118,568 & 368,119,804 & 157.31 \\
\hline Maine. . & 122,777,571 & 190,211,600 & 67, 434,029 & 54.92 \\
\hline Maryland...................... & 219,217, 364 & 376,919,944 & 157,702,580 & 71.83 \\
\hline Massachusetts .... ........... & 573,342,286 & 815, 237, 433 & 241,895, 147 & 42.19 \\
\hline Michigan. ...................... & 59,787,255 & 257, 163,483 & 197, 376,728 & 330.13 \\
\hline Miunesota..................... & Not returned. & 52,294,413 & ............. & ... \\
\hline Mississippl. .................... & 228,951, 130 & 607,324,911 & 378, 373,781 & 165.28 \\
\hline Missouri.. & 137, 247,707 & 501,214,398 & 363,966,691 & 265.18 \\
\hline New Hampshire ............... & 103,652,835 & 156,310, 860 & 52,658,025 & 50.80 \\
\hline Ṅew Jersey*.................... & 200,000,000 & 467,918, 324 & 207,918,324 & 133.95 \\
\hline New York.. & 1,080,309,216 & 1,843,338,517 & 783,029,301 & 70.63 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 228,800,472 & 358, 739,399 & 131,938,927 & 58.17 \\
\hline Ohio, ........................ & 504,728, 120 & 1,193, 898, 422 & 689, 172,302 & 136.54 \\
\hline Oregon. ................... .q.. & 5,083,474 & - 28,930,637 & 23,887, 163 & 471.35 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ................... & 722,486, 120 & 1,416,501,818 & 694,015,698 & 96.05 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 80,508,794 & 135,337,588 & (14,828,794 & 68.10 \\
\hline Bouth Caroliua. & 288,257,694 & 548, 138,754 & 254,881,060 & 90.15 \\
\hline Tremnessee.. & 201,246,686 & 493,903,892 & 292,657,206 & 14542 \\
\hline Texas. & 52,740,473 & 365,200,614 & 312,460,141 & 592.44 \\
\hline Vermont. ...................... & 92,205,049 & 122, 477, 170 & 30,272, 121 & 32.83 \\
\hline Virginia..... .................. & 430,701,082 & 793,249,681 & 362,548,599 & 84.17 \\
\hline Wisconsin..................... & 42,056,595 & 273,671,668 & 231,615,073 & 550.72 \\
\hline District of Columbia & 14,018,874 & 41,084,945 & 27,086,071 & 193.06 \\
\hline Neluraska Territory. .... . . . . . . & & 9,131,056 & & . \\
\hline New Mexlco Territory........... & 5, 174, 471 & 20,813,768 & 15,639,298 & 302.24 \\
\hline Utah Territory.................. & 988,083 & 5,596,118 & 4,610,035 & 467.50 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Washington Territory...........} & & 5,601,466 & ................... & \\
\hline & 7,135,780,228 & 16, 159, 616, 068 & 8,925,481,011 & 120.45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
- Partly estimated.
}

Table No. 36.-Productions. of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860.


Table No. 36.-Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{states,} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cage valut of parma.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VALUE OF FARMIMO IMPLEMEN'E AKD MACHINERY.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1800. \\
\hline Slabama ................................... & Dollars.
\[
64,323,224
\] & Dollari:
\[
172,176,168
\] & Dollare.
6, 125,663 & Dollart.
\[
7,287,599
\] \\
\hline Arkansas ............................ ...... & 15,265,245 & 91,673,103 & 1,001,298 & 4,024,114 \\
\hline Califonia . . . . . . & 3,874,041 & 46,571,994 & 103,483 & 2,443,297 \\
\hline Connecticut .................... ........ & 72,726,422 & 90, 630,005 & 1,892,541 & 2,369,481 \\
\hline Delawaru. ...... ........................... & 18,880,031 & 31,428,357 & 510,279 & 81\%,883 \\
\hline Florida . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,323, 109 & 16,371,684 & 658,795 & 888,930 \\
\hline Ceorgia, ........ ........................... & 95, 753, 445 & 157, 072, 803 & 5,894, 150 & 6,844,367 \\
\hline Illinuis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 96, 133,240 & 432,531,072 & 6, 405,561 & 18,276, 160 \\
\hline Indiana .... .. i......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 138,385, 173 & 344,902, 770 & 6, 704, 444 & 10,420,820 \\
\hline Iowa........................... ........... & 16,657,567 & 118,741,405 & 1,172,869 & 5, 190, 044 \\
\hline Kinsas.........................ve....... & -••.... & 11,394, 184 & ...0........ & 675,336 \\
\hline Kentucky ................................. & 155,021,269 & 291,496,955 & 5,169,037 & 7,474,573 \\
\hline Loubilana & 75,814,398 & 215,565, 421 & 11,576,938 & 20,391,883 \\
\hline Maine................. ................. & 54,881, 748 & 78,690,725 & 2,284,557 & 3,248,327 \\
\hline Maryland . ...... y . .......... ............. & 87,178,545 & 145,975,677 & 2,463,443 & 4,010,529 \\
\hline Massachusette............................ & 109,076, 347 & 123,255,948 & 3,209,584 & 3,804,998 \\
\hline Michigan .............. .................... & 51,872,446 & 163,279,087 & 2,691,371 & 5,855,642 \\
\hline Minnesota ................................... & 161,948 & 10,070,737 & 15,981 & 1,044,009 \\
\hline Missisilpht . .... ............................. & 54,738, 634 & 186,866,914 & 5,762,927 & 8,684,816 \\
\hline Missouri . .................................. & 63, 225,543 & 230,632, 126 & 3,981,525 & 8,711,508 \\
\hline New Harspshire ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 55,245, 997 & 69,689,701 & 2,314;125 & 2,683,412 \\
\hline New Jersey ..... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 120,237, 311 & 180, 2i0,338 & 4,425,503 & 5,746,567 \\
\hline New York...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 554, 546,642 & \(803,343,593\) & 22,084,926 & 29, 168, 565 \\
\hline Nort! Carolina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 67,891, 766 & 143,301,065 & 3,931,532 & 5,873,942 \\
\hline OLio ............ ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . & 358,758, 603 & 666,564, 171 & 12,750,585 & 16,790,226 \\
\hline Oregon .... .... ..... ................... .... & 2,849,170 & 14,765,355 & - 183,423 & 949, 103 \\
\hline Pennsylvania .................. .............. & 407,876, 089 & 662,050,707 & 14,722,541 & 22,442,842 \\
\hline Rlode Island & 17,070,802 & 19,385,573 & 497,201 & 587,241 \\
\hline South Carollna. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 82, 431,684 & 139,652, 508 & 4,136,354 & 6,151,65: \\
\hline Teunessee.. & 97,851,212 & 27\%,555,054 & 5,300,210 & 8,371,005 \\
\hline Texas ......................... ........... & 16,550,008 & 104,007,689 & 2, 151,704 & 6, 114,363 \\
\hline Vermont & 63,307,227 & 91,511,673 & 2,730,282 & 3,554,724 \\
\hline Virginia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 216,401,543 & 371,696,211 & 7,021,772 & 9,381,008 \\
\hline Wisconsin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 28,505,563 & 131,117,042 & 1,641,568 & 5,758,847 \\
\hline Total States ......................... & 3,287, 879,245 & 6,638,414,221 & 151,385, 170 & 248, 125, 065 \\
\hline TERRITOXIES. & & & & \\
\hline Columbia, District of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,730,460 & 2,989,287 & 40,290 & 54,410 \\
\hline Dakota .... .... ............................. & .................. & 97,335 & & 15,574 \\
\hline Nebraska.................................. & -................. & 3,916,002 & . ......... & 180,082 \\
\hline New Mexico........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,653,922 & 2,701,628 & 77,900 & 194,005 \\
\hline Utah . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .g. . & 311,799 & 1,137,854 & 84,988 & 255,85.4 \\
\hline Wasbington. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ................. & 1,116,202 & . & 202,506 \\
\hline Total Territories.................... & 3,696,181 & 12,458,288 & 202,468 & 902,4:31 \\
\hline Aggregate ........................... & 3,271,575,426 & 6,650,672,507 & 151,587,638 & 247,027,496 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 36.-Productions of


Agriculture for 1850 and 186@-Continued.

WVE ETOCK
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Other catue.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Shesp.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{8 wine.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Value of live stock.} \\
\hline 1850. & 1280. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1880. \\
\hline Number.
433,263 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
452, 643
\end{tabular} & Number. 371,880 & Number. 369, 061 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
1, 004,540
\end{tabular} & Number.
\(1,73 \mathrm{~m}, 959\) & Dollars. & Doll \\
\hline 33,26 & \[
452,643
\] & \[
371,880
\] & \[
369,061
\] & \[
1,904,540
\] & 1,73R,959 & 21,690, 112 & 43,061,805 \\
\hline 165,320 & 318,355 & 91,256 & 203, 674 & 836,727 & 1,155,379 & 6,647,969 & 22,040,211 \\
\hline 253,599 & 952,048 & 17,574 & 1,075,718 & 2,776 & 453,523 & 3,331,058 & 36,601, 154 \\
\hline 80,226 & 93,091 & 174,181 & 117, 107 & 76,472 & 75, 120 & 7,467,480 & 11,311,079 \\
\hline 24,166 & 25,598 & 27,503 & 18,857 & 50,281 & 47,848 & 1,849,281 & 3,144,708 \\
\hline 182,415 & 284,736 & 23,311 & 20,958 & 209, 453 & 274,314 & 2,880,058 & 6,480,789 \\
\hline 600,019 & 631, 707 & 560,435 & 512,618 & 2,168,017 & 2,038,116 & 25,728,416 & 38,372,734 \\
\hline 341,209 & 881,871 & 894,043 & 775, 230 & 1,915,907 & 2,279,722 & 24, 209,258 & 73,434,021 \\
\hline 389,891 & 582,980 & 1,122,493 & 2,157,375 & 2,263,776 & 2,498,528 & 22,478,555 & 50, 116,964 \\
\hline 69,025 & 291, 145 & 149,960 & 258,228 & 323,247 & 991, 161 & 3,689,275 & 21,776,786 \\
\hline & 41,000 & ........... & 15,702 & ......... & 128,309 & ........... & 3,205,592 \\
\hline 442,763 & 457,845 & 1,102,091 & 938,990 & 2,891, 163 & 2,330,595 & 29,681, 438 & 61,868,887 \\
\hline 414,798 & 329,855 & 110,333 & 180,855 & 597, 301 & 642,855 & 11,152,275 & 24,751,822 \\
\hline 125, 890 & 149,827 & 451,577 & 452,472 & 54,598 & 54,783 & 9,705,726 & 15, 437,533 \\
\hline 08,595 & 119,254 & 177,903 & 155,765 & 352,911 & 387,756 & 7,997,634 & 14,667,853 \\
\hline 83,284 & 97, 201 & 188,651 & 114,829 & 81,119 & 73,948 & 9,647,710 & 12,757,744 \\
\hline 119,471 & 267,683 & 746,435 & 1,465,477 & 205,847 & .. 374,664 & 8,008,734 & 23,220,026 \\
\hline 740 & 51,043 & 80 & 13,123 & 734 & 101,252 & 92,859 & 3,655,366 \\
\hline 436,254 & 415,559 & 304,929 & 337, 754 & 1,582,734 & 1,534,097 & 19,403,662 & 40,245,079 \\
\hline 449, 173 & 657, 153 & 762,511 & 937,445 & 1,702,625 & 2,334,425 & 19,887,580 & 50,693,673 \\
\hline 114,608 & 118,075 & 3*4, 756 & 310,5:34 & 63,487 & 51,935 & 8,871,001 & 10,024,627 \\
\hline 80,455 & 84, 909 & 180,488 & 135,228 & 250,370 & 236,089 & 10,679,291 & 16,134,693 \\
\hline 767, 406 & 727,837 & 3,453,241 & 2,617,855 & 1,018,252 & 910,178 & 73, 570, 499 & 103,856,403 \\
\hline 434, 402 & 416,676 & 595,249 & 546,749 & 1,812,813 & 1,883,214 & 17,717,647 & 31, 130, 205 \\
\hline 749, 067 & 901,781 & 3,942,829 & 3,083,887 & 1,964,770 & 2,175,623 & 44, 121,741 & 80,433,790 \\
\hline 24,188 & 93,001 & 15,382 & 75,936 & 30,235 & 79,660 & 1,876,189 & 6,272,892 \\
\hline 562, 195 & 685,575 & 1,822,357 & 1,631,540 & 1,040,366 & 1,031,266 & 41,500,053 & 69,672,720 \\
\hline 9,375 & 11,548 & 44,296 & 32,624 & 19,509 & 17,478 & 1,532,637 & 2,042,044 \\
\hline 563,935 & 3220,209 & 245,551 & 233, 549 & 1,065,503 & 965, 779 & 15,060,015 & 23,934,465 \\
\hline 414, 051 & 408,574 & 811,591 & 773,317 & 3, 104,800 & 2,343,948 & 29,978,016 & 61,257,374 \\
\hline 661,018 & 2,733, 267 & .100,530 & 783,618 & 693,022 & 1,388,378 & 10,412,987 & 52,892,034 \\
\hline 154, 143 & 144,354 & 1,014,122 & 721,993 & 66,296 & 49,433 & 12,643,228 & 15,884,393 \\
\hline 669, 137 & 615,896 & 1,310,004 & 1,042,946 & 1,829,843 & 1,589,519 & 33,656,659 & 47, 794,258 \\
\hline 76,2v3 & 225,210 & 124,896 & 372,454 & 159,276 & 333,957 & 4,997,385 & 17,807,306 \\
\hline 10,280,372 & 14,509,325 & 21,342,537 & 22,431,428 & 30,344,350 & 33,497,811 & 542,067,976 & 1,098,862,355 \\
\hline 123 & 188 & 150 & 40 & 1,635 & 1,099 & 71,643 & 109,640 \\
\hline ........ & 338 & & 22 & & 287 & & 39, 116 \\
\hline ............ & 8,870 & & 1,757 & & 25,965 & & 1,916,323 \\
\hline 10,085 & 29,228 & 377,271 & 836,459 & 7,314 & 9,489 & 1,494,629 & 4,306,064 \\
\hline 2,489 & 17,369 & 3,262 & 37, 488 & 914 & 10,780 & 546,968 & 1,729,013 \\
\hline ............ & 16,072 & & 10,162 & & 9,833 & & 1,147,681 \\
\hline 12,697 & 72,075 & 320,683 & 886,328 & 9,863 & 57,456 & 2,113,240 & 8,027,851 \\
\hline 16,293, 069 & 14,671,400 & 21,723,220 & 23,317,756 & 30,354,213 & 32,555,267 & 544, 180,516 & 1,107,480,218 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 36.-Productions of Agriculture
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{wheat.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Rre.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{indtan coin.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Alab & Bushets. 294, 044 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bushcts. \\
1,222,487
\end{tabular} & Buahels. 17,261 & Busheto. 73,942 & Bushels. 28,754,048 & Buatels. 32,761, 184 \\
\hline Arkansas............... & 149,639 & -955,208 & 8,047 & 77,869 & 8,893,939 & 17,758,685 \\
\hline Calliformin & 17,928 & 5,946,614 & & 51,244 & 12,936 & 524,857 \\
\hline Connecticut & 41,762 & 52,401 & 600, 823 & 618,702 & 1,935,043 & 2,059,835 \\
\hline Delaware.. & 482,511 & 912,941 & 8,060 & 27,209 & 3,145,542 & 3,892,337 \\
\hline Fiorida.................. & 1,027 & 2,808 & 1,152 & 21,314 & 1,956,809 & 2,829,538 \\
\hline Georgia & 1,088,534 & 2,544,913 & 53,750 & 115,532 & 31,080,090 & 30,776,293 \\
\hline Hlincis . ... . . . . . . . . . . & 9,414,5i5 & 24,159,500 & 83,364 & 481, 322 & 57,646,984 & 115,296,779 \\
\hline Indiana & 6,214, 458 & 15,219,120 & 78,792 & 400, 228 & 52,964,363 & 69,641,601 \\
\hline lowa. & 1,530,581 & 8, 433,205 & 19,916 & 176,055 & 8,850,789 & 41,116,994 \\
\hline Kansas. & & 188,527 & ........ & 3,928 & .... ..... & 5,678,834 \\
\hline Kentucky & 2,142,822 & 7,394,811 & 415,073 & 1,055,202 & 58,672,591 & 64,043,633 \\
\hline Loutiana ...... ....... & 417 & 29,283 & 475 & 12,789 & 10,286,373 & 16,205,856 \\
\hline Maine................ & 290, 259 & 233,877 & 102,916 & 123, 290 & 1,750,056 & 1,546,071 \\
\hline Maryland... & 4,494, 680 & 8, 103, 4*0 & 2:6,014 & 518,401 & 10,744,858 & \(13,444,922\) \\
\hline Massachusetts . . . . . . . & 31,211 & 119,783 & 481,021 & 388,085 & 2,345, 490 & 2,157,063 \\
\hline Michigril. . . . . . . . . . . & 4,925, 883 & 8,313,185 & 105,871 & 494, 197 & 5, 641,420 & 12,152, 110 \\
\hline Minnemota. & 1,401 & 2,195,812 & 125 & 124,250 & 16,725 & 2,987, 570 \\
\hline Misaisaippi ............. & 137,990 & 579,452 & 9,608 & 41,260 & 22,446,552 & 29,563,733 \\
\hline Misanuri & 2,981,652 & 4,227,586 & 44,268 & 293,262 & 36,214,537 & 72,892, 157 \\
\hline New Hampehire ........ & 185, 658 & 238,968 & 183,117 & 128,248 & 1,573,670 & 1,414,628 \\
\hline New lersey ........... & 1,601, 190 & 1,763,128 & 1,255,578 & 1,439,497 & 8,759,704 & 9,723,376 \\
\hline New York. & 13,121,490 & 8,681,100 & 4,148,182 & 4,788,005 & 17,858,400 & 20,001,048 \\
\hline North Carolina & 2,130,102 & 4,743,706 & 229,563 & 436,856 & 27,941,051 & 30,078,564 \\
\hline Ohio ................... & 14, 487, 251 & 14,532,570 & 425,918 & 656, 146 & 39,078,695 & 70,637, 140 \\
\hline Oregon................ & 211,943 & \&22, 408 & 106 & 2,714 & 2,918 & 74,566 \\
\hline Pennuylvania.. & 15,367,691 & 13,045,201 & 4,805,100 & 5,474,792 & 19,835,214 & 28, 198,821 \\
\hline Rbode Island . & 49 & 1,131 & 26,409 & 28,259 & 539,201 & 458,912 \\
\hline South Carolina & 1,086,277 & 1,285,631 & 43,790 & 89,091 & 16,271,454 & 15,065,606 \\
\hline Tennessee & 1,619,336 & 5,409,863 & 89,137 & 265,344 & 52,278,223 & 50,748,286 \\
\hline Texas. & 41,729 & 1,464,273 & 3,108 & 95, 012 & 6,028,876 & 16,521,503 \\
\hline Vermont . & 535,955 & 431,127 & 176, 233 & 330, 176 & 2,037,306 & 1,463,020 \\
\hline Virginia & 11, 212, 616 & 13,129, 180 & 458, 9:30 & 944, 024 & 35,254,319 & 38,360,704 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 4,288, 131 & 15,812,625 & 81,253 & 888,534 & 1,988,979 & 7,565,200 \\
\hline Total 8taten........ & 100, 164,356 & 170, 176,027 & 14,183,094 & 20,985,046 & 591,630,564 & 8,27,691,528 \\
\hline Columbia, District of.... & 17,370 & 12,760 & 5,509 & 6,939 & 65,230 & 80,840 \\
\hline Dakota.... & & 945 & ............ & 700 & ........... & 20,296 \\
\hline Nebraska & & 72,268 & & 1,185 & ........... & 1,846,785 \\
\hline New Mexico & 198, 316 & 446,075 & & 1,300 & 385,411 & 710,605 \\
\hline Utah ................... & 107,702 & 382, 697 & 210 & 872 & 9,899 & 0.3,801 \\
\hline Washingion .......... & & 92,609 & ....... ... & 244 & ..... & 4,792 \\
\hline Total Territories.... & 321,588 & 1,007,354 & 5,719 & 11,210 & 440,540 & 2,757,179 \\
\hline Aggregate .......... & 100,485,944 & 171, 183,381 & 14, 188,813 & 20,876,286 & 592,071,104 & 830,451,707 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
for 1850 and 1860-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{OAT\%.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rtoz.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{tobacoo.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ainned cotton.} \\
\hline 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1800. & 1850. & 1880. \\
\hline Buohels. 2,965,696 656, 183 & Bushels.
\[
716,435
\]
502,886 & Pounds.
\[
2,312,252
\]
\[
63,179
\] & Pounde. 499,559 215 & Poumis. 164, 890 218,936 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pounds } \\
& 221,284
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
499,757
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bales.* 564,429 \\
65,344
\end{tabular} & Bales,* 997, 978 387,485 \\
\hline & 957, \(\mathrm{t84}\) & & 1,800 & 1,000 & 3, 150 & & \\
\hline 1,258,738 & 1,522,218 & & & 1,267,624 & 6,000,133 & ...... & . \\
\hline 604,518 & 1,046,910 & ............. & ........... & & 9,699 & .......... & - \(\cdot\)...... \\
\hline 66,586 & 46,779 & 1,075,090 & 233,209 & 998, 614 & 758,015 & 45, 131 & 63,322 \\
\hline 3,820,044 & 1,231,817 & 38,950,691 & 52,507,652 & 423,924 & 219,316 & 489,091 & 701,840 \\
\hline 10,087,241 & 15,336,472 & & & 841,394 & 7,014,230 & ......... & 6 \\
\hline 5,635, 014 & 5,028,755 & .. \(1 . .1\). . . . & 1,210 & 1,044,620 & 7,246,133 & 14 & ............ \\
\hline 1,544,345 & 5,879, 653 & & & B,041 & 312,919 & ........... & -........... \\
\hline . ........ & 80,744 & & ............ & ... & 16,978 & & \\
\hline 8,201,311 & 4,017,029 & 5,688 & 24,407 & 55,501, 186 & 108, 102,433 & 758 & 4, 492 \\
\hline 89,637 & 65,845 & 4,425,349 & 6,455,017 & 28,878 & 40,610 & 178,737 & 722,218 \\
\hline 2,181,037 & 2,968,939 & & ............. & & 1,583 & . & .... \\
\hline 2,242, 151 & 3, 959,298 & .... .......... & & 21, 407,497 & 38,410,965 & ......... & ........... \\
\hline 1,165,146 & 1,180,075 & ............. & .............. & 138,246 & 3, 233,198 & .......... & . . . \\
\hline 2, \(8000,0 \times 3\) & 4,073,058 & & ........ . ... & 1,245 & 120,621 & ... & . \\
\hline 30,582 & 2,202, 050 & .......... & .............. & & 38.510 & … & ......... \\
\hline 1,503,288 & 121,033 & 2,719,856 & 657,243 & 49,960 & 127, 736 & 484,292 & 1,195,699 \\
\hline 5,278,079 & 3,680,870 & 700 & 9,767 & 17,113,784 & 25,086, 190 & .......... & 100 \\
\hline 973,381 & 1,329,213 & & & 50 & 21,281 & ........... & .... ....... \\
\hline 3.378,063 & 4,539,132 & & & 310 & 149,485 & & .......... \\
\hline 20, 535,814 & 35, 175, 133 & & 1,120 & 83,189 & 5,764,582 & ........... & ........... \\
\hline 4,053,078 & 2,781, 460 & 5, 465, 168 & 7,593,976 & 11,484,786 & 32,853,250 & 50,545 & 145,514 \\
\hline 13,473, 742 & 15,479, 133 & & ............ & 10,454, 449 & 25,528,972 & .... & ........... \\
\hline 61,214 & 000, 204 & & & 325 & 215 & ........... & ........... \\
\hline 21,532, 158 & 27,387, 149 & & & 912,651 & 3,181,586 & ........... & ..... . .... \\
\hline 215, 232 & 234, 453 & & & ........... & 705 & ... & ........... \\
\hline 2,322,155 & 936,974 & 159,930,613 & 119, 100, 528 & 74,285 & 104,412 & 300,901 & 353,413 \\
\hline 7,703,080 & 2,343,123 & 258,854 & 30,516 & 20,148,932 & 38,931.277 & 191,5i2 & 227,450 \\
\hline 104, 017 & 988,812 & 88,203 & 25,670 & 66,897 & 98,016 & 58,072 & 405, 100 \\
\hline 2,307,734 & 3,511,605 & ............. & ............. & & 12,153 & ........... & - \\
\hline 10, 174, 144 & 10,184,865 & 17, 154 & 8,225 & 50,803,227 & 123,957,737 & 3,947 & 12,721 \\
\hline 3,414,672 & 11,059,270 & & & 1,268 & 87,595 & .......... & ............ \\
\hline 143,565,140 & 172,089,095 & 215,313,497 & 187, 140, 173 & 199,733,318 & 429,364,731 & 2,445,793 & 5,196,914 \\
\hline 8,134 & 20,548 & & & 7,800 & 15,200 & & .......... \\
\hline . \(\cdot\) & 2,540 & & & & . & & ........ \\
\hline ...... ... & 79,977 & & & & 3,801 & & \\
\hline & 7,491 & & & 8,467 & 6,939 & . .......... & . \\
\hline 10,000 & 188, 036 & & & 70 & 10 & & - 1,133 \\
\hline ........... & 158,001 & & & & 10 & & \\
\hline 19,039 & 465,593 & & & 16,307 & 20,020 & & 1,133 \\
\hline 140,584,179 & 172, 534,688 & 215, 313, 497 & 187, 140, 173 & 189,752,655 & 429,300,771 & 2,445,793 & 5,198,077 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Of 400 pounds eacl.

Table No. 36.-Productions of Agriculture
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{mtates.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{wool.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{prab and beamb.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{IRIEH POTATOES.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Alabama & Pounds.
\[
657,118
\] & Pound. 681,404 & Burhele. 892,701 & Buchels.
\[
1,483,609
\] & Buahets. 248,001 & Burhelf. 397,566 \\
\hline Arkansas & 182,595 & 410,285 & 285,738 & 439,412 & 183,832 & 418,000 \\
\hline California & 5,520 & 2,681,922 & 2,292 & 184,962 & 9,292 & 1,647,293 \\
\hline Connecticut ................... & 497, 454 & 335,986 & 19,090 & 25,864 & 2,689,725 & 1,833,148 \\
\hline Delaware & 57,768 & 50,201 & 4,120 & 7,438 & 240,542 & 377,931 \\
\hline Florida. & 23,247 & 58,594 & 135,359 & 364,736 & 7,828 & 18,54y \\
\hline Georgia. ...................... & 990,019 & 946,229 & 1,142,011 & 1,783,214 & 227, 379 & 316,552 \\
\hline Illinois .... .................... & 2,150,113 & 2,477,563 & 82,814 & 112,624 & 2,514,881 & 5,799,984 \\
\hline Indiana ........... ..... .... & 2,810,287 & 2,466,264 & 35,773 & 77,701 & 2, 083,337 & 3,873,130 \\
\hline Iown. & 373, 498 & 653, 036 & 4,775 & 45,570 & 276,120 & 2,700,515 \\
\hline Knneas & .. ..... & 22,593 & & 10,167 & & 283,988 \\
\hline Kentucky & 2,297,433 & 2,325, 124 & 202,574 & 288, 349 & 1,492,487 & 1,756,532 \\
\hline Louisiana & 109,897 & 296, 187 & 161,732 & 430, 410 & 95,632 & 332,725 \\
\hline Maine.. & 1,364,034 & 1,445,063 & 205,541 & 246,918 & 3,436,040 & 6,374,817 \\
\hline Maryland................. ... & 477,438 & 491,511 & 12,816 & 34,407 & 761,939 & 1,264,429 \\
\hline Massnchusette ............... & 585, 138 & 377,267 & 43,709 & 45,346 & 3,585,384 & 3,201,901 \\
\hline Michigan .................... & 2,043,283 & 4,062,858 & 74,254 & 182, 195 & 2,359,897 & 5,204,733 \\
\hline Minnesota................... & 85 & 22,740 & 10,002 & 19,802 & 21,145 & 2,027,945 \\
\hline Missinsippl ................... & 559,019 & 637,729 & 1,072,757 & 1,986,558 & 261,482 & 401,804 \\
\hline Missouri .................... & 1,627,164 & 2,069,778 & 46,017 & 107,999 & 939,003 & 1,890,850 \\
\hline New Hampshire .............. & 1,108,476 & 1,160,212 & 70,856 & 79,455 & 4,304,919 & 4,137,543 \\
\hline New Jersey................. & 375,396 & 349,250 & 14,174 & 27,675 & 3,207,245 & 4,171,690 \\
\hline New York... ................ & 10,071,301 & 9,454,473 & 741,546 & 1,609,334 & 15,398,368 & 26, 447,389 \\
\hline North Carolina & 970,738 & 88:3,473 & 1,584,252 & 1,932,204 & 620,318 & 830,565 \\
\hline Obio ......................... & 10,196,371 & 10,648, 161 & 60, 168 & 105, 219 & 5,057,769 & 8,752,873 \\
\hline Oregon . . . . . . . . . . . . ...... & 24,686 & 2118,943 & 6,586 & 34,616 & 91,326 & 311,700 \\
\hline Penasylvania ............... & 4,481,570 & 4,752,523 & 55,231 & 123,094 & 5,980,732 & 11,687, 488 \\
\hline Rliode Inlaid. & 129,692 & 90,699 & 6,846 & 7,699 & 651, 029 & 542,909 \\
\hline South Carolina & 487,233 & 427,102 & 1,026,900 & 1,728,074 & 136,494 & 220,735 \\
\hline Tennessee........... ........ & 1,364,378 & 1,400,508 & 369,321 & 550,913 & 1,067,844 & 1,174,647 \\
\hline Texas.. & 131,917 & 1,497,748 & 179,350 & 359,560 & 94,645 & 168,937 \\
\hline Vermont & 3,400,717 & 2,975,544 & 104,649 & 68,912 & 4,951,014 & 5,147,908 \\
\hline Virginia...................... & 2,860,765 & 2,509,443 & 531,579 & 515,004 & 1,316,433 & 2,292,118 \\
\hline Wisconsin .................. & 233,963 & 1,011,915 & 20,657 & 99, 204 & 1,402,077 & 3,848, 505 \\
\hline Total States .............. & 52,474,311 & 59,932,328 & 9,198, 170 & 15,099,746 & 65, 725,633 & 110,023,139 \\
\hline Columbia, District of......... & 5\% & 100 & 7,754 & 3,749 & 28,292 & 31,733 \\
\hline Dakotn, ... & & & & 288 & & 9,469 \\
\hline Nebraska..................... & & 3,312 & & 4,508 & \(\cdots\) & 169,76.2 \\
\hline New Mexico & 32,901 & 479,245 & 15,688 & 38,504 & 3 & 5,354 \\
\hline Utah ............. . . . . . . . . . & 9,222 & 75,638 & 289 & 3,135 & 43,968 & 140,370 \\
\hline Washington.................. & & 20,720 & & 38,005 & .......... & 191,354 \\
\hline Total Territories.......... & 42,648 & 579,015 & 23,731 & 88,267 & 72,263 & 548,062 \\
\hline Aggregate ................ & 52,516,959 & 60,511,343 & 9,419,901 & 15, 188,013 & 65,797,898 & 110,571,201 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
for 1850 and 1860-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{sweet rotatora.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Barley.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{BJCEWHEAT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{valor of orchard prodocte.} \\
\hline 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & \(18 \%\) & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Burhels. . \\
5.475,204
\end{tabular} & Buchele.
\[
5,480,067
\] & Buhete.
3,958 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Butices. \\
14,703
\end{tabular} & Buthelt. 348 & Butheis.
\[
1,324
\] & Dollate. 15,408 & Dollars. 213,323 \\
\hline 788,149 & 1,462,714 & 177 & 3,079 & 175 & 488 & 40,141 & 56,230 \\
\hline 1,000 & 158,001 & 9,712 & 4,317,775 & & 38,428 & 17,700 & 607, 459 \\
\hline 80 & 2,710 & 19,099 & 50,813 & 229,297 & 309,107 & 175, 118 & 508,848 \\
\hline 65,443 & 142,213 & 58 & 3,646 & 8,815 & 16,355. & 46,574 & 114,205 \\
\hline 757,220 & 1,213,493 & ............ & 15 & 55 & …0.0.0. & 1,280 & 21,716 \\
\hline 6,488,428 & 6,508,541 & 11,501 & 14,682 & 250 & 2,023 & 92,776 & 176,048 \\
\hline 157,433 & 341,443 & 110,785 & 1,175,631 & 184, 504 & 345,069 & 446,049 & 1,145,936 \\
\hline 201,711 & 284, 304 & 45,483 & 298,374 & 149,740 & 367,797 & 3 34,940 & 1,212,142 \\
\hline 6,243 & 50,938 & 25,093 & 454,116 & 52,518 & 216,524 & 8,434 & 131,234 \\
\hline , & 9,221 & ............. & 4,128 & ..... ...... & 36,799 & ............ & 794 \\
\hline 898,179 & 1,057,358 & 95,343 & 270,685 & 18,097 & 18,929 & 100,230 & 604,851 \\
\hline 1,428,453 & 2,070,901 & & 144 & 3 & 160 & 22,359 & 110,823 \\
\hline .............. & 1,435 & 151,731 & 802, 109 & 104,523 & 339,520 & 342,865 & 501,767 \\
\hline 208,993 & 23,744 & 745 & 17,350 & 103,671 & 212, 338 & 164, 051 & 252, 108 \\
\hline .... & 616 & 112,385 & 134, 891 & 105,895 & 123,202 & 463,993 & 925,519 \\
\hline 1,177 & 36,285 & 75,249 & 305,914 & 472,917 & 600,435 & 132,650 & 1,137,678 \\
\hline 200 & 781 & 1,216 & 125, 130 & 515 & 27,677 & ............ & 998 \\
\hline 4,741,795 & 4,348,491 & 228 & 1,596 & 1,121 & 1,740 & 50,405 & 259,380 \\
\hline 335,505 & 335, 102 & 9,631 & 228,502 & 23,641 & 182,202 & 514,711 & 810,975 \\
\hline . & 161 & 70,256 & 121, 103 & 65,265 & 89,946 & 248, 363 & 557,934 \\
\hline 508,015 & 1,034,832 & 6,492 & 24,915 & 878,934 & 877,388 & 607,268 & 429,402 \\
\hline 5,629 & 7,523 & 3,585,059 & 4,188,687 & 3,183,955 & 5,128,305 & 1,761,950 & 3, 726,380 \\
\hline 5,095,709 & 6,140,039 & 2,735 & 3,445 & 16,704 & 35, 924 & 34,348 & 643,688 \\
\hline 187,991 & 297,908 & 354,358 & 1,601,082 & 638,080 & 2,327,005 & 695,921 & 1,858,673 \\
\hline .............. & 335 & ............ & 20,463 & .... ...... & 2,685 & 1,271 & 474,934 \\
\hline 52, 172 & 103, 190 & 165,584 & 530,716 & 2, 193,692 & 5,572,026 & 723,389 & 1,479,938 \\
\hline , & 946 & 18,875 & 40,993 & 1,245 & 3,573 & 63,994 & 83,691 \\
\hline 4,37, 469 & 4,115,698 & 4,583 & 11,490 & 283 & 602 & 35,108 & 213,989 \\
\hline 2,776,716 & 2,614,558 & 2,737 & 23,489 & 19,427 & 14,421 & 52,894 & 314,269 \\
\hline 1,3i2,150 & 1,853,306 & 4,776 & 38,905 & 59 & 1,812 & 12,505 & 46,803 \\
\hline , & 633 & 42,150 & 75,282 & 209, 819 & 213,821 & 315, 255 & 198,427 \\
\hline 1,813,634 & 1,960,808 & 25,437 & 68,759 & 214, 898 & 477,808 & 177, 137 & 820,650 \\
\hline 879 & 2,345 & 209,692 & 678,99? & 79,878 & 67,622 & 4,823 & 76,096 \\
\hline 38,264,501 & 41,301,750 & 5,165,136 & 15,613,604 & 8, 056,102 & 17,651,061 & 7,700,112 & 19,698,345 \\
\hline 3,497 & 4,101 & 75 & 175 & 378 & 445 & 14,843 & 9,980 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 115 \\
\hline & 163 & & 1,243 & & 12,329 & ... & 161 \\
\hline .............. & 180 & & 6,099 & 100 & 6 & 8,231 & 19,701 \\
\hline 60 & & 1,799 & 12,283 & 332 & 98 & ........... & 9,250 \\
\hline & 18 & ..... \(\cdot\)...... & 1,715 & & 977 & & 23,779 \\
\hline 3,557 & 4,552 & 1,879 & 21,515 & 810 & 13,853 & 23,074 & 63,016 \\
\hline 38,238,148 & 41,606,302 & 5,167,015 & 15,635,119 & 8,956,912 & 17,664,914 & 7,723,186 & 19,759,301 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 36.-Productions of Agriculture

for 1850 and 1860-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{cheres.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{may.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{clover merd.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- orabm arts.} \\
\hline 1850. & 1880. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Pounds.
\[
31,412
\] & Pounds. 9,607 & Tons. 32,685 & Tons. 35,219 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Buthelo. \\
138
\end{tabular} & Buthcts. 187 & Bushels. 547 & Buthele. 653 \\
\hline 30,088 & 16,952 & 3,976 & 8,276 & 90 & 60 & 436 & 3,110 \\
\hline 150 & 1,564,857 & 2,038 & 308,741 & ............ & 4 & ............ & 162 \\
\hline 5,363,277 & 3, 2488,411 & 516,131 & 562, 425 & 13,841 & 13,671 & 16,028 & 13,024 \\
\hline 3,187 & 6,579 & 30.159 & 36,973 & 2,525 & 3,595 & 1,403 & 1,165 \\
\hline 18,015 & 3,784 & 2,510 & 7,594 & ............ & & 2 & ......... \\
\hline 46,976 & 15,587 & 23, 449 & 46,448 & 132 & 635 & 428 & 1,914 \\
\hline 1,278,225 & 1,595,358 & 601,952 & 1,834,285 & 3,427 & 16,687 & 14,380 & 202,808 \\
\hline 624,564 & 569,574 & 403,230 & 635,322 & 18,320 & 45,321 & 11,951 & 31,868 \\
\hline 209,840 & 001,220 & 89,055 & 707,200 & 342 & 1,564 & 2,098 & 69,438 \\
\hline .............. & 28,053 & ............. & 50,812 & ........... & 98 & .... ....... & 2,633 \\
\hline 213,954 & 100,400 & 113,747 & 158,484 & 3,230 & 2,308 & 21,481 & 62,563 \\
\hline 1,957 & 5,494 & 23,752 & 48,899 & 2 & - & 97 & 701 \\
\hline 2,434, 454 & 1,709,362 & 755,889 & 975,716 & 9,097 & 48,851 & 9,214 & 6,307 \\
\hline 3,975 & 8,342 & 157,956 & 101,744 & 15,217 & 39,811 & 2,581 & 3,195 \\
\hline 7,088,142 & 5,294,090 & 651,807 & 665, 3.31 & 1,002 & 1,295 & 5,045 & 4,852 \\
\hline 1,011,492 & 2,009,084 & 404,934 & 756,908 & 16,989 & 49,480 & 9,285 & 6,555 \\
\hline ............ . & 198,904 & 2,019 & 274,052 & ......... & 156 & ....... & 2,314 \\
\hline 21,101 & 3,419 & 12,504 & 32,885 & 84 & 217 & 533 & 1,175 \\
\hline 203,572 & 259,633 & 116,925 & 401,070 & 619 & 2,216 & 4,346 & 65,713 \\
\hline 3,196,563 & 2,232,082 & 598,854 & 642,741 & 829 & 11,992 & 8,071 & 5,573 \\
\hline 365,756 & 182, 172 & 435,950 & 508,724 & 28,280 & 39,208 & 63,051 & 85,410 \\
\hline 49, 741,413 & 48,548,288 & 3,728,797 & 3,564,748 & 88,222 & 106,933 & 96, 493 & 81,602 \\
\hline 95: \%21 & 51,119 & 145, 633 & 181, 385 & 578 & 332 & 1,275 & 3,008 \\
\hline 20,819,542 & 23,758,738 & 1,443,142 & 1,602,513 & 103, 197 & 216,545 & 37,310 & 53,475 \\
\hline 36,980 & 82,456 & 373 & 28,441 & 4 & 307 & 22 & 3,793 \\
\hline 2,505, 034 & 2,508,558 & 1,842,970 & 2, 245,420 & 125,030 & 274,363 & 53,013 & 57,204 \\
\hline 316,508 & 177,252 & 74,418 & 82,725 & 1,328 & 1,221 & 3,708 & 4,229 \\
\hline 4,970 & 1,543 & 20,925 & 87,592 & - 378 & 28 & 30 & 38 \\
\hline 177,681 & 128,794 & 74,091 & 146, 027 & 5,096 & 8,062 & 9,118 & 41,532 \\
\hline 95,299 & 277,512 & 8,354 & 11,349 & 10 & 449 & . & 2,976 \\
\hline 8,721, 834 & 8,077,689 & 866, 153 & 919,066 & 760 & 2,444 & 14,936 & 11,420 \\
\hline 436,292 & 280,792 & 369, 098 & 445,529 & 29,727 & 36,461 & 23,428 & 53,163 \\
\hline 400, 283 & 1,104,459 & 275,662 & 853, 799 & 483 & 3,848 & 5,003 & 28,383 \\
\hline 105, 407,547 & 105,788, 652 & 13,831,558 & 19,073,506 & 468,973 & 928,849 & 416,831 & 894,868 \\
\hline 1,500 & & 2,279 & 3,180 & 3 & & & \\
\hline ... & ............. & ........ & 1,123 & & 35 & - & . \\
\hline  & 15,762 & ........... & 25,320 & ........... & 5 & ........... & 208 \\
\hline 5,848 & 37,250 & & 1,103 & & 2 & & \\
\hline 30,998 & 21,325 & - 4,805 & 20,026 & 2 & 3 & & 101 \\
\hline .............. & 12,148 & .......... & 4,871 & ............ & 116 & ............ & 211 \\
\hline 38,346 & 86,483 & 7,084 & 55,622 & 5 & 161 & .......... & 518 \\
\hline 103,535,893 & 105,875,135 & 13,838,642 & 19,129,128 & 468,978 & 929,010 & 416,831 & 900,386 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 36.-Productions of Agriculture
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{states.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{HEMP.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{2}{*}{нпpe.}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dew-rotted.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Water-rotted.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Other prepared.} & & \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1880. & 1850. & 1280. \\
\hline & Tons. & Tons. & Tonc. & Tons. & Tonas. & Tons. & Poundr.
276 & Pounds. 1,069 \\
\hline Arkanzas & & 140 & 15 & 30 & & 676 & 157 & 164 \\
\hline California .............. & & & & & & & & 10 \\
\hline Connecticut.......... & & 3 & & ...... & & & 554 & 959 \\
\hline Delaware ..... ....... & . \(\cdot\) & & & & & .......... & 348 & 414 \\
\hline Florida & & ......... & ....... & & & 1 & 14 & .0.0.0. \\
\hline Genrgia. & ....... & 1 & & & & 30 & 281 & 199 \\
\hline Illinols & ........ & ........ & .. & ....... & & , & 3,551 & 7,129 \\
\hline Indiana ...... ......... & & & & & & 1 & 92,796 & 75,053 \\
\hline Iowa ............ . . . . & ......... & & & & & & 8,242 & 1,797 \\
\hline Kansas ................ & . & 44 & ....... & & ....... & & ........ ... & 130 \\
\hline Kentucky. ............ & 16,432 & 33,044 & 1,355 & 2,026 & & 4,344 & 4,309 & 5,899 \\
\hline Loulsiana............... & & & & ........ & ....... & .......... & 125 & 8 \\
\hline Maine. ................ & & -. & & & & 50 & 40,120 & 102,987 \\
\hline Maryland .............. & 63 & 18 & & ....... & ....... & 254 & 1,870 & 2,943 \\
\hline Massachusetts......... & ........ & & & & & & 121,595 & 111,301 \\
\hline Michigan .............. & & & & & & .......... & 10,663 & 61,704 \\
\hline Minuesota. ........... & & & ...... & & & & .... & 149 \\
\hline Mississlppl. ........... & 7 & 6 & ........ & & & & 473 & 221 \\
\hline Missouri, .............. & 15,968 & 15,789 & 60 & 1,507 & & 1,072 & 4,133 & 2,265 \\
\hline New Hampshire........ & & 18 & ........ & 50 & ....... & 13 & 257, 174 & 130, 428 \\
\hline New Jersey............ & . \(\cdot\) & 230 & - & & ....... & 200 & 2,133 & 3,722 \\
\hline New York, ......... . . & 1 & 32,191 & 3 & 99 & & 3,531 & 2,538,299 & 9,655,542 \\
\hline North caroljna......... & 36 & ......... & 3 & & & 3,016 & 0,246 & 1,767 \\
\hline Obio.... ............. & 100 & .......... & 50 & & & 3 & 63,731 & 22,344 \\
\hline Oregon .... .. ... ...... & & 5 & & & & & 8 & 187 \\
\hline Yennsylvania .... ..... & 44 & 1,640 & & 189 & & 2,174 & 22,088 & 41,576 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & & ......... & ....... & & & & 277 & 50 \\
\hline South Carolina. & & & . \(\cdot\). & & & & 26 & 122 \\
\hline Tennegsee. & 454 & 6 & 141 & 10 & & 787 & 1,032 & 2,329 \\
\hline Texas. . & & & & 10 & & & 7 & 122 \\
\hline Vermont & & 2 & ........ & 1 & & . & 288,023 & 631,641 \\
\hline Virginia. .............. & 88 & 5 & 51 & 3 & & 4 & 11,506 & 10,015 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & & 97 & & 15 & & 244 & 15,930 & 135,587 \\
\hline Total States........ & 33,193 & 83,240 & 1,678 & 3,940 & ........ & 17,350 & 3,496,964 & 11,009,833 \\
\hline territories. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Columbia, District of... & .......... & & & & & & 15 & 15 \\
\hline Dakota & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebraska .............. & & & & 2 & ....... & . ..... .... &  & 41 \\
\hline New Mexico........... & . & & ....... & , & - & & ... & .... \\
\hline Utah ...... .......... & & & & 1 & . ...... & ...... .... & 50 & 95 \\
\hline Washington............ & & & & & & ........ & . & 28 \\
\hline Total Territories, ... & & . 7 & & 3 & & & 65 & 179 \\
\hline Aggregate.......... & 33,193 & 83,247 & 1,6,88 & 3,943 & ........ & . 17,300 & 3,497,029 & 11,010,012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
for 1850 and 1860-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{plat.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{flaxamed.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{atux cocoons.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{maple sdoar.} \\
\hline 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
PJunds. \\
3, 1021
\end{tabular} & Pounds,
\(\square\) & Bushelo.
69 & Buthelo. & Pounds. & Pounds. & Pounds. & Pounde. \\
\hline 12,291 & 3,233 & 321 & 541 & 38 & 1 & 9,330 & 3,097 \\
\hline ............ & . \(\cdot\) & -......... & -••........ & ............. & [0.0.0...... & -..0.0......... & .......... \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline 17,928 & 1,187 & 703 & 109 & 328 & 18 & 50,796 & 44,259 \\
\hline 11, 174 & 8,112 & 904 & 2,120 & \(\cdots\) & 9 & ................ & \\
\hline 50 & .............. & ............. & -•••••••••• & 6 & -...0....... & ............... & -.......... \\
\hline 5,387 & 3,303 & 622 & 96 & 813 & 72 & 50 & 991 \\
\hline 110,063 & 32,636 & 10.787 & 11,202 & 47 & 436 & 248,904 & 131,761 \\
\hline 584,469 & 73,112 & 36,888 & 155, 159 & 387 & 959 & 2,921,192 & 1,515,594 \\
\hline 62,660 & 28,888 & 1,954 & 6,130 & 248 & 217 & 78,407 & 248,951 \\
\hline ........... & 13 & ....... & \(\theta\) & -0.0.0.0.0. & -0.00.0.0. & . \(\cdot\)........ & 1,548 \\
\hline 2,100,116 & 728,234 & 75,801 & 28,881 & 1,281 & 340 & 437, 405 & 380,941 \\
\hline ............... & -••••.......... & . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ........ & 29 & -0.0.0..... & 275 & ............. \\
\hline 17,081 & 2,997 & 580 & 489 & 259 & 73 & 93,54* & 308,741 \\
\hline 35,686 & 14,481 & 2,446 & 1,570 & 39 & 3 & 47,740 & 63,281 \\
\hline 1,162 & 165 & 72 & 7 & 7 & -60.0.0.0. & 795, 525 & 1,006,078 \\
\hline 7,152 & 3,359 & 519 & 223 & 108 & 1,043 & 2,439,794 & 2,988,018 \\
\hline .............. & , 988 & . \(\cdot\)......... & 73 & -............ & ...0.0..... & 2,950 & 310,947 \\
\hline 665 & ........ & 26 & 10 & 2 &  & ......... & 99 \\
\hline 6:27, 160 & 109,8:37 & 13,696 & 4,656 & 186 & 127 & 178,910 & 142,430 \\
\hline 7,652 & 1,347 & 189 & 31 & 191 & -1 & 1,298,863 & 2,255,012 \\
\hline 183,965 & 48,651 & 16,525 & 3,241 & 23 & ............. & 2,197 & 3,455 \\
\hline 940,577 & 1,514,476 & 57,963 & 56,986 & 1,774 & 259 & 10,357,487 & 10,816,458 \\
\hline 593,756 & 216,490 & 38,196 & 20,008 & 229 & 238 & 27,932 & 30,845 \\
\hline 410,93\% & ........ & 188,880 & 250,768 & ],552 & 2,166 & 4,388,20J & 3,323,942 \\
\hline 640 & 50 & ............. & 4 & .............. & -............ & …安 ........ & , ........... \\
\hline 530,307 & 310,030 & 41,728 & 24,209 & 285 & 163 & 2,326,525 & 2,768,965 \\
\hline 85 & ................ & -•••••..... & -6.........' & ............. & -•........... & 28 & . \(\cdot\)........... \\
\hline 333 & 344 & 55 & 313 & 123 & 20 & 200 & 205 \\
\hline 368, 131 & 161,740 & 18,904 & 9,611 & 1,923 & 50 & 158, 557 & 117,359 \\
\hline 1,048 & ............... & 26 & \(\cdots\) & 22 & 26 & ........ \(\cdot\) & 69 \\
\hline 20,852 & 5,107 & 939 & 331 & 288 & . \(1 . . .0 \cdot \cdots\) & 6,349,357 & 9,819,939 \\
\hline 1,(00,450) & 487,330 & 52,318 & 30,673 & 517 & 225 & 1,207,665 & 937,643 \\
\hline 68, 313 & 21,644 & 1,191 & 4,256 & - ........ & 15 & 610,976 & 1,584,406 \\
\hline 7.709,126 & 3,778, \(843{ }^{\text {i }}\) & 562,307 & 611,780 & 10,843 & 6,561 & 34,253,436 & 38,863,568 \\
\hline . \(\cdot\). & . . . . . & & & & . ............ & & . \(0 .+\)......... \\
\hline . . . . ........ & . . . . . . . . . . . . & . . & .............. & -. . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {| }}\) & . \(\cdot\)........... & ' . . . . . . . . . . . & - \(\cdot\). . . . . . . . 3 \\
\hline .............. & . \(\cdot\)... \({ }^{\text {- }}\) & -............ & 2 & -•• & , & . \(\cdot\) & - 316 \\
\hline -.............. & . \(\quad\)............. & "............. & -*00.0.....1 & |.............. &  & -|................ & . \(\cdot\).................. \\
\hline ........... & 39 & ....... ..... & & ............ &  & . \(. . .1 . . . . . . . . \mid\) & -............* \\
\hline 550 & 4,236 & 5 & 147 & ............. & 1 &  & . 316 \\
\hline \(7,700,676\) & 3,783,079 & . 582,312 & 611,927 & 10,843 & 6,502 & 34,253,436 & ( \(58,863,884\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 36.-Productions of Agricultiure
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etates.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{canz bugar.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Canc molasize.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
gorahom \\
molabses.
\(\qquad\) \\
1860.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
maple motasers. \\
1860.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & & \\
\hline Alabama . ................ & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { Hhis.** } \\ \hline 87\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{rl} 
Hhds.** \\
\hline 108
\end{tabular} & Galluns. 83,428 & Gallone.
\[
81,694
\] & Gallons. 67,172 & Gallone. \\
\hline Arkansas.................. & & & 18 & ............. & & 115,673 \\
\hline California ................. & ........ & ......... & & & 100 & .............. \\
\hline Connecticut .............. & & & 665 & & 395 & 2,27i \\
\hline Delaware................. & & & 50 & 761 & 852 & . \\
\hline Florida............ ...... & 2,750 & 1,761 & 352,803 & 435, 890 & ...... & . \\
\hline Georgia .................. & 846 & 1,167 & 216,245 & 546,770 & 103,450 & 20 \\
\hline Illinois . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 8,354 & & 797,096 & 21,423 \\
\hline Indiana .... .............. & & & 180,325 & ............. & 827, 777 & 203,028 \\
\hline Iowa....... ....... . . . . . . & & & 3,162 & ............ & 1,993,474 & 97,751 \\
\hline Kansas................... & ..... & ........ & & & 79,482 & 2 \\
\hline Kentucky ................ & 10 & .......... & 30,079 & . & 365,861 & 139,036 \\
\hline Louisiana ................ & 228,001 & 297,816 & 10,931, 177 & 14,535,157 & ........ & 66,470 \\
\hline Maine.................... & & & 3,167 & .......... & & ............. \\
\hline Maryland................. & & & 1,430 & 45 & 862 & 2,404 \\
\hline Massachusetts ...... ...... & & ........ & 4,693 & ............. & ............. & \\
\hline Michigan. ........... .... & & & 19,823 & ............ . & 266,509 & 384,521 \\
\hline Minnesota............... & .......... & ......... & - .......... & & 14,974 & 21,829 \\
\hline Mississippi .......... .... & 8 & 244 & 18,318 & 3,445 & 8,207 & ............. \\
\hline Mis, 的仿.................. & & & 5,636 & 22,305 & 776, 101 & 18,289 \\
\hline Ner Hampshirs .......... & & ......... & 9,811 & ... & ... & . \\
\hline New Jersey .............. & & ........ & 954 & 36 & 380 & 8,088 \\
\hline New York................ & & & 56,530 & 15 & 265 & 131,841 \\
\hline North Carolina. & & 38 & 704 & 12,494 & 263, 475 & 17,759 \\
\hline Ohio ...................... & & & 197,308 & & 707,416 & 392,932 \\
\hline Oregon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & ......... & 24 & ............. & 419 & .......... .. \\
\hline Pennsylvania. ............ & & & 50,652 & & 9,605 & 127, 455 \\
\hline Rhode Island . . . . . . . . . . . & & & 4 & 15 & & 5 \\
\hline South Carolina. & 77 & 198 & 15,904 & 15, 114 & 51,041 & . \\
\hline Tennessee. & 3 & ........ & 7,323 & 294,322 & 485,8:8 & 6,754 \\
\hline Texas.. & 7,351 & 590 & 441,918 & 384,937 & 115,051 & 3,600 \\
\hline Vermont & & ........ & 5,097 & .. & .. & ........ \\
\hline Virginia ................... & & & 40,32: & 50 & 221,017 & 100, 139 ; \\
\hline Wisconsin ................ & & 283 & 9,874 & & 19,253 & 83,003 \\
\hline Total States .......... & 237,133 & 302,205 & 12,696,697 & 16,337,080 & 7,176,042 & 1,944, 599 \\
\hline territories, & & & & & & \\
\hline Columbia, District of...... & & ....... & & & & \\
\hline Dakota................... & & & & & & 20 \\
\hline Nebraska. .. ............ & & ....... & ..... & . \(\cdot\) & 23,105 & - 275 \\
\hline New Mexico . . . . . . . . . . & & ...... & 4,236 & ............. & 3,369 & ...... \\
\hline Utah ................... & & & 58 & & 32,509 & \\
\hline Washington ............... & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Territories...... & ...... & ........ & 4,294 & & 58,983 & 295 \\
\hline Aggregate ............ & 237, 133 & 302,205 & 12,700,991 & 16,337,080 & 7,235,025 & 1,944,594 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Of 1,000 pounds each.
for 1850 and 1860—Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline beesivax and honey. & begewax. & Honey: & total meegWAX \& HONEY & value of : manura & HOME-MADE CTUREG. & value of sladoge & WIMALE
ERED. \\
\hline 1850. & 1860. & 1860. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Pounds. & Pounds, & Pounds. & Pounds. & Dollate. & Dol:ars. & Dollars. & Dollats. \\
\hline 897,021 & 153, 018 & 1,184,075 & \[
1,3+2,091
\] & \[
1,934,120
\] & \[
1,920,175
\] & \[
4,82 \lambda, 485
\] & \[
10,323,022
\] \\
\hline 192,338 & 50,797 & 802,748 & 853,545 & 638,217 & 928, 481 & -1,163,313 & 3,895,299 \\
\hline 0........... & 570 & 2,370 & 2,940 & 7,000 & 465,674 & 107, 173 & 3,562,887 \\
\hline 93,304 & 4,371 & 62,730 & 67,101 & 192,252 & 48,954 & 2,202,266 & 3,181,992 \\
\hline 41,248 & 1,093 & 66,137 & 68,130 & 38,121 & 17,591 & 373,665 & 573,075 \\
\hline 18,971 & 10,883 & 1,103,540 & 1,174,4®3 & 7i, 582 & 62,243 & 514,685 & 1,201,441 \\
\hline 732,514 & 61,505 & 953,915 & 1,015,420 & 1,838,908 & 1,431,413 & 6,339,762 & 10,908,204 \\
\hline 869,444 & 56,874 & 1,333,280 & 1,390,154 & 1,155,902 & 933,815 & 4,972, 286 & 15, 159,3-3 \\
\hline 93i, 329 & 35, 074 & 1,186,865 & 1,221,939 & 1,131, 039 & 847,251 & 6,567,945 & 9,592,3 2 \\
\hline 321,711 & 32,802 & 918,750 & 952, 552 & 221,202 & 314,016 & 821, 164 & 4,403,463 \\
\hline ............ & 467 & 14,912 & 15,409 & ............ & 15,371 & ............... & 547,450 \\
\hline 1,158,019 & 68,340 & 1,768,692 & 1,837,032 & 2,459, 128 & 2,095,578 & 6,462,508 & 11,610,740 \\
\hline 96,701 & 4,748 & 90,770 & 95,518 & 139,232 & 503, 124 & 1,458,990 & 2,083,746 \\
\hline 189,618 & 8,769 & 314,685 & 323,454 & 513,599 & 490, 787 & 1,646,773 & 2,780,174 \\
\hline 74,802 & 6,960 & 193, 354 & 200,314 & 111,828 & 67,003 & 1,954,800 & 2,821,510 \\
\hline 59,508 & 3,289 & 59,125 & 62,414 & 205,333 & 245,886 & 2,500,921 & 2,915,045 \\
\hline 359,232 & 41,972 & 728,900 & 770,872 & 340,047 & 143,181 & 1,328,327 & 4,080,720 \\
\hline 80 & 2,083 & 32,840 & 34,1:23 & ............ & 8,057 & 2,840 & 732,418 \\
\hline 397,46C & 40,449 & 595,859 & 636,308 & 1,164, 120 & 1,318,426 & 3,636,582 & 7,528,007 \\
\hline 1,328,972 & 79,190 & 1,585,983 & 1,665, 173 & 1,674,705 & 1,984,2122 & 3,367,106 & 9,844,449 \\
\hline 11i, 140 & 4,936 & 125, 142 & 130,078 & 393,455 & 251, 013 & 1,522,873 & 3,787,500 \\
\hline 156,694 & 8,130 & 185,925 & 194,055 & 112,781 & 27,588 & 2,6:3,553 & 4,120,276 \\
\hline 1,755, 830 & 121,019 & 2,369,751 & 2,490,770 & 1,280,333 & 717,865 & 13,573, 888 & 15,841,403 \\
\hline 512, 2 E 9 & 170,495 & 2,055,969 & 2,22i,464 & 2,086,522 & 2,045,372 & 5,767,866 & 10,414,546 \\
\hline 804,275 & 52,415 & 1,389,292 & 1,441,707 & 1,712,106 & 600,081 & 7,439,243 & 14,293,972 \\
\hline ............. & 334 & 627 & 961 & ............ & 45,914 & 164,530 & 640,196 \\
\hline 839,509 & 52,570 & 1,402, 128 & 1,454,698 & 749,132 & 544,732 & 8,219,848 & 13,399,378 \\
\hline 6,347 & 540 & 5,261 & 5,801 & 26,495 & 7,824 & 667,486 & 713,725 \\
\hline 216,231 & 40,479 & 526,077 & 565, 556 & 909,525 & 815,117 & 3,502,637 & 6,072,82\% \\
\hline 1,036,572 & 104,286 & 1,494,680 & 1,598,966 & 3,137,740 & 3,166,195 & 6,401,765 & 12,345,696 \\
\hline 300,825 & 23,585 & 5i50,708 & 577,293 & 266,984 & 546, 169 & 1,116,137 & 5,218,987 \\
\hline 249,432 & 8,258 & 204,647 & 212,905 & 267,710 & 63,295 & 1,861,339 & 2,549,001 \\
\hline 880,707 & 94,861 & 1,430,811 & 1,525,672 & 2,156,312 & 1,575,585 & 7,502,980 & 11,488,441 \\
\hline 131,005 & 8,009 & 207,184 & 215, 193 & 43,624 & 128,423 & 990,178 & 3,368,710 \\
\hline 14,853,198 & 1,357,071 & 25,013,760 & 26,370,831 & 27,484, 144 & 24,226,461 & 111,513,094 & 212,032,035 \\
\hline 550 & 24 & 510 & 534 & 2,075 & 440 & 9,038 & 55,440 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 375 \\
\hline *'.0.000.. & 202 & 9,465 & 9,667 & & 1,776 & & 100,755 \\
\hline 2 & - & & & 6,033 & 26,396 & 82, 125 & 309,168 \\
\hline 10 & 3 & & - 3 & 1,392 & 69,643 & 67,985 & 268,752 \\
\hline & 504 & 5,256 & 5,820 & & 33, 506 & ............... & 105,108 \\
\hline 562 & 793 & 15,231 & 16,024 & 9,500 & 131,761 & 159,148 & 839,598 \\
\hline 1,4.33,700 & 1,337, 684 & \(\therefore 5,023,091\) & 26,386,855 & 27,493,644 & 24,358,222 & 111,703,142 & 212,871,653 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

14 c

\section*{Table No. 36-Continued.}

The number of Horses, Asses and Mules, Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, as returned by circular of assistant marshals of Census, 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline atates. & Horses. & Asses and mulea. & Neat entue. & Sheep. & Swine. \\
\hline Alabama......................... & 11,692 & 3,975 & 46,208 & 12,404 & 63,528 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 5,329 & 4,033 & 22,731 & 6,481 & 18,919 \\
\hline California & 12,769 & 3,452 & 53,795 & 23,414 & 3,762 \\
\hline Connecticut ................ & 16,239 & 135 & 22,104 & 2,700 & 98,034 \\
\hline Delaware & 3,791 & 440 & 6,779 & 539 & 7,969 \\
\hline Florida & 4,562 & 2,145 & 78,836 & 1,675 & 26,092 \\
\hline Georgia ................ ............ & 43,641 & 19,000 & 203,070 & 120,596 & 375,350 \\
\hline Illinois & 114,163 & 7,700 & 218,459 & 33,882 & 254,380 \\
\hline Indiana & 39,425 & 3,074 & 79,340 & 32,012 & 146,034 \\
\hline Iowa....................... ..... & 38,018 & 2,054 & 94, 184 & 22,267 & 130,891 \\
\hline Kansas & 8,124 & 1,234 & 34,938 & 1,145 & 16,500 \\
\hline Kentucky .......................... & 61,209 & 18,427 & 128,045 & 67, 161 & 234,255 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 24,197 & 14,916 & 76,331 & 21,643 & 50,755 \\
\hline Maine. & 28, 206 & 98 & 77, 240 & 61,926 & 21,190 \\
\hline Maryfand........................... & 9,224 & 880 & 9,555 & 1,135 & 15,113 \\
\hline Massachusetts ........... .......... & 56,745 & 2 & 48,329 & 8,616 & 43,146 \\
\hline Michigan........................... & 30,601 & 151 & 80,760 & 47,916 & 57,316 \\
\hline Minnesota......................... & 8,063 & 479 & 20,823 & 2,473 & 19,718 \\
\hline Mississippi. ........................ & 2,445 & 595 & 6,881 & 1,063 & 3,175 \\
\hline Missouri............................ & 80,569 & 10,625 & 118,181 & 96,005 & 412,368 \\
\hline New Hampshire ................... & 12,881 & 6 & 21,254 & 6,191 & 17,423 \\
\hline .Now Sersey . ............... ........ & 28,519 & 6,022 & 41,684 & 12,093 & 71,518 \\
\hline New York. & 92,458 & 2,293 & 31,801 & 3,065 & 100,791 \\
\hline North Carolina & 29,955 & 8,494 & 113,241 & 77,296 & 206,976 \\
\hline Oliso & 117,101 & 3,240 & 222, 9:6 & 132,653 & 317,116 \\
\hline Oreson............................. & 16,690 & 7,302 & 59,199 & 10,788 & 10,7:28 \\
\hline Pennsylvaili....................... & 66,180 & 6,407 & 168, 104 & 53,205 & 200,236 \\
\hline Rhode Island . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,191 & 49 & 6,144 & 5,455 & 7,242 \\
\hline South Carolina...................... & & & ........ & .............. & \\
\hline Tennessee. & 21,925 & 8,871 & 58,512 & 29,854 & 108,577 \\
\hline Texas & 95,497 & 13,082 & 861,646 & 20,926 & 198,261 \\
\hline Verino & 17,201 & 12 & 26,686 & 18,015 & 18,526 \\
\hline Virginia.. & 42,786 & 6,608 & 143,533 & 112,591 & 198,12! \\
\hline Wisconsin . . . . . . . . .............. & 27,869 & 505 & 120,450 & 11,885 & 70,866 \\
\hline territories. & & & & & \\
\hline Columbia, District of............... & 1,233 & 159 & 1,092 & 62 & 1,744 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 1,779 & 951 & 2,484 & 52 & 1,376 \\
\hline New Mexico & 6,541 & 8,530 & 27,116 & 142,110 & 7,624 \\
\hline Utah ............................... & 1,400 & 375 & 9, \(\times 75\) & 4,325 & 3,625 \\
\hline Wasluington ..................... .. & 1,206 & 457 & 1,661 & 212 & 656 \\
\hline Total....................... & 1,185,514 & 166,100 & 3,317,009 & 1,505,810 & 3,467,905 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No．37．
Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States in 1860.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{itates and terri． torise．} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{political．} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Reliatoves．} \\
\hline & \[
\stackrel{\vdots}{\dot{\theta}}
\] & 宮 &  & 妾 & 萲 &  & 恶 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{\mathbf{3}} \\
& \stackrel{y}{ \pm} \\
& \stackrel{y}{3}
\end{aligned}
\] &  & 㝘 & 品 & 宊 \\
\hline Alabama ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 9 & 1 & 6 & 73 & & \(\ldots\) & ．．． & 89 & 2 & & & & 2 \\
\hline Arkansas． & & & & 34 & & ．．． & & 34 & 2 & & & & 2 \\
\hline California．．．．．．．．．．． & 22 & 3 & 2 & 68 & & ．．． & ．． & 96 & 4 & 2 & & & 0 \\
\hline Connecticut ．．．．．．．．． & 14 & 1 & ．．． & 30 & & & & 45 & 3 & & & & 3 \\
\hline Delaware ． & & 4 & \(\cdots\) & 9 & & & ．． & 13 & & & & & \\
\hline Florida & － & 1 & 2 & 17 & & & & 20 & & & & & \\
\hline Georgia & 12 & 1 & 5 & 56 & & & ． & 75 & 2 & 2 & & & 4 \\
\hline Illinnis ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 23 & 1 & 6 & 228 & 1 & ．．． & ． & 259 & 5 & 6 & & & 11 \\
\hline Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 13 & 5 & ．．． & 154 & & & ．．． & 172 & 3 & 3 & & & 6 \\
\hline Iowa．， & 9 & 2 & 2 & 106 & & ．．． & ． & 119 & & 1 & & & 1 \\
\hline Kansas．． & 3 & & ．．． & 21 & & & & 24 & & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky．．．．．．．．．．．． & 4 & 1 & 3 & 57 & & & － & 65 & 4 & 1 & & & 5 \\
\hline Loutisiana & 4 & 2 & ．．． & 62 & ．．．．． & ． ． & ．．． & 68 & 2 & & & & 2 \\
\hline Maine． & 7 & & 4 & 37 & & ．．． & \(\ldots\) & 48 & 6 & & & & 6 \\
\hline Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 6 & ．．．．．． & 2 & 49 & － & & & 57 & & & & & ！．． \\
\hline Massachusetts ．．．．．．． & 17 & 13 & 3 & 78 & 1 & & ． & 112 & 18 & 10 & 3 & & 31 \\
\hline Micligan ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 8 & 3 & 1 & 96 & 1 & & \(\cdots\) & 109 & 3 & 1 & & & 4 \\
\hline Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．． & 4 & & ． & 43 & ．．．．． & & & 47 & 1 & ．．． & & & 1 \\
\hline Mississippi ．．．．．．．．．． & 5 & 1 & 2 & 62 & ．．．．． & & ．．． & 70 & 1 & ．．．．． & & & 1 \\
\hline Missouri ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 15 & ．．．．． & 3 & 122 & 1 & & － & 141 & 9 & 2 & & & 11 \\
\hline New Hampshire ．．．． & & & & 17 & & & ． & 17 & 1 & & & & 1 \\
\hline New Jersey．．．．．．．．．． & 15 & 1 & \(\cdots\) & 63 & ．．．． & & \(\cdots\) & 79 & 1 & 1 & & & 2 \\
\hline New York． & 68 & 8 & 5 & 280 & 2 & ．．．． & 2 & 365 & 24 & 25 & 5 & 2 & 56 \\
\hline North Carolina & 8 & 4 & 1 & 47 & ． & & ．．． & 60 & 5 & 1 & & & 6 \\
\hline Ohio． & 22 & 4 & 8 & 219 & 3 & & ．．． & 256 & 27 & 8 & & 2 & 37 \\
\hline Oregon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & & ．．．．． & 11 & ．．．．． & & & 13 & 1 & & & & 1 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ．．．．．．． & 28 & 3 & 1 & 242 & 3 & & & 277 & 20 & 17 & 4 & 2 & 43 \\
\hline Rlode Istand ．．．．．． & 5 & 1 & ．．．． & 12 & & & & 18 & & & & & \\
\hline South Corotina ．．．．． & 2 & & 4 & 27 & & & ．．． & 33 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 3 \\
\hline Tennessce & 8 & ．．．．． & 7 & 51 & & & ． & 66 & 7 & 2 & 1 & & 10 \\
\hline Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 3 & & 3 & 65 & & & & 71 & 4 & & & & 4 \\
\hline Vermont ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & & & 24 & & & & 26 & 4 & ．\(\cdot\) & & & 4 \\
\hline Virginia ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 15 & 11 & 5 & 85 & 1 & & & 117 & 11 & 2 & & & 13 \\
\hline Wisconsin．．．．．．．．．． & 14 & ．．． & 8 & 127 & & & & 149 & & 1 & & & 1 \\
\hline District of Columbin．． & 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & & 1 & & 13 & & & & & \\
\hline Nelraskia Territory ．． & & 1 & & 12 & & & & 13 & & & & & \\
\hline New Mexico Ter．．．．． & & & & \({ }^{*} 2\) & & & & ， & & & & & \\
\hline Utah Territory．．．．．．． & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington Territory． & & & & 4 & & & & 4 & & & & & \\
\hline Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 372 & 74 & 84 & 2，694 & 15 & 1 & 2 & 3，242 & 171 & 86 & 14 & 6 & 277 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No．37．－Newspapers and Periodicals
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{mtates and trrei－ TORIE．} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{litterary．} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{miscellaneote．} \\
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\end{aligned}
\] & 会 &  &  & 㐫 & 竧 &  & 邑 & 宮 \\
\hline Alabana．． & ．．．\(\cdot\) & 2 & 2 & & \(\ldots\) & \(-4\) & & & ， & \(\cdots\) & 1 & & & 1 \\
\hline Arkansna & & 1 & & ．．． & ．．．． & 1 & － & & & ．\(\cdot\) & ． & & & \\
\hline Calitornia． & ．．．\(\cdot\) & 9 & 1 & & ．．．． & 10 & & & ．．． & 8 & 1 & ． & & 9 \\
\hline （：ommeticut & & 2 & J & 2 & ．． & 5 & & & － & 2 & ．．．．．． & & & 2 \\
\hline Delaware & & 1 & & & & 1 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Florida & & 2 & & & ．．． & 2 & & & & ． & ．\(\cdot\) ．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & \\
\hline Georgia． & & 13 & 8 & 1 & ．．．． & 23 & & & & 2 & 2 & ．．．．．． & & 4 \\
\hline llinors． & & 3 & 5 & － & ．．．． & 8 & & 1 & & 2 & 5 & ． \(0.0 \cdot 1\) & & 8 \\
\hline Indiana． & & 3 & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．． & 5 & ．\(\cdot\). & & & －．．．．． & 3 & －\(\cdot\) & － & 3 \\
\hline lowa．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 1 & & ．．． & 1 & & & & 6 & 3 & ．．．．． & & 9 \\
\hline Kunsas．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & ．\(\cdot\) & ．．．． & & － & & & & 3 & ．．．．．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ．\(\cdot\) ．\(\cdot\)－ & & 3 \\
\hline Kentucky．．．．．．．．． & & 3 & 1 & ．．．． & & 4 & ． & & & ．\(\cdot\) & 3 & ． & & 3 \\
\hline Louisiana．．．．．．．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) & 2 & ．\(\cdot\) & & ．．． & 2 & 4 & 1 & & 4 & ．．．．． & & & 9 \\
\hline Maille ．． & & 4 & 3 & & ．．． & 7 & 1 & ．．．． & & 5 & 3 & ．．．．．． & & 0 \\
\hline Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．． & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Massachusetts ．．．．．． & & 31 & 18 & 2 & ．．．． & 51 & & 1 & & 18 & 7 & 1 & 1 & 28 \\
\hline Michigan ．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 3 & & & & 3 & ．．．． & & & 1 & 1 & & & 2 \\
\hline Minpesota ．．．．．．．．．． & & & & ．\(\cdot\). & & & & ．．．．． & & 1 & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi．．．．．．．．． & & 1 & & & & 1 & ． & & & 1 & & ．\(\cdot\) ．\({ }^{\circ}\) & & 1 \\
\hline Missouri ．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 5 & 4 & & ．．． & 9 & 1 & & & 7 & 4 & & & 12 \\
\hline New Hampshire． & & 2 & & & ．．． & 2 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Jersey ．．．．．．．． & & 6 & & ． & 1 & 7 & & & & & 2 & & & 2 \\
\hline New York & 1 & 33 & 24 & 5 & ．．．． & 63 & 5 & \(\underline{2}\) & 2 & 24 & 18 & & 2 & 58 \\
\hline North Carolina．．．．． & & & 2 & & & \％ & & & & & 1 & & & 1 \\
\hline Ohio． & 1 & 6 & 17 & & & 24 & ， & & & 8 & 13 & & 1 & 23 \\
\hline Oregoln ．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Pennsyivania ．．．．．． & ．．．． & \[
17
\] & 6 & 1 & 1 & 25 & 1 & & & 18 & 2 & 1 & & 22 \\
\hline Rhode Island & & 5 & 1 & & & 6 & & & & \(\boldsymbol{2}\) & ． & & & 2 \\
\hline South Catolina & ． & 4 & 1 & & & 5 & & & & 3 & 1 & & & 4 \\
\hline Tenuessee & & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & & & & & 1 & & & 2 \\
\hline & ．． & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Texas ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 9 & 3 & ．．．．． & ．．．． & 12 & ．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) ． & & 1 & 1 & ．．\(\cdot\) ． & & 2 \\
\hline Vermont．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 1 & & & 1 & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．． & ． 6.0. & －••1． & \\
\hline V＇irginia ．．．．．．．．．．． & & 2 & 1 & & ．． & 3 & & & & 5 & 1. & & & 6 \\
\hline Wisconsin & & 1 & 1 & & & 2 & & & & 2 & 1 & & & 3 \\
\hline District of Columbia． & & & & ．．．． & ．\(\cdot\) & ．\(\cdot\) ．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebraska Territory．． & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & & & 1 \\
\hline New Mexico Ter．．．． & & & & & & ． ．\({ }^{\text {c }}\) ． & & & & ． ．\(\cdot\) ． & & & & \\
\hline Ulah Territory ．．．．．． & & & & & & ．． & & & & 2 & & & & 2 \\
\hline \(\therefore\) Washington Territory & & & & ．．．．．． & － & ．\(\cdot\). & & －．．．．． & & & & 1．．． & & \\
\hline Total．．．．．．．．．．． & 2 & 177 & 104 & 12 & 3 & 248 & 13 & 5 & 2 & 131 & 75 & 3 & 5 & 234 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{in the United States in 1860－Continued．}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{nomerr or copize．} \\
\hline 訔 &  & 悥 & 童
3
3 &  & 滒 & 童 &  \\
\hline 8，820 & 2.886 & 400 & 74，289 & 7，200 & & & 7，175， 444 \\
\hline & ． & 1，000 & 38，812 & & & & 2，122，224 \\
\hline 58， 444 & 3，300 & 2，300 & 131，249 & 34，600 & & & 26， 111,788 \\
\hline 19，100 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 400 & 68，436 & 500 & 7，100 & ． & 9，5i5， \(61 \% 2\) \\
\hline & & 3，294 & 12，850 & ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 1，010， 778 \\
\hline ．．．．．．．． & 1，400 & 2，5011 & 11，600 & ．．．．．．．． & & & 1，081，600 \\
\hline 18，650 & 3，600 & 900 & 127，322 & 29，500 & 1，000 & ． & 13，415，444 \\
\hline 3\％， 100 & 2，938 & 1，026 & 282， 937 & 31，100 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 27，464， 764 \\
\hline 8，881 & ．．．．．．．．．． & 1，600 & 131，600 & 14，300 & & & 10，030，310 \\
\hline 7，700 & 695 & 500 & 76，945 & 3，400 & ．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 6，589，360 \\
\hline 1，650 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & & 20，270 & ．．．．．．．．． & …．．．．．．． & － & 1，565，540 \\
\hline 19，500 & 2，750 & 2，000 & 123，947 & 31，400 & & & 13，504， 044 \\
\hline 41，000 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 1，850 & 77，800 & ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & ．．．．．．．．． & 16，948，000 \\
\hline 8,141 & 3，978 & ．．．．．．． & 95，510 & 18，540 & & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 8，333， 278 \\
\hline 53，200 & 6，146 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 62，898 & ．．． & & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 20， 221,472 \\
\hline 169，600 & 2，400 & 40，700 & 7\％8，6\％0 & 333， 100 & 21，500 & 3，000 & 102，400， 760 \\
\hline 14， 150 & 0，000 & 0，150 & 92，648 & 3，900 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 11，006，596 \\
\hline 2，524 & & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 30，030 & ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & & & 2，344，060 \\
\hline 15，370 & 2，500 & 5，000 & 65，867 & ．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 9，099， \(7 \times 34\) \\
\hline 44，550 & 7，800 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 277，337 & 24，300 & & & 29，741，464 \\
\hline ．．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．． & ， & 19，700 & ． & ．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 1，024， 400 \\
\hline 18，510 & ．．．．．．．．．． & 1，000 & 131，506 & 10，000 & ．．．．．．． & 1，000 & 12，801，412 \\
\hline 437，340 & 18，900 & 58，871 & 2，600，925 & 2，045，000 & 57，600 & 766，000 & \(330,031,884\) \\
\hline 3，550 & 200 & 2，162 & 65，612 & 7，850 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 4，862，572 \\
\hline 84，560 & 4，212 & 3，500 & 805，810 & 218，850 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 4，750 & 71，767， 742 \\
\hline 800 & ，．．．．． & ， & 14，820 & 4，000 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 8，000 & 1，074，070 \\
\hline 233，550 & 3，900 & 9，800 & 700，961 & 464，684 & 6，800 & 13，000 & 116，094，480 \\
\hline 10，300 & － & 2，000 & 35，990 & 1，400 & ．．．． & & 5，289，920 \\
\hline 1，600 & 6，200 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 41，070 & 4，500 & 500 & ．．．．．．．．．． & 3，654，840 \\
\hline 11，300 & 4，500 & & 101，839 & 43，760 & 3，500 & 12，000 & 10，053，153 \\
\hline 5，360 & 9，288 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 90，615 & 2，775 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 7，855，903 \\
\hline 750 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & \(\cdots\) & 44，665 & 2，400 & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 2，579，050 \\
\hline 44，4C0 & 2，750 & 21，212 & 189，360 & 43，900 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & & 26，703，568 \\
\hline 14， 125 & 3，420 & ．．．．．．．．． & 111，400 & 10，400 & \(\cdots\) & & 10，798，670 \\
\hline 32，910 & 4，600 & 3，000 & 26，000 & ．．．．．． & 3，000 & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 10，881，100 \\
\hline & & 1，000 & 7，750 & 1，010 & & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 519，000 \\
\hline & & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 1，150 & ．．．．．．．．．． & & ．．．．．．．．．．． & 59，800 \\
\hline & & & 6，300 & & & & 327，600 \\
\hline & & & 2，330 & & & ．．．．．．．．．．．． & 122，200 \\
\hline 1，478，435 & 107， 170 & 175，185 & 7，581，930 & 3，411，959 & 101，000 & 807，750 & 927，951， 548 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Table No. 38. \\ ramboads of the united states.
}

A comparative statement of the extent of line completed, and the cost of construc. tion and equipment thereof, in the years 1850 and 1860, respectively.
[In these tahles, when a road is found to extend over two or more States, the length and cost are adjusted to the States accordingly. When, however, the length so overlapping does not exceed a feiv miles, the whole is given to the State in which the owners are domiciled.]

\section*{BTATE OF MAINE.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{RA} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COET Of COnetruction, Etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Androscoggin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ............. & 37.00 & . \(\cdot\) & 8757,381 \\
\hline Androsengyin and Kennebec ........................... & 55.00 & 55.00 & \$1,816,670 & 2,918,318 \\
\hline Atlantic and St. Lawrence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 48.00 & 149.00 & 1,642,214 & 7,559,066 \\
\hline Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 11.00 & 12.50 & 135,000 & 244, 226 \\
\hline ('alais and Baring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .......... & 6.00 & -••••......... & 226, 160 \\
\hline Great Fulls and South Berwick ........................ & . . & 6.00 & . ....... ...... & 169,210 \\
\hline Kennebec and Portand (with branch) ................ & 59.50 & 72.50 & 1,742, 370 & 2,8\%1,264 \\
\hline Lewy'd Island ......................... ....... ........... & ......... & 16.50 & -....... & 315,397 \\
\hline Machiasport . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7.75 & 7.75 & 110,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline Penobsent and Kennobec . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . . \(\cdot\)..... & 51.78 & ............... & 1,879,906 \\
\hline Portiand and Oxford Central. .......................... & 13.00 & 18.50 & 260,000 & 370,000 \\
\hline l'ortland, daco, and Purtamouth. ....................... & 51.34 & 51.34 & 1,993,640 & 1,500,000 \\
\hline Somerset and Kennebse. ................................ & .......... & 37.00 & -............. & \(8: 35,946\) \\
\hline York and Cumberland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . ............ & 18.50 & & 1,090,317 \\
\hline Deduct- & 245.59 & 542.37 & 6,999,894 & 20: 137, 771 \\
\hline Atlantic and St. Lawrence, in N. I. and Vt........... & . \(\cdot\).0. \(\cdot\). & 70.20 & ... ....... & 3,561,380 \\
\hline Total in Maine & 245.59 & 472.17 & 6,899,894 & 16,576,385 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ashuelot . .............................................. . & 23.76 & 23.76 & 506,018 & 506,018 \\
\hline Hoston, Concord, and Montreal ........................ & 51.34 & 93.54 & 1,282,945 & 2,863,584 \\
\hline Cheshire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 53.64 & 53.64 & 2,739,318 & 3,075,904 \\
\hline Cochecho ............................................. & 17.53 & 28.12 & 421,715 & 84i,007 \\
\hline Concord . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 34.53 & 34.53 & 1,386,788 & 1,500,000 \\
\hline Concord and Portimouth. & 18.23 & 4700 & 478,464 & 1,108,859 \\
\hline Contoocook River & 14.16 & 14.04 & 209,063 & 237,069 \\
\hline Eastern..... ............................... ........... & 16.55 & 16.55 & 525,205 & 525,205 \\
\hline Great Fulls and Conway. ...................... ............ & 6.59 & 20,09 & 133,520 & 433,565 \\
\hline Manchester and Lawrence .... ........................ & - 26.47 & 26.47 & 732,796 & 1, 200,000 \\
\hline Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers. & 43.30 & 52.68 & 821,986 & 1,282,504 \\
\hline Northern (with branch) . ................................. & 82.57 & 82.57 & 2,795,603 & 3,343,107 \\
\hline Peterboro' and Bhirles . . & & 9.38 & & 245,043 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIBE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{RAILROADS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COET OP COMATRUCTION, EtO.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1880. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Sullivan . . ... . . . . . .................... ...... . . . . . . & 24.08 & 23.26 & \$93\%,063 & 81,250,000 \\
\hline White Mountains...................... ................ & . \(\cdot\).......... & 20.78 & -............... & 371,037 \\
\hline Wilton ...... ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 11.80 & 15.43 & 159,257 & 226,979 \\
\hline & 425.15 & 564.42 & 13,189, 741 & 18,838,801 \\
\hline Add - & & & & \\
\hline Athatic and St. Lawrence, from Maine............... & . & 52.00 & . \({ }^{\text {c......... }}\) & 2,638,064 \\
\hline Boston and Maine, from Mazsachusetts. . . . . . . . . . . . . & 40.17 & 40.17 & 1,651,382 & 1,783,994 \\
\hline Total in New Hampshire.............. ... . . & 465.32 & 656.59 & 14,774, 133 & 23,268,659 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of vermont.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 40.03 & 90.70 & 1,323,039 & 2,531,146 \\
\hline Rutland and Burlington ............................... & 119.54 & 119.54 & 4,313,441 & 4,607,451 \\
\hline Rutiand and Warhington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ........... & 44.73 & ............... & 1,771 683 \\
\hline Rutland and Whitehall (with branch).................. & . \(\cdot\) - & 8.39 & -, .0.0.0.0.0. & 255,700 \\
\hline Southern Vermont & ..... ...... & 8.00 &  & 200,000 \\
\hline Vermont and Canada.................................... & ......... & 47.00 & ............... & 1,350,695 \\
\hline Vermont Central (with branch) . ............ & 120.00 & 120.00 & 5,134, 42t & 8,402,055 \\
\hline Vermont Valley. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .......... & 23.69 & -.............. & 1,301,886 \\
\hline Western Vermont (with branch) .. ................... & . \(\cdot\)... \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 59.50 & - \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). & 1,083,500 \\
\hline & 279.57 & 521.55 & 10,800,901 & 21,504, 1:6 \\
\hline Add- & & & & \\
\hline Atinutic and St. Lawrence, from Maine . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 18.20 & ............... & 923,322 \\
\hline St. Lawrence und Atlantic, from Canada. ............. & .......... & 17.00 & & 908,717 \\
\hline Total in Vermont............................. & - 279.57 & 636.75 & 10,800,901 & 23,336,215 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BTATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ayriculturnl Branch....................................... & . & 15.03 & ...0.0.0....... & 360,017 \\
\hline Amberst, Delehertown and Palmer. ..................... & .1.0.0.0.0. & 19.50 & . 0.0 .0 .0 .0 .0. & 205,337 \\
\hline Berkshire. .......................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 21.14 & 21.14 & 600,000 & 600,000 \\
\hline Boston and Lowell (with lirancli) ....... ..... . . . . . . . . . & 27.62 & 28.63 & 1,945,646 & 2, 428,503 \\
\hline Boston and Nathe (with branches) .................. & 83.05 & 83.03 & 4,021,606 & 4,203,489 \\
\hline Buston and Providence (with branches) . ............. & 47.47 & 47.47 & 3,416,323 & 3,161,000 \\
\hline Boston and Worcester (with branchps) ............... & 68.40 & 68.40 & 4, 882,648 & 4,738,442 \\
\hline Cnpe Cod Branch (with branch). ....................... & 28.84 & 47.14 & 626,543 & 1.031,625 \\
\hline Connecticut River (with branch) ....................... & 52,35 & 52.35 & 1,798,825 & 1,803,043 \\
\hline Danvers Branch & - & 9.20 & -••••••••••• & 233, 194 \\
\hline Dorchester and Milton Branch. ..... .... ................ & 3.26 & . 3.26 & 132, 171 & 138,789 \\
\hline Eastern (with branches) ................................. & 58.51 & 72.50 & 3,093,186 & 4,168,949 \\
\hline Easton Branch & & 3.78 & & 55,894 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
state of mabsaceusetts.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{raikroada.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileagr.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COAT Of Construction, Etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Esex (with branch) .................................... & 21.18 & 21.18 & 8537,869 & 8747, 008 \\
\hline Fairhaven Branch ...... ..................... ..... & . \(\cdot .\). & 15.11 & …….... & 400,055 \\
\hline Fitchburg (with branches) . . ........................... & 65.78 & 67.78 & 3,552,282 & 3,540,000 \\
\hline Fitchburg and Worcester................................ & 13.93 & 1399 & 259,073 & 333,884 \\
\hline Grand Junction, (Boston) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 0.18 & 9.00 & 763,814 & 1,946,942 \\
\hline Hampshire and Hampden ..... ........ . ............. & . \(\cdot\). 0.0 & 24.96 & ............... & 506, 6.31 \\
\hline Horn Pond Branch. . . . . . ............... . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot .\). & 0.68 & ............ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 13,075 \\
\hline J.exington and West Cambridge . .................... & 6.63 & 6.63 & 242, 160 & 251,258 \\
\hline Lowell and Lawrence & 12.35 & 12.35 & 333, 254 & 303, 138 \\
\hline Marlboro' Branch. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ............ & 390 & ............... & 157,500 \\
\hline Medway Branch........................... . . . . . . . . . & . & 3.60 & ............... & 37,909 \\
\hline Middlehoro' and Taunton & ............. & 8.55 & -*............. & 156,257 \\
\hline Midland (Norfolk county, \&c.) ....................... & 25.06 & 61.34 & 1,060,940 & 3,692,144 \\
\hline Nathun and Lowell... & 14.58 & 1458 & 651,214 & 651,603) \\
\hline New Hedtiord und Taunton (with brnuches).......... & 21.08 & 21.59 & 498,751 & 553, 014 \\
\hline Newburyprt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8.55 & 2697 & 106,825 & 597,386 \\
\hline New York and Roston ............. & - ....... & 21.50 & . \(\cdot\). & 744, 130 \\
\hline Ohi Colony and Fall River . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 87.26 & 87.26 & 3,361,701 & 3,434,164 \\
\hline Peterbom' and Shirlay ................................. & 14.10 & 14.15 & 272,647 & 265,327 \\
\hline Pittsfield and North Adams. & 18.65 & 18.65 & 443,678 & 443,678 \\
\hline Piovidence and Worcester & 43.41 & 43.41 & 1,824,790 & 1,761,543 \\
\hline Rockport . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 4.01 & ...... & 83,718 \\
\hline Salesn and Lowell .................. ........ . . . . . . . . . & 16.88 & 16.88 & 316,943 & 464,013 \\
\hline South Reading Branch ................................... & 8.15 & 8.15 & 293, 753 & 299, 628 \\
\hline Bouth Shore. & 11.50 & 11.50 & 420,434 & 501,583 \\
\hline Stockbridge and Pittsfeld . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 21.93 & 21.93 & 448,700 & 448,760 \\
\hline Etony Brokk...... ....................................... & 13.16 & 13.16 & 265,530 & 267,383 \\
\hline Stoughton Bianch. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4.04 & 4.04 & 93, 433 & 99,178 \\
\hline Taunton Brauch (with liranch)..... ................. & 11.68 & 11.38 & 307, 130 & 313,156 \\
\hline Troy and Greenfield (tunnel)................ ....... & & 7.00 & \(\cdots\) & 1,040,238 \\
\hline Vermont ind Massachusetts (with branch),........... & 69.00 & 77.00 & 3,406,244 & 3,268,415 \\
\hline Western. & 117.81 & 117.81 & 8,033,708 & 8,443,681 \\
\hline Weat Stockbridge......................................... & 2.75 & 2.75 & 41,516 & 39,600 \\
\hline Worcester and Nashua................. ................ & 45.67 & 45.67 & 1,410,197 & 1,378,698 \\
\hline - & 1,072.91 & 1,310.13 & 49, 465,628 & 60,653, 699 \\
\hline Deduct-
Boston and Maine, in New Hampshire & 40.17 & 40.17 & 1,651,392 & 1,793,994 \\
\hline Providence and Worcester, in Rhode Island........... & 18.00 & 18.00 & 758,648 & 806,398 \\
\hline & 58.17 & 5817 & 2,408, 040 & 2,602,392 \\
\hline & 1,014.74 & 1,251.66 & 47,057,588 & 38,051,307 \\
\hline Add- Norwich and Worcenter, from Connecticut. ........... & 21.00 & 21.00 & 829,317 & 831,021 \\
\hline Total in Mastachusetts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,035.74 & 1,273.96 & 47,888,905 & 58,882, 328 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.—Railroads of the United Sta'es-Continued.}
state of rhode igland.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{kAILROADS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{miliabe.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of conetruction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline New York, Providence, and Boston............ ...... & 50.00 & 50.00 & 82,045,946 & 82,158,000 \\
\hline Providence, Warren, and Bristol ....................... & - & 13.60 & -6............. & 448,067 \\
\hline & 50.00 & 63.60 & 2,045,946 & 2,606,667 \\
\hline Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, from Connecticut.. & - & 20.32 & .......... & 903,762 \\
\hline Providence and Worcester, from Massachusetts...... & 18.00 & 18.00 & 756,648 & 808,398 \\
\hline Total in Rhode Island. ....................... & 68.00 & 107.92 & 2,802,594 & 4,318,827 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Danbury and Norwalk. ................................... & -0......... & 23.81 & -••••••..... & \$402, 476 \\
\hline Hartord and New Haven (with branches)............. & 72.38 & 72.38 & 92,631,541 & 3,461,396 \\
\hline  & 50.77 & 122.36 & 2,076,854 & 4,205,966 \\
\hline Ilousatonic . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 74.00 & 74.00 & 2,400,000 & 2,439,775 \\
\hline N:ugatuck . ............................................. & 57.00 & 57.00 & 1,335, 001 & 1,578,301 \\
\hline Niw Haven, New Iondon, and Btonington. . . . . . . . . . & & 61.00 & - & 1,851,877 \\
\hline New Iliwen and Northrimpton (with branches)......... & . & 59.66 & .............. & 1,400,000 \\
\hline New London, Northern . ................................ & 66.00 & 6600 & 1,450,410 & 1,578,568 \\
\hline Nirw York and New Haven.............................. & 6225 & 62.25 & 3,005,395 & 5,315,871 \\
\hline Norwich and Worcester ................................. & 66.00 & 66.00 & 2,598,514 & 2,613,694 \\
\hline & 448.40 & 664.46 & 15, 497, 715 & 24,847,924 \\
\hline Deduct- & & & & \\
\hline Hartford, Irovidence, and Fishkill, in Rhode Island... & & 2i.32 & . \(\cdot\).........' & 903,762 \\
\hline New York and New Haven, in New York............ & 14.14 & 14.14 & 678,624 & 1,120,041 \\
\hline Norwich and Worcester, in Musmachusetts............. & 21.00 & 21.00 & 829,317 & 831,021 \\
\hline & 35.14 & 61.46 & 1,507,941 & 2,803, 83, \\
\hline Total in Conrecticut........................ & 413.26 & 603.00 & 13,989,774 & 21,984, 100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Albany and Vermont...................................... & --1.0.0.0. & 32.95 & -0.0.0........ & 2,021,667 \\
\hline Albany aud West Stockbridge. & 38,25 & 38.25 & 1,930,317 & 2,393,984 \\
\hline Avon, Genesee, and Mount Morris . .................... & & 15.53 &  & 329,225 \\
\hline Black Kiver and Utien (with branch).................... & & 37.53 & .......... & 1,237,553 \\
\hline Blossburg and Corning .................................. & 14.81 & 14.81 & 250,000 & 498,661 \\
\hline Brooklyn and Jamaica. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 11.00 & 11.00 & 369,856 & 369,856 \\
\hline Buffilo, New York, and Erie............................ & & 142.00 & ............... & 3,150,782 \\
\hline Buflilo and New York City. & -•••• & 60.00 & ..0............. & 2,901,888 \\
\hline Butfinlo and state Line ................................... & , & 68.34 & & 2,783,284 \\
\hline Cayuga and Susquelanna......... ................... & 34.61 & 34.61 & 580, 310 & 1,095,600 \\
\hline Chemunig . & 17.36 & 17.36 & 400,000 & 400,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.}
gTate of new york.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{railroadb.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of conetroction, eto.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Elnira, Jefferson, and Canandaigua.................. & & 46.84 & ...... . ...... & \$1,274,779 \\
\hline Hicksville and Cold Spring. & & 4.00 & . & 45,263 \\
\hline Hudson and Boston & 31.50 & 17.33 & \$831,331 & 175,000 \\
\hline Hudson River. & 74.71 & 143.72 & 6,666,681 & 11,388,279 \\
\hline Long Island (with branch).. & 86.50 & 86.50 & 2,191,812 & 2,566,270 \\
\hline New York Central (with branches).................. & 447.00 & 55588 & 20, 223,863 & 30,840,713 \\
\hline New York and Flushing. & & 7.80 & ...... ...... & 245,000 \\
\hline New York and Erie (with branch) ................... & 337.00 & 465.00 & 20,066,208 & 35,320,907 \\
\hline New York nad llarlem (with branch) ................ & 80.17 & 132.87 & 4,686,3i2 & 8,022,788 \\
\hline Ningara Bridge and Camandaigua.................... & & 100.21 & & 3,210,616 \\
\hline Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario.. & & 13.15 & & 393, 775 \\
\hline Ogdensiburg, Northern (with braneh) ...... .......... & 58.00 & 119.50 & 2,979, 937 & 4,809, 856 \\
\hline Oswego and Syracuse. & 35.91 & 35.91 & 548,353 & 791,002 \\
\hline Platesburg and Montreal. & & 23,17 & .............. & 349,775 \\
\hline Potsdam and Watertown. & & 75.36 & & 1,600,038 \\
\hline Rensselher and Saratoga. & 25.26 & 25.26 & 687,324 & 912,172 \\
\hline Rochester and Genesee Valley..... .......... ...... & & 18.45 & .............. & 654,031 \\
\hline Sackett's Harbor, Rome, and New York ............. & & 18.50 & , & 389,310 \\
\hline Saratoga and Schenectady. .......................... & 21.50 & 21.50 & 396,379 & 480,684 \\
\hline Saratoga and White Hall (with brancli) & 45.38 & 47.59 & 1,312,772 & 901,644 \\
\hline Staten Island & & 13.20 & & 287,832 \\
\hline Syracuse, Binghampton, and New York & & 80.94 & ............. & 2,854,212 \\
\hline Troy and Beanington. & & 5.38 & ............. & 235, 924 \\
\hline Troy and Boston. & & 34.91 & ............. & 1,534,783 \\
\hline Troy and Greenbush .................... ............ & 6.00 & 6.00 & 282, 527 & 294,908 \\
\hline Troy and Rutland. & & 17.27 & .............. & 349,939 \\
\hline Troy, Union, and Depo & & 3.14 & & 752,601 \\
\hline Union Ramapo. & & 0.25 & . & 50,000 \\
\hline Watertown and lome. & 24.00 & 96.76 & 603, 457 & 2,275,944 \\
\hline & 1,388.56 & 2,687.70 & 64,777,499 & 130, 191,501 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Add- \\
New Yurk and New Haven, from Connecticut........
\end{tabular} & 14.14 & 14.14 & - 678,684 & 1,129,041 \\
\hline Total in New York .e. & 1,403.10 & 2,701.84 & 65,456, 123 & 131, 320,542 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
gTATE OF NEW JERsEY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Belvidere Delaware. & & 64.21 & ............... & 3,134,656 \\
\hline Burlington and Mount Holly. & 7.12 & 7.12 & 99,551 & 120,000 \\
\hline Canden and Amboy (with branches). & 92.37 & 92.37 & 4,000,000 & 5,918,658 \\
\hline Camden and Atlantic & & 60,23 & & 1,833,935 \\
\hline Central, of New Jersey. & 8.50 & 63.80 & 236,461 & 5,835,576 \\
\hline Flemington & & 12.00 & & 287,087 \\
\hline Freehold and Jumesburg. & & 11.50 & .............. & 231, 174 \\
\hline Millstone and New Brunswic & & 6.62 & & 111,114 \\
\hline Millville and Glassboro'. & & 22.30 & . & 190,422 \\
\hline Morris and Ezse & 34.02 & 52.52 & 1,231,793 & 1,757,991 \\
\hline Newaik and Bloo & & 6.00 & & 110,048 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.}

BTATE OF NEW JERSEY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{mailroads.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileager.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COET Of Construction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline New Jersey................. ....................... & 33.80 & 33.80 & \$2,800,691 & 84, 933,259 \\
\hline Northern New Jersey................................ &  & 21.27 & .............. & 411,929 \\
\hline Paterson and Iludson........... .................... & 14.00 & 14.00 & 630,000 & 630,000 \\
\hline Paterson and Ramapo.............................. & 15.12 & 15.12 & 350,000 & 350,000 \\
\hline Raritan and Delaware Bays (with branch)............ & ........ & 22.00 & ............. & 330,000 \\
\hline sussex & ....... & 12.00 & ..... & 417,143 \\
\hline Warren ............................ ................. & ........ & 21.04 & ........... & 1,876,712 \\
\hline West Jersey........................................ & ...... & 22.00 & ............. & 517,279 \\
\hline Total in New Jersey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 205.93 & 559.90 & 9,348,495 & 28,997,033 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alleghany Valley, & & 45.00 & ............ & 1,765,300 \\
\hline Bald Eagle Valley. & & 7.00 & & 411,000 \\
\hline Barclay Coal..., & & 16.50 & & 261,906 \\
\hline Beaver Meaduw (with branches). & 20.47 & 52.23 & 417, 819 & 1,226,762 \\
\hline Bellefonte and Snowshoe & & 18.33 & ............. & 366,600 \\
\hline Catasaugua & & 13.00 & & 150,000 \\
\hline Catawissa & & 64.00 & & 4,059,707 \\
\hline Chester Valley & & 21.50 & & 1,371,900 \\
\hline Cliestmut Ilill. & & 4.16 & & 121,400 \\
\hline Cumherland Valley. & 52.00 & 52.00 & 1,187,750 & 1,192,311 \\
\hline Delaware, Lackawanna, and Weste & & 113.50 & .............. & 9,145,950 \\
\hline Delaware aud Hudson Canal Companit & 26.50 & 27.50 & 741,576 & 1,792,829 \\
\hline East Brandywine. & & 17.50 & & 350,000 \\
\hline East Pemusyrania ( with branch & & 36.52 & & 1,098,602 \\
\hline Etie and Nurlhenst. & & 18.50 & ............. & 700,000 \\
\hline Erie and Pittshurg & & 40.25 & & 800,000 \\
\hline Fayette Coumy & & 12.69 & & 153, 800 \\
\hline Franklin.. & 22.50 & 22.50 & 225,000 & 525,000 \\
\hline Gettysburg. & & 17.12 & & 274,481 \\
\hline Hanover Branch & & 12.20 & & 212, 095 \\
\hline Harristurg and Laneaster (with branch) & 36.00 & 54.00 & 1,250,057 & 1,882,550 \\
\hline Hazleton and Lehigh & & 14.50 & & 290,000 \\
\hline Hempfielid & & 32.00 & & 1,809,563 \\
\hline Huutingdon and Broad Top (with branch & & 42.50 & & 1,354,930 \\
\hline Lacknwanna. & & 9.00 & & 180,000 \\
\hline Lackawamia and Bloomsburg. & & 80.00 & & 2,400, 000 \\
\hline Leligh and Luzerne (with branches) & & 10.50 & & 253,466 \\
\hline Leligh and susquehanna. & 19.71 & 19.71 & 1,000,000 & 1,380,000 \\
\hline Lehigh Vattej.................................. ... & & 45.50 & ............. & 3,787,533 \\
\hline Little Schuytkill (and branches) & & 3350 & ......... ... & 3,299,605 \\
\hline Litlestown. & & 7.25 & & 76,000 \\
\hline Lorterry Creek. & 5.13 & 5.13 & 10,000 & 10,000 \\
\hline Lesken's Valley (with branches) & 15.50 & 19.70 & 300,000 & 429,000 \\
\hline McCauley's Mountain. . & & 8.00 & & 200,000 \\
\hline Mauch Cluank and Summit Hill & 13:00 & 28.25 & 200,000 & 400,000 \\
\hline Mill Creek and Mine Hill (with brane & 8.29 & 12.52 & 233,715 & 310,850 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.—Railroads of the United States-Continued.}
state of pennsyidvania.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{railroadm.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{milrag.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of comatruction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Mine Hill and Scluylkill Haven (with branches). .... & 39.08 & 72.28 & \$ 800,000 & \$2,801,068 \\
\hline Mount Carton (with branches)...... ................ & 6.26 & 6.20 & 178,735 & 204, 651 \\
\hline Mount Carton and Port Carbon.... ............... & 2.50 & 2.50 & 230, 700 & 282,,350 \\
\hline North Letbanon (with branches)....... .............. & & 8.20 & ............. & 309,195 \\
\hline North Pennsylvania (with branches)................. & & 67.15 & & 5,268,586 \\
\hline Penneylvania (with branehes). ........... .......... & 218.14 & 359.21 & 10,112,452 & 26,646,447 \\
\hline Pennsylvanta (coal company's).... .................. & 47.00 & 47.00 & 1,604,837 & 1,998,819 \\
\hline Philadtlphia and Baltimore Central.... .............. & ...... & 3650 & ............. & 874,690 \\
\hline Philadelphia (Surlury) and Erie...... .............. & & 148.00 & ............. & 9,575,699 \\
\hline Philadelphin, Norristown, and Germantown & 20.50 & 20.20 & 954,635 & 1,674,378 \\
\hline Plitadelpha and Reading (with brancles). ...... .... & 9500 & 154.00 & 16,325,332 & 24, 125,701 \\
\hline Philadelphia and Trenton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 28.20 & 28.20 & 564, 000 & 607,668 \\
\hline Pliladelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore............. & 98.00 & 93.00 & 6,052,037 & 7,788,786 \\
\hline Pittsburg and Connellsville. & & 59.00 & & 2,919,693 \\
\hline Pittshurg, Fort Wayne, and Clicago................. & & 467.50 & ........... & 17,479,905 \\
\hline Quakake Valley & & 14.09 & ............. & 668,933 \\
\hline Schuylkill and Susquelinnna. & & 54.00 & ............. & 1,258,700 \\
\hline Scluyikill Valley (with branches). .................. & 18.46 & 24.45 & 437, 600 & 573,616 \\
\hline Strasburg. ......... ................................ & 4.25 & 4.25 & 42,500 & 42,500 \\
\hline Shamekin Valley and Pottsville...................... & 28.05 & 29.15 & 560,000 & 1,696,408 \\
\hline Swatara & 6.00 & 6.00 & 100,000 & 100, 000 \\
\hline Tinga (with branch).... ............................ & 25.85 & 29.61 & 427, 316 & 789,281 \\
\hline Trevorton & & 14.50 & & 762,000 \\
\hline Tyrone aud Clearfield. .... .......................... & & 22.00 & ............. & 440,000 \\
\hline Union Canal Company's ... ....................... & & 5.75 & ............. & 57,500 \\
\hline Westchester (with braneh)......................... & 10.25 & 10.25 & 100,000 & 100, E83 \\
\hline Westchester and Philadelphia. & . ..... & 26.38 & ............ & 1,485,315 \\
\hline Williamsport and Elmira. & & 78.00 & ............. & 4,050,314 \\
\hline Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg .................. & 13.00 & 13.00 & 425,708 & 400,046 \\
\hline & 879.34 & 2,935.49 & 41,481,769 & 159,681,986 \\
\hline Pliladelphia, Wilmington, and Battimore, in Del. \& Md. & 79.00 & 79.00 & 4,878,636 & 6,2i8,684 \\
\hline Pittsburg, Fort Wagne, and Chicago, in Ohio, Ind. \& Ill. & & 416.00 & & 15,554, 240 \\
\hline & 79.00 & 405.00 & 4,8i8,636 & 21,832, 924 \\
\hline Add- & 800.34 & 2,440.49 & 33,603,133 & 137,849,063 \\
\hline Northern Central, from Maryland................ . . & 22.00 & 102.00 & 2,079,9:2 & 5,623,648 \\
\hline Total in Pennsytvania, ................... & 8:2.34 & 2,542.49 & 41,683,054 & 143,471,710 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STAIE OF DELAWARE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Delaware .. . ................................... ...... & ............ & 84.00 & ............... & 1,552,257 \\
\hline Junction and Breakwhter & .......... & 8.50 & ............... & 77,040 \\
\hline Newcastle and Frenchtown . .... ...........i........... & 16.19 & 16.19 & 861,325 & 744,520 \\
\hline Newcastle and Wilmington............................ & ............. & 5.00 & ................ & 150,000 \\
\hline Add- & 16.19 & 113.69 & 861,325 & 2,523,817 \\
\hline Philudelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn.. & 23.00 & 23.00 & 1,420,365 & 1,897, 972 \\
\hline Total in Delaware ....................... & 39.19 & 138.69 & 2,281,690 & 4,351,789 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States, \&e.-Continued. STATE OF MARYLAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ratlroadm.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{MiLEAGR.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of constrdection, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Aumapolis and Elkridge , .......... .................. & 21.50 & 21.50 & \$442,000 & \$442,000 \\
\hline Battimore and Ohio (with branches) .......... ...... & 178.00 & 386.80 & 8,798,819 & 24,918,773 \\
\hline Washington branch (of B. \& O. R.) .................. & 30.00 & 30.00 & 1,650,000 & 1,650,000 \\
\hline Cumberlaud Coal and Iron (with branches) .......... & 10.40 & 14.00 & 300,000 & 560,000 \\
\hline Cumberland and Pennsylvania (wlth brancher)....... & 9.00 & 27.50 & 310,000 & 1,254,992 \\
\hline Eastern Shore. & & 6.50 & .............. & 125,000 \\
\hline Guorge's Creek . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & .......... & 21.00 & ............. & 600,000 \\
\hline Northern Central (with branch) ..................... & 67.50 & 142.00 & 3,506,637 & 8, 228,731 \\
\hline Western Maryland................................... & & 18.00 & ............. & 300,000 \\
\hline & 316.40 & 667.30 & 14,997, 256 & 38,079,498 \\
\hline Baltimore and Ohio, in Virginia...................... & 97.00 & 241.00 & 4,794, 807 & 15,520,403 \\
\hline Northern Central, in Pennsylvania.. ................. & 22.00 & 102.00 & 2,079,921 & 5,623,648 \\
\hline & 119.00 & 343.00 & 6,874, 728 & 21,143,051 \\
\hline Add- & 197.40 & 324.30 & 8,122,528 & 16,936,445 \\
\hline Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn.. & 56.00 & 50.00 & 3,458,280 & 4,450,712 \\
\hline Total in Maryland ...................... & 253.40 & 380.30 & 11,580,808 & 21,387, 157 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of virginia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alexandrih, Loudoun, and Hampshire.............. & ............ & 41.51 & .............. & 1,533,033 \\
\hline Alexandria and Washington. & & 6.12 & ............. & 122,400 \\
\hline Blue Ridge (state rond) & & 16.81 & & 1,604,761 \\
\hline clover hill & 18.50 & 18.50 & 185,000 & 185,040 \\
\hline Manassas Gnp (with branches) & & 86,73 & . & 3,153,228 \\
\hline Noriolk and Petersburg. & & 8000 & & 2,129,023 \\
\hline Northwestern Virgiuia (by B. \& O. R. Co.). & & 103.50 & .... ........ & 5,683,753 \\
\hline Orange and Alexandria (with branches) & ........... & 156.70 & .............. & 6,421,798 \\
\hline Petersturg (with branches) . ............... ........ & 8000 & 80.00 & 1,123,821 & 1,239,854 \\
\hline liehmond and Danville (with brannhes) ............. & 27.69 & 143.19 & 1,405,538 & 3,726,037 \\
\hline Rielimond, Predericksburg, and Potomac (with branch) & 75.00 & 78.50 & 1,509,959 & 1,985,579 \\
\hline Rielmond and Petersturg (with braneh) .............. & 24.89 & 24.89 & 943,291 & 1,222,523 \\
\hline Richmond and York River. & & 23.68 & .............. & 725,394 \\
\hline Roanne Valley. & & 22.00 & ............. & 476,612 \\
\hline Seahoard and Roanoke & 80.00 & 80.00 & 1,000,000 & 1,469,246 \\
\hline South Side (with braneh) & 10.00 & 139.00 & 120,000 & 4,259,337 \\
\hline Virginia Central .................................... & 70.07 & 189.19 & 943,984 & 5,493,950 \\
\hline Virginia and Tennessee (with branches) & & 214.86 & & 7,430,835 \\
\hline Wiuchester and iotomac . ............ . & 32.00 & 32.00 & 558,912 & 575,830 \\
\hline Add- & 418.15 & 1,530 16 & 7,790,505 & 49,432,404 \\
\hline Baltimore and Ohio, Prom Maryland........... ...... & 97.00 & 241.00 & 4,794,807 & 15,520, 403 \\
\hline Total in Virginia....................... & 515.15 & 1,771.16 & 12,585,312 & 64,958,807 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued. ETATE OF NORXH CAROLINA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{mailroads.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COSt of constroction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Allantic and North Curolina . .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {c. }}\) & 94.92 & \(\cdots\) & \$2, 157,503 \\
\hline North Carolina................... ......... .... . . . . . . . . . & \(\cdots\) & 223.00 & ............ & 4,235,0i2 \\
\hline Faleigh and Gaston . ...................................... & 87.00 & 97.00 & \$870,000 & 1,240,241 \\
\hline Westerı....................................... ............ & ......... & 41.50 & ............... & 830,000 \\
\hline Western North Carolina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - & 84.00 & . . \(\cdot\) & 1,740,000 \\
\hline Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton ........... & . \(\cdot\) • & 110.00 & .............. & 2,200,000 \\
\hline Witmington and Manchester. .......................... & ............ & 161.50 & \(\cdot\) & 2,859,223 \\
\hline Wilmington and Weldon (with branch)............... & 161.50 & 176.50 & 2,411,683 & 3,196,588 \\
\hline Deduet- & 248.50 & 988.42 & 3,281,623 & 18,468,627 \\
\hline Wilmingion and Manchester, in South Carolina....... & ........... & 99.00 & & 1,758,834 \\
\hline Total in North Carolina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 248.50 & 889.42 & 3,281,633 & 16,709,793 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of south carolina.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Blue Ridge (with branch) .............................. & ...0.0...... & 33.00 & -.......... & 2,989,165 \\
\hline Charleston and Savanuah & & 103.32 &  & 2,319,784 \\
\hline Charlotte and South Carolina.......................... & -............ & 109.60 & . \(\cdot\) & 1,719,043 \\
\hline Cheraw and Darlington . .............................. &  & 40.30 & -•............ & 615,316 \\
\hline Greenville and Columbia (with branches) ............. & 47.00 & 164.25 & 876.776 & 2, 762,930 \\
\hline King's Mountain & ............. & 22.50 & -.............. & 225,000 \\
\hline Laurens & & 32.00 & ............... & 543,403 \\
\hline Northeastern & ............ & 102.00 & -..t.e......... & 2,054,315 \\
\hline Soulh Carolina (with branches) & 242.00 & 242.00 & 6,649, 205 & 6,503, 106 \\
\hline Spartanburg and Union . .............................. & ……..... & 40.00 & . . ........... & 807,391 \\
\hline Ald- & 289.00 & 888.97 & 7,52i, 981 & \(20,620,433\) \\
\hline Wilmington and Manchester, from North Carolina.... & & 99.00 & & 1,758,834 \\
\hline Total in South Carolina...................... & 289.00 & 987.97 & 7,525,981 & 22, 385, 287 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OE GEORGIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Atlanta and West Point. & & 86.74 & & 1,192,389 \\
\hline Augusta and Savannah & & 53.00 & & 1,032,293 \\
\hline  & & 16.00 & ............... & 240,000 \\
\hline Brunswick and Florida. & & 43.50 & & 755,919 \\
\hline  & 190.72 & 190.72 & 2,996,118 & 3,700,000 \\
\hline Etowah ........... ............. ....................... & & 887 & ............... & 110,526 \\
\hline Georgia (with brnnches) & 213.00 & 252.00 & 4,000,000 & 4,156,000 \\
\hline Macon and Brunswick .................................. & & 37.50 & \(\cdots\) & 927,319 \\
\hline Macon and Western ..................................... & 102,00 & 102.00 & 1,276,4:2 & 1,501,964 \\
\hline Maın Trunk (Atlantic and Gulf) ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 109.69 & ............... & 2, 193,817 \\
\hline Milledgeville and Eatonton & & 22.00 & & 275,901 \\
\hline Milledgeville and Gordon..... ............................. & & 17.00 & .............. & 213,500 \\
\hline Muscogee . . . . . . . & & 50.00 & .............. & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Rome and Kingston & & 20.00 & ............... & \(\mathrm{S250}_{2} 000\) \\
\hline Savannah, Albany, and Gulf. .................... ....... & ............. & 6813 & ............... & 1,386,634 \\
\hline Southwestern (with branches) & & 209.07 & .............. & 4,217,948 \\
\hline Western and Atlantic. & 138.00 & 138.00 & 5,000,000 & 5, 501, 497 \\
\hline Total in Georgia . . . . . . . . . . . & 643.72 & 1,404.22 & 13,272,540 & 29,057,742 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued. \\ STATE OF FLORIDA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Railroads} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cobtof constrdethon, itc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1880. \\
\hline Florida............................................. & ........... & 154.20 & .............. & \$3,084,000 \\
\hline Florida and Alnbama.............................. & ........... & 45.10 & ............. & 1,133,000 \\
\hline Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central ................. & - & 59.30 & - & 1,212,000 \\
\hline Pensacola and Georgia .... ........................ & ....... ... & 115.90 & - & 2,719,000 \\
\hline Perdido and Junction . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 6.00 & . & 60,000 \\
\hline Tallatassee ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 21.00 & 21.00 & \$210,000 & 420,000 \\
\hline Total in Floride .......... ................ & 21.00 & 401.50 & 210,000 & 8,628,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE OF ALARAMA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alabama and Elorida ..................... . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot . .1 \cdot\) & 11560 & ............... & 2,081,716 \\
\hline Alabama and Mississippi River .. ....... ..... ......... & \(\cdots\) & 30.30 & -•• .0.0.0.0. & 618,965 \\
\hline Alabama and Tennessee River & & 109.80 & -0.0.0.0.0.'. & 2,446,833 \\
\hline Marion and Cahawba & . \(\cdot\)........... & 1400 & [000.0.0.0... & 280,000 \\
\hline Mobile and Girard & & 57.30 & . ............... & 1,500,000 \\
\hline Mohile and Great Northern..... .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 49.16 & -...... & 1,094,003 \\
\hline Mohile and Ohio.. & \(\cdots\) & 482.80 & - & 14,484,000 \\
\hline Montgomery and West Point (with branch).... . . . . . & 88.50 & 116.90 & 1,286, 009 & 2,265,983 \\
\hline Tennessee nud Alabama Central. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - & 20.10 & . . . . . . . . . . & 781,591 \\
\hline Tuscumbia and Decatur .............................. & 44.00 & ............ & 660,000 & ............... \\
\hline Teruct & 132.50 & 1,001.96 & 1,946,209 & 26,453,691 \\
\hline Mobile and Ohio, in Mississippi, Tenn., and Kentucky & .............. & 41980 & - & 12,594,000 \\
\hline & 132.50 & 58216 & 1,946,209 & 13,859,69 \\
\hline Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee............. & .............. & 161.00 & & 3,731,497 \\
\hline Total in Alabarna............................ & 132.50 & 743.16 & 1,946,209 & 17,591,188 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE OF MISSIBSIPPI.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grand Gulf and Port Gibson.............................. & 8.00 & 8.00 & 120,000 & 120,000 \\
\hline Mississippi Central. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot\) & 187.00 & ............... & 4,534,937 \\
\hline Mississippi nud Tennessee .............................. & -••••• & 99.20 & .... ........... & 2, 149,319 \\
\hline Raymond ....... .............. .............. . . . . . . . . . . & 7.00 & 7.00 & 100,100 & 100,000 \\
\hline Western Mississippi ...... ............................. & 60.00 & 143.60 & 1,800,000 & 4,308,000 \\
\hline Add- & 75.00 & 444.80 & 8,020,000 & 11,212,256 \\
\hline Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama ......... . . . . . . . . . . . & & 282.50 & -••.......... & 8,475,000 \\
\hline N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gt. Northern, from Louisiana. & ............ & 118.00 & 相 & 3,786,974 \\
\hline Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee ........... & ........... & 27.00 & ................ & 625,779 \\
\hline Total in Mississippi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 75.00 & 872.30 & 2,020,000 & 24,100,009 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.—Railroads of the United States-Coutinued. \\ btate of louisiana.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{railroads.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cont of conetroction, rtc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Baton Rouge, Grosse-Tete, and Opelousas ..... .... & & 17.00 & .... & 8327,112 \\
\hline Clinton and Port Hudson........................... & 14.00 & 2200 & 8400,000 & 750,668 \\
\hline Mexican Gulf......... ............................. & 27.00 & 27.00 & 500,000 & 662,910 \\
\hline Milnburg and Lake Pontchartrain................... & 450 & 6.00 & 120,000 & 212,938 \\
\hline New Orleans and Carrollton (with branches)......... & 8.00 & 15.00 & 300,000 & 500,000 \\
\hline New Orleans, Jackson, nill Great Northern.......... & & 80.00 & ............. & 4,459,680 \\
\hline New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western ........ & ......... & 203.00 & .0........... & 6,611,181 \\
\hline Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas................... & . & 53.75 & ............ & 1,682,691 \\
\hline Weat Feliciann. & 28.00 & 20.00 & .............. & 620,000 \\
\hline & 79.50 & 452.75 & 1,320,000 & 15,807,178 \\
\hline N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gt. Northern, in Mississippi. & ... & 118.00 & ... & 3,786,974 \\
\hline Total in Louisiana. . & 70.50 & 334.75 & 1,320,000 & 12,020,204 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE OF TEXAS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado & ........... & 32.00 & .............. & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Galveston, llouston, and Henderson & & 72.00 & .............. & 2,500,000 \\
\hline Houston, Tap, and Brazoria......................... & & 60.00 & .............. & 2,000,000 \\
\hline Houston and Texits Central . & .......... & 90.00 & ............. & 4,233,345 \\
\hline San Antonio and Mexican Gulf. & & 25.00 & & 500,000 \\
\hline Southern Pacific................................... & & 27.00 & ..... ........ & 1,000,090 \\
\hline Total in Texas.......... ..... & & 306.00 & & 11,232,315 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of arkansas.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Memphis and Little Rock............................. & & 38.50 & .............. & 1,155,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
sTate of tennessee.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Central Southern & & 47.58 & & 1,079,572 \\
\hline Cleveland and Chattanooga. & & 30.62 & & 867,210 \\
\hline East Tennessee and Georgia. & .......... & 110.80 & . . & 3,637,367 \\
\hline East Tenpessee and Virginia & & 130.28 & & 2. 866,297 \\
\hline Edgefield and Kentucky.. & & 4670 & & 1,289,771 \\
\hline Memphis and Charleston (with branch) & & 290.98 & ........... . & 6,744,647 \\
\hline Memphis and Ohio.. & & 130.60 & & 2,612,019 \\
\hline Memphia, Clarksville, and Louls & & 56.80 & & 1,592,518 \\
\hline McMinnville and Mancheste & & 34.20 & & 590,623 \\
\hline Mississippi Central and 'rennessee & & 49.00 & & 1,188,377 \\
\hline Nashville and Chattanooga (with bra & & 158,75 & & 3,632, 882 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
gtate of tennessee.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{gailroadm.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileaek.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost or conatroction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Nashville and Northwestern ..................... ....... & 10.0.0.0.0. & 88.40 &  & \$2,460,000 \\
\hline Tennessec and Alabama. . . . . . ......................... &  & 45.81 &  & 1,185, 053 \\
\hline Winchester and Alabams................................ & . & 38.12 & - & 629,662 \\
\hline & & 1,268.62 & -*. \(\cdot\) & 30,375,998 \\
\hline Memphis and Charleston, in Mississippi and Alabamn. & -•••........ & 188.00 & -* & 4,357,270 \\
\hline & & 1,080.62 & -•••****** & 28,018,722 \\
\hline Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama . ....................... & -0.0.0.0.0. & 117.30 & - & 3,518,000 \\
\hline Total in Tennessee . ......................... & ........... & 1,197.92 & .............. & 29,537, 722 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Breckenridge . ...................... .................... & ...... & 8.53 & -............. & 312,000 \\
\hline Covington and Lexington...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . ........... & 80.22 & ............... & 4,010,995 \\
\hline Lexington and Big Sandy . .............................. & . \(\cdot\)........... & 17.09 & .0.0.0.0.0.0' & 694,024 \\
\hline Lexington and Danville ................................. & -............ & 13.16 & '.............. & 824,448 \\
\hline J.exington and Frankford.................. ............. & 29.18 & 29.18 & \$551, 226 & 645,702 \\
\hline Louisville and Frankford, ............................. & 49.03 & 65.10 & 1,279,315 & 1,567,894 \\
\hline Lnuisville and Nashville (with branches) ............. & . \({ }^{\prime}\) & 253.20 & ............... & 8,530,718 \\
\hline Maysville and Lexington ............................... & - & 18.80 & ............... & 601,298 \\
\hline New Orleans and Ohio (Paducah branch) ...... ...... & . . . . . . . . . & 59.65 & ............... & 1,172,398 \\
\hline Portland and Louisville............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ............. & 5.00 & & 100,000 \\
\hline - & 78.21 & 549.93 & 1,830,541 & 19,468,477 \\
\hline Add- & & & & \\
\hline Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama . ....................... & ............. & 20.00 &  & 600,000 \\
\hline Total in Kentucky ............................ & 78.21 & 569.93 & 1,8850,541 & 19,068, 477 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BTATE OF OHIO.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bellefontaine and Indiana & ............. & 118.23 & ............... & 3,088,218 \\
\hline Carrolton & & 11.50 & ............ & 225,000 \\
\hline Central Ohio. & & 137.66 & ............... & 6,502,178 \\
\hline Cincimnati, Hamilton, and Dayton & & 60.30 & & 3,153,188 \\
\hline Cincinnati and Indiamapolis Junction & & 42.00 & & 1,050,387 \\
\hline Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville............... & & 132.80 & -••••••••.... & 6,250,841 \\
\hline Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati ................... & 135.41 & 141.20 & 3,608,616 & 4,772,526 \\
\hline Clovelund and Mahoning . ............................... & & 67.00 & ............... & 2,768,320 \\
\hline Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula.......... . ..... & - & 96.60 & ............... & 3,987, 076 \\
\hline Cleveland and Pittsburg (with branches) ....o. ......... & ............ & 203.50 & ........... . . . & 9,320,288 \\
\hline Cleveland and Toleds. & ..... .... .... & 188.60 & .....0.......0 & 7,187,250 \\
\hline Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati. & & 61.39 & |........0.0. & 1,574,693 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

15 c

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
sTATE OP OHIO.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{rallroats.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mitenge.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost or conetroction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Columbus and indianapolis......................... & & 103.00 & ........... & \%3,090,618 \\
\hline Columbus and Xenia. & 54.56 & 54.56 & 8721,720 & 1,781,938 \\
\hline Dayton and Michigan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 144.00 & .............. & 5,201, 215 \\
\hline Dayton and Western ...... ........................ & & 38.30 & ............. & 1,104,085 \\
\hline Dayton, Xenia, and Bulpre ......................... & . & 16.13 & ............. & 860,496 \\
\hline Eaton and Hamilton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 45.08 & .............. & 1,101,744 \\
\hline Fremont and Indiana................................ & & 36.00 & ............. & 1,310,922 \\
\hline Greenville and Miami & .......... & 32.00 & . ........ & 888,000 \\
\hline Iron............................................... & & 13.00 & . & 219, 121 \\
\hline Little Mliami. & 83.40 & 83.40 & 1,418,875 & 4,290,4*3 \\
\hline Marietta and Clucinuati (with branch)............... & & 204.40 & ............. & 10,683,687 \\
\hline Ohio and Mississippi .............................. & ........... & 192.30 & ............. & 18,635,688 \\
\hline Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati (with branch).... & & 125.00 & .......... & 4,772,951 \\
\hline Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnatl (with branch). ... & 173.90 & 173.90 & 3,662,349 & 4,594, 178 \\
\hline Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark (with branch)..... & 116.00 & 126.00 & 1,692,840 & 2, 309, 138 \\
\hline Scioto and Hocking Vulley ......................... & ........... & 55.60 & ............. & 1,103,975 \\
\hline Epringfield end Columbus .. ......................... & . ...... & -9,50 & .............. & 346,589 \\
\hline Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg............ & & 49.80 & .............. & 2,205,039 \\
\hline Toledo, Wabash, and Western ..................... & ......... & 243.00 & .............. & 8,019,539 \\
\hline & 563.27 & 3,013.15 & 10,504,400 & 122, 398, 299 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Deduct- \\
Ohio and Mississippi, in Indiana.
\end{tabular} & & 173.30 & & 16,794,417 \\
\hline Toledo, Wabash, and Western, in Indiana............ & & 172.00 & & 5,676,344 \\
\hline & ........ & 345.30 & & 22, 470, 761 \\
\hline & 503.27 & 2,667.85 & 10,504,400 & 99,927,533 \\
\hline Michigan Southern, from Michigan ................... & 12.00 & 82.60 & 180,000 & 2, 657, 407 \\
\hline Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn....... & & 249.00 & .............. & 9,311,406 \\
\hline Total in Ohio. ............................ & 575.27 & 2,999.45 & 10,684, 400 & 111, 296,331 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of indiana.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Chlcago and Cincinnati . ............................... & -0.0.0....' & 61.00 & -••••••••• & 1,250,000 \\
\hline Cincinnati and Chicago & & 108.00 & -10.0.0.0.0.0 & 2,080,433 \\
\hline Cilncinnati, Peru, ind Chicago...... ................... & ............. & 29.13 & . & 1,161,209 \\
\hline Evansville and Crawfordsville & & 132.00 & & 2, 465,792 \\
\hline Indiana Central. & & 72.40 & -...0.0.0.0. & 2,233,361 \\
\hline Iudianapolis and Cincinnati (with extension) ....... & & 109.80 & & 3,457,108 \\
\hline Iudianapolls, Pittsburg, and Cleveland & 28.00 & 82.77 & 812,579 & 1,909,693 \\
\hline Jeffersonville . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 16.00 & 78.00 & 170,000 & 2,182,044 \\
\hline Soliet and Northern Indiana & & 45.00 & ... & 1,172,908 \\
\hline Knightstown and Shelbyville ........................... & 27.00 & 27.00 & 270,000 & 270,000 \\
\hline Lafayette and Iudianapolis & & 64,00 & & 1,856,287 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.—Railroads of the United States-Continued.
gTATE OF INDIANA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Railroads.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileaje.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cont of cometruction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1880. \\
\hline Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago................. & 35.00 & 288.00 & \$417,954 & 37,029,404 \\
\hline Madison and Indianapolis (with Dranches) ........... & 86.00 & 135.00 & 1,800,000 & 2,667,704 \\
\hline Peru and Indianapolis. ............. & & 74.00 & ............... & 2,371,554 \\
\hline Rushville and Shelbyville & 20.00 & 20.00 & 250,000 & 320,000 \\
\hline Shelbyville Lateral........................ & 16.00 & 16.00 & 160,000 & 160,000 \\
\hline Terre Haute and Richmond & & 73.00 & .............. & 1,611,450 \\
\hline Union Track and Depot. ................... & ........... & 3.54 & ............. & 285,053 \\
\hline & 228.00 & 1,418.60 & 3,380,533 & 34,457,030 \\
\hline Joliet and Northern Indiana, in Illinots. . . . . . . . . . . . . & ........ & 30.00 & ............. & 781,950 \\
\hline & 228.00 & 1,388.60 & 3,380,5i3 & 33,675,080 \\
\hline Add- & & & & \\
\hline Michigan Central, fmm Michigan ..................... & ..... ..... & 52.00 & . & 2,402,068 \\
\hline Michigan Southern, from Michigan .................. & .......... & 185.00 & - & 5,951,800 \\
\hline Ohio and Miseissippi, from Ohio........... & & 173.30 & ............. & 16,794,417 \\
\hline Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn & & 155.00 & ............. & 5,794,879 \\
\hline Toledo, Wabash, and Western, from Ohio . & & 172.00 & ............. & 5,676,344 \\
\hline Total in Indiana. ......................... & 208,00 & 2,125.90 & 3,380,533 & 70,295,148 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{state of michigan.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bay de Noquet and Marquette...... & & 20.50 & ............... & 410,000 \\
\hline Chicago, Detroit, and Canada Gravd Junction & & 57.00 & ............. & 1,710,000 \\
\hline Detroit and Milwaukie & 25.00 & 188.00 & 408,000 & 9,118,219 \\
\hline Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo & ...1....... & 51.00 & ............ & 1,522,891 \\
\hline Flint and Pere Marquette . . & ........... & 33.00 & . & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Iron Mountain (Northern Michigan) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ........... & 25.00 & & 500,000 \\
\hline Michigan Central . .... & 20600 & 284,80 & 6,339,607 & 13,158,958 \\
\hline Michigan Southern \& Northern Indiand (with branches) & 103.00 & 484,60 & 2,378,082 & 15,590,952 \\
\hline & 354.00 & 1,143.00 & 9,125,749 & 43,010,950 \\
\hline Deduct- & & & & \\
\hline Michigan Southera, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.... & 12.00 & 279.60 & 180,000 & 8,995,291 \\
\hline Michigan Central, in Indiana and Illinois & ........... & 65.00 & .............. & 3,003,260 \\
\hline & 12.00 & 344.60 & 180,000 & 11,998,551 \\
\hline Total in Michigan.......................... & 342.00 & 799.30 & 8,945,749 & 31,012,309 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Chicago, Alton, and St. Lonis & & 220.00 & & 10,000,000 \\
\hline Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy & 13.00 & 138.00 & 195, 000 & 7,468,926 \\
\hline Chicago and Milwaukie. & & 45.00 & & 1,884,344 \\
\hline Chicago and Northwentern & & 2.3.00 & & 10,684,922 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.}
state of illinois.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{railmoadr.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileaf.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{coat or comatrdetion, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1834. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Cbicago and Rock Istand.. & & 181.50 & .............. & 80,913,554 \\
\hline Elgin and State Line. & - & 33.20 & ........... & 581,317 \\
\hline Galena and Clicago Union (with branches) .......... & 42.50 & 261.25 & ¢695, 507 & 9,352,481 \\
\hline Great Wettern (with branch)......................... & 55.00 & 182.00 & 550,000 & 5:088,208 \\
\hline Illinois Central & & 738.25 & .............. & 27, 195,331 \\
\hline Itunois Coal & ......... . & 4.00 & ............. & 100,000 \\
\hline Joliet and Chicago & & 35.80 & ............. & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Logansport, Penria, and Burlington & & 171.00 & .............. & 5,000,000 \\
\hline Mound City ....................................... & & 3.00 & ........ .... & 60,000 \\
\hline Ohio and Mississippi... & ........... & 148.00 & .............. & 4,870,680 \\
\hline Peoria and Bureau Valley....... ................... & & 46.60 & ............ & 2, 106,000 \\
\hline Peoria and Oquawka.... & ........ & 94.00 & . . . . . . . . . & 3,769,889 \\
\hline Quincy nnd Chicago .............................. &  & 100.00 & & 1,978,550 \\
\hline Quincy and Toledo . & ..... ...... & 34.00 & ............. & 750,000 \\
\hline Rockford . . . . . . . . . & & 28.00 & ............ & 360,030 \\
\hline Rock Island and Peoria & & 11.00 & ............ & 220,000 \\
\hline Sycamore and Cortlandt............................ & & 5.00 & ............. & 75,000 \\
\hline Terre Haute, Atton, and St. Louis (with branches).... & ........... & 208.30 & ............. & 8,865,252 \\
\hline Warsaw and Peoria. & & 13.00 & & 300,000 \\
\hline & 110.50 & 2,912.90 & 1,440,507 & 108,822,318 \\
\hline Add- & & & & \\
\hline Jollet and Northern Indiana, from Indiana ............ & & 30.00 & .............. & 781,950 \\
\hline Michigan Southern, from Michigan & & 12.00 & ............. & 386,064 \\
\hline Michigan Central, from Michigan.................... & & 13.00 & ............. & 6100,652 \\
\hline Pitsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn...... & & 12.00 & ............. & 447,935 \\
\hline Racine and Miseissippi, from Wisconsin . & & 35.00 & , & 1,279,530 \\
\hline & 110.50 & 3,014.90 & 1,440,507 & 112,318,669 \\
\hline Deduct-
Chicago and Northwestern, in Wisconsin ............. & & 147.00 & & 7,374,108 \\
\hline Total in Illinois. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 110.50 & 2,867.90 & 1,440,507 & 104,944,561 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{gTATE OF WISCONSIN.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Beloit and Madison. & & 17.30 & ............. & 350,000 \\
\hline Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island. & & 28.30 & & 1,069,069 \\
\hline Mantowoc and Mississippl. ........................ & & 7.50 & & 200,000 \\
\hline Mluwaukle and Chicago. & & 40.00 & & 1,830,073 \\
\hline Milwaukie and Horicon. & & 42.00 & & 1,137,912 \\
\hline Milwaukie and Minnesota. & & 199.89 & & 7,400,000 \\
\hline Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien (with branchea) & 20.00 & 234.40 & 612,302 & 7,500,000 \\
\hline Milwaukie and Superior. & & 18.00 & & 360,000 \\
\hline Milwaukie and Western & & 57.29 & ............. & 1,498,762 \\
\hline Mineral Poin & & 32.00 & & 1,813,227 \\
\hline Racine and Mississippi & & 104.00 & & 3,802,016 \\
\hline Eheboygan and Fond du L & & 20.00 & . .1. & 500,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{mailroads.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileagr.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of construction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1880. \\
\hline Wisconsin Central....................................... &  & 10.00 & .............. & \$250,000 \\
\hline Add- & 20.00 & 810.61 & 8612,382 & 27,711,759 \\
\hline Chicage and Northwestern, from Illinois.............. & ............ & 147.00 & ................ & 7,123,280 \\
\hline Derluct- & 20.00 & 957.61 & 612,382 & 34,835,041 \\
\hline Racine and Missigsippi, in Illinoin... ....... ............ & . \(0 . .0 . . . . .\). & 35.00 & -0............ & 1,279, 435 \\
\hline Total in Wisconsin. ...... . ................. & 20.00 & 922.61 & 612,382 & 33,535,606 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BTATE OF IOWA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Burlington and Missouri. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot \cdot\) & 93.30 & .0.7......... & 2,492,758 \\
\hline Crdar Rapids and Mizsouri. ........... .................. & & 25.35 & ............... & 612,359 \\
\hline Chiengo, Iowa, and Nebraska............................ & -............ & 82.11 &  & 1,860,251 \\
\hline Lulsuque and Pacific......... ................ ............ & ............' & 111.18 & \(\cdots\) & 2,830,833 \\
\hline Dubuque, Marion, and Western........................ & & 51.00 & ............... & 1,351,790 \\
\hline Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota.............. & -•• + & 42.00 & ...............* & 2,879,615 \\
\hline Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine. ................ & \(\cdot \cdot\) & 25.20 & - 6.7. & 1,022,306 \\
\hline Mahaska County .............................. . ....... & ............ & 12.00 & . ............. & 120,000 \\
\hline Missisiippl and Missouri (with branches).............. & \(\cdot\) & 187.63 & & 6,318,721 \\
\hline Total in Iowa. ............. ................... & & 679.77 & ............... & 19,494,633 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
gTATE OF MISSOURI.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cairo and Fulton.. & -............ & 37.00 & -0.0.0.0.0... & 1.213,497 \\
\hline Hamuibal and St. Joseph. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 296.80 & ............... & 12, 364, 139 \\
\hline North Missouri.......... . ... . .... .............. ...... & & 168.80 & .............. & 6,960,144 \\
\hline Pacitic (main line)...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(\cdot\).......... & 180.70 & . \(\cdot\) & 11,219,541 \\
\hline Southwestern Branch. .... ....................... .... & & 77.50 & ............... & 3,872,510 \\
\hline Platte County. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . \(0 \cdot 0 \cdot 6 . .0\) & 37.00 & .0.0........... & 925,000 \\
\hline Quincy and Palmyra.... ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 10.50 & ............... & 250,000 \\
\hline St, Louls and Iron Mountain, (with branch).......... & -•* . \(\cdot\)..... & 90.15 & - & 5,531,981 \\
\hline Total In Missouri................ ..... . . . . . . . & & 817.45 &  & 42,342,812 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
California Central. \\
Sacramento Valley. \\
Las Mariposas \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} & . \(\cdot\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
43.80 \\
29.50 \\
3.75
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,900,000 \\
1,600,000 \\
100,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total in California ... & . \(\cdot\). & 70.05 & *....... & 3,600,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF OREGUN.


\section*{Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.}

\section*{recapitulation.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{etater.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COST OT CONATRDOtION, ETC.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Maine................................................ & 245.59 & 472.17 & -8,999,894 & (16,576,385 \\
\hline New Hampshire ................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 465.32 & 656.59 & 14,774, 133 & 23,268,659 \\
\hline Vermont ................................................. & 279.57 & 556.75 & 10,800, 901 & 23,336,215 \\
\hline Massachusetts ...... ....... ....... ........................ & 1,035.74 & 1,272.06 & 47,886,905 & 58,889,328 \\
\hline Rhode Ialand . ............................................ & 68.00 & 107.92 & 2,402,594 & 4,318,827 \\
\hline Connecticut .................... ........................ & 413.26 & 603.00 & 13,980,774 & 21,484,100 \\
\hline New England States ...................... & 2,507.48 & 3,669.39 & 97,254,201 & 148,306,514 \\
\hline New York................................................. & 1,403.10 & 2,701.84 & 65,456, 123 & 131,320,5.12 \\
\hline New Jersey .... ........................................... & 205.93 & 559.90 & 9,348,495 & 28,997, 033 \\
\hline Pennsylvania ............................................. & 822.34 & 2,542.49 & 41,683,054 & 143,471,710 \\
\hline Delaware ............................................... & 39.19 & 136.69 & 2,281,690 & 4,351,789 \\
\hline Maryland................................................. & 253.40 & 380.30 & 11,580,808 & 21,387,157 \\
\hline Middle Allantic States ..................... & 2,723.96 & 6,321.22 & \(130,350,170\) & 329,528,231 \\
\hline Virginia ................................................... & 515.15 & 1,771.16 & 12,585,312 & 64,958,807 \\
\hline North Carolina........................................... & 248.50 & 889.42 & 3,281,623 & 16,709,793 \\
\hline South Carolina . .... ................... .................. . & 289.00 & 987.97 & 7,525,981 & 22,385, 287 \\
\hline Georgia.............. ....................................... & 643.72 & 1,404.22 & 13,272,540 & 29,057, 742 \\
\hline Florida ..... ................................................. & 21.00 & 401.50 & 210,000 & 8,628,000 \\
\hline Bouthern Atlantic States .................. & 1,717.37 & 5,454,27 & \(36,875,456\) & 141,739,629 \\
\hline Alabama . ................................................ & 139.50 & 743.16 & 1,946,209 & 17,591,188 \\
\hline Mississippi . .............................................. & 75.00 & 872.30 & 2,020,000 & 24, 100,009 \\
\hline Louisiana ................. .............................. & 79.50 & 334.75 & 1,320,000 & 12,020,204 \\
\hline Texas ................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 306.00 & , & 11,232,345 \\
\hline Gulf States . ................................. & 287.00 & 2,256.21 & 5,286,209 & 64,943,746 \\
\hline Arkansas . . . . . ........................... ................. & . \(\cdot\). & 38.50 & ....0.0.0.0.0. & 1,155,000 \\
\hline Tennessee .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . & 1,197.92 & *.............. & 29,537,722 \\
\hline Kentucky .... .............................................. & 78.21 & 569.93 & 1,830,541 & 19,068, 477 \\
\hline Interior States, South. ............s...... & 78.21 & 1,806.35 & 1,850,541 & 49,761,199 \\
\hline Ohio.................................................... & 575.27 & 2,999.45 & 10,684,400 & 111,896,351 \\
\hline Indiana .... ........................ . .................. & 228.00 & 2,125.90 & 3,380,533 & 70,295, 148 \\
\hline Michigan........................................ ....... & 312.00 & 709.30 & 8,945,749 & 31,012,399 \\
\hline Illinois . .................................................... & 110.50 & 2,867.90 & 1,440,507 & 104,944, 561 \\
\hline Wisconsin.......................... ..................... & 20.00 & 922.61 & 612,332 & 33,555,606 \\
\hline Minnesota.................. ................................ & & ............. & -0060.0.0.0.0. & -••*........... \\
\hline Iowa. .................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . & 679.77 &  & 19,404,633 \\
\hline Missouri...................... ............................ & ............. & 817.45 & .0.0.0.0.0.0.0. & 42,342,812 \\
\hline Kansas.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & . & -............. & ................ & -••.............. \\
\hline Interior States, North . .................... & 1,275.77 & 11,212.38 & 25,063,571 & 113,541,510 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38.-Railroads of the United States-Continued.
RECAPITULATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{UTATE*.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{mileage.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cost of combtruction, etc.} \\
\hline & 1850. & 1860. & 1850. & 1860. \\
\hline Califomia & ........... & 70.05 & ..... ........ & \$3,600,000 \\
\hline Oregon.......... ...... . . ........................ & ............ & 3.80 & ............. & 80,000 \\
\hline Pacife States........................... & ............ & 73.85 & .............. & 3,080,000 \\
\hline New England States......................... . . . . . & 2,507.48 & 3,669.39 & \$97,254,201 & 148,366,514 \\
\hline Niddle Atlantic States .............................. & 2,723.96 & 6,321.22 & 130,350, 170 & 329, 528,231 \\
\hline Southern Atlantic States ............................ & 1,717.37 & 5,454.27 & 36,875,456 & 141,739,629 \\
\hline Gulf states . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 287.00 & 2,256.21 & 5,286,209 & 64,943,746 \\
\hline Interior States, South. .............................. & 78.21 & 1,806.35 & 1,830,541 & 49,761,199 \\
\hline Interior States, North . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,275.77 & 11,212.38 & 25,063,571 & 413,541,510 \\
\hline Pacific states . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ............ & 73.85 & .............. & 3,080,000 \\
\hline Total United States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8,539,79 & 30,793.67 & 296,680, 148 & 1,151,560,829 \\
\hline City railroads in 1860.................................. & ............ & 402.57 & . & 14,862,840 \\
\hline Total. .................................. & ........... & 31, 1964 & - & 1,160,482,729 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

City Passenger Railroads, 1860, not included in Tables of Commercial Railroads. city of boston.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Railroads. & Length of track. & Cost of roads, equipment, de. \\
\hline & Miles. & \\
\hline Boston and Chelsca. ..................... ................................... & 2.18 & 8140,000 \\
\hline Broadway ................................................................. & 2.93 & 63,490 \\
\hline Cambridge.................................................................. & 4.80 & 481,377 \\
\hline Charleston and Medford. . ................... ............................ & 2.96 & 34,000 \\
\hline Chelsea Beach*. & & ........ \\
\hline Cliftondale................................................................... & 6.74 & 110,200 \\
\hline Dorchester................................................................. & 4.77 & 153,623 \\
\hline Dorchester Extension ..... & 1.48 & 12,800 \\
\hline Lyan and Boston*... & & 97,800 \\
\hline Malden and Melrose . ........................................................ & 3.41 & 420,183 \\
\hline Metropolitan... & 13.27 & 684,325 \\
\hline Midullesex.... & 5.77 & 348,000 \\
\hline Newton. & 2.87 & 26,845 \\
\hline Somerville.. & 2.68 & 43,345 \\
\hline Stoneham street: .......................................................... & 2.42 & 11,750 \\
\hline Suffolk. & 3.31 & 138,673 \\
\hline Union, (equipment only). & & 157,971 \\
\hline Wallham and Watertown.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2.13 & 19,700 \\
\hline West Camhridge. . & 1.57 & 12,850 \\
\hline West Roxbury. & 1.85 & 53,737 \\
\hline Winuisimmet............................... . ............................. & 2.25 & 50,000 \\
\hline Total.,........... .................................................. & 67.39 & 2,964,875 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Not completed.
}

Table No. 38-City Passenger Railroads, 1860-Continued.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Railmoade. & Length of -track. & Cost of roads, equipment, \&e. \\
\hline Eighth Avenue...................................................................... & mules.
\[
11.13
\] & \$859,834 \\
\hline Ninth Avenue.................................... ................................ & 9.22 & 397, 832 \\
\hline Second Avenue . ........ ............................................................ & 16.57 & 1,181,537 \\
\hline Sixth Avenue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... .......................................... & 8.37 & 946,961 \\
\hline 'third Avenue......................................................................... & 16.50 & 1,616,671 \\
\hline Total.......................................................................... & 61.79 & 5,002,835 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CITY OF BROOKLYN.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Broadway.............. ............... .................................................. & 9.26 & 222, 834 \\
\hline Brooklyn Central. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 21.53 & 586,619 \\
\hline Brooklyn City....... .......................... .......................................... & 49.13 & 1,262,22x \\
\hline Total....................................................................... & 79.92 & 2,071,678 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{HOBOKEN CITY.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Hoboken und ILudson City.............................................................. & 1.79 & 32,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Citizens............................................................................ & 8.50 & 200,000 \\
\hline Delaware County . ............................ & 3.00 & 27,500 \\
\hline Frankford and Southwark. ............................................................ & 16.50 & 551,000 \\
\hline Fairmount .............................................................................. & 8.00 & 140,000 \\
\hline Fairmount nnd Arch Street......... .............................................. & 5.00 & 180,000 \\
\hline Germantown, 4th and Sth streets....... ............................................ & 17.25 & 300,000 \\
\hline Girard College......................... .................................................. & 5.50 & 160,00才 \\
\hline Green and Coates Streets.............................................................. & 5.25 & 220,000 \\
\hline Heston, Mantua and Fairmount ...................................................... & 7.00 & 100,000 \\
\hline North Philadelphia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5.50 & 300,000 \\
\hline Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7.00 & 176,000 \\
\hline Philadelphia City................... ................................................. & 4.00 & 100,000 \\
\hline Philadelphia and Darby............................................................... & 4.25 & 117,200 \\
\hline Richmond and Schuylkill.......................................................... & 5.25 & 130,000 \\
\hline Ridge Avenue and Manayunk. ..................... .................................. . . . & 9.00 & 185,000 \\
\hline Second and Third Strets .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 18.75 & 450,000 \\
\hline Seventeenth and Nineteenth Strects. & 6.00 & 120,000 \\
\hline Thirtcenth and Fifteenth Streets.................................................... & 6.00 & 100,000 \\
\hline West Philadelphia.................................................................... & 9.25 & 255,000 \\
\hline Total............................................................... ..... & 148.00 & 3,811,700 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 38-City Passenger Railroads, 1860-Continued. city of cincinnati.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline rathroads. & Leneth of track. & Cost of roads, equipment, \&c. \\
\hline Cincinnati Strect.............................................................. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Miles. } \\
5
\end{gathered}
\] & 8151,913 \\
\hline City Passenger................................................................ & 5 & 111,412 \\
\hline Passenger ...... ............... .......................................... & 137 & 69,837 \\
\hline Pendleton and Fifh Street Market Company.................................. & 34 & 70,000 \\
\hline Total............................. ............................... & 17t & 403, 162 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OITY OF RT. LOUIS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline St. Louis..................................................................... & 10.20 & 298,604 \\
\hline Citizens'.................................................................. & 8.29 & 117,437 \\
\hline Pcople's.......................... ........................................ & 4.48 & 83,875 \\
\hline Missouri.......................... . ............................................. & 3.33 & 76,674 \\
\hline Tutal.............................................................. & 26.30 & 576,590 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{RECAPITULATION.}


We doubt not that the sum stated (page 231) as the aggregate cost of our roads is considerably too small. and for the reason that the leading roads in furnishing and perfecting their works have expended large sums out of their earnings which have not gone to capital stock or bonded debt. We know of one road which has thus expended near \(\$ 2,000,000\).

Table No. 38.-Continued.
Number of miles of Railroads in operation at the cnd of each ycar, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline states. & 1850. & 1851. & 1859. & 1853. & 1854. & 185. & 1856. & 1857. & 1858. & 1859. & 1860. \\
\hline Maine.. & 245.59 & 292.47 & 323.47 & 333.47 & 35997 & 414.6\% & 429.17 & 451.17 & 467.67 & 472.17 & 472.17 \\
\hline New Hampshire . & 465.32 & 536.78 & 567.78 & 643.66 & 643.86 & 656.59 & 656.59 & 656.59 & 656.59 & 656.59 & 656.59 \\
\hline Vermont. & 279.57 & 413.29 & 471.32 & 506.22 & 511.72 & 529.42 & 529.42 & 529.42 & 529.42 & 548.75 & 556.75 \\
\hline Maszachusetts & 1,035.74 & 1,037.74 & 1,047.44 & 1,105.34 & 1,144.27 & 1,272.96 & 1,272.96 & 1,272.96 & 1,272.96 & 1,272.96 & 1,272.96 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 68.00 & 68.00 & 68.00 & 68.00 & 94.32 & 107.92 & 107.92 & 10792 & 107.92 & 107.92 & 107.92 \\
\hline Connecticut & 412.26 & 463.20 & 506.96 & 506.56 & 506.96 & 506.96 & 589.34 & 589.34 & 589.34 & 603.00 & 603.00 \\
\hline New England States & 2,506.48 & 2,811 54 & 2,983.97 & 3,163.85 & 3,261.10 & 3,488.52 & 3,585.40 & 3,607.40 & 3,623.90 & 3,661.39 & 3,669.39 \\
\hline New York. & 1,403.10 & 1,845.55 & 2,249.77 & 2,466.10 & 2,567.40 & 2,595.35 & 2,641. 70 & 2,674.06 & 2,675.31 & 2,690.84 & 2,701.84 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 205.93 & 303.37 & 317.87 & 347.17 & 375.17 & 466.02 & 485.29 & 507.33 & 516.33 & 53560 & 559.90 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 82.3 .34 & 1,030.15 & 1,113.05 & 1,144.55 & 1,404.22 & 1,537.22 & 1,799.17 & 1,925.42 & 2,081.07 & 2,339.99 & 2,442.49 \\
\hline Delaware. & 39.19 & 39.19 & 39.19 & 39.19 & 44.19 & 56.19 & 79.19 & 115.19 & 123.69 & 136.69 & 136.69 \\
\hline Maryland. & 253.40 & 274.26 & 326.80 & 326.80 & 386.80 & 326.80 & 326.80 & 351.80 & 361.80 & 370.80 & 380.30 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic States & 2,723.96 & 3,492.52 & 4,046.68 & 4,263.81 & 4,717.78 & 4,981.58 & 5,332.15 & 5,573.80 & 5,758.20 & 6,073.92 & 6,221.22 \\
\hline Virginia & 515.15 & 652.44 & 954.33 & 1,099.96 & 1,218 82 & 1,269.41 & 1,341.21 & 1,531.17 & 1,594.19 & 1,658.25 & 1,761.16 \\
\hline North Carolina & 248.50 & 248.50 & 311.00 & 386.00 & 534.00 & 544.00 & 638.92 & 68992 & 789.92 & 889.42 & 889.42 \\
\hline South Carolina & 289.00 & 388.50 & 598.35 & 652.35 & 669.35 & 759.65 & 847.65 & 878.65 & 906.35 & 987.97 & 987.97 \\
\hline Georgia. & 643.72 & 794.72 & 909.72 & 962.46 & 983.46 & 1,020.46 & 1,165.43 & 1,241.70 & 1,297.32 & 1,355.90 & 1,404.22 \\
\hline Florida. & 21.00 & 23.00 & 21.00 & & & & 56.00 & 128.00 & 198.30 & 289.80 & 401.50 \\
\hline Southem Atlantic States .............. & 1,717.37 & 2,035.16 & 2,794.40 & 3,100.77 & 3,405.63 & 3,593.52 & 4,049.21 & 4,469.44 & 4,786.08 & 5,181.34 & 5,4.54.27 \\
\hline Alabama & 132.50 & 132.50 & 161.00 & 214.72 & 354.00 & 334.54 & 454.00 & 531.80 & 531.80 & 628.40 & 743.16 \\
\hline Mississippi. & 75.00 & 75.00 & 96.20 & 66.20 & 222.30 & 278.00 & 413.00 & 483.50 & 604.13 & 697.80 & 8.2 .30 \\
\hline Louisjana & 79.50 & 79.50 & 79.50 & 89.00 & 198.00 & 203.00 & 249.50 & 261.00 & 281.00 & 204.75 & 334.75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & 32.00 & 40.00 & 71.00 & 157.00 & 205.501 & 284.50 & 306.00 \\
\hline Gulf States & 287.00 & 287.00 & 335.70 & 399.92 & 756.30 & 855.54 & 1,187.50 & 1,433.30 & 1,622.43 & 1,905.45 & 2,256.21 \\
\hline Arkansas...... & & & & & & & & & & & 38.50 \\
\hline Tennessee. & & 112.33 & 185.44 & 291.25 & 329.25 & 466.05 & 541.21 & 769.69 & 887.60 & 963.10 & 1,197.92 \\
\hline Kentucky & 78.21 & 94.10 & 94.10 & 167.10 & 241.90 & 241.90 & 267.90 & 304.90 & 458.50 & 537.00 & 567.93 \\
\hline Interior States, South ................. & 78.21 & 206.43 & 279.54 & 458.35 & 571.15 & 707.95 & 809.11 & 1,074.59 & 1,346.10 & 1,500.10 & 1,804.35 \\
\hline Ohio .......................................... & 575.27 & 895.42 & 1,385.94 & 1,777.37 & 2,001.28 & 2,453.16 & 2,522.73 & 2,619.57 & 2,651.23 & 2,811.61 & 2,900.75 \\
\hline Indiana . & 228.00 & 538.50 & 755.92 & 1,208.61 & 1,317.29 & 1,406.52 & 1,806.84 & 1,894.79 & 1,994.70 & 2,013.62 & 2,125.90 \\
\hline Michigan & 342.00 & 379.27 & 431.27 & 431.27 & 444.17 & 474.23 & 500.49 & 602.50 & 642.37 & 737.40 & 799.30 \\
\hline Illinois ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 110.50 & 271.39 & 412.19 & 759.62 & 788.40 & 886.79 & 2,135.33 & 2,501.65 & 2,733.92 & 2,781.20 & 2,867.90 \\
\hline Wisconsin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 20.00 & 50.00 & 70.60 & 70.60 & 97.25 & 187.50 & 276.40 & 629.92 & 647.35 & 826.00 & 822.61 \\
\hline Minnesota................................. & & & & . & & . & & & & & \\
\hline Iowa... & & & & & & 68.50 & 253.86 & 343.71 & 379.36 & 532.80 & 079.67 \\
\hline Missourt..................................... & & & & 37.50 & 37.50 & 138.70 & 144.22 & 317.63 & 547.20 & 724.25 & 817.45 \\
\hline Kansas............................. ....... & & & & -............ & & ......... & ........ & . & -........ & ......... & -•***** \\
\hline Interior States, North ........ ........ & 1,275.77 & 2,134.58 & 3,055.92 & 4,284.97 & 4,685.89 & 5,615.40 & 7,639.87 & 8,909.77 & 9,596.13 & 10,426.88 & 11,113.58 \\
\hline California & ............ & ............. & & & & 8.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 70.05 \\
\hline Orego & ........... & & ............. & . & ............. & & .0........... & & ............. & ............ & 3.80 \\
\hline Pacific States. & ............ & ............. & ... ......... & ............. & . \(\cdot\) & 8.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 73.85 \\
\hline New England States ..... .................. & 2,506.48 & 2,811.54 & 2,983.97 & 3,163.85 & 3,261.10 & 3,488.52 & 3,585.40 & 3,607.40 & 3,623.90 & 3,661.39 & 3,669.39 \\
\hline Midille Atlantic States .............. & 2,723 96 & 3,492.52 & 4,646.68 & 4,263.81 & 4,717.78 & 4,981.58 & 5,332.15 & 5,573.80 & 5,758.20 & 6,073.92 & 6,221.28 \\
\hline Southern Atlantic States. & 1,717.37 & 2,095.16 & 2,794.40 & 3,100.77 & 3,405.63 & 3,593.52 & 4,049.21 & 4,469.44 & 4,786.08 & 5,181.34 & 5,454.27 \\
\hline Gulf 8tater ..... & 287.00 & 287.00 & 336.70 & 399.92 & 756.30 & 855.54 & 1,187.50 & 1,433.30 & 1,622.43 & 1,905.45 & 2,256.41 \\
\hline Interior States, South . ................... & 78.21 & 206.43 & 279.54 & 458.35 & 571.15 & 707.95 & 809.11 & 1,074.59 & \({ }^{1} 1,346.10\) & 1,500.10 & 1,804.35 \\
\hline Interior States, North ... .................. & 1,275.77 & 2,134.58 & 3,055.92 & 4,284.97 & 4,685.89 & 5,615.40 & 7,639.87 & 8,909,77 & 9,596.13 & 10,426.88 & 11,113.58 \\
\hline Pacific States .... & & ..... & & & & 8.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 22.00 & 73.85 \\
\hline Total United States.................. & 8,588.79 & 11,027.23 & 13,497.21 & 15,671.67 & 17,397.85 & 19,250.51 & 22,625.24 & 25,090.30 & 26,754.84 & 28,771.08 & 30,592.87 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 38-Continued.
Number of miles of Railroads brought into use during each year from 1851 to 1860, inclusive.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline states. & 1851. & 1852. & 1853. & 1854. & 1855. & 1856. & 1857. & 1858. & 1859. & 1860. & Miles of railroad built in ten years. \\
\hline Maine................................... & 46.88 & 30.00 & 11.00 & 26.50 & 54.70 & 14.50 & 22.00 & 16.50 & 4.50 & ... & 226.58 \\
\hline New Hamphsire ........................... & 71.46 & 31.00 & 26.08 & ............. & 12.73 & & & & & & 191.27 \\
\hline Vermont ................... ............ & 132.72 & 58.03 & 34.90 & 5.50 & 17.70 & & & & 19.33 & 8.00 & 277.18 \\
\hline Massachusetts............................. & 2.60 & 9.70 & 57.90 & 38.93 & 128.69 & ............ & ....... & ....7....... & & & 237.22 \\
\hline Rinode Istand & & & & 26.32 & 13.60 & ............ & - & ............. & & ............. & 39.92 \\
\hline Connecticut ..................... ....... & 51.00 & 43.70 & & & & 82.38 & ............ & & 13.66 & & 190.74 \\
\hline New England States ............... & 305.06 & 172.43 & 179.88 & 97.25 & 227.42 & 96.88 & 22.00 & 16.50 & 37.49 & 8.00 & 1,162.91 \\
\hline New York...................... ........... & 442.45 & 404.22 & 156.33 & 161.30 & 27.95 & 46.35 & 32.36 & 1.25 & 15.53 & 11.00 & 1,298.74 \\
\hline New Jersey. ................................ & 97.44 & 14.50 & 29.30 & 28.00 & 90.85 & 19.27 & 22.04 & 9.00 & 19.27 & 24.30 & 333.97 \\
\hline Pennsyivania............................... & 207.81 & 82. 90 & 31.50 & 209.67 & 133.00 & 261.95 & 126.23 & 155.65 & 258.92 & 102.50 & 1,620.15 \\
\hline Delaware. & & & & 5.00 & 12.00 & 23.00 & 36.00 & 8.50 & 13.00 & . & 97.50 \\
\hline Maryland............. & 20.86 & 52.24 & & & & ....... & 25.00 & 10.00 & 900 & 9.50 & I26.90 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic States & 768.56 & 554.16 & 217.13 & 453.97 & 263.80 & 350.57 & 241.65 & 184.40 & 315.72 & 147.30 & 3,497.26 \\
\hline Virginia .................................. & 137.29 & 301.89 & 145.63 & 118.86 & 50.59 & 71.80 & 189.96 & 63.02 & 64.06 & 112.91 & 1,256.01 \\
\hline North Carolina. & ......... & 62.50 & 75.00 & 148.00 & 10:00 & 94.92 & 51.00 & 100.00 & 99.50 & . & 640.32 \\
\hline South Carolina. & 89.50 & 219.85 & 54.00 & 17.00 & 90.30 & 88.00 & 31.00 & 27.70 & 81.62 & & 698.97 \\
\hline Georgin ....... .............................. & 151.00 & 115.00 & 52.74 & 21.00 & 37.00 & 144.97 & 76.27 & 55.62 & 58.58 & 48.32 & 760.50 \\
\hline Florida. & & & & & & 35.00 & 72.00 & 70.30 & 91.50 & 111.70 & 380.50 \\
\hline Eouthern Atlantic States . & 377.79 & 699.24 & 327.37 & 304.86 & 187.89 & 434.69 & 420.23 & 316.64 & 395.26 & 272.93 & 3,736.90 \\
\hline Alabama . & & 28.50 & 53.72 & 89.28 & 30.54 & 119.46 & 77.80 & & 96.60 & 114.76 & 610.66 \\
\hline Mississippi . & & 21.20 & & 126.10 & 55.70 & 135.00 & 70.50 & 120.63 & 93.67 & 174.50 & 797.30 \\
\hline İuuisiana..... & & & 9.50 & 109.00 & 5.00 & 46.50 & 11.50 & 20.00 & 13.75 & 40.00 & 255.25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Texas. & & & & 1 32.00 & 800 & 31.60 & 86.00 & 48.50 & 79.00 & 21.50 & 306.00 \\
\hline Gulf States ......................... & .............. & 49.70 & 63.23 & 356.38 & 99.24 & 331.96 & 245.80 & 189.13 & 283.02 & 350.76 & 1,969.21 \\
\hline Arkansas.... & & & & & & & & & & 38.50 & 38.50 \\
\hline Tennessee................................ & 112.33 & 73.11 & 105.81 & 38.00 & 136.80 & 7516 & 228.48 & 117.91 & 75.50 & 234.82 &  \\
\hline Kentucky................................. & 15.89 & ......... .. & 73.00 & 74.80 & & 26.00 & 37.00 & 153.60 & 78.50 & 30.93 & 489.72 \\
\hline Interior States, South . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 128.22 & 73.11 & 178.81 & 112.80 & 136.80 & 101.16 & 265.48 & 271.51 & 154.00 & 304.25 & 1,726.14 \\
\hline Ohio. ..................................... & 320.15 & 490.52 & 391.43 & 223.91 & 451.88 & 69.57 & 96.84 & 31.66 & 160.38 & 89.14 & 2,325.48 \\
\hline Indiana ..................................... & 310.50
37.07 & 217.42 & 452.69 & 108.68 & 89.23 & 400.32 & 87.95 & 99.91 & 18.92 & 112.28 & 1,897.90 \\
\hline Michigan .................................... & 37.27 & 52.00 & & 12.90 & 30.06 & 26.20 & 102.01 & 39.87 & 95.03 & 61.90 & 457.30 \\
\hline Hinois ................................... & 160.89 & 140.80 & 347.43 & 28.78 & 98.39 & 1,248.54 & 366.32 & 232.27 & 47.28 & 86.70 & 2,757.40 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 30.00 & 20.60 & & 26.65 & 90.25 & 88.90 & 353.52 & 17.43 & 178.65 & 96.61 & 902.61 \\
\hline Minnesota. & -...... & & & & & & ......... & ............ & -...0........ & ............ & \\
\hline Iowa.... & ....... & ........... & ............. & ............. & 68.50 & 185.36 & 89.85 & 35.65 & 153.44 & 146.87 & 679.67 \\
\hline Missouri & & ...... & 37.50 & . & 101.20 & 5.52 & 173.41 & 229.57 & 177.05 & 93.20 & 817.45 \\
\hline Kansas....................... & & & & & & ..... & .. . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ........ & . & & ......... \\
\hline Interior States, North . . . . . . . . . . . . & 858.81 & 921.34 & 1,229.05 & 400.92 & Y29.51 & 2,024.47 & 1,269.90 & 686.36 & 830.75 & 686.70 & 9,837.81 \\
\hline California & & & ............ & ............ & 8.00 & 14.00 & & & & 48.05 & 70.05 \\
\hline Oregun........................................ & & & & & & & ............ & .............. & .............. & 3.80 & 3.80 \\
\hline Pacific Etates....................... & ............. & ............ & .... ....... & ....... & 8.00 & 14.00 & & ............. & … ......... & 51.85 & 73.85 \\
\hline New England States ...................... & 305.06 & 172.43 & 179.88 & 97.25 & 227.42 & 96.88 & 22.00 & 16.50 & 37.49 & 8.00 & \\
\hline Middle Aldantic States ................... & 768.56 & 554.16 & 217.13 & 453.97 & 263.80 & 350.57 & 241.65 & 184.40 & 315.72 & 147.30 & 3,497.26 \\
\hline Southern Atlantic States..... ........... & 377.79 & 699.24 & 327.37 & 304.86 & 187.89 & 434.69 & 420.23 & 316.64 & 395.20 & 272.93 & 3,736.90 \\
\hline Gulf States. & ........... & 49.70 & 63.22 & 356.38 & 99.24 & 331.96 & 245.80 & 189.13 & 283.02 & 350.76 & 1,969.21 \\
\hline Inteior States, South..................... & 128.12 & 73.11 & 178.81 & 112.80 & 135.80 & 101.16 & 265.48 & 271.51 & 154.00 & 304.25 & 1,726.14 \\
\hline Interior States, North..................... & 858.81 & 921.34 & 1,229.05 & 400.92 & 929.51 & 2,024.47 & 1,269.90 & 686.30 & 830.75 & 686.70 & 9,837.81 \\
\hline Pacific States. & & & . & & 8.00 & 14.00 & & & ............. & 51.85 & 73.85 \\
\hline Total United States................. & 2,438.44 & 2,469.98 & 2,195.16 & 1,226.18 & 1,852.66 & 3,353.73 & 2,465.06 & 1,664.54 & 2,016.24 & 1,821.79 & 22,004.08 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table №. 39.-Canals and River Improvements.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Canals and river improvements.} & \multirow{3}{*}{States.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Points connected.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{|hilmsorsatigat'n.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{dimensioxa.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{2.0cEs.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No. of structures.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Chambers.} & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & &  &  & & \\
\hline Cumberland and Oxford..... & Maine. & Portand-Sebago Pond............... & 20.50 & & 34 & 4 & 25 & & & 168 & \\
\hline Songo River Improvement. .. & ....do.......... & Sebago Poud-Brandy and Long Ponds. & & 30.00 & & 4 & 1 & & & 8 & \} 50,000 \\
\hline Bon Falls.. .... & N. Eampshire.. & & ( 0.75 & & & & 4 & & ..... & 25 & 25,000 \\
\hline Hooksett Falls.. & .do.... ...... & & 0.13 & & & & 3 & & & 16 & 17,000 \\
\hline Amoskeag Falls ........ & ...do.......... & Around the Falls so called in the Mcrin & 1.00 & ........ & & . & 9 & ...... & ..... & 45 & 50,000 \\
\hline Union.... & ..do.......... & Around the ralis so called in the mer & 3.00 & 6.00 & - & . & 7 & ...... & & & \\
\hline Sewall's Falls. . & ....do.......... & & 0.25 & & & ... & 2 & ... & ..... & & ............ \\
\hline Pawtucket................. & Massachusetts . & & 1.65 & & 60 & 4 & 5 & & ..... & 32 & ......... \\
\hline White River................. & Vermont . . .... & 1 & 050 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Watuguuchy. & ...do.......... & & 0.40 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Bellows' Falls.... .......... & ...do.......... & & 0.16 & & & & 9 & ..... & & 50 & \\
\hline Montague ...... ........... & Massachusetts . & Around the Falls so called in the Connecticut river.......... & 3.00 & & 25 & 3 & 8 & & & 5 & \\
\hline South Hadley................ & & & & & & & 5 & & & 50 & ........ .... \\
\hline & Connecticut... & & & ... & & ... & , & …… & & 5 & . \\
\hline Enfield Falls.................. & Connecticut... & & 5.50 & ........ & ....... & ... & 3 & 90 & 20 & 30 & ........ \\
\hline Erie.......................... & New York. .... & Albany (Hudson river) and Buffulo (Lake Erie)... ........... & 350.58 & ........ & 70 & 7 & 71 & 110 & 18 & 582 & \\
\hline Champlain.................. & ... do.......... & Grand Junction (Erie canal) and Whitehall (Lake Champlain) & 64.00 & . & 70 & 7 & 20 & 110 & 18 & 180 & \\
\hline Waterford Side-cut. .... & ...do.......... & Waterford-Hudson River........ .............................. & 2.75 & & 70 & 7 & 3 & 110 & 18 & 133 & 41,873,738 \\
\hline Gleun's Falls Feeder.... & ...do.......... & Upper Hudson-Summit Level....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7.00 & & 40 & 4 & 13 & 90 & 15 & 132 & \\
\hline Black River.................. & ....do........... & Rome (Erie canal) - High Falls of Black river. & 35.62 & ......... & 70 & 7 & 109 & 110 & 18 & 1,079 & \\
\hline Bummit Feeder......... & ....do.......... & Black River and Elder Creek-Summit, 23 miles from Rome... & 12.48 & & & & & & & 1,078 & \(\}^{*} 3,019,832\) \\
\hline Black River Improvement... & ....do........... & High Falls-Carthage...... ...................................... & & 42.50 & 60 & 5 & 1 & 110 & 18 & & \\
\hline Feeders, etc............ & ....do.......... & & & 12.95 & & & & & & & \} \(13,019,83\) \\
\hline Chenango.. ................. & ...do........... & Utica (Erie canal) and Binghamton (Susquehanna river). .... & 97.17 & & 70 & 7 & 114 & 110 & 18 & 1,016 & \\
\hline Feeders & ....do. & ................................................................. & & & & & & & & & \} \(2,439,676\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline eida & & Higginswille (Eree canal) & 6.00 & & & & & & & 58 & 00 \\
\hline Oneida River Inprow & & Oucida Lake-Oswego River and & & 20.00 & & & 2 & & & & 91,977 \\
\hline Osweg & ....d & Syracuse (Erie canal)-Oswego (Lake Ontario) & 18.25 & 20.00 & 70 & 7 & 18 & 110 & 18 & 157 & 2,806,187 \\
\hline Baldwinsville Sid & ....d & Baldwinsville-Seneca River & 1.00 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cayuga and Sene & d & Montezuina (Erie canal)-Geneva (Seneca lake) & 20.71 & & & & 10 & 110 & 18 & 76 & \\
\hline Cayuga Lake Branch & ....do.......... & Foot of Cayuga Lake-East Cayuga & 2.06 & & & & 1 & 110 & 18 & 10 & 1,169,276 \\
\hline Seneca River Towing Path & ....d & (Along the Seneca river) & & 5.00 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Crooked & ....d & Dresden (Seneca lake)-Penn Yan (Crooked lake).... ..... & 7.69 & & & & 38 & & & 273 & 305,245 \\
\hline Chemung & ....do & Head of Seneca lake-Elmira (Chemung river)................ & 23.00 & & & & 49 & & & 491 & \\
\hline Feede & . . . do & Horsehead's (Chemung canal)-Knoxville... .................. & 16.75 & & & & 3 & & & 27 & \\
\hline Genesee V & d & Rochester (Erie canal)-Olean (Alleghany river)...... ...... . . & 107.00 & & & & 106 & & & 1,064 & \\
\hline Dansville Branch & d & Shakers (Genesee Valley canal)-Dansvil & 6.75 & & & & 8 & & & 82 & 5,601,606 \\
\hline Millgrove Extension. & .... do & Olean-Millgrove (Alleghany river) & 11.20 & ....... & & & & & & & +240,000 \\
\hline \(J\) unction & ....do & Elmira (Chemung canal)-Pennsylvania State & \(\$ 11.00\) & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Delaware and Huds & N. Y. and Pa & Eddyville (Hudson river)-Honesdale, & 108.00 & & 50 & 6 & 105 & 100 & 19 & 950 & 6,185,616 \\
\hline Delaware and Raritan & New & Bordentown (Del. river)-New Brunsw & 43.00 & & 75 & 8 & 15 & 2:0 & 24 & 150 & \\
\hline Delaware Feede & ...do & Bull's Island (Delaware river)-Trento & 22.50 & & 60 & 6 & 1 & 100 & 24 & 4 & ,935,287 \\
\hline Morris. & d & Jersey City (Hudson river)-Philipsburg (Delaware river) .... & 101.00 & & 40 & 5 & 23 & 98 & 22 & 1,674 & 2,825,997 \\
\hline Lehigh Navigation . & Penn & Stoddardsville (Lehigh river)-Easton (Delaw & 39.25 & 45.32 & 60 & 5 & 78 & 100 & 12 & 1,207 & 4,455,000 \\
\hline Schuylkill Navigatio & ...d & Philadelyhia (Delaware & 103.50 & & 70 & 6 & 70 & 110 & 18 & 6 i 6 & 10,285,000 \\
\hline Delaware Divisio & ...do & Easton (Lehigh river)-Bristol (Delaware & 59.80 & & 50 & 6 & 24 & 100 & 12 & 16 & ,433,350 \\
\hline North Branch. & ...d & Wilkesbarre-State Line of New York & 105.00 & & 40 & 5 & 27 & 90 & 15 & 258 & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Wyoming & do & Wilkesbarre-Northumber & 64.00 & & 40 & 5 & 8 & 90 & 15 & 69 & 1,889,000 \\
\hline West Branch \& 8usquehanna. & . . .do & Farrandsville-Duncan Island & 117.00 & & 40 & 5 & 31 & 90 & 15 & 225 & \\
\hline Bald Eagle Branch & ...do. & Lock Haven, W. B. and S. canal-Bald Eagle & 3.00 & & 40 & 5 & & & & & 2,729,743 \\
\hline Lewisburg Cross-cut. & do.......... & & 1.00 & & 40 & 5 & & & & & \\
\hline Union & . & Reading (Schuylkill river)-Middletown (Susquehanna river).. & 77.00 & & 36 & & 84 & 90 & 17 & 503 & \\
\hline Pine Grove Bra & .do...... ... & Union Canal-Pine & 23.00 & & 36 & 4 & & & & & 000 \\
\hline Susquehanna and Tide-water. & Pa. and Md.... & Wrightsville-Havre de Grace, Md............. ....... . . . . . . . & 45.00 & & 50 & & 29 & 110 & 17 & 233 & 4,668,486 \\
\hline Pennsylvania................ & Pennsy & Columbia (Susquehanna river)-Hollidaysburg. . . . . . . . . . . . & 156.00 & 17.00 & 40 & & 76 & 90 & 15 & 671 & \\
\hline Western Divisio & ....do........... & Johnstown-Pittsburg & 76.00 & 27. & 40 & & 45 & 90 & 15 & 469 & ) 1,000,000 \\
\hline Monongahela Navigat & do & Pittsburg (Ohio river)-Geneva & & 85.00 & & 5 & & & & & 905,837 \\
\hline Youghiogeny & & McKeesport-West Newt & & 18.00 & & 5 & 2 & & & 27 & 200, 000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 39.-Canals and River Improvements-Continucd.



Table No. 40.
Table showing the population of the principal citics and towns in the Cnited States, aucording to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census (1860,) respectively; also the numerical increasc and increase per cent.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cities and towns. & Counties, & Etates. & Population in 1850. & Population in 1860. & Increase. & Increase per cent. \\
\hline Albany. ............ & Albany & New York. . & 50,763 & 62,357 & 11,604 & 2286 \\
\hline Alleghany City ..... & Alleghany . ........ & Pennsylvania ...... & 21,261 & 28,702 & 7,441 & 35.00 \\
\hline Augusta ...... . .... & Richmond......... & Georgła & 11,753 & 12,493 & 740 & 6.30 \\
\hline Augusta............ & Kennebec & Maine. & 8,225 & 7,609 & ......... & l. 7.49 \\
\hline Auburn & Cayuga............ & New York & 0,548 & 10,980 & 1,438 & 15.06 \\
\hline Alexandri & Alexandria ........ & Virginia & 8,734 & 12,652 & 3,918 & 44.88 \\
\hline Ann Arbor. & Washtenaw & Michigan & 4,868 & 4,483 & ... ...... & l. 7.91 \\
\hline Annapolis & Anne Arundel & Maryland & 3,011 & 4,529 & 1,518 & 50.42 \\
\hline Alton & Madison. & Illinois ........... & 3,585 & 7,338 & 3,753 & 104.69 \\
\hline Baltimor & Baltimore & Maryland. & 160,054 & 212,418 & 43,364 & 25.65 \\
\hline Buffalo & Erie. & New York......... & 48,261 & 81,129 & 38,868 & 91.97 \\
\hline Boston & Suffolk & Massachus & 136, 881 & 177, 812 & 40,931 & 29.10 \\
\hline Bangor & Penobsco & Maine. & 14, 432 & 16,407 & 1,975 & 13.68 \\
\hline Bath . & Sagadahoe & Maine. & 8,020 & 8,076 & 56 & 0.70 \\
\hline Burlington. & Clittenden & Vermont & 6,110 & 7,713 & 1,603 & 26.24 \\
\hline Burlington & Burlington & New Jersey & 4,536 & 5,193 & 657 & 14.48 \\
\hline Burlington. & Des Moine & lowa. & 4,082 & 6,706 & 2,624 & 64.28 \\
\hline Brooklyn... & Kings & New York & 06,838 & 263,661 & 169,823 & 175.37 \\
\hline Oharleston. & Charleston & South Carolina & 42,985 & 40,578 & & l. 5.60 \\
\hline Ci & Hamilto & Ohio & 115,436 & 161,044 & 45,608 & 39.51 \\
\hline Columbus & Franklin & Ohio & 17,882 & 18,554 & 672 & 3.66 \\
\hline Cleveland & Cuyahoga & Ohio & 17,034 & 43,417 & 26,383 & 151.43 \\
\hline Chicago .. & Cook & Illinois & 29,963 & 109,26: & 79, 29 \% & 264.65 \\
\hline Oambridge.. & Middlese & Massachuse & 15,215 & 26,060 & 10,845 & 71.28 \\
\hline Canandaiga & Ontario & New York. & 6,143 & 7,075 & 932 & 15.17 \\
\hline Columbia. & Richland & South Carolina & 6,060 & 8,059 & 1,999 & 32.98 \\
\hline Columbus & Muscogee & Georgia . . . . . . . . & 5,942 & 9,621 & 3,679 & 61.91 \\
\hline Ohilicothe ... & Ross & Ohio & 7,100 & 7,626 & 50 & 7.10 \\
\hline Detroit & Wayne............ & Michigan .......... & 21,019 & 45,619 & 24,600 & 117.03 \\
\hline Dover & Stratford & New Hampshire ... & 8,196 & 8,502 & 308 & 3.73 \\
\hline Dayton............ & Montgomery. & Oh & 10,970 & 20,081 & 9,111 & 83.05 \\
\hline Davenport...... .. & Scott & Iow & 1,848 & 11,267 & 9,419 & 509.68 \\
\hline Dubuque........... & Dubuque ..... ... & Inw & 3,108 & 13,000 & 9,892 & 318.27 \\
\hline Des Moines... & Polk & Iow & 936 & 3,465 & 2,979 & 302.12 \\
\hline Fall River .......... & Bristol ............. & Massachusetts & 11,504 & 14,026 & 2,502 & 21.71 \\
\hline Frederick .......... & Frederick & Maryland.......... & 6,028 & 8,143 & 2,115 & 35.05 \\
\hline Fayctteville ........ & Cumberla & North Caro & 4,646 & 4,790 & 144 & 3.19 \\
\hline Fredericksburg ..... & Spottsylvania...... & Virginia . . . . . . . . . & 4,061 & 5,022 & 961 & 23,65 \\
\hline Freeport . .......... & Stephenson........ & Iflinois & 1,136 & 3,5:29 & 2,093 & 145.75 \\
\hline Fort Wayne ........ & Allen.............. & Indiana ............ & 4,282 & 10,388 & 6, 106 & 142.59 \\
\hline Gardiner . & Kennebec . ........ & Maine & 6,486 & 4,487 & ...... & l. 30.82 \\
\hline Glou & Est & Massachuse & 7,786 & 10,904 & 3,118 & 40.04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 40.-Population of the principal cities and towns, \&c.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cities and tuwns. & Counties. & States. & Population in 1850. & Population in 1860. & Increase. & Increase per cent. \\
\hline Georgetown ........ & Washington . ..... & Dist. of Columbia. . & 8,366 & 8,733 & 367 & 4.38 \\
\hline Galveston ......... & Galveston & Texas. & 4,177 & 7,307 & 3,130 & 74.93 \\
\hline Gatena . . . . . . . . . . & Jo Daviess......... & Illinois . . . . . . . . . . & 6,004 & 8,193 & 2,189 & 38.45 \\
\hline Hartford............. & Hartiord. . . . . . . . & Connecticut . ...... & 13,555 & 20, 154 & 15,599 & 115.08 \\
\hline Hudson ........... & Columbia & New York. & 6,286 & 7,187 & 901 & 14.33 \\
\hline Harrisburg......... & Dauphin............ & Pennsylvania ...... & 7,834 & 13,405 & 5,571 & 71.11 \\
\hline Ithaca............... & Tompkins . . . . . . . & New York.......... & 6,909 & 6,843 & .......... & l. 0.95 \\
\hline Indianapolis........ & Marion . . . . . . . . . . & Indiana & 8,034 & 18,611 & 10,577 & 131.65 \\
\hline Iowa City .......... & Johnson, ...... . . . . & Iowa.............. & 1,582 & 5,214 & 3, 133 & 290.58 \\
\hline Jerscy City......... & Hudson . .......... & New Jersey ....... & 6,856 & 29,226 & 22,370 & 32688 \\
\hline Kcokuk............. & Lee . ................ & Iowa.... . . . . . . . . . & 2,478 & 8,136 & 5,658 & 228.32 \\
\hline Lowell. & Middlesex & Mrasachusetts . & \(33,3 \times 3\) & 36,827 & 3,444 & 10.31 \\
\hline Louisville .......... & Jefferson & Kentucky . ....... & 43,46 & 68,033 & 24, 839 & 57.50 \\
\hline Lynn ............... & Essex & Massachusetts & 14,257 & 19,083 & 4,826 & 33.85 \\
\hline Lockport. ........... & Niagara . . . . . . . . . & New York. & 19, 323 & 13,503 & - 1,200 & 0.73 \\
\hline Lancraster ......... & Lancaster . .. .... & Pennsylvania ..... & 12,369 & 17,803 & 5,234 & 42.31 \\
\hline Ljenchburg .......... & Campber & Virginia . . . . . . . . . & 8,071 & 6,853 & & 2. 15.09 \\
\hline Lexington . . . . . . . . . & Fayette . .......... & Kentucky .... .... & 9,180 & 9,321 & 171 & 1.53 \\
\hline La Fayette & Tippecanoe......... & Indiana & 1,215 & 9,387 & 8,172 & 672.59 \\
\hline Lansing . & Ingham .......... & Michigan . . . . . . . . & 1,249 & 3,074 & 1,845 & 150.12 \\
\hline La Porte ........... & La Porte . . . . . . . . & Indiana ............ & 1,8:24 & 5,028 & 3,204 & 175.65 \\
\hline Manchestur........ & Hillsboro' . . . . . . . & New Uampshire ... & 13,932 & 20,109 & 6,177 & 44.33 \\
\hline Mobile & Mabile & Alabama & 20,515 & 29,258 & 8,743 & 42.61 \\
\hline Montromery........ & Montgomery....... & Alabama & 4,935 & 35,902 & 30,967 & 627.49 \\
\hline Milwankie.......... & Milwaukie & Wisconsin & 20,061 & 45,246 & 25,185 & 125.54 \\
\hline Darblehead. & Essex & Massachusetts . . . . & 6,167 & 7,647 & 1,480 & 23.99 \\
\hline Middleboro' & Plymouth.... ...... & Massachusetts & 5,336 & 6,272 & 936 & 17.54 \\
\hline Memphis........... & Shelby .... ......... & Tennessee & 8,8י9 & 22,623 & 13,784 & 155.94 \\
\hline Muscatinc. & Muscatine & Iowa & 2,540 & 5,324 & 2,784 & 109.60 \\
\hline Madison... & Jefferson. & Indiana & 8,012 & 8, 1:30 & 118 & 1.47 \\
\hline New llaven .... & New Haven & Connecticut & 20,345 & 30,267 & 18,922 & 93.00) \\
\hline Now York.. & New York. & New York. & 515,547 & 805,651 & 290,104 & 56.27 \\
\hline Newark & Essex & New Jersey . . . . . . . & 38,894 & 71,914 & 33,020 & 84.80 \\
\hline Noriolk & Norfolk............. & Virginia . . . . . . . . . & 14,326 & 15,611 & 1,985 & 8.96 \\
\hline Nnshville........... & Davidson.......... & Tennessce......... & 10,478 & 16,988 & 6,510 & 62.13 \\
\hline New Orlealis. ...... & Orleans & Louisiana & 116,375 & 168,675 & 52,300 & 44.94 \\
\hline Nashua ...... & Hillsboro' . . . . . . . & New Hampshire. . .. & 5,820 & 10,085 & 4,245 & 72.93 \\
\hline Nantucket.. & Nantucket. . . . . . . & Massachusetts . & 8,452 & 6,094 & - & l. 27.89 \\
\hline Newburyport . . . . . . & Essex & Massachusetts & 9,572 & 13,401 & 3,829 & 40.00 \\
\hline Newport. .......... & Newport ...... .... & Rhods Island . . . . . & \%,563 & 10,508 & 945 & 9.58 \\
\hline New London . ....... & New London . . ... & Cónnecticut . . . . . & 8,991 & 10,115 & 1,124 & 12.50 \\
\hline Newburg.... . . . . . & Orange . . . . . . . . . . & New York. . . . . . . & 11,415 & 15,196 & 3,781 & 3312 \\
\hline Newbern............ & Craven ............. & North Carolina .... & 4,681 & 5,432 & 751 & 16.04 \\
\hline Natchez............ & Adams ............. & Missiszippl ........ & 4,434 & 6,612 & 2,178 & 49.13 \\
\hline Pekin .............. & Tazewell & Illinois .... . . . . . . . & 1,678 & 3,467 & 1,789 & 108.61 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{244 PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EIGHTH CENSUS.}

Table No. 40.-Population of the principal citics and towns, \&e.-Continued \({ }^{\circ}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cities and towns. & Counties. & States. & Population in 1850. & Population in \(\mathbf{1 8 8 0}\). & Increase. & Increase per cent. \\
\hline Portand............. & Oumberland . ..... & Maine......... . & 20,815 & 26,341 & 5,528 & 26.54 \\
\hline Portsmouth......... & Bockingham. ...... & New Hampshire . & 9,738 & 9,335 & . \(1 . .1\). & l. 4.13 \\
\hline Portsmouth. & Norfolk. & Virginia & 8,122 & 9,502 & 1,3:0 & 16.99 \\
\hline Providence......... & Providence & Khode Island ..... & 41,513 & 50,666 & 9,153 & 22.04 \\
\hline Philadelphia ........ & Philadelphia & Pennsylvania ...... & 30,045 & 562,529 & 222, 484 & 65.43 \\
\hline Pittsburg & Alleghany & Pennsylvania ...... & 46,601 & 49,217 & 2,616 & 5.61 \\
\hline Petersburg & Dinwiddie & Virginia ........... & 14,010 & 18,266 & 4,256 & 30.38 \\
\hline Plymnuth . & Plymouth ..... .. & Massachusetts & 6,024 & 6,272 & 248 & 4.12 \\
\hline Poughkrepsie. & Dutchess & New York. & 13,944 & 14,726 & 782 & 5.61 \\
\hline Paterson & Passaic & New Jersey......... & 11,334 & 19,588 & 8,254 & 72.83 \\
\hline Peoria. & Peoria. & Illinois . . . . . . . . . . & 5,095 & 14,045 & 8,950 & 175.66 \\
\hline Quincy..... .. .... & Adams ............ & Illinois . . . . . . . . . . & 6,902 & 13,632 & 6,730 & 97.51 \\
\hline Rochester & Monrse . ........... & New York.......... & 36,403 & 48,204 & 11,801 & 32.42 \\
\hline Richmond & Henrico . . . . . . . . . & Virginia . . . . . . . . . & 27,570 & 37,910 & 10,340 & 37.50 \\
\hline Roxbury & Norfolk & Massachusetts & 18,364 & 25,137 & 6,773 & 36.88 \\
\hline Reading & Berks . . . . . . . . . . . & Pennsylvania .. & 15,743 & 23,161 & 7,418 & 47.12 \\
\hline Raleigh & Wake & North Carolina & 4,518 & 4,780 & 262 & 5.80 \\
\hline Richmond & Wayne & Indiana & 1,443 & 6,603 & 5,160 & 357.51 \\
\hline Rock Island ........ & Rock Island . . . . . . & Illinois . . . . . . . . . . & 1,711 & 5,130 & 3, 419 & 199.82 \\
\hline Springfield.......... & Hampden ......... & Massachusetts & 11,766 & 15,199 & 3,433 & 29.18 \\
\hline Salcin & Essex .............. & Massachusetts.... & 20,264 & 22,252 & 1,988 & 9.81 \\
\hline Syracuse ......... & Onondag & New York & 22,271 & 28,119 & 5,848 & 26.26 \\
\hline Savannah & Chathat & Georgia . . . . . . . . . & 15,312 & 22,292 & 6,980 & 45.59 \\
\hline St. Louis. . . . . . . . . & St. Loulis & Missouri & 77,860 & 160,773 & 82,913 & 106.49 \\
\hline San Francirco & San Fran & California & 34,776 & 56,802 & 22,026 & 6:3.34 \\
\hline Schenectady . & Schenectady. ..... & New York & 8,921 & 9,579 & 658 & 738 \\
\hline Steubenville........ & Jefferson ........... & Ohio ............. & 6,140 & 6,154 & 10 & 0.16 \\
\hline homastoll. & Kiox & Maine............. & 2,723 & 3,218 & 495 & 18.18 \\
\hline Troy........ . & Rensselaer & New York & 28,785 & 39,232 & 10,447 & 3629 \\
\hline T'aunton ........... & Bristol & Mussachusetts ..... & 10,441 & 15,376 & 4,935 & 47.27 \\
\hline Utica................ & Oneida ............. & New York. . . . . . . & 17,565 & 22,529 & 4,984 & 28.26 \\
\hline Vicksburg.......... & Warren ........... & Mississippi ........ & 3,678 & 4,591 & 913 & 24.83 \\
\hline Washington ........ & Washington........ & Dist. of Columbia. . & 40,001 & 61,102 & 21, 121 & 52.78 \\
\hline Wilmington ........ & New Hanover ..... & North Carolina & 7,264 & 9,552 & 2,:88 & 31.50 \\
\hline Worcester.......... & Worcester, ........ & Massachusett & 17,049 & 24,960 & 7,911 & 46.40 \\
\hline West Troy ......... & Albany ............ & New York. & 7.564 & 8,820 & 1,256 & 16.60 \\
\hline Wilmington ........ & Nerv Castle ....... & Delaware & 13,979 & 21,508 & 7,529 & 53.86 \\
\hline Wheeling .......... & Ohio ............... & Virginia .... . . . . . . & 11,435 & 14,083 & 2,648 & 23.16 \\
\hline Zinesvillo.......... & Muskingum........ & Ohio ............... & 10,35\% & 9,229 & ...0.0. & l. 10.87 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(l\) indicates loss.

Table No. 41.
Population of the United States by Counties, Census 1860.
state of alabama.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites,} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE COLORED,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{maves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline utauga & 3,616 & 3,502 & 7,118 & 7 & 7 & 14 & 7,132 & 4,677 & 4,930 & 0,607 & 16,739 \\
\hline Baldwin & 2,105 & 1,571 & 3,676 & 67 & 73 & 140 & 3,816 & 2,266 & 1,448 & 3,714 & 7,530 \\
\hline Barbour & 7,400 & 7,139 & 14,629 & 20 & 13 & 33 & 14,662 & 7,996 & 8,154 & 16,150 & 30,812 \\
\hline Bilib. & 4,045 & 3,982 & 8,027 & 9 & 16 & 25 & 8,052 & 1,899 & 1,943 & 3,842 & 11,894 \\
\hline Blount. & 5,165 & 5, 028 & 10,193 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 10,199 & 295 & 371 & 666 & 10,865 \\
\hline Butler. & 5,881 & 5,374 & 11,260 & 28 & 18 & 44 & 11,304 & 3,411 & 3,407 & 6,818 & 18,122 \\
\hline Callonun & 8,624 & 8,545 & 17,169 & 11 & 17 & 28 & 17, 197 & 2,107 & 2,235 & 4,342 & 21,539 \\
\hline Chamber & 5,764 & 5,551 & 11,315 & 25 & 25 & 50 & 11,355 & 5,908 & 5,941 & 11,849 & 23,214 \\
\hline Cberokee & 7,665 & 7,656 & 15,321 & 16 & 21 & 37 & 15,358 & 1,479 & 1,523 & 3,002 & 18,360 \\
\hline Choctaw & 3,539 & 3,228 & 6,767 & 9 & 7 & 16 & 6,783 & 3,552 & 3,542 & 7, 094 & 13,877 \\
\hline Clarke. & 3,987 & 3,612 & 7,599 & 7 & 7 & 14 & 7,613 & 3,617 & 3,819 & 7,436 & 15,049 \\
\hline Cuffee. & 4,2:5 & 3,925 & 8,200 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 8,206 & 673 & 744 & 1,417 & 9,6i3 \\
\hline Vonecuh & 3,318 & 3,101 & 6,419 & 4 & 6 & 10 & 6,429 & 2,463 & 2,419 & 4,882 & 11,311 \\
\hline Coosa & 7,314 & 6,736 & 14, 050 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 14,061 & 2,530 & 2,682 & 5,212 & 19,273 \\
\hline Covingt & 2,863 & 2,768 & 5,631 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 5,648 & 396 & 425 & 821 & 6,469 \\
\hline Hale & 5,264 & 5,117 & 10,381 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 10,388 & 870 & 939 & 1,809 & 12,19.5 \\
\hline Dallas & 4,025 & 3,760 & 7,785 & 28 & 52 & 80 & 7,865 & 12,907 & 12,853 & 25,760 & 33,625 \\
\hline DeKalb. & 4,866 & 4,987 & 9,853 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 9,857 & \(43{ }^{\prime}\) & 418 & 848 & 10,705 \\
\hline Fayctt & 5,735 & 5,410 & 11,145 & & 2 & 2 & 11, 147 & 815 & 888 & 1,703 & 12,850 \\
\hline Frankl & 5,259 & 4, 860 & 10,119 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 10,132 & 4,136 & 4,359 & 8,495 & 18,6.7 \\
\hline Greel & 3,867 & 3,364 & 7,251 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 7,261 & 11,981 & 11,617 & 23,598 & 30,8:9 \\
\hline Henry & 5,343 & 5,121 & 10,484 & 10 & 11 & 21 & 10,485 & 2,213 & 2,220 & 4,433 & 14,918 \\
\hline Jackso & 7,582 & 7,229 & 14,811 & 26 & 41 & 67 & 14,878 & 1,724 & 1,681 & 3,405 & 18,283 \\
\hline Jefferson & 4,573 & 4,505 & 9,078 & 6 & 13 & 19 & 9,057 & 1,298 & 1,35t & 2,649 & 11,748 \\
\hline Lawrence & 3,627 & 3,546 & 7,173 & 9 & 5 & 14 & 7,187 & 3,311 & 3,477 & 6,788 & 13,975 \\
\hline Lauderdale. & 5,312 & 5,327 & 10,639 & 19 & 25 & 44 & 10,683 & 3,666 & 3,371 & 6,737 & 17, 42J \\
\hline Limestone & 3,615 & 3,600 & 7,215 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 7,221 & 3,970 & 4,115 & 8, 1185 & 15,306 \\
\hline Luwndes & 4,299 & 4,053 & 8,362 & 9 & 5 & 14 & 8,376 & 9,650 & 9,690 & 19,310 & 27,716 \\
\hline Madison & 5,969 & 5,717 & 11,686 & 105 & 87 & 192 & 11,878 & 7,257 & 7,336 & 14,573 & 26,451 \\
\hline Marengo & 3,527 & 3,2:34 & 6,761 & 1 & \(\cdots\) & 1 & 6,762 & 12,313 & 12,056 & 24, 409 & 31, 171 \\
\hline Marion & 4,921 & 4,973 & 9,894 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 9,899 & 648 & 635 & 1,243 & 11,182 \\
\hline Marshall & 4,868 & 4,732 & 9,600 & 22 & 23 & 51 & 9,631 & 896 & 923 & 1,821 & 11,4i2 \\
\hline Macon & 4,425 & 4,200 & 8,625 & .... & 1 & 1 & 8,626 & 9,014 & 9,162 & 18,176 & 26,802 \\
\hline Mobile & 15,730 & 12,830 & 28, 560 & 543 & 652 & 1,195 & 29,755 & 5,912 & 5, 464 & 11,376 & 41,131 \\
\hline Montgomery & 6,473 & 5,651 & 12,124 & 27 & 43 & 70 & 12,194 & 11,908 & 11,802 & 23,710 & 35,904 \\
\hline Monroe. & 3,560 & 3,356 & 6,916 & 15 & 31 & 46 & 6,962 & 4,293 & 4,412 & 8,705 & 15,667 \\
\hline Morgan ...... . . . & 3,781 & 3,811 & 7,592 & 18 & 19 & 37 & 7,629 & 1,817 & 1,889 & 3,705 & 11,335 \\
\hline Perry .... ......... & 4,866 & 4,613 & 9,479 & 27 & 12 & 39 & 9,518 & 7,275 & 8,931 & 18,206 & 27,724 \\
\hline Pickens & 5,153 & 4,965 & 10,117 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 10,125 & 5,976 & 6,215 & 12,191 & 2.), 316 \\
\hline l'ike. & 8,068 & 7,5;8 & 15,646 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 15,650 & 4,433 & 4,352 & 8,783 & 24, 435 \\
\hline Mandolph & 9,134 & 8,9y8 & 18,132 & 10 & 13 & 23 & 18,155 & 896 & 1,008 & 1,904 & 20,059 \\
\hline liussell. & 5,543 & 5,393 & 10,4:36 & 12 & 6 & 18 & 10,954 & 7,823 & 7,815 & 15,638 & 26,542 \\
\hline Slelby & 4,623 & 1,347 & 8,970 & 7 & 19 & 26 & 8,996 & 1,851 & 1,771 & 3,622 & 12,618 \\
\hline St. Cli & 4,703 & 4,533 & 9,236 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 9,245 & ع67 & 901 & 1,708 & 11,013 \\
\hline Sumter & 3,095 & 2,824 & 5,419 & 13 & 12 & 25 & 5,944 & 9,402 & 8,689 & 18,091 & 24,033 \\
\hline Tallapoosa. & 8,718 & 8,436 & 17,154 & 1 & & 1 & 17,155 & 3,2,0 & 3,452 & 6,672 & 2:1,827 \\
\hline Tallidega & 7,305 & 7,324 & 14,634 & 11 & 10 & 21 & 14,655 & 4,430 & 4,435 & 8,865 & 23, 520 \\
\hline Tuscaloos & 6,582 & 6,389 & 12,871 & 35 & 49 & 84 & 13,0.55 & 5,106 & 4,949 & 10,145 & 23,200 \\
\hline Walker & 3. 777 & 3,684 & 7,461 & . \({ }^{\text {a }}\). & \(\cdots\) & ..... & 7,461 & 246 & 273 & 519 & 7,980 \\
\hline Washington & 1,093 & 1,026 & 2,119 & 24 & 32 & 56 & 2,175 & 1,296 & 1,198 & 2,494 & 4,669 \\
\hline Wileox. & 3,5i8 & 3,217 & 6,795 & 16 & 11 & 20 & 6,821 & 8,816 & 8,981 & 17,797 & 84,618 \\
\hline Winston. & 1,742 & 1,712 & 3,454 & ...... & & ..... & 3,454 & 61 & 61 & 122 & 3,3,6 \\
\hline Total...... & 270,271 & 256, 160 & 526,431 & 1,254 & 1,436 & 2,690 & 520, 121 & 217,766 & 217,314 & 435,080 & 964, 201 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-160 Indians included in white population.

Table No. 41-Population of the United States by Counties, de.-Continued.
state of arkansas.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coonties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{wilites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frer colorer,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ag'te population.} \\
\hline & Diale. & Femate. & Total. & c. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Arkansas & 2,094 & 1,829 & 3, & & & & 3, & 2,603 & 2,318 & 4,921 & 8,849 \\
\hline A-hitey & 2,592 & 2,237 & 4,8\%0 & & & & 4,8:29 & 1,818 & 1,943 & 3,761 & 8,590 \\
\hline Beiton & 4,534 & 4,387 & 8,421 & 1 & & 1 & 8,922 & 190 & 194 & 384 & 9,306 \\
\hline Bradley . & 3,023 & 2,672 & 5,693 & & & .... & 5,608 & 1,263 & 1,427 & 2,690 & 8,388 \\
\hline Calioun & 1,660 & 1,462 & 3,122 & & & & 3,122 & 492 & 489 & 981 & , 103 \\
\hline Carroll & 4,641 & 4,412 & 9,053 & & & & 9,053 & 152 & 178 & 33) & 9.383 \\
\hline Chicot & 1,011 & 711 & 1,722 & & & . \(\cdot\). & 1,722 & 3,888 & 3,024 & 7,512 & 9,231 \\
\hline Clark & 3,990 & 3,526 & 7,516 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 7,521 & 1,083 & 1,131 & 2,214 & 9,735 \\
\hline Columbia & 4,682 & 4,163 & 8,845 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 8,850 & 1,814 & 1,783 & 3,599 & 12,449 \\
\hline Conv & 3,104 & 2,791 & 5,805 & & & & 5,895 & \(3 i 7\) & 43.) & 802 & 6,697 \\
\hline Ctawlind. & 3,597 & 3,389 & 6,986 & & 6 & 6 & 6,992 & 403 & 455 & 835 & 7,850 \\
\hline Crittenden & 1,522 & 1,051 & 2, & & & . \(\cdot\). & 2,573 & 1,231 & 1,116 & 2,317 & 4,920 \\
\hline Craigh & 1,594 & 1,414 & 2, & & 1 & 1 & 2,979 & 44 & 43 & 87 & 3,166 \\
\hline Dalla & 2,508 & 2,280 & 4, & -... & 1 & 1 & 4,789 & 1,863 & 1,629 & 3,494 & 8,283 \\
\hline Desha. & 1,53 & 1,123 & 2,655 & 8 & 12 & 20 & 2,675 & 1,955 & 1,829 & 3,734 & 6,459 \\
\hline Dr & & 2,626 & & & & \(\ldots\) & 5,581 & 1, 125 & 1,772 & 3,437 & 9,073 \\
\hline Frank & 3,319 & 3,011 & & 4 & 2 & 6 & 6,330 & 493 & 469 & 962 & 7,298 \\
\hline Fultu & 2,086 & 1,850 & 3,9:6 & & & & 3,936 & 33 & 55 & 88 & 4,024 \\
\hline Gree & & 2,720 & & & & -• & 5,634 & 82 & 107 & 189 & 5,843 \\
\hline Hempstea & 4, & 3,971 & & 2 & & \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) & 8,591 & 2,733 & 2,665 & 5, 398 & 13,989 \\
\hline Hot Spring & 2,632 & 2,387 & 5,019 & \(\boldsymbol{2}\) & & 3 & 5,022 & 293 & 315 & 613 & 5,635 \\
\hline Indepemien & 6,793 & 6,177 & 12,970 & & & & 12,970 & 647 & 60.3 & 1,337 & 14,307 \\
\hline Izard & 3, & 3,346 & & & & . & 6,833 & 181 & 201 & 382 & 7,215 \\
\hline Jeffers & 4, & 3,542 & & 3 & 9 & 12 & 7,825 & 3,657 & 3,479 & 7,146 & 14,971 \\
\hline Johns & 3,476 & 3 , & 6,639 & & & & 6,6:39 & 488 & 487 & 973 & 7,612 \\
\hline Jackso & 4, & 3,72 & & & 1 & 1 & 7,958 & 1,254 & 1,281 & 2,5:35 & 10,493 \\
\hline Lafayette......... & 2, & 1, & 4,1 & 3 & 3 & 7 & 4,153 & 2,294 & 2,017 & 4,311 & 8,404 \\
\hline Lavrence......... & 4,654 & 4,221 & 8,875 & 3 & & 3 & 8,8:8 & 247 & 247 & 491 & 9,372 \\
\hline Madison & 3,743 & 3,651 & 7,444 & . & & & 7,444 & 134 & 162 & 296 & 7,740 \\
\hline Mario & 3,108 & 2,815 & 5,923 & \(\boldsymbol{\Omega}\) & 6 & 8 & 5,931 & 118 & 143 & 261 & 6,102 \\
\hline Mississipp & 1,276 & 1,158 & 2, 434 & & & & 2,434 & 746 & 715 & 1,461 & 3,895 \\
\hline Monroc............ & 1,8.53 & 1,578 & 3,431 & & & & 3,431 & 1,138 & 1,088 & 2,226 & 5,657 \\
\hline Montgomery....... & 1,866 & 1,675 & 3,541 & & & & 3,541 & 48 & 44 & 9.3 & 3,633 \\
\hline Newton........... & 1,705 & 1,684 & 3,339 & " & & & 3,369 & 12 & 12 & 21 & 3,593 \\
\hline Ouachi & 4,55. & 3,905 & 8,457 & 1 & & 1 & & 2,18i & 2,291 & , 478 & 12,931 \\
\hline Perry.. & 1,138 & & & & & 4 & 2, & 152 & 151 & 303 & 2,465 \\
\hline Phillips............ & 3,363 & 2,559 & 5,932 & 1 & 3 & 4 & & 4,675 & 4, 260 & 8,941 & 14,876 \\
\hline Pike............. & 2,017 & 1,781 & 3,798 & ..... & .... & & 3,798 & 114 & 113 & 227 & 4,025 \\
\hline Poinse & 1,363 & 1,167 & 2,535 & & & & 2,535 & 52? & 504 & 1,086 & 3,631 \\
\hline Polk & 2,109 & 1,981 & 4,090 & & & & 4,090 & 77 & 95 & 172 & 4,232 \\
\hline Pope... .......... & 3,603 & 3,305 & 6,905 & & & & 6,905 & 488 & 490 & 978 & 7,883 \\
\hline Prairie............ & 3,953 & 2,75) & 6,015 & & & & 6,015 & 1,412 & 1,427 & 2,839 & 8,854 \\
\hline Pulaski & 4,55.) & 3,63) & 8,187 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 8,194 & 1,7\% & 1,723 & 3,505 & 11,649 \\
\hline Randolph......... & 3,079 & 2,823 & 6,902 & & & . & 5,902 & 175 & 184 & 359 & 6,231 \\
\hline St. Prancis & 3,272 & 2,779 & 6,051 & & & & 6,151 & 1,324 & 1,907 & 2,6:1 & 8,672 \\
\hline Saline & 3,096 & 2,795 & 5,891 & & & & 5,891 & 361 & 383 & 749 & 6,640 \\
\hline Bc & 2,578 & 2,352 & 4,930 & & & & 4,930 & 109 & 105 & \(2: 5\) & 5,145 \\
\hline Searcy........... & 2, 086 & 9,492 & 5,178 & ..... & & & 5,178 & 49 & 44 & 93 & 5,271 \\
\hline Sebastian. & 4,499 & 4,158 & 8,557 & 1 & & 1 & 8,558 & 311 & 369 & 680 & 9,238 \\
\hline Sevier & 3,763 & 3,382 & 7,150 & & & & 7,150 & 1,717 & 1.649 & 3,366 & 10,516 \\
\hline Union. & 3,194 & 2,763 & 5,957 & & & & 5,957 & 3, 161 & 3,170 & 6,331 & 10,288 \\
\hline Van Burell & 2,634 & 2,493 & 5,157 & -... & ...... & & 5,157 & 43 & 107 & 200 & 5,337 \\
\hline Washington....... & 6,839 & 6,274 & 13, 133 & 27 & 20 & 47 & 13,180 & 741 & 759 & 1,493 & 14,673 \\
\hline White ............ & 3,621 & 3,265 & 6,881 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6,884 & 687 & 745 & 1,432 & 8,316 \\
\hline Yell .............. & 2,833 & 2,497 & 5,335 & & & & 5,335 & 523 & \(4 \% 5\) & 998 & 6,333 \\
\hline 'To & 171,501 & 152,690 & 224,191 & 22 & 72 & 144 & 324,335 & 36,174 & 54,941 & 111,115 & 435,450 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-48 Indians included in white population.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, for.-Continued.
state of california.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whires.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FRER COL- } \\
& \text { ORED. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{indiast.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{halfbreeds.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{chinese.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & M. & F. & Total. & M. & F. & Tot' & M. & F. & Total & M. & F. & Tot' & M. & F. & Total & \\
\hline aneda & 5,489 & 3,059 & 8,548 & 37 & 18 & 55 & 70 & & & & & & 8: & 5 & 193 & 8,927 \\
\hline ador & 6,151 & 2,101 & 8,252 & 65 & 23 & 88 & & & & 15 & & 22 & 2,468 & 100 & 2,568 & 10,930 \\
\hline utte. & 7,770 & 1,967 & 9,737 & \(5:\) & 14 & 71 & 98 & 23 & 21 & & & & 2,111 & 66 & 2,177 & 12, 106 \\
\hline Calavera & 10,088 & 2,458 & 12,546 & 83 & 12 & 9: & & & & & & ... & 3,527 & 130 & 3,657 & 16,249 \\
\hline olusi & 1,543 & 62.2 & 2,165 & 12 & 7 & 25 & & & 68 & & & & & & \[
\theta
\] & 2,274 \\
\hline Contra & 3,395 & 1,790 & 5,185 & \(1 \varepsilon\) & ! & 27 & 52 & & & & 10 & & 2 & & 2 & 5, 023 \\
\hline Del Norte & 1,050 & 291 & 1,341 & \(2 i\) & 21 & 48 & 139 & & & & & & 337 & 1 & 338 & 1,903 \\
\hline El Dorad & 11,844 & 3,671 & 15,515 & 210 & 67 & 279 & & & & & & & 4,603 & 159 & 4,762 & 20,532 \\
\hline Fres & 774 & 25 & 999 & & & & & & 3,294 & & & \(\cdots\) & 304 & 5 & 309 & 4,605 \\
\hline Humboldt & 1,721 & 275 & 2,438 & t & & 6 & 59 & & & 17 & & 23 & 24 & 13 & 37 & 2,694 \\
\hline ,amath & 1,077 & 143 & 1,220 & & & & & & & . & & & 525 & 8 & 533 & 1,863 \\
\hline Los Angel & 5,712 & 3,509 & 9,201 & 59 & \(2 i\) & 81 & & & 1,979 & 20 & & 35 & 10 & & 11 & 11,333 \\
\hline Marip) & 3,383 & 918 & 4,303 & 69 & 21 & 90 & & & & & & ... & 1,781 & 59 & 1,843 & 6, 243 \\
\hline Maria & 2,339 & 758 & 3,097 & \(2:\) & 1 & 23 & & & 130 & 47 & 33 & 80 & & & \[
4
\] & 3,334 \\
\hline Mendoc & 2,037 & 868 & 2,905 & & & & & 361 & 1,054 & & & & & & \[
5
\] & 3,937 \\
\hline Merced & 800 & 314 & 1,114 & 10 & \(i\) & 23 & & & & & & & & & & 1,141 \\
\hline Montere & 2,i08 & 1,597 & 4,30: & 15 & 2 & 17 & 248 & 183 & 411 & & & & 6 & . & 6 & 4,739 \\
\hline Napa. & 3,445 & 2,003 & 5, 448 & 33 & 22 & 55 & & 1 & 1 & & & & 17 & ... & 17 & 5,521 \\
\hline Nevada & 11,457 & 2,681 & 14, 132 & 111 & 45 & 159 & & & 5 & & & & 2,051 & \(8:\) & 2,14i & 16,446 \\
\hline Place & 8,507 & 2,312 & 10,819 & 43 & 6 & 52 & 5 & & & & & \(\ldots\) & 2,347 & 45 & 2,302 & 13,270 \\
\hline Plumas. & 3,284 & 567 & 3,851 & 5 & .. & & 84 & 24 & 108 & & & & 399 & & 399 & 4,353 \\
\hline Sacramento & 14,738 & 6,934 & 21,692 & 308 & 166 & 468 & \(18: 3\) & 65 & 251 & & & & 1,527 & 204 & 1,731 & 24,143 \\
\hline Santa larbara.. & 1,816 & 1,36? & 78 & & & & & 145 & 365 & & & & & & & 3,543 \\
\hline San Bernard & 1,482 & 1,022 & 2,504 & 11 & \(\varepsilon\) & 15 & & 1339 & 3,028 & & & & & & & 5,5.51 \\
\hline Santa & 7,425 & 4,399 & 11,823 & 52 & 33 & 8 i & & & .... & & & & & & & 11,912 \\
\hline Santa Cruz & 3,148 & 1,iou & 4,912 & 22 & 11. & 3. & & & & & & & & ... & & 4,944 \\
\hline San D & 850 & 399 & 1,249 & ; & 1 & & 1616 & 51 & 3,067 & & & & & & & 4,3:1 \\
\hline San Francis & 33, & 1,630 & 55,626 & 786 & 390 & 176 & & & & & & & & & & 56,802 \\
\hline San Joapuin .... & & 3, 178 & 9 & 80 & 46 & 126 & & & & & & & & & & 9,435 \\
\hline San Luis Obispo & 1,098 & 672 & 1,770 & 5 & 3 & 12 & & & & & & & & & & 1,782 \\
\hline San Mateo & 2,211 & 930 & 3,146 & 44 & 21 & 68 & & & & & & & & & & 3,214 \\
\hline Shasta & 3, & 1,023 & 4,318 & 32 & 10 & 4. & & & & & & & & & & 4,360 \\
\hline Sierra & 9,793 & 1,537 & 11,330 & 4. & \(1 ;\) & 57 & & & & & & & & & & 11,387 \\
\hline Siskiyou & 6,252 & 1,306 & 7,5:8 & 47 & 24 & 71 & & & & & & & & & & 7,629 \\
\hline Solano & 4,681 & 2,46 & 7,127 & 30 & 12 & 42 & & & & & & & & & & 7,169 \\
\hline Sono & 7,425 & 4,357 & 11,782 & 58 & \(2 \cdot\) & 83 & & & & & & & & & & 11,867 \\
\hline Stanislaus & & 594 & & 24 & 21 & 45 & & & & & & & & & & 2,245 \\
\hline Suter & 2,390 & 970 & 360 & 18 & 12 & 30 & & & & & & & & & & 3,300 \\
\hline Teha & 2,997 & 1,005 & 4,002 & 31 & 11 & 42 & & & & & & & & & & 4,044 \\
\hline Trinity & 4, 469 & 639 & & 16 & 1 & 17 & & & & & & & & & & 5, \({ }^{105}\) \\
\hline Tulare & 3,456 & 1,159 & 4,615 & 12 & 11 & 23 & & & & & & & & & & 4,638 \\
\hline Tuolum & 12,575 & 3,488 & 16,063 & 120 & 37 & 163 & & & & & & & & & & 16,223 \\
\hline Yolo & 3,196 & 1,493 & 4,889 & & & 2. & & & & & & & & & & 4.716 \\
\hline Yuba. & 10, 235 & 3,180 & 13,435 & 15. & 83 & 233 & & & & & & & & & & 13,638 \\
\hline Total...... & 6 & 49 & 005 & 2827 & 1039 & & 82091 & \[
6086
\] & 14,555 & 124 & 84 & \[
\text { | } 20 \leqslant
\] & 2,231 & 879 & 23,140 & 379,994 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nore.-Included in white population, in the last iwenty countiez, excepting San Diego, Uere are 3,007 Indians, 28 hall breeds, and 11,779 Chinese.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, ge.-Continued.
state of connecticut.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitse.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{free colorkd.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate popula. tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female & Total. & Male. & Femate. & Total. & \\
\hline Fairfieh . ....................... & 36,614 & 39, i ¢ 6 & 75,800 & 790 & 886 & 1,676 & 77,476 \\
\hline Hartford. & 43,766 & 44,877 & 88,643 & 671 & 648 & 1,319 & 89,962 \\
\hline Litchfield. & 23,001 & 23,206 & 46,207 & 577 & 534 & 1,111 & 47,318 \\
\hline Middlesex & 14,771 & 15,751 & 30,522 & 153 & 184 & 337 & 30,859 \\
\hline New Haven. & 46, 881 & 48,351 & 95,232 & 942 & 1,171 & 2,113 & 97,343 \\
\hline New London. & 29,989 & 30,398 & 60,387 & 634 & 710 & 1,344 & 61,731 \\
\hline Tolland & 10,105 & 10,348 & 20,453 & 137 & 119 & 256 & 20,709 \\
\hline Windham ... & 16,731 & 17,545 & 34,276 & 232 & 239 & 471 & 34,747 \\
\hline Total.................... & 221,858 & 229,663 & 451, 520 & 4,138 & 4,491 & 8,627 & 460,147 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nore.-16 Indians included in white population.
state of delaware.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{pree colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Totn! tree.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & & Mule & Fem. & Total. & \\
\hline Kent .... .... .... & 10,614 & 9,716 & 20,430 & 3,671 & 3,600 & 7,271 & 27,801 & 89 & 114 & 203 & 27,804 \\
\hline Newcastle........ & 23,035 & 23,320 & 46,355 & 4,068 & 4,120 & 8,188 & 54,543 & 121 & 133 & 254 & [64,797 \\
\hline Sussex .......... & 12,291 & 11,613 & 23,904 & 2,150 & 2,2:20 & 4,370 & 28,274 & 650 & 691 & 1,341 & 29,615 \\
\hline Total........ & 45,940 & 44,649 & 90,589 & 9,889 & 9,940 & 19,829 & 110,418 & 860 & 938 & 1,798 & 112,216 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF FLORIDA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{oounties} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{free colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slayes.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Femate. & Total. & Maic. & Fem. & Total & & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Alachua.. & 2,034 & 1,733 & 3,767 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 3,775 & 2,263 & 2,194 & 4,457 & 8,232 \\
\hline Brevard. & 136 & 88 & 224 & 1 & ...... & 1 & 225 & 8 & 13 & 21 & 246 \\
\hline Calhnun. & 442 & 453 & 895 & 17 & 10 & 27 & 922 & 254 & 270 & 524 & 1,446 \\
\hline Clay ..... & 716 & 672 & 1,388 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 1,395 & 268 & 251 & 519 & 1,914 \\
\hline Columbia, & 1,367 & 1,215 & 2,582 & 1 & & 1 & 2,583 & 1,058 & 1,005 & 2,063 & 4,646 \\
\hline Dade... & 54 & 26 & 80 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 81 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 83 \\
\hline Duval. & 1,561 & 1,364 & 2,925 & 71 & 91 & 162 & 3,087 & 1,050 & 937 & 1,987 & 5,074 \\
\hline Escambia......... & 2,034 & 1,620 & 3,654 & 77 & 76 & 153 & 3,807 & 1,076 & 883 & 1,961 & 5,763 \\
\hline Franklin. & 73) & 648 & 1,3i8 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 1,384 & 271 & 249 & 520 & 1,904 \\
\hline Gadsden. & 2,085 & 1,896 & 3,981 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 3,987 & 2,809 & 2,600 & 5,409 & 9,396 \\
\hline Hamiton & 1,505 & 1,229 & 2,734 & 12 & 11 & 23 & 2,757 & 697 & 700 & 1,397 & 4,154 \\
\hline Hernando*. & 500 & 500 & 1,000 & & & .... & 1,000 & 100 & 100 & 200 & 1,200 \\
\hline Hilliborough...... & 1,291 & 1,124 & 2,415 & 2 & . & 2 & 2,417 & 264 & 300 & 564 & 2,981 \\
\hline Holmes. & 619 & 652 & 1,271 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1,274 & 49 & 63 & 112 & 1,386 \\
\hline Jncksoil & 2,757 & 2,506 & 5,283 & 96 & 17 & 43 & 5,306 & 2,442 & 2,461 & 4,903 & 10,209 \\
\hline Jefferson... & 1,764 & 1,734 & 3,498 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 3,502 & 3,075 & 3,290 & 6,374 & 9,876 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Estimated; no schedule returned.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United Staitsby Counties, \&r:-Continued.
BTATE OF FJORIDA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Fres colorem.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total frue.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{shaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggre population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale & Tutal. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Lafayette......... & 761 & 729 & 1,490 & 1 & & 1 & 1,491 & 294 & 583 & 877 & 2,068 \\
\hline Leon.. & 1,687 & 1,507 & 3,194 & 20 & 34 & 60 & 3,254 & 4,599 & 4,490 & 9,089 & 12,343 \\
\hline Levy . . . . . . . . . & 696 & 635 & 1,331 & ... & & & 1,331 & 203 & 247 & 450 & 1,781 \\
\hline Liberty; ......... & 490 & 445 & 935 & ..... & 1 & 1 & 936 & 266 & 235 & 521 & 1,457 \\
\hline Madison.......... & 1,823 & 1,698 & 3,521 & 8 & 1 & 9 & 3,530 & 2,131 & 2,118 & 4,249 & 7,779 \\
\hline Manatele. ....... & 323 & \(2 ; 8\) & 601 & & & ..... & 601 & 132 & 121 & 253 & 8.4 \\
\hline Mariolf...... ... & 1,796 & 1,498 & 3,294 & 1 & ...... & 1 & 3,295 & 2,689 & 2,625 & 5,3.4 & 8,609 \\
\hline Monrpe.... ...... & 1,276 & 1,026 & 2,302 & 73 & 87 & 160 & 2,462 & 257 & 194 & 431 & 2,913 \\
\hline Nass/in........... & 1,108 & 870 & 1,978 & 23 & 31 & 54 & 2,032 & 840 & 772 & 1,612 & 3,644 \\
\hline New River........ & 1,622 & 1,453 & 3,075 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 3,076 & 32 & 332 & 744 & 3,820 \\
\hline Orange........... & 452 & 371 & 823 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 824 & 88 & 75 & 163 & 987 \\
\hline Putn & 914 & 720 & 1,634 & 12 & 19 & 31 & 1,665 & 543 & 504 & 1,047 & 2,712 \\
\hline Santa Rosa & 2,117 & 1,931 & 4,048 & 30 & 25 & 61 & 4,109 & 825 & 546 & 1,371 & 5,480 \\
\hline St. Jolin's & 975 & 978 & 1,953 & 33 & 49 & 82 & 2,035 & 448 & 555 & 1,003 & 3,038 \\
\hline Euwa & 796 & 671 & 1,467 & ..... & 1 & 1 & 1,468 & 428 & 407 & \(8: 5\) & 2,303 \\
\hline Sumter & 534 & 466 & 1,000 & & ... & ...... & 1,000 & 275 & 274 & 549 & 1,549 \\
\hline Taylor ........... & 673 & 586 & 1,259 & & & ..... & 1,259 & 60 & 65 & 125 & 1,384 \\
\hline Volusier . & 467 & 394 & 861 & & & & 861 & 158 & 139 & 297 & 1,158 \\
\hline Wakalla.......... & 888 & 804 & 1,672 & & & ..... & 1,672 & 573 & 594 & 1,167 & 2,839 \\
\hline Wilton. & 1,314 & 1,270 & 2,584 & 7 & 5 & 12 & 2,596 & 224 & 217 & 441 & 3,037 \\
\hline Washington ..... & 841 & 829 & 1,670 & 8 & 2 & 10 & 1,680 & 238 & 236 & 474 & 2,154 \\
\hline Total....... & 41,128 & 36,819 & 77,747 & 454 & 478 & 932 & 78,679 & 31,348 & 33, 397 & 61,745 & 140,424 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of georgia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{white.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frex colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{blayes.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Asg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Mule. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Appling. & 1,770 & 1,672 & 3,442 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 3,445 & 304 & 381 & 745 & 4,190 \\
\hline Baker & 824 & 669 & 1,493 & ..... & ..... & ..... & 1,493 & 1,739 & 1,753 & 3,492 & 4,985 \\
\hline Baldwin & 2,143 & 1,914 & 4,057 & 46 & 46 & 92 & 4,149 & 2,500 & 2,429 & 4,929 & 9,078 \\
\hline Banks. & 1,768 & 1,842 & 3,610 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 3,621 & 552 & 534 & 1,086 & 4,707 \\
\hline Berrien. & 1,567 & 1,474 & 3,041 & 2 & .... & 2 & 3,043 & 195 & 237 & 432 & 3,475 \\
\hline Bibb & 4,940 & 4,520 & 9,460 & 18 & 23 & 41 & 9,501 & 3,241 & 3,549 & 6,790 & 16,891 \\
\hline Brooks & 1,639 & 1,433 & 3,072 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3,074 & 1,609 & 1,673 & 3,282 & 6,356 \\
\hline Bryan........... & 831 & 815 & 1,630 & & & & 1,6:\% & 1,163 & 1,216 & 2,379 & 4,015 \\
\hline Bullock & 1,815 & 1,091 & 3,506 & & & .... & 3,506 & 1,046 & 1,116 & 2,162 & 5,638 \\
\hline Burke & 2,552 & 2,461 & 5,013 & 47 & 53 & 140 & 5,113 & 5,950 & 6,102 & 12,052 & 17,165 \\
\hline Mutes. & 1,674 & 1,699 & 3,373 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 3,388 & 1,512 & 1,155 & 3,067 & 6,455 \\
\hline Callioun & 1,107 & 1,067 & 2,174 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 2,182 & 1,304 & 1,367 & 2,731 & 4,913 \\
\hline Cauden. & 660 & 616 & 1,276 & & 1 & 1 & 1,277 & 2,047 & 2,095 & 4,143 & 5,430 \\
\hline Campbell......... & 3,178 & 3,111 & 6,289 & 5 & 3 & 8 & 6,297 & 942 & 1,062 & 2,004 & 8,301 \\
\hline Carroll & 5,169 & 4,947 & 10,116 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 10,129 & 884 & 978 & 1,862 & 11,991 \\
\hline Cass & 5,786 & 5,647 & 11,433 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 11,442 & 2,202 & 2,080 & 4,282 & 15,724 \\
\hline Catoosa. & 2,210 & 2,158 & 4,368 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 4,372 & 352 & 358 & 710 & 5,083 \\
\hline Chattahoochis & 1,544 & 1,490 & 3,034 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 3,039 & 1,344 & 1,414 & 2,758 & 5,797 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
state of georgia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiteg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Pree colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{sbaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Female. & Total. & Male & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Chartion & 634 & 589 & 1,223 & & & & 1,223 & 376 & 181 & 557 & 1,780 \\
\hline Chattoga & 2,551 & 2,556 & 5,107 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 5,111 & 1,044 & 1,010 & 2,054 & 7,165 \\
\hline Chatham & 8,489 & 7,0:2 & 15,511 & 334 & \({ }^{3} 31\) & 725 & 16,236 & 7,190 & 7,617 & 14,807 & 31,043 \\
\hline Charokee. & 5,040 & 5, \(\mathrm{CO7}\) & 10,0.17 & 20 & 19 & 45 & 10,192 & 560 & 630 & 1,1¢9 & 11,201 \\
\hline Clark & 2,660 & 2,879 & 5,5:0 & 10 & 9 & 19 & 5,558 & 2,722 & 2,938 & 5,660 & 11,218 \\
\hline Clay . & 1,365 & 1,201 & 2, \({ }^{\text {U26 }}\) & 9 & 5 & 14 & 2,640 & 1,096 & 1,157 & 2,253 & 4,893 \\
\hline Clayton ...... ... & 1,642 & 1,598 & 3,240 & & & .... & 3,240 & 567 & 659 & 1,226 & 4,466 \\
\hline Clinch ..... ...... & 1,394 & 1,215 & 2,609 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 2,614 & 211 & 238 & 449 & 3,063 \\
\hline Cobb & 5,172 & 5,238 & 10,419 & 4 & 9 & 13 & 10,423 & 1,898 & 1,921 & 3,819 & 14,242 \\
\hline Colquitt .......... & 614 & 581 & 1,195 & 8 & 3 & 11 & 1,206 & 52 & 58 & 110 & 1,316 \\
\hline Columbus & 1,785 & 1,726 & 3,511 & 28 & 23 & 50 & 3,567 & 4,144 & 4,149 & 8,293 & 11,860 \\
\hline Coffe & 1,110 & 1,096 & 2,206 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 2,216 & 319 & 344 & 663 & 2,879 \\
\hline Cowet & 3. 770 & 3,663 & 7,433 & 7 & 15 & 22 & 7,455 & 3,471 & 3,777 & 7,248 & 14,703 \\
\hline Crawford & 1,771 & 1,636 & 3,407 & 10 & c & 16 & 3,423 & 2, 170 & 2,100 & 4,270 & 7,693 \\
\hline Dade & 1,419 & 1,346 & 2,765 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2,769 & 157 & 143 & 200 & 3,069 \\
\hline Daws & 1,698 & 1,828 & 3,586 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 3,530 & 104 & 162 & 326 & 3, 856 \\
\hline Decatu & 3,126 & 2,859 & 5,985 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 5,9:8 & 2,946 & 2,978 & 5,924 & 11,922 \\
\hline De Kalb & 2,484 & 2,914 & 5,798 & 6 & 2 & 8 & 5,806 & 982 & 1,018 & 2,030 & 7,806 \\
\hline Dooly & 2,457 & 2,3\%8 & 4,845 & 2 & & 2 & 4,847 & 1,982 & 2,083 & 4,070 & 8,917 \\
\hline Dougherty & 1,190 & 1,017 & 2,207 & 8 & 1 & 9 & 2,216 & 3,135 & 2,944 & 6,079 & 8,205 \\
\hline Early.. & 1,092 & 1,000 & 2,092 & & & ..... & 2,492 & '2, 101 & 1,956 & 4,057 & 6,149 \\
\hline Echolls. & 613 & 564 & 1,177 & & & ... & 1,177 & 161 & 153 & 314 & 1,491 \\
\hline Effingham & 1,201 & 1,311 & 2,572 & 11 & 7 & 18 & 2,500 & 1,121 & 1,044 & 2,165 & 4,755 \\
\hline Elber & 2,409 & 2,288 & 4,697 & 11 & 14 & 25 & 4,722 & 2,875 & 2,836 & 5,711 & 10,433 \\
\hline Emanuel & 1,913 & 1,835 & 3,748 & 20 & 19 & 39 & 3,787 & 652 & 962 & 1,294 & 5,081 \\
\hline Fannin & 2,483 & 2,512 & 4,995 & & 1 & 1 & 4,996 & 76 & 67 & 143 & 5,139 \\
\hline Fayette .... ..... & 2,560 & 2,402 & 5,022 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 5,028 & 964 & 1,055 & 2,019 & 7,047 \\
\hline Floyd. & 4,812 & 4,457 & 9,269 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 9,2^2 & 2, 233 & 2,990 & 5,913 & 15,195 \\
\hline Forsyth . & 3,443 & 3,408 & 6,851 & 5 & 3 & 8 & 6,859 & 430 & 450 & 890 & 7,749 \\
\hline Franklin. & 3,043 & 2,995 & 6,038 & 19 & 23 & 42 & 6,080 & 604 & 709 & 1,313 & 7,393 \\
\hline Fulton & 5,897 & 5,544 & 11,441 & 12 & 19 & 31 & 11,472 & 1,397 & 1,558 & 2,955 & 14,427 \\
\hline Gilme & 3,261 & 3,293 & 81,554 & & 3 & 3 & 6,557 & 86 & 81 & 167 & 6, 724 \\
\hline Glasscock & 827 & 827 & 1,654 & 13 & 12 & 25 & 1,679 & 389 & 369 & 758 & 2,437 \\
\hline Glymn............ & 521 & 527 & 1,048 & 2 & \(\ldots\) & 2 & 1,050 & 1,346 & 1,493 & 2,839 & 3,889 \\
\hline Grordon. & 4,074 & 3,927 & 8,001 & 25 & 14 & 39 & 8,040 & 1,021 & 1,085 & 2,106 & 10,146 \\
\hline Green & 2,153 & 2,076 & 4,229 & 12 & 13 & 25 & 4,254 & 4,177 & 4,2:1 & 8,398 & 12,653 \\
\hline Gwinnett. & 5,107 & 5,251 & 10,358 & 13 & 18 & 31 & 10,389 & 1,254 & 1,207 & 2,551 & 12,940 \\
\hline Habersham & 2,563 & 2,573 & 5,136 & 24 & 19 & 43 & 5,179 & 345 & 442 & 787 & 5,966 \\
\hline Hall. & 4,132 & 4,0:9 & 8, 691 & 0 & 5 & 14 & 8,105 & 596 & 665 & 1,261 & 9,366 \\
\hline Hancock. & 1,919 & 1,052 & 3,871 & 19 & 17 & 33 & 3,007 & 4,242 & 3,895 & 8,137 & 12,044 \\
\hline Haralson. & 1,427 & 1,383 & 2,810 & & & & 2,810 & 115 & 114 & 229 & 3,039 \\
\hline Hart & 2,324 & 2,279 & 4,603 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 4,603 & 732 & 796 & 1,528 & 6,137 \\
\hline Harris & 3,001 & 2,978 & 5,979 & 9 & 12 & 21 & b, 610 & 3,753 & 3,983 & 7,736 & 13,736 \\
\hline Heard. & 2,550 & 2,429 & 4,979 & 10 & 5 & 15 & 4,994 & 1,343 & 1,418 & 2,811 & 7,8015 \\
\hline Henry. ........... & 3,117 & 3,058 & 6,175 & 7 & 5 & 12 & 6,187 & 2,209 & 9,306 & 4,515 & 10,702 \\
\hline Houston.......... & 2,402 & 2,360 & 4,828 & 10 & 18 & 28 & 4,850 & 5,428 & 5,327 & 10,755 & 15,611 \\
\hline Irwin & 764 & 689 & 1,433 & & & & 1,453 & 124 & 122 & 246 & 1,690 \\
\hline Jackson & 3,647 & 3,002 & 7,249 & 13 & 14 & 27 & 7,276 & 1,593 & 1,734 & 3,329 & 10,605 \\
\hline Jasper............ & 1,966 & 1,805 & 3,771 & 5 & 13 & 18 & 3,769 & 3,505 & 3,449 & 6,954 & 10,743 \\
\hline Jeffersoll. ....... & 2,077 & 2,056 & 4,133 & 20 & 21 & 41 & 4,174 & 3,115 & 2,930 & 6, 045 & 10,219 \\
\hline Johnson. & 1,045 & 1,018 & 2,063 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 2,7i0 & \(4: 7\) & 412 & 849 & 2,919 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the Unitel States by Couniies, \&c.-Coutinued.
STATE OF GEURGIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{pree colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Femate. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total & & Male, & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Jones & 1, & 1,518 & 3,084 & : 5 & 19 & 34 & 3,118 & 3,0 & 2,936 & 5,989 & 9,107 \\
\hline Lauren & 1,901 & 1,822 & 3,723 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 3,729 & 1,669 & 1,600 & 3,2.9 & 6,998 \\
\hline & 1,147 & 1,095 & 2,242 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 2,249 & 2,514 & 2,433 & 4,947 & 7,196 \\
\hline Libert & 1,145 & 1,139 & 2,284 & & & \(\cdots\) & 2,284 & 2,997 & 3,086 & 6,083 & 8,367 \\
\hline Linc & 833 & 842 & 1,675 & 10 & 13 & 23 & 1,698 & 1,863 & 1,900 & 3,768 & 5,468 \\
\hline Lownd & 1,565 & 1,285 & 2,850 & \(\ldots\) & \(\cdots\) & \(\ldots\) & 2,850 & 1,232 & 1,167 & 2,349 & 5,249 \\
\hline Lumpki & 2,153 & 2,103 & 4,156 & 21 & 17 & 38 & 4,194 & 210 & 222 & 432 & 4,626 \\
\hline Macon & 1,851 & 1,724 & 3,575 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 3,584 & 2:350 & 2,515 & 4,865 & 8,449 \\
\hline M & 1,911 & 2,013 & 3,924 & 4 & 13 & 17 & 3,941 & 667 & 1,003 & 1,992 & 5,933 \\
\hline Marion. .......... & 1,912 & 1,942 & 3,854 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 3,861 & 1,780 & 1,749 & 3,529 & 7,390 \\
\hline cInto & 740 & 389 & 1,429 & 34 & 20 & 54 & 1,483 & 1,471 & 2,092 & 4,063 & 5,546 \\
\hline Meriwether....... & 3,367 & 3,211 & 6,578 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6,582 & 4,39? & 4,336 & 8,748 & 15,330 \\
\hline Miller ..... ...... & 599 & 552 & 1,151 & & .... & \(\cdots\) & 1,151 & 29 : & 349 & 640 & 1,791 \\
\hline Milton & 1,987 & 1,997 & 3.984 & & 1 & 1 & 3,985 & 302 & 315 & 617 & 4,602 \\
\hline Mit & 1,425 & 1,201 & 2,716 & 3 & \(\ldots\) & 3 & 2,7i9 & 750 & 839 & 1,569 & 4,308 \\
\hline Monro & 2,940 & 2,813 & 5,753 & 14 & 9 & 23 & 5,776 & 5,078 & 5,099 & 10,1:7 & 15,953 \\
\hline Noutgomery & 1,041 & 973 & 2,014 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 2,020 & 479 & 498 & 977 & 2,997 \\
\hline Morgan & 1,536 & 1,448 & 2,984 & 7 & \(\ldots\) & 7 & 2,991 & 3,463 & 3,543 & 7,006 & 9,997 \\
\hline Mlurray. & 2,791 & 2,848 & 5,63 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5,641 & 693 & 749 & 1,442 & 7,083 \\
\hline Muscoge & 4,598 & 4,458 & 8,966 & 72 & 101 & 173 & 9,139 & 3,781 & 3,664 & 7,445 & 16,584 \\
\hline Newton.......... & 3,916 & 3,906 & 7,829 & 2.2 & 18 & 40 & 7,862 & 3,202 & 3,250 & 6,453 & 14, 320 \\
\hline Oglethorp & 2,025 & 1,989 & 4,014 & 13 & 8 & 21 & 4,035 & 3,685 & 3,829 & 7,514 & 11,549 \\
\hline Paulding & 3,216 & 3,244 & 6,460 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 6,466 & 274 & 298 & 572 & 7.038 \\
\hline Plekens.......... & 2,353 & 2,332 & 4,705 & & & . \(\cdot\) & 4,703 & 114 & 13 & 246 & 4,951 \\
\hline Pierce. & 909 & 831 & 1,740 & ... & & & 1,740 & 109 & 124 & 233 & 1,9:3 \\
\hline Pike & 2,719 & 2,613 & 5,333 & 10 & 14 & 24 & 5,356 & 2,373 & 3,349 & 4,702 & 10,078 \\
\hline Polk. & 1,962 & 1,891 & 3,853 & 2 & \(\ldots\) & 2 & 3,855 & 1,183 & 1,257 & 2,440 & 6,293 \\
\hline Pulask & 2,396 & 2,211 & 4,607 & 13 & 18 & 31 & 4,638 & 2,105 & 2,001 & 4, 106 & 8,744 \\
\hline Putnam & 1,518 & 1,438 & 2,950 & 15 & 16 & 31 & 2,987 & 3,599 & 3,539 & 7, 138 & 10:125 \\
\hline Quitman. ........ & 975 & 895 & 1,870 & 4 & & 4 & 1.374 & 791 & 834 & 1,625 & 3,499 \\
\hline Rialun & 1,556 & 1,505 & 3,061 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 3,065 & 96 & 110 & 206 & 3,271 \\
\hline Ranidolph. & 2,6:0 & 2,453 & 5,103 & 1 & \(\ldots\) & 1 & 5,104 & 2,161 & 2,306 & 4,467 & 9,571 \\
\hline chmond & 6, \(2 \times 2\) & B,176 & 12,405 & 200 & 290 & 490 & 12,895 & 3, \(38{ }^{\circ}\) & 4,406 & 8,389 & 21,234 \\
\hline Schley. & 1,184 & 1,090 & 2.274 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 2,285 & 1,123 & 1,235 & 2,348 & 4,633 \\
\hline Scriven & 1,939 & 1,813 & 3,742 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3,744 & 2,277 & 2,253 & 4,530 & 8,274 \\
\hline Spalding. ....... & 2,462 & 2,364 & 4,826 & 21 & 33 & 54 & 4,880 & 1,856 & 1,963 & 3,819 & 8,699 \\
\hline ste & 2,860 & 2,674 & 5,534 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5,538 & 3,912 & 3,972 & 7,884 & 13,422 \\
\hline Sumer & 2,345 & 2,191 & 4,536 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4.538 & 2,460 & 2,430 & 4,890 & 9,428 \\
\hline Tallont. & 2,535 & 2,459 & 4,994 & 7 & 12 & 19 & 5,013 & 4,335 & 4,268 & 8,603 & 13,618 \\
\hline Talinfer & 828 & 865 & 1,693 & 19 & 22 & 41 & 1,734 & 1,391 & 1,4,38 & 2,849 & 4,583 \\
\hline Tatuall. & 1,664 & 1,527 & 3,191 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 3,193 & 574 & 593 & 1,157 & 4,352 \\
\hline Taylor. & 1,795 & 1,206 & 3,601 & & & & 3,601 & 1,238 & 1,159 & 2,397 & 5,998 \\
\hline Telfair & 966 & , 911 & 1,877 & & & & 1,877 & 339 & 447 & \(8: 3\) & 2,713 \\
\hline Terrell. & 1,7:50 & 1,593 & 3,343 & \(i\) & & 1 & 3,344 & 1,442 & 1,446 & 2,888 & 6,232 \\
\hline Themas & 2,338 & 2,150 & 4,488 & 18 & 16 & 34 & 4,502 & 3, 110 & 3,13. & 6,244 & 10,786 \\
\hline Towns. & 1,201 & 1,145 & 2,346 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 2,351 & 49 & 59 & 108 & 2,459 \\
\hline Troun. & 3, 26,7 & 2,956 & 6,233 & 16 & 21 & 37 & 6,280 & 5,001 & 5,001 & 10,002 & 16:362 \\
\hline Twiggs. & 1,480 & 1,450 & 2,930 & 34 & 38 & 72 & 3,002 & 2,670 & 2,648 & 5,318 & 8,320 \\
\hline Vuien. & 2,183 & 2,112 & 4,295 & ~ & ..... & \(\square\) & 4,297 & 52 & 64 & 116 & 4,413 \\
\hline Upum. & 2,481 & 2,5:34 & 5,015 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 5,022 & 2,433 & 2,455 & 4,888 & 9,911 \\
\hline Walker & 4,344 & 4,173 & 8,517 & 16 & 14 & 30 & 8,547 & 9 & 86 & 1,535 & 10, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the Unitcd States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
STATE OF GEORGIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coonties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frez colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slayeg.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Walton. & . 3, 20:5 & 3,242 & 6,447 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 6,453 & 2,254 & 2,367 & 4,621 & 11,074 \\
\hline Warrel & 2,137 & 2,210 & 4,347 & 52 & 42 & 94 & 4,441 & 2,6i6 & 2,703 & 5,379 & 9,820 \\
\hline Ware & 944 & 874 & 1,818 & 5 & ..... & 5 & 1,823 & 226 & 151 & 377 & 2,200 \\
\hline Washington.... & 3,168 & 2,975 & 6,143 & 13 & 10 & 23 & B, 166 & 3,309 & 3,223 & 6,532 & 12,698 \\
\hline Wayne.......... & 819 & 798 & 1,617 & 14 & 16 & 30 & 1,647 & 326 & 295 & 621 & 2,268 \\
\hline Webstor & 1,420 & 1,321 & 2,741 & 2 & & 2 & 2,743 & 1,138 & 1,149 & 2,287 & 5,030 \\
\hline White & 1,523 & 1,518 & 3,641 & 2 & 9 & 11 & 3,052 & 129 & 134 & 263 & 3,315 \\
\hline Whitefie & 4,202 & 4,112 & 8,314 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 8,315 & 868 & 864 & 1,732 & 10,047 \\
\hline Wilcox .... ...... & 884 & 806 & 1,692 & 2 & & 2 & 1,694 & 205 & 210 & 421 & 2,115 \\
\hline W & 1,750 & 1,684 & 3,434 & 18 & 15 & 33 & 3,467 & 3,901 & 4,052 & 7,953 & 11,420 \\
\hline Wilkins & 2,780 & 2,692 & 5,472 & 7 & 10 & 17 & 5,489 & 3,950 & 1,937 & 3,887 & 9,376 \\
\hline Worth & 1,076 & 1,042 & 2,118 & 6 & 7 & 13 & 2,131 & 308 & 324 & 6.32 & 2,763 \\
\hline & 301,083 & 290,505 & .91,588 & 1,669 & 1,831 & 3,500 & -95,088 & 229, 193 & 233,005 & 462, 198 & 1,057,286 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note. -38 Indians included in white population.
STATE OF IILINOIS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{COUNTIEE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{White.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{-rree colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Asgregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Malc. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adams...... ................... & 21,204 & 19,940 & 41,144 & 74 & 105 & 179 & 41,323 \\
\hline Alexander ..................... & 2,593 & 2,059 & 4,652 & 30 & 25 & 55 & 4,707 \\
\hline Bnnd ........................... & 5,255 & 4,512 & 9,767 & 23 & 25 & 48 & 9,815 \\
\hline Bnon ........................... & 6,036 & 5,634 & 11,670 & 5 & 3 & 8 & 11,678 \\
\hline Brown........................... & 5,258 & 4,661 & 9,919 & 6 & 13 & 19 & 9,93\% \\
\hline Bureau .......................... & 14,197 & 12,218 & 26,415 & 5 & 6 & 11 & 26, 426 \\
\hline Calhoun ........................ & 2,883 & 2,260 & 5,143 & 1 & & 1 & 5,144 \\
\hline Carroll.......................... & 6,266 & 5,46,2 & 11,718 & 8 & 7 & 15 & 11,733 \\
\hline Cass............................. & 6,105 & 5,208 & 11,313 & 9 & 3 & 12 & 11,325 \\
\hline Champaign .................... & 7,872 & 6,709 & 14,581 & 26 & 22 & 18 & 14,629 \\
\hline Christian ...................... & 5,649 & 4,828 & 10,475 & 10 & 7 & 17 & 10,492 \\
\hline Clark........................... & 7,716 & 7,932 & 14,948 & 22 & 17 & 39 & 14,987 \\
\hline Clay... ........................ & 4,857 & 4,452 & 9,309 & 16 & 11 & 27 & 9,336 \\
\hline Clinton ........................ & 5,999 & 4,7in & 10,724 & 114 & 98 & 212 & 10,941 \\
\hline Coles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,468 & 6,706 & 14,174 & 14 & 15 & 29 & 14,203 \\
\hline Cook & 74, 162 & 69,785 & 143,947 & 521 & 486 & 1,007 & 144,954 \\
\hline Crawford .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5,943 & 5,586 & 11,529 & 10 & 12 & 23 & 11,551 \\
\hline cumberland.... & 4,243 & 4,064 & 8,309 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 8,311 \\
\hline De Kalb ........................ & 10,107 & 8,972 & . 19,079 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 10, 886 \\
\hline De Witt ....... & 5,746 & 5,1068 & 11,814 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 10,820 \\
\hline Douglas ........................ & 3,977 & 3,132 & 7,109 & 9 & 22 & 31 & 7,140 \\
\hline Dı Page ....................... & 7.719 & 0,977 & 14,696 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 14,701 \\
\hline Edgar .......................... & 8,746 & 8,142 & 16,888 & 19 & 18 & 37 & 16,925 \\
\hline Edwards........................ & 2,812 & 2,567 & 5,379 & 38 & 37 & 75 & 5,454 \\
\hline Eftingham ..................... & 4,190 & 3,615 & 7,805 & 6 & 5 & 11 & 7,816 \\
\hline Faytte......................... & 5,842 & 5,304 & 11,146 & 19 & 24 & 43 & 11,189 \\
\hline Ford............................ & 1,077 & (10)2 & 1,979 & & & & 1,979 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Thable No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&r.-Continued.
STATE OF ILLINOIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{comatieg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{White.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{prpe colorrd.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate propulation.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Malo. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Pranklin...................... & 4,807 & 4,560 & 9,367 & 14 & 12 & 26 & 9,393 \\
\hline Fultori ...................... & 17,250 & 16,039 & 33,289 & 26 & 23 & 49 & 33,338 \\
\hline Gallatin...................... & 3,897 & 3,732 & 7,629 & 200 & 226 & 426 & 8,055 \\
\hline Grem ...................... & 8,500 & 7,567 & 16,067 & 14 & 12 & 26 & 16, 193 \\
\hline Grundy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5,608 & 4,764 & 10,372 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 10,379 \\
\hline Hamilton & 5,049 & 4,800 & 9,849 & 33 & 33 & 66 & 9,915 \\
\hline Hancock...................... & 15,272 & 13,769 & 29,041 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 29,061 \\
\hline Hardin........................ & 1,897 & 1,807 & 3,704 & 27 & 28 & 55 & 3,759 \\
\hline Henderson.................... & 5,06\% & 4,437 & 9,499 & 2 & & 2 & 9,501 \\
\hline Henry ................... .... & 10,966 & 9,692 & 20,658 & 2 & & 2 & 20,660 \\
\hline Iroquois ....................... & 6,549 & 5,736 & 12,285 & 24 & 16 & 40 & 12,325 \\
\hline Jack3011 ....................... & 5,061 & 4,499 & 9,560 & 18 & 11 & 29 & 9,589 \\
\hline Jaiper ....................... & 4,346 & 4,004 & 8,350 & 9 & 5 & 14 & 8,364 \\
\hline Jefferson.. & 6,661 & 6,270 & 12,931 & 18 & 16 & 34 & 12,965 \\
\hline Jersey ........................ & 6,401 & 5,541 & 11,942 & 52 & 57 & 109 & 12,051 \\
\hline Jo Daviess.................... & 14,091 & 13,056 & 27,147 & 95 & 83 & 178 & 27,925 \\
\hline Johnson & 4,849 & 4,457 & 8,306 & 16 & 20 & 36 & 9,342 \\
\hline Kane ............. & 15,638 & 14,386 & 30,024 & 20 & 18 & 38 & 30,062 \\
\hline Kankakee & 8,120 & 7,273 & 15,393 & 14 & 5 & 19 & 15,412 \\
\hline Kendall. & 6,922 & 6,151 & 13,073 & & 1 & 1 & 13,074 \\
\hline Knnx....................... & 14,904 & 13,608 & 28,512 & 71) & 81 & 151 & 28,663 \\
\hline Lake ......................... & 9,447 & 8,801 & 18,248 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 18,257 \\
\hline La Salle.. & 25,585 & 22,687 & 48,272 & 25 & 35 & 60 & 48,332 \\
\hline Lawrence & 4,752 & 4,224 & 8,976 & 132 & 106 & 238 & 9,214 \\
\hline Lee & 9,259 & 8,384 & 17,643 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 17,651 \\
\hline Livington & 6,350 & 5,282 & 11,632 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 11,637 \\
\hline Loģan................. ...... & 7,864 & 6,3\%3 & 14,247 & 10 & 15 & 25 & 14,272 \\
\hline McDonough .................. & 10,610 & 9,451 & 20,061 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 20, 169 \\
\hline Mehenry & 11,460 & 10,625 & 22,085 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 22,089 \\
\hline Mclean . & 15,046 & 13,484 & 28,580 & 87 & 105 & 192 & 28,772 \\
\hline Macon.. & 7,288 & 6,367 & 13,655 & 39 & 44 & 83 & 13,738 \\
\hline Macoupin..................... & 13,032 & 11,472 & 24,504 & 46 & 52 & 98 & 24,602 \\
\hline Madison. & 16,521 & 14,168 & 30,689 & 262 & 300 & 562 & 31,251 \\
\hline Marion & 6,585 & 6,145 & 12,730 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 12,739 \\
\hline Marslall. & 7,206 & 6,231 & 13,437 & & & & 13,437 \\
\hline Mason. & 6,026 & 4,903 & 10,929 & 2 & . \(\cdot\) & 2 & 10,931 \\
\hline Mussac & 3,219 & 2,882 & 6, 101 & 63 & 49 & 112 & 6,213 \\
\hline Menard. & 5,117 & 4,460 & 9,577 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 9,584 \\
\hline Mercer & 8,107 & 6,930 & 15,037 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 15,042 \\
\hline Monroe.. & 7,046 & 5,769 & 12,315 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 12,832 \\
\hline Montgomery .. & 7,439 & 6,442 & 13,881 & 47 & 51 & 98 & 13,979 \\
\hline Morgan... & 11,520 & 10,417 & 21,937 & 82 & 93 & 175 & 22, 112 \\
\hline Moultrie. & 3,404 & 2,9e0 & 6,384 & 1 & ... ..... & 1 & 6,385 \\
\hline Ogle... & 12,229 & 10,634 & 22,863 & 10 & 15 & 35 & 2-3,888 \\
\hline Peoria. & 19,038 & 17,437 & 36,475 & 58 & 68 & 126 & 38,601 \\
\hline Perry. & 5,038 & 4,470 & 9,508 & 20 & 24 & 44 & 9,534 \\
\hline Piatt & 3,449 & 2,675 & 6,124 & 3 & ……... & 3 & 6,187 \\
\hline Pike. & 14,103 & 13,079 & 27,182 & 45 & 22 & 67 & 27,249 \\
\hline Pope .... ..................... & 3,397 & 3,149 & 6,546 & 85 & 111 & 198 & 6,742 \\
\hline Pulaskl. & 2,148 & 1,758 & 3,904 & 19 & 20 & 39 & 3,913 \\
\hline Putnин.......................... & 2,973 & 8,006 & 5,579 & 3 & 3 & 8 & 5,587 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
STATE OF ILLINOIS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{COONTIEE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{White.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PREE COLORED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Mule. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Randolph ....................... & 8,941 & 7,825 & 16,766 & 220 & 219 & 439 & 17,205 \\
\hline Richland....................... & 5,073 & 4,635 & 9,709 & ........... & 2 & 2 & 9,711 \\
\hline Rock Island..................... & 10,908 & 10,0:3 & 20,981 & 13 & 11 & 24 & 21,005 \\
\hline St. Clair .................... ... & 20,355 & 16,614 & 3\%, 169 & 270 & 255 & 52) & 37,694 \\
\hline Ealine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,673 & 4,488 & 0,161 & 89 & 81 & 170 & 9,331 \\
\hline Bangnmon ..................... & 16,956 & 15,007 & 31,963 & 135 & 176 & 311 & 32,274 \\
\hline Schuyler........................ & 7,669 & 7,101 & 14,670 & 5 & 9 & 14 & 14,684 \\
\hline Bcott ............................ & 1,769 & 4,978 & 9,047 & 15 & 7 & 22 & 9,069 \\
\hline Bhelby .......................... & 7,711 & 6,879 & 14,590 & 12 & 11 & 23 & 14,613 \\
\hline Stafk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,819 & 4,184 & 9,003 & 1 & & 1 & 9,004 \\
\hline Stephenson ..................... & 13,115 & 11,907 & 85.112 & . \(\cdot .\). & ........... & & 25,112 \\
\hline Tazewell ....................... & 11,450 & 9,977 & 21, 427 & 22 & 21 & 43 & 21,470 \\
\hline Union ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5,794 & 5,351 & 11,145 & 19 & 17 & 36 & 11,181 \\
\hline Vermillion..................... & 10,489 & 9,290 & 19,779 & 12 & 9 & 21 & 19,800 \\
\hline Wabash & 3,652 & 3,581 & 7,233 & 40 & 40 & 80 & 7,313 \\
\hline Warren......................... & 9,753 & 8,540 & 15,293 & 23 & 20 & 43 & 18,336 \\
\hline Washington .................. & 7,354 & 6,371 & 13,725 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 13,731 \\
\hline Wayne ......................... & 6,234 & 5,988 & 12,222 & & 1 & 1 & 12,223 \\
\hline White ................. ..... & 6,315 & 5,9;9 & 12,274 & 72 & 57 & 129 & 12,403 \\
\hline Whitesides ..................... & 10,053 & 8,676 & 18,729 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 18,737 \\
\hline Will.. & 15,794 & 13,470 & 20,204 & 38 & 19 & 57. & ญ9,321 \\
\hline Williamson........ ............ & 6,216 & 5,871 & 12,087 & 55 & 63 & 118 & 12,205 \\
\hline Winnebago .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12,554 & 11,903 & 24,457 & 19 & 15 & 34 & 24,491 \\
\hline Woodford.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,223 & 6,058 & 13,281 & 1 & .......... & 1 & 13,282 \\
\hline Totnl............... . ... & 898,952 & 805,371 & 1,704,323 & 3,809 & 3,819 & 7,628 & 1,711,951 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note,-32 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF INDIANA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coontits.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{rree colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male: & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adams........................ & 4,837 & 4,409 & 9,246 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 9,259 \\
\hline Allen . & 15,319 & 13,916 & 29, 265 & 33 & 30 & 63 & 29,328 \\
\hline Eartholomew ................ & 9,175 & 8,683 & 17,858 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 17,865 \\
\hline Reaton & 1,575 & 1,234 & 2,809 & , & & & 2,809 \\
\hline Mlackford. & 2,153 & 1,969 & 4,122 & & & & 4,123 \\
\hline Boone & 8,641 & 8,022 & 16,663 & 43 & 47 & 90 & 16,753 \\
\hline Brown............ & 3,376 & 3,131 & 6,507 & & . & ........ & 6,507 \\
\hline Carroll. & 7,040 & 6,436 & 13,476 & 8 & , & 13 & 13,489 \\
\hline Cass. & 8,814 & 7,964 & 16,778 & 30 & 35 & 65 & 10,843 \\
\hline Clark & 10,398 & 9,584 & 19,982 & 374 & 246 & 520 & 20,502 \\
\hline Olay .... & 6,337 & 5,202 & 12,138 & 11 & 11 & 22 & 12, 161 \\
\hline Clinton...................... & 7,465 & 7,020 & 14,485 & 9 & 11 & 20 & 14,505 \\
\hline Crawford & 4,335 & 3,871 & 8,226 & & & & 8,236 \\
\hline Daviesa ., & 6,777 & 6,472 & 13,249 & 38 & 36 & 74 & 13,323 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, \&c.-Continued.
GTATE OF INDIANA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{pres colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Dearborn . .................... . & 12,639 & 11,693 & 24,332 & 36 & 33 & 74 & 24,406 \\
\hline Decatur. & 8,813 & 8,457 & 17,270 & 11 & 13 & 24 & 17,294 \\
\hline De Kalb ................. .... & 7,156 & 6,709 & 13,865 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 13,880 \\
\hline Delaware.................... & 8,173 & 7,564 & 15,737 & 8 & 8 & 15 & 15,753 \\
\hline Dubois.. & 5,333 & 5,049 & 10,382 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 10,394 \\
\hline Elkhart...................... & 11,020 & 9,946 & 23,966 & 8 & 12 & 20 & 20,986 \\
\hline Fayette...................... & 5,152 & 4,986 & 10,138 & 40 & 47 & 87 & 10,225 \\
\hline Floyd......................... & 9,811 & 9,615 & 19,426 & 336 & 421 & 757 & 20,183 \\
\hline Fountain...................... & 8,074 & 7,419 & 15,493 & 35 & 38 & 73 & 15,566 \\
\hline Franklin ....................... & 9,965 & 9,481 & 19,446 & 53 & 50 & 103 & 19,549 \\
\hline Fulton ........................ & 4,987 & 4,429 & 9,416 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 9,422 \\
\hline Gibson........................ & 7,435 & 6,823 & 14,258 & 144 & 130 & 274 & 14,532 \\
\hline Grant........................ & 7,974 & 7,439 & 15,413 & 190 & 194 & 384 & 15,797 \\
\hline Green.... ..... ............ & 8,162 & 7,800 & 15,962 & 42 & 37 & 79 & 16,041 \\
\hline Hamilton ..................... & 8,611 & 8,349 & 16,960 & 181 & 169 & 350 & 17,310 \\
\hline Hancock & 6,489 & 6,220 & 12,709 & 49 & 44 & 03 & 12,802 \\
\hline Harrison ...................... & 9,471 & 8,936 & 18,407 & 64 & 50 & 114 & 18,521 \\
\hline Hendricks .......... & 8,671 & 8,237 & 16,408 & 26 & 19 & 45 & 16,953 \\
\hline Henry ....................... & 10,092 & 9,744 & 19,838 & 149 & 134 & 283 & 20,119 \\
\hline Howard .... .................. & 6,4(5 & 5,954 & 12,359 & 80 & 85 & 165 & 12,524 \\
\hline Illuntington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,762 & 7,103 & 14,865 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 14,867 \\
\hline Jackson.... .................. & 8,399 & 7,708 & 16,107 & 91 & 88 & 179 & 16,286 \\
\hline Jasper ........................ & 2,228 & 2,058 & 4,286 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4,291 \\
\hline Jay............................ & 5,917 & 5,461 & 11,378 & 11 & 10 & 21 & 11,399 \\
\hline Jefferson...................... & 12,386 & 12, 138 & 24,524 & 243 & 269 & 512 & 25,036 \\
\hline Jennings..................... & 7,605 & 6,993 & 14,598 & 82 & 69 & 151 & 14,749 \\
\hline Johnson & 7,690 & 7,145 & 14,835 & 10 & 9 & 19 & 14,854 \\
\hline Kпох........................ & 8,334 & 7,273 & 15,607 & 224 & 223 & 449 & 16,056 \\
\hline Kosciusko .................... & 8,941 & 8,475 & 17,416 & , & . & 2 & 17,418 \\
\hline La Grange .................... & 5,886 & 5,464 & 11,350 & 7 & 0 & 16 & 11,366 \\
\hline Lake ........................ & 4,911 & 4,229 & 9,140 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 9,145 \\
\hline Laporte...................... & 11,944 & 10,840 & 22,784 & 73 & 62 & 135 & 22,919 \\
\hline Lawrence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,074 & 6,500 & 13,574 & 64 & 54 & 118 & 13,692 \\
\hline Mallison & 8,503 & 7,955 & 16,458 & 29 & 31 & 60 & 16,518 \\
\hline Marion. & 20,048 & 18,982 & 39,030 & 412 & 413 & 825. & 39,855 \\
\hline Marshall.................. . & 6,701 & 6,018 & 12,719 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 12,722 \\
\hline Martin ...................... & 4,586 & 4,337 & 8,923 & 32 & 20 & 52 & 8,975 \\
\hline Miami . & 8, 726 & 8,078 & 16,804 & 26 & 21 & 47 & 16,851 \\
\hline Monroe... & 6,537 & 6,285 & 12,822 & 10 & 15 & 25 & 12,847 \\
\hline Montgomery ........ ........ & 10,732 & 10,006 & 20,738 & 72 & 78 & 150 & 20,888 \\
\hline Morgan ........... . . . . . . . . . & 8,143 & 7,860 & 16,003 & 57 & 50 & 107 & 16,110 \\
\hline Newton. & 1,257 & 1,103 & 2,360 & & & & 2,360 \\
\hline Noble. & 7,683 & 7,224 & 14,907 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 14,915 \\
\hline Ohio... & 2,778 & 2,661 & 5,439 & 13 & 10 & 23 & 5,462 \\
\hline Otange.. & 6,006 & 5,810 & 11,816 & 142 & 118 & 260 & 12,076 \\
\hline Owen. & 7,273 & 7,018 & 14,291 & 41 & 44 & 85 & 14,376 \\
\hline Parke.. & 7,974 & 7,368 & 15,342 & 109 & 87 & 196 & 15,538 \\
\hline Perry......................... & 6,106 & 5,738 & 11,844 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 11,847 \\
\hline Pike.............. .......... & 5,236 & 4,828 & 10,064 & 11 & 3 & 14 & 10,078 \\
\hline Porter ............... & 5,431 & 4,865 & 10,296 & 9 & 8 & 17 & 10,313 \\
\hline Posey............ ............. & 8,580 & 7,451 & 16,031 & 61 & 75 & 138 & 16, 167 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by, Conenties, fe.-Continued.
state of indiana.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{conmtiks.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitse.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{prez colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aggregate } \\
\text { popula- } \\
\text { tion. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Pulanki .................. & 2,998 & 2,713 & 5,711 & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & .......... & ........ & 5,711 \\
\hline Putnam. & 10,669 & 9,893 & 20,662 & 10 & 9 & 19 & 20,681 \\
\hline Randolph.................... & 9,349 & 8,773 & 18,172 & 431 & 394 & 825 & 18,997 \\
\hline Bipley ........................ & 9,808 & 9,159 & 18,967 & 38 & 49 & 87 & 10,054 \\
\hline Rush. & 8,111 & 7,663 & 15,774 & 209 & 210 & 419 & 16,193 \\
\hline St. Joseph ................... & 9,555 & 3,812 & 18,367 & 47 & 41 & 88 & 18,425 \\
\hline Bcott ....................... & 3,753 & 3,548 & 7,301 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 7,303 \\
\hline Shelby ....................... & 10,047 & 9, 501 & 19,548 & 10 & 11 & 21 & 19,569 \\
\hline Spencer....................... & 7,673 & 6,481 & 14,554 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 14,556 \\
\hline Stark........................ & 1,214 & 980 & 2,194 & & 1 & 1 & 2,195 \\
\hline Steuben & 5,405 & 4,967 & 10,372 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 10,374 \\
\hline Sullivan & 7,730 & 7,214 & 14,944 & 56 & 64 & 120 & 15,064 \\
\hline Swilzerland. & 6,450 & 6,206 & 12,656 & 22 & 20 & 42 & 12,698 \\
\hline 'Tippecanoe.................... & 13,542 & 12,041 & 25,583 & 77 & 68 & 143 & 25,726 \\
\hline Tiptnn. & 4,118 & 4,017 & 8,135 & 21 & 14 & 35 & 8,170 \\
\hline Union . & 3,642 & 3,427 & 7,069 & 20 & 20 & 40 & 7,169 \\
\hline Vanderberg . .................. & 10,797 & 9,628 & 20,405 & 64 & 63 & 127 & 20,552 \\
\hline Vermillion & 4,922 & 4,470 & 9,352 & 18 & 12 & 30 & 9, 122 \\
\hline Vigo.......................... & 11,099 & 10,712 & 21,811 & 363 & 343 & 708 & 22,517 \\
\hline Wabnsh & 8,034 & 8,480 & 17,514 & 20 & 13 & 33 & 17,547 \\
\hline Warren. & 5,395 & 4,705 & 10,040 & 12. & 5 & 17 & 10,057 \\
\hline Warrick & 6,827 & 6,415 & 13,242 & 5 & 14 & 19 & 13,281 \\
\hline Washington. & 9,109 & 8,613 & 17,722 & 79 & 108 & 187 & 17,909 \\
\hline Wayne........................ & 14,646 & 14,042 & 28,688 & 461 & 409 & \(8: 0\) & 29,558 \\
\hline Wells.. & 5,616 & 5,227 & 10,843 & 1 & . & 1 & 10,844 \\
\hline White & 4,354 & 3,883 & 8,237 & 13 & 8 & 21 & 8,258 \\
\hline Whitely ...................... & 5,514 & 5,124 & 10,638 & 47 & 45 & 92 & 10,730 \\
\hline Total................... & 693,469 & 645,531 & 1,359,000 & 5,791 & 5,637 & 11,428 & 1,350,428 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nots,-290 Indians included in white population.
state of IUWA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{courties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{tree colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 536 & 448 & 984 & ... & & & 984 \\
\hline Adame.. & 822 & 711 & 1,533 & . & & & 1,533 \\
\hline Allamakee ............ ... & 6,408 & 5,823 & 12,231 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 12,277 \\
\hline Appanoose................... & 6,236 & 5,682 & 11,918 & 6 & 7 & 13 & 11,931 \\
\hline Audubon ............. . ...... & 239 & 215 & 454 & ......... & & .......... & 454 \\
\hline Benton. & 4,481 & 4,014 & 8,495 & 1 & \(\cdots\) & 1 & 8,456 \\
\hline Dlack Uawk & 4,282 & 3,044 & 8,238 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 8,244 \\
\hline Boone & 2,2:3 & 1,990 & 4,232 & . & & .......... & 4,232 \\
\hline Bremer & 2,690 & 2,200 & 4,910 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4,915 \\
\hline Buchanan... & 4,164 & 3,740 & 7,904 & 2 & & 2 & 7,906 \\
\hline Buena Vista & 36 & a & 57 & & & & 57 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&r:-Continued.
state of iowa.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{free colorad.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Trotal. & \\
\hline Buncombe ...... ............. & ..... & ........ & ........... & . & & .... & \\
\hline Butler. & 1,977 & 1,746 & 3,723 & 1 & ......... & 1 & 3,724 \\
\hline Cahhoun & 84 & 63 & 147 & & & & 147 \\
\hline Carroll. & 142 & 139 & 281 & & & & 281 \\
\hline Cass & 913 & 699 & 1,612 & & & & 1,812 \\
\hline Cedar ....................... & 6,892 & 6,045 & 12,937 & 10 & 2 & 12 & 12,949 \\
\hline Cerro Gordo ....... . . . . . . . . & 505 & 435 & 940 & & & & 940 \\
\hline Cherokee & 35 & 23 & 58 & .......... & . & & 58 \\
\hline Cbickasaw. & 2,260 & 2,071 & 4,331 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4,333 \\
\hline Clark & 2,818 & 2,609 & 5,427 & & & & 5,427 \\
\hline Claytou....................... & 11,072 & 0,631 & 20,703 & 12 & 13 & 25 & 20,728 \\
\hline Clay.........: ............... & 31 & 21 & 52 & .......... & & & 53 \\
\hline Cliuton & 10,037 & 8,888 & 18,925 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 18,938 \\
\hline Crawford...................... & 201 & 182 & 383 & & & & 383 \\
\hline Dallas. & 2,776 & 2,469 & 5,244 & & & & 5,244 \\
\hline Davis. & 7,114 & 6,648 & 13,762 & 2 & & 2 & - 13,764 \\
\hline Decatur .... . .. ............. & 4,506 & 4,164 & 8,670 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 8,677 \\
\hline Delaware & 5,787 & 5,236 & 11,023 & 1 & & 1 & 11,024 \\
\hline Dei, Moines & 10,223 & 9,360 & 19,583 & 16 & 12 & 23 & 19,611 \\
\hline Dickinson ........... .... & 113 & 67 & 180 & & & & 180 \\
\hline Dubuque...................... & 16,170 & 14,913 & 31,083 & 36 & 45 & 81 & 31,104 \\
\hline Emmett................ & 60 & 45 & 105 & .......... & ..... ... & - ....... & 105 \\
\hline Payette ................. & 6,360 & 5,659 & 12,019 & 29 & 25 & 54 & 12,073 \\
\hline Franklin & 716 & 593 & 1,369 & & & . & 1,309 \\
\hline Fremont.... & 2,779 & 2,200 & 5,069 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 5,074 \\
\hline Floyd. \({ }^{\text {a }}\).................... & 1,987 & 1,757 & 6,744 & & & & 3,744 \\
\hline Greene & 736 & 638 & 1,374 & & & & 1,374 \\
\hline Grundy .................. & 428 & 365 & 793 & & & & 793 \\
\hline Guthrie. & 1,626 & 1,432 & 3,058 & & & & 3,058 \\
\hline Hamilton & 906 & 793 & 1,699 & & & & 1,699 \\
\hline Harcock. & 95 & 84 & 179 & & & & 179 \\
\hline Hardin. & 2,830 & 2,010 & 5,440 & & & & 5,440 \\
\hline Harrison & 1,974 & 1,646 & 3,620 & & 1 & 1 & 3,621 \\
\hline Henry . & 0,590 & 9,087 & 18,677 & 11 & 13 & 24 & 18,701 \\
\hline Howard. & 1,689 & 1,478 & 3,167 & 1 & & 1 & 3,168 \\
\hline Humbolt... & 188 & 144 & 332 & & & & 332 \\
\hline Ida. & 25 & 18 & 43 & & & & 43 \\
\hline Iowa & 4,304 & 3,725 & 8,029 & & & & 8,029 \\
\hline Jackson. & 9,626 & 8,856 & 18,482 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 18,493 \\
\hline Jisper. & 5,270 & 4,612 & 9,882 & & 1 & 1 & 9,883 \\
\hline Jefferson. & 7,783 & 7,247 & 15,030 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 15,038 \\
\hline Johnson & 9,054 & 8,481 & 17,533 & 17 & 21 & 38 & 17,573 \\
\hline Jones & 7,064 & 6,235 & 13,299 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 13,366 \\
\hline Keokuk. & 6,948 & 6,223 & 13,271 & & & & 13,271 \\
\hline Koseuth. & 232 & 184 & 416 & & & & 416 \\
\hline Lee. & 14,987 & 14,000 & 28,987 & 138 & 107 & 245 & 29,23] \\
\hline Lynn.. & 9,954 & 8,982 & 18,938 & 6 & 5 & 11 & 18,947 \\
\hline Louisa. & 5,398 & 4,878 & 10,276 & 58 & 38 & 94 & 10,370 \\
\hline Lucas.. & 3,044 & 2,720 & 5,764 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5,766 \\
\hline Madison & 3,771 & 3,568 & 7,339 & & & & 7,363 \\
\hline Mahaskn. & 7,669 & 7,131 & 14,800 & 9 & 7 & 16 & 14,816 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
STATE OF IOWA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Fcmale. & Total. & Male. & Fcmale. & Total. & \\
\hline Manona ...... .................. & 453 & 378 & 831 & 1 & .......... & 1 & 83 \\
\hline Marion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8,701 & 8,079 & 16.780 & 20 & 13 & 33 & 16,813 \\
\hline Marshall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,169 & 2,846 & 6,015 & ......... & ........... & & 6,015 \\
\hline Mills . ................. ......... & 2,441 & 2,024 & 4,465 & 10 & 6 & 16 & 4,431 \\
\hline Mitchell ....................... & 1,858 & 1,551 & 3,409 & ........... & .......... & .......... & 3,409 \\
\hline Monroe . ......................... & 4,422 & 4,188 & 8,610 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 8,612 \\
\hline Montgomery..................... & 660 & 596 & 1,256 & ........... & -.......... & & 1,256 \\
\hline Muscatine ...................... & 8,558 & '7,774 & 16,332 & 47 & 65 & 112 & 16,444 \\
\hline Osceola. ...... .................. & . . . . . & & & -.......... & .......... & ........... & . \(\cdot 1 .\). \\
\hline O'Brien......................... & 4 & 4 & 8 & & & . . & 8 \\
\hline Page............................. & 2,384 & 2,034 & 4,418 & .......... & 1 & 1 & 4,419 \\
\hline Pocahontas, .................... & 51 & 52 & 103 & - . \(\cdot\). & . & . \({ }^{\text {. }}\). \(\cdot\). & 103 \\
\hline Palo Alto . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 75 & 57 & 132 & .......... & . & . ..... & 132 \\
\hline Plymouth....................... & 82 & 60 & 148 & ........... & - & ......... & 148 \\
\hline Polk. ...... .................... & 6,058 & 5,534 & 11,612 & 6 & 7 & 13 & 11,625 \\
\hline Pottawatomie . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,645 & 2,314 & 4,959 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 4,968 \\
\hline Poweshiek ...................... & 2,990 & 2,671 & 5,661 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 5,668 \\
\hline Ringgold........................ & 1,538 & 1,384 & 2,922 & 1 & & 1 & 2,923 \\
\hline Sac............................ & 136 & 110 & 246 & . & & . & 246 \\
\hline Scott . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 13,579 & 12,341 & 25,920 & 21 & 18 & 39 & 25,959 \\
\hline Shelby.......................... & 442 & 375 & 817 & 1 & & 1 & 818 \\
\hline Eioux........................... & 9 & 1 & 10 & .... & ............ & ........... & 10 \\
\hline Story . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,096 & 1,055 & 4,051 & & & & 4,051 \\
\hline Tama........................... & 2,706 & 2,489 & 5,285 & ........... & - & . \(\cdot\)........ & 5,285 \\
\hline Taylor. .... .................... & 1,903 & 1,687 & 3,590 & & & & 3,590 \\
\hline IVnion ...... ................... & 1,072 & 940 & 2,012 & ........... & . & . \(\cdot \cdot\) & 2,012 \\
\hline Van Buren...................... & 9,068 & 8,009 & 17,077 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 17,081 \\
\hline Wappello. ...................... & 7,546 & 6,925 & 14,471 & 26 & 21 & 47 & 14,518 \\
\hline Warren . ........................ . & 5,271 & 4,996 & 10,267 & 8 & 6 & 14 & 10,281 \\
\hline Washington..................... & 7,491 & 6,731 & 14,222 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 14,235 \\
\hline Wayne......................... & 3,395 & 3,003 & 6,398 & 4 & 7 & 11 & 6,409 \\
\hline Webster .... .................... & 1,316 & 1,184 & 2,500 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2,504 \\
\hline Winnebago...................... & 93 & 75 & 168 & - & -0........ & & 168 \\
\hline Winneshiek . ...... ............. & 7,470 & 6,472 & 13,942 & . \(\cdot . .\). & .......... & & 13,942 \\
\hline Woodbury .... .................. & 604 & 512 & 1,116 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1,119 \\
\hline Worth . ........................ & 395 & 331 & 756 & . 0.0 .10. & & .......... & 756 \\
\hline Wright . .... ................... & 350 & 303 & 653 & & & & 653 \\
\hline Total., ................. & 353,927 & 319,917 & 673,844 & 568 & 503 & 1,069 & 674,918 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notr,- 65 Indians included in white population.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e.-Continued.
STATE OF KANSAS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{cousties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{pree colored,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slayeg.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & \\
\hline Allen.................... & 1,720 & 1,359 & 3,079 & & 3 & 3 & & & & 3,082 \\
\hline Anderson.............. & 1,331 & 1,067 & 2,398 & & & ........ & - & 2 & 2 & 2,400 \\
\hline Atchison .............. & 4,283 & 3,410 & 7,693 & 19 & 17 & 36 & -•• & & \(\cdots\) & 7,729 \\
\hline Bourbon .... ........... & 3,375 & 2,731 & 6,036 & 32 & 33 & 65 & - & & . & 6,101 \\
\hline Breckenridge .......... & J, 805 & 1,34) & 3,197 & & & & & . & ..... & 3,197 \\
\hline Brown ................ & 1,482 & 1,123 & 2,607 & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). & . \(\cdot 1.0\) & & & & . & 2,607 \\
\hline Butler................. & 839 & 193 & 432 & 3 & 2 & 5 & & ..... & . . . . & 437 \\
\hline Chase .... ...... ... .. & 470 & 338 & 808 & . . . . & & & ...... & ...... & .. & 808 \\
\hline Clay . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 97 & 66 & 163 & ....... & & & & & . . . . & 163 \\
\hline Coffic.......... ...... & 1,607 & 1,235 & 2,842 & & & & ..... & .... & . \(\cdot . . .1\) & 2,842 \\
\hline Davis.................. & 680 & 482 & 1,162 & & 1 & 1 & & & . . . . & 1,163 \\
\hline Dickinson............ & 236 & 148 & 378 & & & & . \(\cdot \cdot\) & . \(\cdot\). & . . . . . & 378 \\
\hline Doniphan . ... ........ & 4,408 & 3,634 & 8,042 & 19 & 22 & 41 & ..... & . \(\cdot\). & .. & 8,083 \\
\hline Dorn. .... ............ & 46 & 42 & S8 & ........ & & ........ & ...... & ..... & ...... & 88 \\
\hline Douglas............... & 4, 8.44 & 3,780 & 8,633 & 4 & & 4 & & & . . & 8,637 \\
\hline Franklin .... ........... & 1,673 & 1,357 & 3,030 & & & & . \(\cdot\). & & . . . . & 3,030 \\
\hline Godfrey ................ & 14 & 5 & 19 & & & & ...... & . \(\cdot .1\). & . . . . & 19 \\
\hline Greenwood & 428 & 331 & 759 & & & & & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\circ}\) & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). & 759 \\
\hline Hunter. .... .... & 84 & 66 & 150 & 4 & 4 & 8 & ...... & & . . . . & 158 \\
\hline Jackson .... .... .. & 1. 030 & 906 & 1,936 & .... & .... & & . \(\cdot\). & .... & . . . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 1,936 \\
\hline Jefferson & 2,487 & 1,852 & 4,431 & 9 & 11 & 20 & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {. }}\) & ...... & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {c }}\). & 4,459 \\
\hline Johmson .... & 2,397 & 1,967 & 4,364 & ........ & . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & & . \(\cdot\). & 4,364 \\
\hline Leavenworth & 6,696 & 5,615 & 12,311 & 128 & 167 & 295 & - \(0 \cdot 0 \cdot\) & ...... & . . . . \(\cdot\). & 12,603 \\
\hline Linn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3.385 & 2,950 & 6,335 & 1 & . . . . . & 1 & . \({ }^{\text {. }}\) & ..... & . . . . & 6,336 \\
\hline Lykins................. & 2,695 & 2,285 & 4,980 & ....... & ........ & & . & ...... & ...... & 4,980 \\
\hline Madison..... ......... & 356 & 280 & 636 & ........ & - \(\cdot\). & & ...... & ..... & ..... & 636 \\
\hline Marion. .... .......... & 45 & 29 & 74 & & ....... & & ... .1 & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & . \(\cdot\). & 74 \\
\hline Marshall ............... & 1,207 & 1,013 & 2, 280 & ....... & . \(\cdot 1 .\). & ........ & ...... & ...... & .... & 2,280 \\
\hline McGlice. & 785 & 650 & 1,435 & 30 & 36 & 66 & ...... & . \(\cdot\). & . . . . & 1,501 \\
\hline Morris . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 438 & 332 & 770 & ....... & & & . ..... & .... & . \(\cdot\). & 770 \\
\hline Nemolia . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,321 & 1,115 & 2,436 & & & & & & .. & 2,436 \\
\hline Osage . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 613 & 500 & 1,113 & & & \(\cdots\) & & & . \(\cdot\). & 1,113 \\
\hline Otue .... . . . . . . . . . . . & 127 & 87 & 214 & 9 & 15 & 24 & . . . \(\cdot\) & & * & 233 \\
\hline Pottawatomic.......... & 830 & 609 & 1,529 & ........ & & & & & .... & 1,529 \\
\hline Itiley . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 720 & 5 C 4 & 1,224 & ... .... & ........ & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ...... & & & 1,204 \\
\hline Shawnee . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,911 & 1,594 & 3,505 & 4 & 4 & 8 & & & & 3,513 \\
\hline Wabaunsee . . . . . . . . . & 590 & 433 & 1,023 & & . \(\cdot 1\). & . & & & & 1,023 \\
\hline Washington...... ...... & 229 & 151 & 383 & & & & & & . & 383 \\
\hline Wilson & 10 & 11 & 27 & & & & & & . . . & 27 \\
\hline Woodson . . . . . . . . . . . & 834 & 6.5 & 1,488 & ........ & & & & & & 1,4*8 \\
\hline Wyandott............... & 1,338 & 1,193 & 2,561 & 24 & 24 & 48 & & & & 2,609 \\
\hline Total.............. & 58,892 & 47,687 & 106,579 & 286 & 339 & 625 & & 2 & 2 & 107,204 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-189 Indiaus included in white population.
[able No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, fe.-Continued.
state of kentucky.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{wiutes.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE COLORKD.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female & Tutat. & Malu. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adalr. & 3,908 & 3,879 & 7,817 & 29 & 31 & 60 & 7, & 751 & 851 & 1,602 & , 509 \\
\hline Allen & 3,811 & 3,814 & 7,103 & 20 & 20 & 40 & 7,665 & 743 & 779 & 1,532 & 9,187 \\
\hline Aude & 3, 101 & 2,93 & (6, 1033 & 0 & 8 & 14 & 6,147 & 688 & 669 & 1,357 & 7,404 \\
\hline Ballar & 3,653 & 3, 29.1 & (5,913 & 18 & 13 & 31 & 6,974 & 817 & 901 & 1,718 & 8,692 \\
\hline Burr & 6, 196 & 6, 133 & 12,53) & 10 & 29 & 48 & 12,587 & 2,020 & 2,058 & 4,078 & 16,665 \\
\hline Bath. & 4,87. & 4,598 & 9, 172 & 69 & 72 & 141 & 9,613 & 1,241 & 1,259 & 2,500 & 12,113 \\
\hline Beon & 4,911 & 4,442 & 9,403 & 27 & 21 & 48 & 9,451 & 810 & 935 & 1,745 & 11,196 \\
\hline Bourl & 4, w25 & 3, 5 ,6i & 7,793 & 199 & 171 & 300 & 8,093 & 3,447 & 3,320 & 6,767 & 14,860 \\
\hline Hoyd. & 3, 1113 & 2,858 & 5,871 & 10 & 7 & 17 & 5,888 & 06 & 90 & 156 & 6,044 \\
\hline Buyla & 2,01 & \(2,\left(66^{2}\right)\) & 6,590 & 215 & 220 & 435 & 6,125 & 1,674 & 1,605 & 3,279 & 9,304 \\
\hline Brace & 5, 5.10 & 4, 93 & 10,188 & 41 & 39 & 83 & 10,271 & 343 & 407 & 780 & 11,1021 \\
\hline breat & 2, \(4 \times 3\) & 2,345 & 1.763 & 12 & 13 & 25 & 4,790 & 91 & 99 & 190 & 4,980 \\
\hline Braek & 5, & 5,31.4 & 10,879 & 9 & 8 & 17 & 10,896 & 1,130 & 1,210 & 2,340 & 13,235 \\
\hline Bullit & 3,1012 & 2, 21013 & 6,815 & 6 & 10 & 16 & 5,8 & 708 & 750 & 1,458 & 7,289 \\
\hline Hutl & 3, izi & 3,45 & 7,132 & 15 & 10 & 25 & 7,157 & 371 & 399 & 710 & 7,927 \\
\hline Cahlwell & 3,5 & 3, & 6,873 & 22 & 17 & 33 & 6,912 & 1,213 & 1,193 & 2,406 & 9,318 \\
\hline Callowny & 4,3,9 & 4, 15.10 & 8, 109 & 8 & 6 & 14 & 8,423 & 702 & 790 & 1,492 & 9,915 \\
\hline Cample & 10,535 & 10,170 & 30, 3115 & 45 & 43 & 87 & 20,793 & 41 & 75 & 116 & 20,909 \\
\hline Camroll & 2,8: & 2,1 & -, 191 & \(2 i\) & 17 & 42 & 5,5,33 & 489 & 556 & 1,0 & 6,578 \\
\hline carter & 4,3 & 3, & E, & 19 & 18 & 37 & 8,207 & 152 & 157 & 309 & 8,510 \\
\hline Cashy & 2,8 & 2,87: & : , 7.43 & 27 & 30 & 57 & 5,800 & 325 & 311 & 660 & 6,468 \\
\hline Christi & (3, 18: \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 5, 1330 & 11.619 & 29 & 28 & 57 & 11,676 & 5,119 & 4,832 & 9,951 & 21,627 \\
\hline Clark & 3, 42 & 3,17 & 6, 598 & 61 & \({ }^{30}\) & 124 & 6,72 & 2,449 & 2,313 & 4,762 & 11,484 \\
\hline Clay & 3,113 & 3,142 & (i, 014 & 117 & 145 & 262 & 6,303 & 169 & 180 & 349 & 6,652 \\
\hline Clinto & 2, 260 & 2,74 & 6,503 & 8 & 12 & 20 & 5, \(5 \geqslant 3\) & 118 & 140 &  & 5,781 \\
\hline Crittend & 1,092 & 3,746 & 7,838 & 11 & 8 & 19 & 7, ki & 453 & 486 & 939 & 8,796 \\
\hline Cumbertand. & 2,132 & 2,90! & 6,8,4 & 29 & 24 & 53 & 5, \(\mathrm{m}_{3} 7\) & 714 & 699 & 1,413 & 7,340 \\
\hline Datriess & 6. 4 & 6, & \(11,0,5\) & 40 & 36 & 76 & 12,034 & 1,781 & 1,731 & 3,515 & 15,549 \\
\hline E:mmon & 2,215 & 2,14 & 4,331 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 4,372 & 131 & 142 & 233 & 4,645 \\
\hline Estill. & 3, 24.5 & 3,0105 & 1, 363 & 8 & 8 & 16 & 6,379 & 243 & 26 & 597 & 6,486 \\
\hline Fage & 6,1097 & 6, Bit & 11, 8: 4 & 289 & 3*3 & 685 & 12,584 & 5,194 & 4,831 & 10,015 & 23,599 \\
\hline Flemin & 5,31 & 5.101 & 110,3is & 45 & 67 & 112 & 10,471 & 980 & 1,058 & 2,018 & 12,489 \\
\hline Ployd. & 3,173 & 2,993: & 6, 16s & 3 & 34 & 73 & 6,241 & 76 & 71 & 147 & 6,388 \\
\hline Pranklion & 4,741 & 4,111 & 8.*i4 & 29 & 211 & 450 & 9,310 & 1,703 & 1,631 & 3,384 & 12,694 \\
\hline Vulterion & 2, 189 & 2, \(0: 31\) & 4,2:30 & 4 & 10 & 19 & 4,239 & 533 & 3 jl & 1,078 & 5,317 \\
\hline Cialli & 2,306 & 2,111 & 4.3,31 & 9 & 5 & 1.4 & 4,348 & 342 & 366 & ;08 & 5,056 \\
\hline & 3,314 & 3,3 & (6, & 51 & 45 & 46 & 6,933 & 1,833 & 1,720 & 3,578 & 10,531 \\
\hline Cram & 3,4,4 & 3, inl & -, (i3i) & 13 & 17 & 30 & 7,660 & 319 & 377 & 696 & 8,356 \\
\hline Grav & T,010 & 6,3017 & 13,336 & 1 & 1 & \(?\) & 13,388 & 1,434 & 1, +11 & 2,845 & 16,223 \\
\hline Ciny & 3,782 & 3, 4.4 & 7, 6is & 1 & 2 & 3 & 7,631 & 187 & 164 & 351 & 7,983 \\
\hline (1). & 3,1611 & 3, 16 & 6.303 & 47 & 64 & 11 & 6, 434 & 1,248 & 1,164 & 2,372 & 8,306 \\
\hline Greemum & 4, 3,37 & 4.013 & 8,350 & 25 & 9 & 47 & 8,397 & 176 & 187 & 363 & 8,760 \\
\hline Hancock & 4, 509 & Q5, \(0^{10}\) & -1.342 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 5, 235 & 409 & 409 & 818 & 6,213 \\
\hline Harlit & (6, 3.31 & (i, Mi: & 12,6\%4 & 16 & 17 & 33 & 12,659 & 1,212 & 1,318 & 2, 5:50 & 15,189 \\
\hline Arr & \(2 \cdot 6.93\) & 2,6631 & - , 303 & 8 & 7 & 15 & 3,367 & 65 & 63 & 197 & 5,194 \\
\hline Alarri & 5, 3, \% & 4,943 & 10,311 & 84 & 60 & 149 & 10,490 & 1,663 & 1,620 & 3, \(2 \times 8\) & 13,779 \\
\hline Hart & - 1,501 & 4,901 & 8, \%i8 & 11 & 35 & 75 & 8, 5 5: & 694 & 701 & 1, \(2 \times 5\) & 10,348 \\
\hline Homier & 4, 523 & 3 3, 县 & 8,48 & 39 & 35 & 77 & 8,435 & 3,048 & 8,731 & 5,767 & 14, 61 \\
\hline Henry & \(4,3.2\) & 4.010 & E,6id & 33 & 13 & \(3{ }^{3}\) & 8,638 & 1,657 & 1,635 & 3,311 & 11,949 \\
\hline Hisk & 3,463 & 4.181 & 5.739 & 14 & 0 & 20 & 5,739 & 501 & 655 & 1,249 & 7,003 \\
\hline Hopk & 5, 1337 & 4,749 &  & 12 & 18 & 30 & 4,856 & 968 & 1,041 & 2,009 & 11,875 \\
\hline Jnckson &  & 1,491 & 3, 163 & 15 & \({ }^{6}\) & 21 & 3,1880 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 3, \\
\hline jettiotsom & 12, 3,31 & 33,31: & 2:,1033 & 9 H & 1,103 & 1,007 & 79,100 & 4,703 & 5,601 & 10,304 & 89, \\
\hline Jessamin & 2, 12.1 & 9,697 & 5.631 & 49 & 41 & 9 & 3,767 & 1,933 & 1,765 & 3, 628 & 9, \\
\hline & 2,6935 & 2, \%4i. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & S, 9till & 10 & 9 & 19 & 5,379 & 13 & 14 & 27 & 5,301 \\
\hline Erutur & 13, 52, & 12, \(2 \times 3\) & 21,515 & 41 & 41 & 85 & 21,900 & 20 & 337 & 567 & 23. \\
\hline & 3,315 & 3,4:! & 7,0:4 & 00 & 94 & 184 & 7,218 & 251 & 238 & 48 & , \\
\hline & 3, \({ }^{\text {kid }}\) & 4,4.23 & 3,203 & 13 & 1 & 4 & 5,991 & 460 & 432 & 810 & 6, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Taile No. 41.-Population of the Unitcd States by Conenties, \(\delta r\).-Continued.
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{sountirs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whits.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frev colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{staves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te populistion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Tota. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Laurel. & 2,640 & 2,661 & 5,301 & 1 & & 1 & 5 & 90 & 96 & 186 & 5,488 \\
\hline Lawrene & 3,872 & 3,571 & 7,443 & 1 & 11 & 12 & 7,403 & 73 & 73 & 146 & 7,601 \\
\hline Letche & 1,934 & 1,853 & 3,787 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 3, 2173 & 55 & 53 & 108 & 3,404 \\
\hline Lews & 4,156 & 3,958 & 8,114 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 8,131 & 88 & 142 & 23 & 8,301 \\
\hline Lincoln & 3,609 & 3,450 & 7,059 & 73 & 85 & 158 & 7,217 & 1,788 & 1,642 & 3.430 & 10,647 \\
\hline Livinget & 3,090 & 2,895 & 5,955 & 14 & 29 & 36 & 5,991 & 625 & 597 & 1,022 & 7,213 \\
\hline Logam. & 6, 321 & 5,974 & 12,295 & 177 & 19 & 370 & 12,665 & 3,217 & 3,139 & 6,396 & 19,021 \\
\hline Ljon & 2,197 & 1,970 & 4, 167 & 95 & 21 & 48 & 4, 213 & 633 & 459 & 1,094 & 5,307 \\
\hline McCris & 4,561 & 3,993 & 8,5,34 & 35 & 33 & 68 & 8,603 & 831 & 907 & 1,738 & 10,360 \\
\hline cLe & 2,720 & 2,507 & 5,227 & 14 & 15 & 29 & - 5,0 & 434 & 454 & 888 & 6,144 \\
\hline Madis & 5,812 & 5,213 & 11,025 & 70 & 78 & 148 & 11,1i3 & 3,005 & 3,029 & 6, 034 & 17, 207 \\
\hline Magotion & 1,718 & 1,620 & 3,338 & 41 & 35 & 76 & 3,414 & 43 & 28 & 71 & 32,485 \\
\hline Marion & 4,578 & 4,426 & 9,004 & 51 & 59 & 110 & 9,114 & 1,705 & 1,774 & 3. 479 & 12,593 \\
\hline Marsil & 3,451 & 3,145 & 6,593 & 17 & 18 & 33 & (6, 6,31 & 170 & 181 & 351 & 6,982 \\
\hline Mason. & 7,015 & 7,053 & 14,065 & 170 & 215 & 38. & 1.1,454) & 1,831 & 1,941 & 3.772 & 18,223 \\
\hline Meade & 3,616 & 3,328 & 6,944 & 11 & 11 & 22 & 6,960 & 942 & 993 & 1.932 & 8,898 \\
\hline Merce & 5,134 & 5,015 & 10,149 & 125 & 153 & 278 & 10, 427 & 1,662 & 1,612 & 3,274 & 13,701 \\
\hline tei & 2,979 & 2,935 & 5,914 & 23 & 24 & 50 & 5,964 & 395 & 336 & 781 & 6,74i) \\
\hline Monroe. .......... & 3,773 & 3,839 & 7,612 & 9 & 8 & 17 & 7,699 & 457 & 465 & 922 & 8,501 \\
\hline Montyome & 2, 577 & 2,340 & 4,867 & 69 & 71 & 140 & 5,107 & 1; 299 & 1,353 & 2,752 & 7,859 \\
\hline Morgan & 4,616 & 4,370 & 8,986 & 41 & 40 & 81 & 9,067 & 81 & 89 & 170 & 9,237 \\
\hline Mulitent & 4,645 & 4,456 & \%, 101 & 22 & 18 & 40 & 9, 1-11 & 789 & 795 & 1,544 & 10,72i \\
\hline Nelson & 5,100 & 5,060 & 10,160 & 59 & 50 & 109 & 10, 269 & 2,741 & 2,789 & 5.630 & 15,799 \\
\hline Nielioh & 4,797 & 4,404 & 4,231 & 69 & 85 & 155 & 9, 116 & 789 & 825 & 1,614 & 11, \(0^{3}\) (1) \\
\hline Olito. & 5,671 & 5,217 & 10,888 & 16 & 13 & 29 & 10,917 & 661 & 631 & 1. 292 & 12,209 \\
\hline Ollhia & 2,453 & 2,362 & 4,815 & 22 & 15 & 37 & 4, 852 & 1,213 & 1,218 & 2.431 & 7,283 \\
\hline Owen. & 5, 102 & 5,287 & 10,989 & 35 & 35 & 70 & 11,039 & 812 & 848 & 1,660 & 12,719 \\
\hline Owsley. & 2,683 & 2,522 & 5,205 & 11 & 7 & 18 & 6,223 & 59 & 53 & 112 & 5,33\% \\
\hline Pendet & 5,181 & 4,796 & 9,977 & 21 & 21 & 42 & 10,019 & 218 & 216 & 424 & 10,443 \\
\hline Perry & 2,031 & 1,882 & 3,863 & 8 & 6 & 14 & 3, 871 & 35 & 38 & 33 & 3,950 \\
\hline Pike. & 3,688 & 3,559 & 7,247 & 23 & 17 & 40 & 7,487 & 44 & 63 & 97 & 7,384 \\
\hline Powe & 1,036 & 1,0i2 & 2,108 & 14 & 10 & 24 & \(\mathfrak{1}, 132\) & 61 & 64 & 12: & 2,457 \\
\hline I'ulaski & 8,019 & 7,800 & 15,819 & 22 & 30 & 52 & 15,871 & 612 & 688 & 1,3:30 & 17,201 \\
\hline nock & 2,527 & 2,419 & 4,946 & 28 & 12 & 40 & 4,9:6 & 154 & 203 & 187 & 5,34 \\
\hline Rowa & 1,057 & 1,082 & 2,19 & 1 & & 1 & 2,140 & 82 & 60 & 1.12 & 2,2e: \\
\hline Mussell & 2,762 & 2,691 & 5,453 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 5,465 & 2.45 & 31.4 & 559 & 6,024 \\
\hline Scotl. & 4,434 & 4,002 & 8,441 & 109 & 123 & 232 & 8,403 & 2,942 & 2,802 & 5. 744 & 14, 417 \\
\hline Shelby & 5,042 & 4,592 & 9,634 & 79 & 80 & 165 & 9,799 & 3,440 & 3,194 & 6. 634 & 16, 433 \\
\hline Simpson. & 2,951 & 2,793 & 5,743 & 50 & 46 & 96 &  & 1,128 & 1,179 & 0.307 & 8, 146 \\
\hline Spencer. & 2, 499 & 1,875 & 3,974 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 3,9 & 1,094 & 1,111 &  & 6,18: \\
\hline Taylor & 2,879 & 2,876 & 5,755 & 60 & 69 & 123 & 5, \(5 \times 4\) & 785 & 81. & 1.597 & 7,4x1 \\
\hline Todd. & 3,434 & 3,247 & 6,681 & 25 & 20 & 45 & 6, 3.26 & 2, 452 & 2,397 & 4, \(8+4\) & 11, 35 \\
\hline Trigst & 3,936 & 3,626 & 7,562 & 22 & 19 & 41 & 7,603 & 1, 206 & 1:642 & 3.44 & 11.051 \\
\hline Trimble & 2,582 & 2,462 & 5,044 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 5,049 & 388 & 443 & 8 31 & 5. 880 \\
\hline nio & 5,272 & 4,394 & y, 666 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 9,086 & 1,590 & 1,515 & 3, 105 & 12,791 \\
\hline Warre & 6,257 & 5,542 & 11,799 & 43 & 110 & 203 & 12,062 & 10,707 & 2,611 & 5,313 & 17,320 \\
\hline Washingt & 4,482 & 4,225 & 8,707 & 25 & 21 & 46 & 8,753 & 1,471 & 1,351 & 2, \(2 \times 2\) & 11,375 \\
\hline Wayne.. & 4,676 & 4,568 & 9,24 & 15 & 13 & 28 & 9,950 & 491 & 496 & \(92:\) & 10,209 \\
\hline Webst & 3,364 & 3, 153 & 6,417 & 11 & 22 & 33 & 6, 450 & 523 & 560 & 1:0:3 & 7, 3 ² \\
\hline Whiteley. & 3,824 & 3,729 & 7,553 & 13 & 13 & 26 & 7,5:9 & 87 & 96 & 153 & 7,763 \\
\hline Woodiord & 2,725 & 2,531 & 5,276 & 55 & 59 & 114 & 5,310 & 3,161 & 2,608 & 5,8:3 & 11,219 \\
\hline Total. & 474,211 & +45, 306 & 919,517 & 5, 101 & 5,543 & 10684 & 933,201 & 113,009 & 112, 474 & 48 & 1,1:30,6:8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nors-33 Iudians incladed in white population.

Table No. 41-P Papulation of the United States by Countics, fe.-Conitinued.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{parisheg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{pree colordd.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Fronale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total & & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Ascension & 1,977 & 1,963 & 3,94 & 77 & 91 & 168 & 4, 108 & 4,003 & 3,373 & 7,376 & 11,484 \\
\hline Assumption & 3,78 & 3,408 & 7,189 & 47 & 47 & 94 & 7,283 & 4,484 & 3,612 & 8,096 & 15,379 \\
\hline Avoyelles. & 3,173 & 2,735 & .5,908 & 41 & 33 & 74 & 5,083 & 4,081 & 3,104 & 7,185 & 13,167 \\
\hline Biton Rouge, E... & 3,227 & 3,217 & 6,944 & 277 & 235 & 532 & 7,476 & 4,383 & 4,187 & 8,570 & 16,046 \\
\hline Raton Rouge, W.. & 973 & 886 & 1,859 & 59 & 54 & 13 & 1,972 & 2,801 & 2,539 & 5,340 & 7,312 \\
\hline Dienville ......... & 3,170 & 2,730 & 5,900 & 51 & 49 & 100 & 6,000 & 2,881 & 2,119 & 5,000 & 11,000 \\
\hline ssie & 1,8013 & 1,545 & 3,348 & & & & 3,348 & 4,188 & 3,812 & 8,000 & 11,348 \\
\hline addo & 2,816 & 3, 127 & 4,733 & 35 & 34 & 69 & 4,802 & 3,682 & 3,656 & 7,338 & 12,140 \\
\hline Calcasieu......... & 2,3i & 2,091 & 4,452 & 150 & 155 & 305 & 4,757 & 606 & 565 & 1,171 & 5,923 \\
\hline Caldwell & 1,512 & 1,346 & 2,888 & & & & 2,8e8 & 910 & 1,035 & 1,945 & 4,873 \\
\hline Carrol & 2,307 & 1,817 & 4,124 & 9 & 11 & 20 & 4,144 & 7,062 & 6,846 & 13,908 & 18,052 \\
\hline & 2,965 & 2,527 & 5,492 & 23 & 23 & 46 & 5,538 & 3,086 & 3,027 & 6,113 & 11,651 \\
\hline ail & 4,831 & 4,175 & 8, 096 & 4 & & 4 & 3,000 & 3,785 & 4,063 & 7,848 & 16,848 \\
\hline Concordia & 724 & 518 & 1,242 & 8 & 13 & 21 & 1,233 & 6,445 & 6,097 & 12,542 & 13,805 \\
\hline De Soto & 2,545 & 2,232 & 4,777 & 6 & & 14 & 4,791 & 4,273 & 4,234 & 8,507 & 13,293 \\
\hline Feliciana, & 2,140 & 1,941 & 4,0 & 10 & 13 & 23 & 4,104 & 5,162 & 5,431 & 10,503 & 14,697 \\
\hline Feliciana, & 1,111 & 925 & 2,0 & 35 & 29 & 64 & 2,100 & 4,852 & 4,719 & 9,571 & 11,671 \\
\hline Frank & 1,526 & 1,232 & 2, 758 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2, 760 & 1,654 & 1,748 & 3,40:2 & 6,162 \\
\hline 1 & 2,030 & 1,763 & 3,793 & 94 & 94 & 188 & 3,981 & 5,990 & 4,690 & 10,680 & 14,661 \\
\hline Jackson & 2,862 & 2,505 & 5, & & & & 5,367 & 2,035 & 2,063 & 4,093 & 9,465 \\
\hline Je & 5,151 & 4,814 & 9,965 & 129 & 158 & 287 & 10,232 & 2,941 & 2,179 & 5,120 & 15,372 \\
\hline Lafay & 2,252 & 2,037 & 4,309 & 96 & 135 & 231 & 4, 540 & 2,210 & 2,253 & 4,463 & 9,003 \\
\hline Latour & 3,985 & 3,515 & 7,5 & 61 & 88 & 149 & 7,649 & 3,492 & 2,903 & 6,395 & 14,044 \\
\hline Livings & 1,642 & 1,478 & 3,120 & & & & 3,120 & 659 & 652 & 1,311 & 4,131 \\
\hline Madison & 964 & 676 & 1,640 & 11 & 5 & 16 & 1,656 & 6,434 & 6,043 & 12,477 & 14,133 \\
\hline Moreho & 2,115 & 1,669 & 3,784 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 3,783 & 3,283 & 3,286 & 6,539 & 10,357 \\
\hline Natchituches ..... & 3, 312 & 2.977 & 6,306 & 467 & 492 & 559 & 7,265 & 4,794 & 4,640 & 9,434 & 16,699 \\
\hline O & 7\%,73.5 & 71,333 & 149,068 & 4,583 & 6,356 & 10,939 & 160,007 & 6,007 & 8,477 & 14,484 & 174,491 \\
\hline Ouichita & 1,028 & 859 & 1,887 & & & & 1,887 & 1,395 & 1,445 & 2,840 & 4,727 \\
\hline Opelousa & 5,4E8 & 5,215 & 10,703 & 459 & 506 & 965 & 11,668 & 5,866 & 5,570 & 11,435 & 23, 104 \\
\hline Plaquemia & 1,486 & 1,109 & 2,593 & 237 & 257 & 514 & 3, 109 & 2,948 & 2,437 & 5,385 & 8,404 \\
\hline Point Coup & 2,243 & 1,851 & 4,094 & 341 & 20 & 221 & 4,815 & 6,753 & 6,150 & 12,903 & 17,718 \\
\hline Hapides & 5,340 & 4, \(3: 31\) & 9,711 & 128 & 163 & 291 & 10,002 & 7,968 & 7,390 & 15,358 & 25,350 \\
\hline Sabine & 2,161 & 1,954 & 4,115 & & & & 4,115 & 895 & 818 & 1,713 & 5,823 \\
\hline St & 1,077 & 694 & 1,731 & 32 & 33 & 65 & 1,836 & 1,378 & 862 & 2,240 & 4,076 \\
\hline St. Charles ....... & 5176 & 4 (3) & 938 & 79 & 98 & 172 & 1,115 & 2,407 & 1,775 & 4, 182 & 5,297 \\
\hline Et & 1,807 & 1,616 & 3, & 2 & 4 & 6 & 3,419 & 1,906 & 1,805 & 3,711 & 7,130 \\
\hline St. James & 1,738 & 1,610 & 3,348 & \({ }^{29}\) & 32 & 61 & 3,409 & 4,5ss & 3,554 & 8,090 & 11,499 \\
\hline St. John the Baptist & 1,637 & 1,400 & 3,037 & 118 & 181 & 299 & 3,336 & 2,619 & 1,975 & 4,594 & 7,930 \\
\hline St & 2,760 & 2,24 & 5,005 & 142 & 69 & 311 & 5,316 & 3,817 & 3,541 & 7,358 & 12,6i4 \\
\hline St. Mary & 1,983 & 1,535 & 3,508 & 121 & 130 & 251 & 3,759 & 7,812 & 5,815 & 13,037 & 16,816 \\
\hline St. Tamman & 1,685 & 1,468 & 3,153 & 217 & 105 & 412 & 3,565 & 989 & 852 & 1,841 & 5,406 \\
\hline T & 840 & 639 & 1,479 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 1,4:6 & 7,544 & 7,048 & 14,592 & 16,078 \\
\hline Terre B & 2.833 & 2,399 & 5, 234 & 35 & 37 & 72 & 5,306 & 3,571 & 3,214 & 6,785 & 12,091 \\
\hline Union & 3,505 & 3,136 & 6,641 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6,644 & 1,827 & 1,918 & 3,745 & 10,389 \\
\hline Vermili & 1,553 & 1,442 & 3,001 & 4 & 3 & & 3,008 & 657 & 659 & 1,316 & 4,324 \\
\hline Washington ...... & 1,560 & 1,436 & 2,996 & 11 & 11 & 22 & 3,018 & 843 & 845 & 1,690 & 4,705 \\
\hline Winn & 2.943 & 2,538 & 5,481 & 25 & 16 & 41 & 5,522 & 661 & 693 & 1,354 & 6,0i6 \\
\hline Total. & 189,738 & 167,891 & 357,6ヶ9 & 8,279 & 10, 688 & 18,647 & 376,276 & 171,07\% & 159,749 & 331,726 & 703,002 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-173 Indians included in white population.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, \&c.-Continued.
state of maine.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{coonties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whizes.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{rrer colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Aggregnt population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female, & 'rotal. & \\
\hline Androscoggin................. & 14,010 & 15,105 & 20,715 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 29,726 \\
\hline Aroostook .... ............. .. & 12,207 & 10,246 & 23,453 & 14 & 12 & 20 & 22,479 \\
\hline Cumberland .. ................ & 35,950 & 33, 166 & 75,116 & 212 & 983 & 475 & 75,591 \\
\hline Franklin..................... & 10,403 & 9,989 & 20,398 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 20,403 \\
\hline Hanсоск...................... & 19,310 & 18,407 & 37,717 & 21 & 19 & 40 & 37,757 \\
\hline Kennebec........... ......... & 27,497 & 28,014 & 55,511 & 74 & 70 & 144 & 55,655 \\
\hline Kins. .. & 10,390 & 16,196 & 32,586 & 69 & 61 & 130 & 32,716 \\
\hline Lincoln...................... & 14,191 & 13,623 & 27,814 & 23 & 23 & 46 & 27,860 \\
\hline Oxford....................... & 18,800 & 17,896 & 36,696 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 36,698 \\
\hline Penolscot. & 37,675 & 84,957 & 72,632 & 56 & 43 & 99 & 72, 731 \\
\hline Piscataquis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,809 & 7,223 & 15,032 & & ...... & & 15,032 \\
\hline Sagadahoc .................... & 10,845 & 10,862 & 21,707 & 37 & 46 & 83 & 21,790 \\
\hline Somerset . & 18,911 & 17,827 & 36,739 & 10 & 5 & 15 & 36,753 \\
\hline Waldo ............ . . . . . . . . . & 19,720 & 18,703 & 38,423 & 10 & 14 & 24 & 33,447 \\
\hline Washington. .................. & 21,550 & 20,810 & 42,360 & 95 & 79 & 174 & 42,534 \\
\hline York ......................... & 29,656 & 32,398 & 62,154 & 27 & 20 & 53 & 62, 107 \\
\hline Total................... & 316,530 & 310,420 & 626,952 & 659 & 668 & 1,327 & 628,279 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note, -5 Indians included in white population.
STATE OF MARYLAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{tree colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te propula tion.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Female & Total. & Male. & Fcm. & Total & & Male, & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Alleghany & 13,890 & 13,325 & 27,215 & 224 & 243 & 467 & 27,682 & 290 & 376 & 666 & 348 \\
\hline Anne Arundel. & 6,258 & 5,446 & 11,704 & 2,501 & 2,363 & 4,861 & 16,568 & 3,937 & 3,395 & 7,332 & 23,900 \\
\hline Baltimore City & 88,613 & 95,907 & 1S4, 520 & 10,346 & 15,334 & 25,631 & 210,200 & 677 & 1,541 & 2,218 & 212,418 \\
\hline Baltimure County & 23,970 & 22,752 & 46,722 & 2,153 & 2,078 & 4,231 & 50,953 & 1,617 & 1,565 & 3,182 & 54,135 \\
\hline C & 2,044 & 1,953 & 3,997 & 908 & 933 & 1,841 & 5,838 & 2,329 & 2,280 & 4,609 & 10,447 \\
\hline Carolin & 3,914 & 3,690 & 7,604 & 1,381 & 1,405 & 2,786 & 10,390 & 377 & 362 & 739 & 11,129 \\
\hline Carroll & 11,353 & 11,172 & 22,525 & 589 & 636 & 1,220 & 23,750 & 405 & 378 & 783 & 24,533 \\
\hline Cecil. & 10,235 & 9,759 & 19,994 & 1,498 & 1,420 & 2,918 & 22,912 & 467 & 483 & 950 & 23,863 \\
\hline Clarles. & 2,929 & 2,867 & 5,790 & 518 & 550 & 1,068 & 6,864 & 4,950 & 4,703 & 9,653 & 16,517 \\
\hline Dorchest & 5,933 & 5,721 & 11,654 & 2,373 & 2,311 & 4,684 & 16,338 & 2,105 & 2,018 & 4,123 & 20,461 \\
\hline Frederick & 18,920 & 19,462 & 38,391 & 2,527 & 2,430 & 4,957 & 43,348 & 1,628 & 1,615 & 3,243 & 46,591 \\
\hline for & 9, 105 & 8,806 & 17,971 & 1,822 & 1,822 & 3,644 & 21,615 & 876 & 924 & 1,800 & 23,415 \\
\hline Howar & 4,550 & 4,531 & 9,081 & 663 & 732 & 1,395 & 10,476 & 1,470 & 1,392 & 2,86: & 13,338 \\
\hline Kent. & 3,914 & 3, 433 & 7,347 & 1,839 & 1,572 & 3,411 & 10,758 & 1,285 & 1,224 & 2,5093 & 13,267 \\
\hline Montgomery.. & 5,804 & 5,545 & 11,349 & 790 & 762 & 1,552 & 12,901 & 2,798 & 2,623 & 5,421 & 18,324 \\
\hline Prince George & 4,853 & 4,797 & 9,650 & 601 & 597 & 1,198 & 10, 848 & 6,513 & 5,966 & 12,479 & 23,327 \\
\hline Queen & 4,420 & 3,995 & 8,415 & 1,650 & 1,722 & 3,372 & 11,787 & 2,189 & 1,985 & 4,174 & 15,961 \\
\hline Saint Mary's & 3,472 & 3,320 & 6,798 & 9 & 93 & 1,866 & 8,664 & 3,315 & 3,234 & 6,549 & 15,213 \\
\hline Somerset & 7,801 & 7,531 & 15,332 & 2,306 & 2,265 & 4,571 & 19,003 & 2,648 & 2,481 & 5,089 & 24,093 \\
\hline Tallo & 4,065 & 4,041 & 8,106 & 1,505 & 1,459 & 2,964 & 11,070 & 1,887 & 1,838 & 3,725 & 14,705 \\
\hline Washington. & 13,081 & 14,324 & 28,305 & 803 & 874 & 3,677 & 29,9*2 & 684 & 751 & 1,435 & 31,417 \\
\hline Woresiter & 6,808 & 6,630 & 13,442 & 1,817 & 1,754 & 3,571 & 17,013 & 1,828 & 1,822 & 3,648 & 20,601 \\
\hline al & 256,839 & 259,079 & 515,918 & 39,746 & 44, 196 & 83,942 & 399,860 & 44,313 & 42,876 & 87, 189 & 687,049 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Cowntics, gr.-Continned
BTATE OF MABSACHUBETTE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coumstes.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{wartas.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{frec colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aspregate popuiar. tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Femalo. & Tocal. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Buruatable ..................... & 17,745 & 18,145 & 35,890 & 55 & 45 & 100 & 35,900 \\
\hline Bertehire . . . . . . . . . . . . ...... & 98,600 & 27,304 & 53,010 & 579 & 631 & 1,810 & 83, 198 \\
\hline Brimich . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 44,110 & 47,448 & 91,858 & 883 & 1,073 & 1,938 & 03,794 \\
\hline Dekes ......................... & 2,357 & 2,028 & 4,385 & 5 & 13 & 18 & 4,403 \\
\hline Emax......................... & 79,105 & 85,3877 & 164,959 & 301 & 358 & 659 & 165,611 \\
\hline Franklill....................... & 15,791 & 15,570 & 31,370 & 80 & 33 & 61 & 81,434 \\
\hline ttampden ..................... & 97, 007 & 2\%,878 & 56,883 & 214 & 209 & 483 & 87,300 \\
\hline Hampehire..................... & 18,470 & 19,059 & 37, 1039 & 125 & 129 & 254 & 57,808 \\
\hline Meldievez. ..................... & 102,703 & 162,765 & 915,458 & 482 & 464 & 896 & 216,354 \\
\hline Nantucket & 2,737 & 3,970 & 5,986 & 55 & 73 & 128 & 6,094 \\
\hline Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 52,667 & 37,003 & 109,702 & 123 & 123 & 248 & 109,050 \\
\hline Plymputh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 31,462 & 33, 347 & 04,322 & 223 & 214 & 439 & 64,768 \\
\hline Buftolk & 91,055 & 20,247 & 100,302 & 1,088 & 1,312 & ע,398 & 182,700 \\
\hline Worcester .................... & 70,140 & 70,741 & 158,800 & 377 & 312 & 769 & 159,659 \\
\hline & 602,244 & (123,223 & 1,221,464 & 4,469 & 5,133 & 9,002 & 1,231,060 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-32 Indlana incluided in white population.
gTATE OF MICIIGAN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{countiey.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiten,} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ther coloned.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiama.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate popula tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & \({ }^{\prime}\) 'rotal. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & \\
\hline Almona. & 123 & 62 & 185 & , & \(\cdots\) & . & & & & 185 \\
\hline Allegnn. & 8,575 & 7,451 & 16,020 & 34 & 24 & 58 & & & & 16,087 \\
\hline Alpella & 188 & 102 & 200 & ..... & & & & & & 290 \\
\hline 4 ntrim & 101 & 78 & 179 & . \(\cdot\) & & & & & & 179 \\
\hline Barry & 7,817 & 6,553 & 13,800 & 30 & 22 & 58 & & & & 13,888 \\
\hline Bay .. & 1,825 & 1,333 & 3,158 & 4 & 2 & 6 & & & & 3,164 \\
\hline Burrien & 11,548 & 10,420 & 21,968 & 215 & 195 & 410 & & & & 22,378 \\
\hline Branch. & 10,820 & 10,123 & 20,948 & 18 & 15 & 33 & & & & 20,901 \\
\hline Oalhoun & 15,235 & 13,453 & 29,188 & 203 & 174 & 370 & & & & 29,564 \\
\hline Cass & 8,614 & 7,739 & 16,353 & 717 & 651 & 1,368 & & & & 17,919 \\
\hline Clanloyga & 291 & 228 & 517 & - & \(\cdots\) & ..... & & & & 517 \\
\hline Cbippowa ... & 847 & 748 & 1,505 & 4 & 4 & 8 & & & & 1,603 \\
\hline OHintom & 7,301 & 6,601 & 13,003 & 12 & - & 14 & & & & 13,018 \\
\hline IJelia. & 742 & 430 & 1,172 & - & - & . \(\cdot\) & & & & 1,122 \\
\hline Esatca & 8,572 & 7,888 & 16,400 & 9 & 7 & 16 & & & & 16,478 \\
\hline Einmet. & 604 & 543 & 1,149 & ..... & ….. & \(\cdot\) & & & & 1,140 \\
\hline Cenenso & 11,630 & 10,804 & 22, 454 & 93 & 21 & 44 & & & & 82, 498 \\
\hline Gladwin & 11 & 3 & 14 & ..... & ..... & ..... & & & & 14 \\
\hline Grand Traverme & 770 & 507 & 1,288 & ..... & & & & & & 1,988 \\
\hline Gratiot & 2,147 & 1,886 & 4,033 & 5 & 4 & 9 & & & & 4,042 \\
\hline Hills \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ala & 13,323 & 12,319 & 9.5,643 & 18 & 15 & 33 & & & & 25,675 \\
\hline Houghton. & 6,160 & 2,733 & 8,893 & 37 & 25 & 62 & 103 & 176 & 279 & 0,834 \\
\hline Hurua. & 1,854 & 1,305 & 3,164 & 1 & & 1 & ........ & & & 3,165 \\
\hline linglian. & 9,230 & 8,178 & 17,398 & 23 & 13 & 37 & & & & 17,435 \\
\hline Ioata. & 8,662 & 7,950 & 16,618 & 17 & 13 & 39 & 23 & 17 & 40 & 16,685 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, gre.-Continued.
gTATE OF MIOHIGAN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{COONTIES.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{W日itmb.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{prre colored.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiave.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregrate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & Mala. & Pemale. & Total. & \\
\hline labella ............... & 767 & 676 & 1,443 & ..... & ..... & ..... & & . . . . 0.0 & & 1,443 \\
\hline Jackson & 14, 101 & 12,385 & 28,480 & 107 & 78 & 185 & & & & 90,671 \\
\hline Jonco. ................ & 112 & 63 & 175 & ..... & ..... & ...... & & & & 175 \\
\hline Ealamazoo & 12,781 & 11,546 & 24,327 & 151 & 168 & 319 & . \(\cdot\). & &  & 94,646 \\
\hline Kcalt & 16,028 & 14,564 & 20,580 & 60 & 65 & 125 & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1 & 1 & 30,716 \\
\hline Lapeer & 7,770 & 6,915 & 14,685 & 26 & 28 & 52 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 14,754 \\
\hline Leedenan & 873 & 654 & 1,597 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 313 & 315 & 628 & 2,158 \\
\hline Lenawee.............. & 19,514 & 18,347 & 37,801 & 137 & 108 & 243 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 38,112 \\
\hline Livingston & 8,866 & 7,059 & 16,823 & 15 & 11 & 2 & & & & 16,851 \\
\hline Nacomb. & 11,738 & 11,042 & 22,780 & 32 & 31 & 63 & . 0. & ........ & . . . . . . & 22,843 \\
\hline Manato..... . . . . . . . . & 488 & 374 & 862 & ..... & .....0. & \(\cdots\) & 90 & 90 & 180 & 1,042 \\
\hline Manistee & 610 & 361 & 971 & 4 & . \(\cdot\)... & 4 & \(\cdots\) & ........ & & 975 \\
\hline Marquette......... ... & 1,735 & 999 & 2,734 & 34 & 23 & 60 & 13 & 14 & 27 & 8,821 \\
\hline Mamon............... & 284 & 1:35 & 419 & \(\cdot\) & 1 & 1 & 208 & 205 & 411 & 831 \\
\hline Michillmackinac. & 1,029 & 889 & 1,918 & 9 & 11 & 20 & ........ & & & 1,938 \\
\hline Mldand.............. & 413 & 373 & 786 & 1 & ...... & 1 & . & & '.. . \({ }^{\text {c. }}\) & 787 \\
\hline Mouroe . & 11,112 & 10,452 & 21, 664 & 19 & 10 & 29 & & & & 21,597 \\
\hline mantealm & 2,081 & 1,870 & 3,057 & 5 & 6 & 11 & & & & 3,908 \\
\hline Muskegon ............ & 2,335 & 1,588 & 3,923 & 18 & 6 & 24 & - . \(\cdot\)... & ... \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ........ & 3,947 \\
\hline Nicosla . . . . . . . & 549 & 410 & 965 & 4 & 1 & 5 & ........ & & & 67) \\
\hline Newago............... & 1,508 & 1,153 & 2,661 & 28 & 24 & 50 & 25 & 24 & 49 & 2,760 \\
\hline Oaklund. & 19,645 & 18,307 & 37,952 & 175 & 134 & 309 & ........ & ........ & ........ & 38,281 \\
\hline Oceana & 757 & 479 & 1,230 & 4 & 6 & 10 & 287 & 287 & 670 & 1,816 \\
\hline Osceuln . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 18 & 9 & 27 & ..... & ..... & ...... & & & ........ & 27 \\
\hline Ontonayon & 3,011 & 1,533 & 4,544 & 10 & 14 & 24 & ....... & .... ... & ........ & 4,568 \\
\hline Ottawa.. & 7,120 & 6,041 & 13,187 & 29 & 14 & 43 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 13,215 \\
\hline Preqque Isle.... & 16 & 10 & 20 & ...... & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ...... & -...... & ........ & -..0... & 96 \\
\hline Saginaw & 6,764 & 5,793 & 12,557 & 18 & 20 & 38 & 43 & 65 & 98 & 12,693 \\
\hline Saint Clair ............ & 14,014 & 12,537 & 98,551 & 97 & 28 & 53 & ........ & & & 20,604 \\
\hline Sanilac................ & 4,211 & 3,388 & 7,699 & \(\cdots\) & ...... & . & -•• & & ........ & 7,599 \\
\hline Schoolcrnat & 28 & 24 & 52 & , & 2 & 4 & 10 & 12 & 22 & 78 \\
\hline Shiawassee............ & 6,354 & 5,880 & 12,334 & 4 & 10 & 14 & 1 & ...1.... & 1 & 12,349 \\
\hline St. Joseph's . . . . . . . . . & 11,087 & 10, 113 & 81,200 & 31 & 31 & 62 & ........ & & . & !11,209 \\
\hline Tuscola & 2,627 & 2,255 & 4,882 & & & & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4,886 \\
\hline Van Buren & 7,8:2 & 7,059 & 14,901 & 88 & 63 & 151 & 82 & 90 & 172 & 16,224 \\
\hline Washte & 18,087 & 16,982 & 35,049 & 350 & 284 & 634 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 35,683 \\
\hline Wayne................ & 37,210 & 30,664 & 73,874 & 802 & 871 & 1,873 & & & & 75,547 \\
\hline Total. & 389,919 & 349,280 & 739,799 & 3,567 & 3,232 & 6,799 & 1,208 & 1,307 & 2,515 & 749,113 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of theUnited States by Counties, \&e.-Continued.
state of minnesota.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countiz.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{waites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{pres colored.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiane.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agriegate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total & Male. & Temaje. & Total. & \\
\hline Aitken ......... ...... & 2 & ........ & 2 & & & .... & & & & 2 \\
\hline Anoka ................ & 1,141 & 965 & 2,108 & & & & & ........ & -• & 2,108 \\
\hline Becker & 48 & 29 & 77 & & & & 177 & 132 & 309 & 338 \\
\hline Benton. & 341 & 285 & 626 & ...... & & & & 1 & 1 & 627 \\
\hline Blue Earth ...... ...... & 2,563 & 2,239 & 4,802 & ..... & 1 & 1 & - . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & 4,803 \\
\hline Breckenridge .......... & 44 & 28 & 72 & & & & 3 & 4 & 7 & 79 \\
\hline Bruwn .... ............ & 1,287 & 971 & 2,258 & & & & 44 & 37 & 81 & 2,309 \\
\hline Buchanan ............. & 17 & 9 & 28 & & & & & & & 28 \\
\hline Carlon............... & 36 & 15 & 51 & & & & & & & 31 \\
\hline Carver................ & 2,795 & 2,311 & 5,106 & . & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\circ}\) & ...... & . & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {c. }}\) & . \(\cdot\). & 5,108 \\
\hline Cass & 39 & 23 & 62 & 6 & 7 & 13 & 38 & 37 & 75 & 150 \\
\hline Chisago. & 960 & 760 & 1,729 & 8 & 7 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1,743 \\
\hline Cottonwood........... & 6 & 6 & 12 & ...... & ...... & -.... & ....... & & & 12 \\
\hline Crow Wing. & 122 & 67 & 189 & . & & . \(\cdot\) & 39 & 41 & 80 & 280 \\
\hline Dakota. & 4,867 & 4,183 & 9,052 & 21 & 18 & 39 & & 2 & 2 & 9,083 \\
\hline Dodge................. & 2,074 & 1,723 & 3,797 & & & & & & & 3,797 \\
\hline Douglas.............. & 122 & 73 & 195 & & & & & & & 195 \\
\hline Faribault........... .. & 746 & 889 & 1,335 & & & & & & & 1,335 \\
\hline Fillmora & 7,294 & 6,248 & 13,542 & & & & & & & 13,542 \\
\hline Freeborn & 1,811 & 1,556 & 3,367 & . \(\cdot\). & . & . & & & & 3,367 \\
\hline Gondhue .............. & 4,812 & 4,169 & 8,971 & 3 & 3 & 6 & ... \(\cdot\). 6 & & & 8,977 \\
\hline Honnepln & 6,882 & 5,953 & 12,835 & 6 & 7 & 13 & & 1 & 1 & 12,849 \\
\hline Houston. & 3,50.5 & 3,140 & 6,645 & & & & & & ... & 6,645 \\
\hline Isanto. . & 174 & 110 & 284 & & . & & ... & ... & ... & 284 \\
\hline Itasca. . & 5 & 2 & 7 & & , & 1 & 24 & 19 & 43 & 51 \\
\hline Jackeon & 107 & 74 & 181 & & & & & & & 181 \\
\hline Kandiyoh'. & 46 & 30 & 76 & & & & & & & 76 \\
\hline Kennebeck & 23 & 7 & 30 & .... \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & . . \(\cdot\) & & & & ...... & 30 \\
\hline Lako.................. & 130 & 118 & 248 & & & & 1 & & & 248 \\
\hline Lo Sueu & 2,870 & 2,408 & 5,278 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 5,318 \\
\hline Manomin & 85 & 50 & 135 & & 1 & 1 & & & . \(\cdot .\). & 138 \\
\hline Martin & 80 & 71 & 151 & & & & & & & 151 \\
\hline Mcleod. & 707 & 579 & 1,288 & & & & & & & 1,288 \\
\hline Mecker. & 518 & 410 & 928 & - & & & & & & 828 \\
\hline Mille Lae.............. & 40 & 30 & 70 & 2 & & 2 & & 1 & 1 & 73 \\
\hline Monongalia........... & 203 & 147 & 350 & & & & - & .... .. & ........ & 350 \\
\hline Morrison & 333 & 254 & 587 & & 1 & 1 & 17 & 13 & 30 & 618 \\
\hline Mower ................ & 1,662 & 1,554 & 3,210 & & 1 & 1 & & & & 3,217 \\
\hline Murray................ & 14 & 15 & 29 & . & & & . & . \(\cdot\). & & 29 \\
\hline Nicollet . & 2,098 & 1,614 & 3,712 & 1 & & 1 & 29 & 31 & 60 & 3,773 \\
\hline Noble................. & 21 & 14 & 35 & ...... & & & & & & 35 \\
\hline Clmatend. & 5,047 & 4,477 & 9,524 & & & . \(\cdot\) & . & & . & 9,524 \\
\hline Otter Tall . & 123 & 53 & 178 & & & & 28 & 34 & 62 & 240 \\
\hline Pembina ... & 225 & 113 & 338 & & . \(\cdot\) & .... \(\cdot\) & 670 & 604 & 1,274 & 1,012 \\
\hline Pierce. & 6 & 4 & 10 & & & . & & 1 & 1 & 11 \\
\hline Pine ...... & 45 & 30 & 75 & 11 & 5 & 16 & 1 & & 1 & 92 \\
\hline Plpestone. ............ & 18 & 5 & 23 & - . . . & ..... & ..... & ........ & & -•• & 23 \\
\hline Polk ...... . . . . . . . . . & 94 & 52 & 146 & & & & 46 & 48 & 94 & 240 \\
\hline Ramsey ............... & 6,230 & 5,850 & 12,080 & 30 & 40 & 70 & ........ & & & 12,150 \\
\hline Renville .... .... . . . . . & 138 & 102 & 240 & \(\cdot\) & -6... & ... & 5 & . . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 5 & 845 \\
\hline Ince ...... ............. & 4,042 & 3,490 & 7,532 & 4 & 7 & 11 & & & & 7,543 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&ec.-Continued.}
state op minnesota.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitre.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiant.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Agaregate popula. tion.} \\
\hline & Malc. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline St. Louls............. & 164 & 98 & 268 & ... & & ..... & 79 & 65 & 144 & 406 \\
\hline Scott. ................. & 2,454 & 2,140 & 4,594 & . \(\cdot\) & . . 1. & . \(\cdot\). & 1 & & 1 & 4,505 \\
\hline Sherburne; ............ & 408 & 317 & 723 & ... \(\cdot\) & - & ..... & ........ & . . \({ }^{\text {c. }}\) & ........ & 723 \\
\hline sibley................. & 1,984 & 1,625 & 3,009 & . & . & - & ...... & ....... & & 3,600 \\
\hline Stearns . .............. & 2,442 & 2,060 & 4,502 & 1 & 2 & 3 & ....... & & & 4,505 \\
\hline Steele .............. & 1,539 & 1,324 & 2,863 & ..... & . & ..... & ....... & . & & 2,883 \\
\hline Todd................. & 293 & 137 & 430 & . \(\cdot\) & . \(\cdot\) & . \(\cdot\) & . & . . . . . . & & 430 \\
\hline Tombs . . . . . . . . . . & 29 & 11 & 40 & - & .... & .... & ...... & ....... & ........ & 40 \\
\hline Wabasha .............. & 3,976 & 3,238 & 7,314 & 7 & 7 & 14 & ....... & ........ & ........ & 7,298 \\
\hline Whasca.............. & 1,370 & 1,228 & 2,598 & 1 & ...... & 1 & . \(\cdot\) & 2 & 2 & 2,001 \\
\hline Washington ........... & 3,430 & 2,607 & 6,043 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 42 & 31 & 73 & 6,123 \\
\hline Winoma .... .... ...... & 4,921 & 4,268 & 9,189 & 10 & 0 & 10 & & & ........ & 0,208 \\
\hline Wright . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,081 & 1,641 & 3,722 & 5 & 2 & 7 & ....... & & & 3,720 \\
\hline Total. ............ & 91,804 & 77,691 & 169,405 & 126 & 133 & 259 & 1,254 & 1,115 & 2,369 & 172,123 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
sTATE OF Mississippl.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{cotinties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{pree colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{meaver,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ags'te prpula tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Pem. & Total. & & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & \\
\hline Adams & 2,960 & 2,682 & 5,048 & 103 & 122 & \({ }^{2} 25\) & 5,873 & 7,023 & 7,269 & 14,292 & 20,165 \\
\hline Anuto & 2,299 & 2,128 & 4,487 & 5 & 1 & 9 & 4,438 & 3,972 & 3,828 & 7,900 & 12,338 \\
\hline Attala & 4,727 & 4,417 & 9,144 & 3 & 7 & 10 & 9,154 & 2,469 & 2,548 & 5,015 & 14,169 \\
\hline Bolivar & 810 & 583 & 1,393 & ..... & ..... & .... & 1,393 & 4,634 & 4,444 & 9,078 & 10.471 \\
\hline Clark. & 2,986 & 2,706 & 5,092 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 8,695 & 2,494 & 2,582 & 6,076 & 10,1/4 \\
\hline Covington & 1,493 & 1,352 & 2,843 & & & ..... & 2,845 & 756 & 807 & 1,563 & 4,408 \\
\hline Cartoll . & 4,308 & 3,906 & 8,214 & 7 & \({ }^{6}\) & 13 & 8,227 & 6,852 & 6,958 & 13,808 & 22,035 \\
\hline Callioun & 3,994 & 3,701 & 7,695 & ..... & & ..... & 7,695 & 893 & 930 & 1,823 & 9,518 \\
\hline Chtekasay & 3,868 & 3,470 & 7,338 & 1 & & . 1 & 7,337 & 4,617 & 4, 470 & 9,087 & 36,428 \\
\hline Clinctav. & 6,014 & 5,511 & 11,525 & & . \(\cdot\) & ..... & 11,525 & 2,011 & 2,186 & 4,197 & 15,722 \\
\hline Clailiorne. & 1,822 & 1,517 & 3,439 & 22 & 22 & 44 & 3,3** & 6,141 & 0,185 & 12,206 & 15,679 \\
\hline Coalioma & 851 & 670 & 1,591 & .... & & ...... & 1,521 & 2,665 & 2,420 & 6,085 & 6,606 \\
\hline Coptali & 3,900 & 3,532 & 7,432 & 1 & & 1 & 7,433 & 3,949 & 4,016 & 7,965 & 15,398 \\
\hline De Soto & 5,089 & 4,260 & 9,349 & ..... & ..... & ...... & 9,319 & 6,096 & 0,491 & 13,987 & 23,338 \\
\hline Frauklin & 1,899 & 1,659 & 3,493 & 6 & 9 & 15 & 3,513 & 2,300 & 2,452 & 1,752 & 8,205 \\
\hline Green & 78.5 & 741 & 1,526 & 1 & & 1 & 1,527 & 322 & 383 & 705 & 2,232 \\
\hline Han:ock & 1,282 & 1,000 & 2,283 & .... & & & 2,262 & 457 & 400 & 857 & 3,139 \\
\hline Hitrrison & 1,093 & 1,758 & 3,751 & 9 & 28 & 63 & 3,804 & 520 & 495 & 1,013 & 4,819 \\
\hline linds & 4,844 & 4,036 & 8,940 & 19 & 17 & 36 & 8,976 & 11,254 & 11,109 & 23,303 & 31,349 \\
\hline Holme & 3,064 & 2,742 & 5,806 & 7 & 3 & 10 & 5,816 & 5,402 & 6,073 & 11,975 & 17,791 \\
\hline Ismquilun. & 343 & 244 & 587 & ..... & ...... & ...... & 587 & 3,671 & 3,573 & 7,244 & 7,831 \\
\hline Jlawamba & 7,413 & 6,743 & 14, 156 & 6 & 5 & 11 & 14,167 & 1,725 & 1,403 & 3,528 & 17,685 \\
\hline Jackson & 1,500 & 1,455 & 2,055 & 40 & 40 & 80 & 3,035 & 594 & 493 & 1,087 & 4,122 \\
\hline Jayper .. & 3,442 & 3,011 & 6,433 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 6,458 & 2,228 & 2,321 & 4,540 & 11,007 \\
\hline Jefferson & 1,569 & 1,356 & 2,918 & 17 & 18 & 33 & 2,953 & 6,187 & 6,209 & 12,330 & 15,349 \\
\hline Joues, & 1,493 & 1,424 & 2,016 & & & & 2,916 & 190 & 208 & 407 & 3,303 \\
\hline Kemper .......... & 3,137 & 2,799 & 5,038 & 5 & & 5 & 5,941 & 2,953 & 2,788 & 5,741 & 11,682 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, fe.-Continued.
state of migsigsippi.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countize.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{waitse.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Fhes colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{miaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agste popula. ноп.} \\
\hline & Mule. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Tutal. & & Male. & Temale. & Total. & \\
\hline Lafayctte & 4,812 & 4,177 & 8,989 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 8,946 & 3,609 & 3,520 & 7,129 & 16,125 \\
\hline Lauderdal & 4,306 & 3,918 & 8,2:3 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 8,225 & 2,516 & 2,572 & 5,088 & 13,313 \\
\hline Lawrence & 2,889 & 2,624 & 3,513 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 5,517 & 1,834 & 1,862 & 3,696 & 9,813 \\
\hline Leake & 3,266 & 3, 1100 & 6,266 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 6,968 & 1,491 & 1,665 & 3,056 & 0,354 \\
\hline Lowndes & 3,648 & 3,243 & 6,891 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6,895 & 8,404 & 8,328 & 16,730 & 23,625 \\
\hline Madison & 2,889 & 2,371 & 5,230 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 5,264 & 0,018 & 9,100 & 18,118 & 23,382 \\
\hline Marion & 1,274 & 1,220 & 2,500 & & 1 & 1 & 2,501 & 1,104 & 1,081 & 2,185 & 4,888 \\
\hline Maralall & 0,037 & 5,330 & 11,376 & 5 & 3 & 8 & 11,384 & 8,785 & 8,654 & 17,439 & 28,823 \\
\hline Mouroe. & 4,377 & 4,168 & 8,545 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 8,554 & 0,415 & 6,314 & 12,729 & 21,2*3 \\
\hline Neshoba & 3,166 & 2,965 & 0,131 & & & & 6,131 & 1,097 & 1,115 & 2,918 & 8,343 \\
\hline Newton & 3,293 & 2,486 & 6,279 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 6,289 & 1,630 & 1,749 & 3,379 & 0,661 \\
\hline Nosubee. & 2,721 & 2,460 & 5,171 & ..... & & - \(\cdot\) - & 5,171 & 7,759 & 7,737 & 15,498 & 20,687 \\
\hline ORtibbela & 2,782 & 2,546 & 5,328 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 5,343 & 3,980 & 3,651 & 7,631 & 12,977 \\
\hline Pranola. & 2,820 & 2,417 & 5,237 & ..... & & .... & 5,237 & 4,404 & 4,153 & 8,557 & 13,704 \\
\hline F'erry, & 948 & 910 & 1,858 & 4 & 0 & 10 & 1,868 & 358 & 380 & 738 & 2,600 \\
\hline Pike.............. & 3,280 & 2,888 & 6,174 & 15 & 11 & 28 & 6,200 & 2,441 & 2,404 & 4,035 & 11,135 \\
\hline Pontotoc & 7,491 & 7,022 & 14,513 & 4 & \(\ldots\) & 4 & 14,517 & 3,796 & 3,800 & 7,598 & 22,113 \\
\hline Rankin ........... & 3,412 & 3,118 & 6,530 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 6,532 & 3,446 & 3,657 & 7,103 & 13,635 \\
\hline Scoll & 2,713 & 2,467 & 5,180 & ..... & & ..... & 5,180 & 1,590 & 3,4:9 & 2,959 & 8,130 \\
\hline Simpson & 1,915 & 1,828 & 3,744 & 7 & 5 & 12 & 3,750 & 1,141 & 1,183 & 2,324 & 6,080 \\
\hline Smith & 2,817 & 2,818 & 5,435 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 5,443 & 1,036 & 1,159 & 2,195 & 7,638 \\
\hline Sunflo & 602 & 500 & 1,102 & ...... & & ....' & 1,102 & 2,000 & 1,917 & 3,917 & 5,019 \\
\hline Taliahatchie. & 1,532 & 1,303 & 2,835 & 1 & & 1 & 2,836 & 2,553 & 2,501 & 5,054 & 7,890 \\
\hline Tippah ........... & -9,328 & 7,878 & 10,206 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 16,219 & 3,074 & 3,257 & 6,331 & 22, 550 \\
\hline Tishomingo....... & 9, 714 & 2,245 & 19, 159 & \(B\) & 3 & 9 & 14, 168 & 2,404 & 2,577 & 4,881 & 24,149 \\
\hline Tunica. & 515 & 368 & 883 & ..... & & & 883 & 1,851 & 1,632 & 3,483 & 4,368 \\
\hline Warren. & 3, 764 & 3,132 & 6,896 & \(1:\) & 22 & 37 & 6,933 & 7,791 & 5,4,2 & 13,763 & 20,658 \\
\hline Wablington ...... & ¢12 & 600 & 1,212 & & & & 1,212 & 7,467 & 7,100 & 14,487 & 15,679 \\
\hline Wayne . . . . . . . . & 924 & 820 & 1,744 & & & & 1,744 & 927 & 1,020 & 1,947 & 3,691 \\
\hline Wilkinson & 1,481 & 1,318 & 2,779 & 5 & 17 & 22 & 2,801 & 6,541 & 6,591 & 13,132 & 15,933 \\
\hline Win & 2,895 & 2,688 & 5,583 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 5,588 & 2,034 & 2,169 & 4,223 & 9,811 \\
\hline Yalabusha. & 3,968 & 3,447 & 7,415 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 7,421 & 4,685 & 4,848 & 0,531 & 16,952 \\
\hline Yazoo. & 3,075 & 2,582 & 5,657 & & & & 5,857 & 8,416 & 8,300 & 16,716 & 22,373 \\
\hline Total. & 186,275 & 167,628 & 353,001 & 372 & 401 & 773 & 354, 674 & 219,301 & 217,330 & 436,631 & 791,305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note, 2 Indlans included in white population.
state of mibsouri.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coumtiga,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiter.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{VRER OOLORED.} & \multirow{2}{*}{'rotal tree.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{nlaver.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adalt & 4,442 & 3,994 & 8,436 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 8,445 & 35 & 51 & \(\pm\) & 8,531 \\
\hline Andrevi........... & 5,884 & 5,065 & 10,949 & 10 & 11 & 41 & 10, 870 & 414 & 466 & 880 & 11,850 \\
\hline Atchison .... & 2,554 & 2,024 & 4,578 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 4,590 & 25 & 34 & 59 & 4,640 \\
\hline Audrain .......... & 3,655 & 3,254 & 6,909 & & \(\cdot\) & ... & 6,909 & 576 & 500 & 1,168 & 8,075 \\
\hline Barry ............ & 3,950 & 3,788 & 7,738 & , & 4 & 10 & 7,748 & 113 & 13 & 247 & 7,985 \\
\hline Barton ..... . . . . . & 975 & 881 & 1,796 & & & & 1,788 & 4 & 17 & 21 & 1,817 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No.41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Wontinued.
state or migsourl.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countige.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiter.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{pree Colnked.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slavis.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggrte population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Ternale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Feranle. & Total. & \\
\hline Bates. & 3,635 & 3,130 & 6,765 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 6,773 & 224 & 218 & 442 & 7,215 \\
\hline Benton & 4,416 & 4,044 & 8,460 & 8 & 5 & 13 & 8,473 & 248 & 313 & 599 & 9,072 \\
\hline Dollinger & 3,604 & 3,522 & 7,128 & \(\ldots\) & ..... & & 7,126 & 129 & 116 & 245 & 7,371 \\
\hline Boone & 7,577 & 6,822 & 14,399 & 24 & 29 & 33 & 14,452 & 2,523 & 2,505 & 5,034 & 19,488 \\
\hline Buchan & 11,863 & 9,918 & 21,709 & 30 & 21 & 51 & 21,850 & 970 & 1,041 & 2,011 & 23,881 \\
\hline Buter & 1,506 & 1,331 & 2,837 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2,839 & 46 & 28 & 52 & 2,801 \\
\hline Caldwell & 2,563 & 2,247 & 4,810 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4,812 & 106 & 116 & 222 & 3,034 \\
\hline Callawny & 6,814 & 0,081 & 12,885 & 18 & 13 & 31 & 12,428 & 2,252 & 2,271 & 4,523 & 17,449 \\
\hline Camden: & 2,460 & 2,309 & 4,769 & & & ...... & 4,769 & 99 & 107 & 208 & 4,973 \\
\hline Cape Glrardeau... & 7,312 & 6,649 & 13,901 & 22 & 31 & 53 & 14,014 & 743 & 790 & 1,533 & 15,547 \\
\hline Carroll & 4,603 & 4,096 & 8,802 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 8,695 & 514 & 554 & 1,068 & 9,763 \\
\hline Cass. & 4,699 & 4,082 & 8,781 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 8,784 & 472 & 538 & 1,010 & 9,794 \\
\hline Carter.. & 625 & 575 & 1,200 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 1,215 & 9 & 11 & 80 & 1,235 \\
\hline Cedar & 3,279 & 3, 141 & 6,420 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 6,428 & 104 & 107 & 211 & 6,637 \\
\hline Chariton & 5,153 & 4,519 & 9,872 & 25 & 28 & 51 & 9,723 & 1,440 & 1,399 & 2,839 & 12,562 \\
\hline Christh & 2,658 & 2,606 & 5,262 & ..... & .... & ..... & 5,262 & 107 & 122 & 229 & 5,491 \\
\hline Clark & 5,948 & 5,288 & 11,216 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 11,229 & 219 & 238 & 455 & 11,684 \\
\hline Clay & 5,044 & 4,481 & 9,525 & 23 & 17 & 43 & 9,568 & 1,763 & 1,692 & 3,455 & 13,023 \\
\hline Clinto & 3,610 & 3,075 & 6,685 & 11 & 8 & 19 & 6,704 & 578 & 566 & 1,144 & 7,848 \\
\hline Cole., & 4,805 & 3,840 & 8,645 & 43 & 22 & 65 & 8,710 & 482 & 505 & 087 & 4,697 \\
\hline Conper ........... & 7,138 & 6,390 & 13,528 & 13 & 15 & 28 & 13,556 & 1,906 & 1,894 & 3,800 & 17,356 \\
\hline Crawiord. & 2,928 & 2,712 & 5,640 & 1 & \(\cdot\) & 1 & 5,641 & 88 & 94 & 182 & 5,823 \\
\hline Dade. & 3,464 & 3,257 & 6,721 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 0,728 & 171 & 175 & 346 & 7,072 \\
\hline Dallas. & 2,936 & 2,841 & 5,777 & & 1 & 1 & 5,778 & 50 & 64 & 114 & 5,892 \\
\hline Davles & 4,920 & 4,328 & \%,248 & & & & 0,248 & 170 & 188 & 358 & 9,606 \\
\hline Do Kulb. & 2,668 & 2,415 & 5,091 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 5,087 & 65 & 72 & 137 & 5,224 \\
\hline Dent. & 2,850 & 2,648 & 5,448 & & & & 5,498 & 80 & 78 & 158 & 5,654 \\
\hline Douglas & 1,251 & 1,163 & 2,414 & . \(\cdot\) & & & 2,414 & & & & 2,414 \\
\hline Dunklin & 2,490 & 2,385 & 4,855 & .... & & & 4,855 & 85 & 86 & 171 & 5,028 \\
\hline Franklin & 8,854 & 7,611 & 16,465 & 6 & 13 & 19 & 16,484 & 824 & 777 & 1,601 & 18,085 \\
\hline Gasconnde & 4,572 & 4,070 & 8,642 & 2 & 7 & 9 & 8,651 & 39 & 37 & 76 & 8,727 \\
\hline Gentry . & 6,248 & 5,614 & 11,852 & & & & 11,862 & 52 & 66 & 118 & 11,980 \\
\hline Green & 5,964 & 5,545 & 11,509 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 11,518 & 834 & 834 & 1,668 & 13,186 \\
\hline Grundy & 3,936 & 3,860 & 7,596 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 7,602 & 126 & 169 & 285 & 7,887 \\
\hline Harrison & 8,549 & 5,052 & 10,601 & \(\ldots\) & & ...... & 10,601 & 9 & 16 & 25 & 10,023 \\
\hline Henry... & 4,581 & 4,039 & 8,820 & 1 & & 1 & 8,621 & 601 & 644 & 1,245 & 0,860 \\
\hline Hickory & 2,382 & 2,121 & 4,503 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 4,510 & 101 & 94 & 195 & 4,705 \\
\hline Holt. & 3,311 & 2,930 & 6,241 & ..... & ..... & ...... & 6,241 & 143 & 166 & 309 & 6,550 \\
\hline Howar & 5,244 & 4,742 & 9,988 & 31 & 43 & 74 & 10,06' & 3,104 & 2,782 & 5,886 & 15,948 \\
\hline Howell & 1,610 & 1,523 & 3,133 & ... & & ..... & 3,13 & 12 & 24 & 36 & 3,139 \\
\hline Iron . & 2,970 & 2,559 & 5,529 & ..... & & ...... & 5,529 & 138 & 175 & 313 & 5,842 \\
\hline Jackson & 10,292 & 8,607 & 18,899 & 36 & 34 & 70 & 18,969 & 1;063 & 1,981 & 3,944 & 22,896 \\
\hline Jasper. ....... ... & 3,480 & 3,053 & 6,533 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 6,548 & 145 & 190 & 335 & 6,883 \\
\hline Jefferson & 5,218 & 4,545 & 9,763 & 10 & 7 & 17 & 0,780 & 297 & 267 & 504 & 10,344 \\
\hline Jolingon & 6,837 & 5,906 & 12,743 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 12,748 & 910 & 986 & 1,896 & 14,644 \\
\hline Knox & 4,461 & 3,975 & 8,436 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 8,443 & 132 & 152 & \(2 E 4\) & 8,727 \\
\hline Laclede & 2,477 & 2,398 & 4,875 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4,877 & 154 & 151 & 305 & 6,182 \\
\hline Lafayette... & 7,431 & 6,257 & 13,688 & 15 & 21 & 36 & 13,724 & 3,379 & 2,995 & 6,374 & 90,008 \\
\hline Lawrence. & 4,343 & 4,216 & 8,059 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 8,562 & 132 & 152 & 284 & 8,946 \\
\hline Lewis. & 5,887 & 5,096 & 10,883 & 12 & 12 & 24 & 11,007 & 630 & 649 & 1,279 & 12,283 \\
\hline Luncoln & 6,003 & 5,344 & 11,347 & 13 & 10 & 23 & 11,370 & 1,450 & 1,320 & 2,840 & 14,210 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-P.Population of the United States by Counties, fre.-Continued.
STATB OF MISSOURI.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coosties:} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitra.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TREE COLORED.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slavre.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & \\
\hline Linn & 4,501 & 4,008 & 8,509 & 15 & 11 & 28 & 8,535 & 276 & 301 & 677 & 2 \\
\hline Livingu & 3,674 & 3,138 & 6,812 & & & . \(\cdot\). & 6,812 & 278 & 327 & 605 & 7,417 \\
\hline Macon & 7,180 & 6,493 & 13,673 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 13,686 & 314 & 346 & 660 & 14,346 \\
\hline Madis & 2,717 & 2,462 & 5,179 & 9 & 9 & 18 & 5, 197 & 231 & 236 & 467 & 5,664 \\
\hline Marien & 2,495 & 2,335 & 4,830 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 4,837 & 30 & 34 & 64 & 4,901 \\
\hline Ma & 8,402 & 7,330 & 15,732 & 44 & 45 & 89 & 15,821 & 1,406 & 1,811 & 3,017 & 18,818 \\
\hline McDona & 2,091 & 1,866 & 3,9 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 3,966 & 25 & 47 & 72 & ,038 \\
\hline Merce & 4,831 & 4,443 & 9, & 1 & 1 & 2 & 9,276 & 11 & 13 & 24 & ,300 \\
\hline Miller............. & 3,374 & 3,188 & 6,572 & 2 & & 2 & 6,574 & 106 & . 132 & 238 & 6,812 \\
\hline Mississipp & 2,178 & 1,671 & 49 & & & & 3,849 & 514 & 496 & 1,010 & 4,859 \\
\hline Moniteau & 4,918 & 4,457 & 9,375 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 0,379 & 339 & 386 & 745 & 10,124 \\
\hline onr & 6,201 & 5,521 & 11,72 & 18 & 24 & 42 & 11,764 & 1,528 & 1,493 & 3,021 & 14,785 \\
\hline Montgome & 4,186 & 3,875 & 8,061 & 5 & 5 & 10 & 8,071 & 805 & 842 & 1,647 & 0,718 \\
\hline Morgan & 3,496 & 3,549 & 7,545 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 7,553 & 320 & 329 & 649) & 8,202 \\
\hline New Ma & 2, 167 & 1,696 & 3,863 & 6 & 8 & 14 & 3,377 & 939 & \(8: 38\) & 1,777 & 8,654 \\
\hline New & 4,560 & 4,282 & 8,842 & 19 & 32 & 51 & 8,893 & 220 & 200 & 426 & 9, 319 \\
\hline Noda & 2,725 & 2,398 & 5,123 & & 2 & 2 & 5,125 & 63 & 62 & 127 & 5,252 \\
\hline Oregon & 1,569 & 1,414 & \(\overline{\mathrm{a}}\), & & & & 2,983 & 16 & 10 & 26 & 3,009 \\
\hline Osage & 4,057 & 3,566 & 7,623 & & & & 7,623 & 113 & 143 & 856 & 7,879 \\
\hline Ozark............ & 1,403 & 1,158 & 2,361 & 23 & 20 & 43 & 2,404 & 21 & 22 & 43 & 2,447 \\
\hline Penisco & 1,420 & 1,262 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 12 & 2,694 & 135 & 133 & 268 & 2,963 \\
\hline Perry & 4,441 & 3,925 & 8,366 & 9 & 14 & 23 & 8 , & 358 & 381 & 735 & y, 128 \\
\hline Pettis & 3,96 & 3,535 & 7,504 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 7,510 & 994 & 888 & 1,883 & 0,392 \\
\hline Phelps & 3,457 & 2,371 & 5,623 & & 2 & 2 & 5,630 & 44 & 40 & 84 & 5,714 \\
\hline Pike & 7,406 & 6,896 & 14,302 & 26 & 34 & 60 & 14,362 & 12,023 & 2,030 & 4,055 & 18,417 \\
\hline Platte & 8,145 & 6,830 & 14,981 & 26 & 30 & 56 & 15,037 & 1,671 & 1,642 & 3,313 & 18,350 \\
\hline Polk & 4,800 & 4,688 & 9,468 & 7 & 8 & 15 & U, & 239 & 273 & 612 & ,955 \\
\hline Pula & 2,001 & 1,778 & 79 & & & & 3,779 & 24 & 32 & 56 & 3,835 \\
\hline Put & 4,812 & 4,364 & 9, 176 & & & & 9,170 & 10 & 21 & 31 & 9,207 \\
\hline Ralls & 3,630 & 3,158 & 6,788 & 8 & 5 & 13 & 6,801 & 896 & 895 & 1,791 & 8,592 \\
\hline Randolp & 4,660 & 4,117 & 8,777 & 9 & 2 & 11 & 8,788 & 1,301 & 1,318 & 2,619 & 11,407 \\
\hline Ray. & 6,431 & 5,007 & 12,038 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 12,045 & 1, 050 & 997 & 2,047 & 14,092 \\
\hline Reynolds & 1,586 & 1,549 & 3,135 & ...... & & & 3,135 & 12 & 26 & 38 & 3,173 \\
\hline Ripley . . & 1,886 & 1,780 & 3,6611 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3,669 & 40 & 38 & 78 & 3,747 \\
\hline St. Charles & 7,786 & 8,527 & 14,313 & 13 & 16 & 29 & 14,342 & 1,102 & 1,078 & 2,181 & 16,523 \\
\hline St. Clair. & 3,310 & 2,919 & 6,229 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 0,238 & 272 & 302 & 574 & 6,812 \\
\hline St. Fraņ̧ols. & 3,274 & 3,018 & 6,292 & 38 & 42 & 80 & 0,372 & 448 & 428 & 877 & 7,249 \\
\hline St. Genevieve & 3,861 & 3,452 & 7,323 & 46 & 43 & 89 & 7,412 & 298 & 318 & 617 & 8,029 \\
\hline Bt. Louis. . & 96,460 & 85,853 & 184,313 & 847 & 1,018 & 1,805 & 180, 178 & 1,944 & 2,402 & 4,348 & 190,524 \\
\hline Saline & 5,204 & 4,506 & 9,8010 & 12 & 1 & 23 & 0,823 & 2,0*3 & 2,293 & 4,8i6 & 14,693 \\
\hline Schuyler ........ & 3,427 & 3,231 & 0,058 & & & ..... & 6:658 & 10 & 20 & 29 & 8,697 \\
\hline Scotland. & 4,627 & 4,115 & 8, 248. & & & & 8,742 & 71 & 60 & 13 & 8,873 \\
\hline Scott & 2,509 & 2,201 & 4,730 & 0 & 5 & 14 & 4,744 & 258 & 247 & 503 & 5,247 \\
\hline Shannon ......... & 1,180 & 1,031 & 2,271. & ... & & ...... & 2,271 & 7 & 6 & 13 & 8,284 \\
\hline Shelby & 3,502 & 3,063 & 6,505 & 5 & 7 & 12 & 6,577 & 380 & 344 & 724 & 7,301 \\
\hline Etoddard & 3,944 & 3,715 & \(\because 659\) & 3 & & 3 & 7,662 & 104 & 111 & 215 & 7,877 \\
\hline Ston & 1,201 & 1,123 & 2; 334 & & & & 2,384 & 7 & 9 & 10 & 2,400 \\
\hline Sullivan & 4,674 & 4,421 & 9,093 & 1 & & 1 & 9, 198 & 80 & 52 & 102 & 9,198 \\
\hline Taney.. & 1,738 & 1,751 & 3,489 & 8 & 3 & 5 & 3,494 & 33 & 49 & 62 & 3,576 \\
\hline Tex & 3,164 & 2,845 & 6,009 & 2 & & 2 & 6,011 & 28 & 24 & 69 & 6,067 \\
\hline Vernon & 2,508 & 2,204 & 4,71 & & 2 & 2 & 4,714 & 66 & 70 & 138 & 1,850 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.}
state of missouri.


Notr, 20 Indiaus included in white population.
GTATE OF NEW HAMPAHIRE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coontiza,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whitem.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{TREE OOLORED,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male, & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & T'otal. & \\
\hline Belknap . ........................ & 9,134 & 9,376 & 18,510 & 18 & 21 & 39 & 18,549 \\
\hline Carroll.......................... & 10,276 & 10,189 & 20,465 & -同• & -••0.0.0. & - 0 & 20,465 \\
\hline Cheshire........................ & 13,703 & 13,698 & 27,399 & 16 & 19 & 35 & 27,434 \\
\hline Cons. ........................... & 7,030 & 6,124 & 13,154 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 13,161 \\
\hline Gration . ...... . ................ & 21,401 & 20,836 & 42,237 & 13 & 10 & 23 & 42,260 \\
\hline Hillsbroro'............ ........... & 28,908 & 33,107 & 62,033 & 59 & 48 & 107 & 62,140 \\
\hline Merrimack....................... & 20,306 & 20,980 & 41,286 & 67 & 55 & 122 & 41,408 \\
\hline Rockinghain ................. & 24,589 & 25, 430 & 50,025 & 48 & 51 & 97 & 50,128 \\
\hline Strafiord. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 14,814 & 16,648 & 31,402 & 14 & 17 & 31 & 31,493 \\
\hline Sullivan ....................... & 9,384 & 0,624 & 19,008 & 18 & 15 & 33 & 19,0.11 \\
\hline 'Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 159,563 & 168,016 & 325,579 & 253 & 241 & 494 & 320,073 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whiten,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREE COLOKED.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{cavis.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & remale. & Total, & & Malo. & Fem. & Total. & \\
\hline Allantic. .......... & 6,0.48 & 5,544 & 11,592 & 104 & 90 & 194 & 11,786 & . 1.0 .1 & . \(\cdot\). & . \(\cdot 0 \cdot 0\) & 11,786 \\
\hline Hergen . ........... & 10, 323 & 0,032 & 19,935 & 869 & 794 & 1,663 & 21,618 & - & & . ..... & 21,018 \\
\hline Burlington . ...... & 23,429 & 24,077 & 47,506 & 1,040 & 1,178 & 2,324 & 49,730 & 1.0.0. & & ..... \({ }^{\circ}\) & 49,750 \\
\hline Cabiden ........... & 15,743 & 16,140 & 31, 883 & 1,170 & 1,398 & 2,574 & 34,457 & \(\cdot \cdot\) & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\prime}\) & & 34,457 \\
\hline Capre Slay......... & 3,411 & 3,446 & 0,857 & 124 & 149 & 273 & 7,130 & . \(\cdot 1.0 \cdot 1\) & & 1.0.0. & 7,130 \\
\hline Cumberland........ & 10,851 & 10,459 & 21,310 & 670 & 623 & 1,245 & 22,605 & & & & 23, 005 \\
\hline Esser. . . . . . . . . . & 47,385 & 49,755 & 97, 120 & 787 & 970 & 1,757 & 98,877 & - \(0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1\) & -...0. & . 1.0. & 08,8i7 \\
\hline Glnucester ......... & 9,153 & 8,585 & 17,937 & 352 & 355 & 707 & 18,441 & ....... & & & 18,444 \\
\hline Huilson. ........... & 30,717 & 31,347 & 69,064 & 289 & 364 & 653 & 62,717 & - & - \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & , & 62,717 \\
\hline Hunterdon.. ....... & 16,519 & 16,335 & 32,854 & 402 & 394 & 796 & 33,650 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 33,654 \\
\hline Mercer, ........... & 17, 503 & 17,691 & 35, 194 & 1,040 & 1,176 & 2,225 & 37,419 & ...... & ...... & ...... & 37,418 \\
\hline Mldillesex .. ....... & 16,641 & 16,883 & 33,504 & 632 & 675 & 1,307 & 34,811 & & 2 & 1 & 34,812 \\
\hline Monmouth. ....... & 18,501 & 18,187 & 36,988 & 1,355 & 1,333 & 2,658 & 39,346 & - . \(0 \cdot 0 \cdot\) & ..... & . \(0 \cdot 0 \cdot\) & 39,346 \\
\hline Morris ...... ...... & 17,036 & 16,804 & 33,990 & 3535 & 351 & 688 & 34,676 & & 1 & 1 & 34,677 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the Enited States by Countics, ge.-Coutinued.
gTATE OF NEW JEREEY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coomtiea.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Waiten.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{TRRE COLORED.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{miaver.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\triangle{ }^{2 g}\) 'te population.} \\
\hline & Malo. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & & Male. & Fem. & Total & \\
\hline Ocean & 5,634 & 5,418 & 11,052 & 68 & 88 & 124 & 11,176 & & & & 11,170 \\
\hline Pasaaic. & 13,938 & 14,516 & 28,454 & 252 & 305 & 557 & 20,011 & ..... & 2 & 2 & 29,013 \\
\hline Salem & 10,256 & 9,740 & 19,890 & 1,237 & 1,223 & 2, 462 & 22,458 & ...... & & & 22,458 \\
\hline somerse & 10,242 & 10,218 & 21, 460 & 823 & 765 & 1,588 & 22,048 & 5 & 4 & 8 & 22,057 \\
\hline Susce & 11,022 & 11,600 & 23,522 & 165 & 159 & 324 & 23,846 & & & & 23,840 \\
\hline Union & 13,061 & 13,854 & 26,015 & 402 & 463 & 885 & 27,78) & ..... & & ..... & 27,780 \\
\hline Warren. & 14,431 & 13,615 & 28,046 & 207 & 179 & 386 & 18,432 & ...... & 1 & 1 & 28,430 \\
\hline Total & 322,733 & 323, 868 & 848,690 & 12,312 & 13,008 & 25,318 & 372,017 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 672,035 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE OF NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{onumtieg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{prer colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate papulation.} \\
\hline & Male. & Fernale. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Allaghany............. & 21,210 & 20,407 & 41,617 & 132 & 132 & 264 & 41,881 \\
\hline Albany. .................. & 65,516 & 57,463 & 112,079 & 450 & 488 & 938 & 113,917 \\
\hline Drnome.......... ........... & 17,862 & 17,580 & 35,442 & 222 & 242 & 464 & 35,900 \\
\hline Cattaraugus.................. & 22,877 & 21,058 & 43,735 & 79 & 72 & 151 & 43,888 \\
\hline Cayuga. . & 28,017 & 27,299 & 55,318 & 238 & 213 & 451 & 35,767 \\
\hline Chautaugha. . ................. & 29,672 & 28,545 & 68,217 & 99 & 106 & 205 & 58,422 \\
\hline Chamung. ................... & 13,243 & 13,102 & 28,345 & 294 & 218 & 512 & 20,817 \\
\hline Chenango. .................... & 20,201 & 20,420 & 40,671 & 125 & 138 & \(2 \times 3\) & 40,934 \\
\hline Olinton. ...................... & 23,325 & 22,272 & 45,607 & 90 & 38 & 128 & 45,735 \\
\hline Columbia. & 22,450 & 23,342 & 45,792 & 639 & 741 & 1,380 & 47,172 \\
\hline Cortand ...................... & 13,108 & 13,170 & 20,278 & 13 & 3 & 16 & 26,204 \\
\hline Delaware, .................... & 21,455 & 20,824 & 42,879 & 85 & 91 & 186 & 42,485 \\
\hline Dutchess. & 31,069 & 31,821 & 62,890 & 969 & 1,032 & 2,051 & 64,941 \\
\hline Erie & 71,091 & 70,002 & 141,093 & 458 & 420 & 878 & 141,871 \\
\hline Esstex. & 14,478 & 13,613 & 28,091 & 62 & 61 & 123 & 28,214 \\
\hline Franklin. & 15,670 & 15,148 & 30,818 & 11 & 8 & 19 & 30,877 \\
\hline Fulton., ...................... & 11,828 & 12,151 & 23,977 & 97 & 88 & 185 & 24,102 \\
\hline Green.. ...................... & 15,440 & 15,671 & 31,111 & 396 & 423 & 819 & 31,930 \\
\hline Genesee.. & 16,201 & 15,801 & 32,105 & 45 & 39 & 84 & -32,189 \\
\hline Hamilion. & 1,662 & 1,359 & 3,021 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 3,034 \\
\hline Herkimer, ........ .......... & 20,374 & 19,936 & 40,310 & 128 & 123 & 251 & 40,801 \\
\hline Jefferson...................... & 34,900 & 34,716 & 60,618 & 102 & 107 & 209 & 69,825 \\
\hline Kings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 131,359 & 142,764 & 274, 123 & 2,253 & 2,740 & 4,999 & 279,122 \\
\hline Lewis & 14,886 & 13,655 & 28,541 & 22 & 17 & 39 & 28,580 \\
\hline Livingiton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 19,809 & 19,553 & 39,362 & 93 & 91 & 184 & 39,543 \\
\hline Madison. & 21,616 & 21,629 & 43,245 & 135 & 165 & 300 & 43,545 \\
\hline Monroe. & 49,861 & 50,220 & 100,081 & 288 & 279 & 587 & 100,648 \\
\hline Montgomery, ... .............. & 15,483 & 15,028 & 30, 509 & 168 & 189 & 357 & 30, 886 \\
\hline New York.................... & 391,522 & 409,573 & 801,095 & 5,468 & 7,106 & 12,574 & 813,669 \\
\hline Nlagarn. ...................... & 24,954 & 24,928 & 49,883 & 303 & 214 & 517 & 50,3x0 \\
\hline Oncida. & 51,816 & 52,748 & 104, 564 & 305 & 333 & 638 & 105,202 \\
\hline Onordaga............... & 45,445 & 44,686 & 00,131 & 278 & 279 & 555 & 90,680 \\
\hline Ontario....................... & 19,077 & 11,847 & 43,924 & 263 & 356 & 639 & 44,503 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, fe.-Continued.
STATE OP NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countieg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PREE COLORED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Orange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 30,645 & 31,055 & 61,700 & 1,023 & 1,084 & 2,112 & 63,812 \\
\hline Drleans. ........ .............. & 14,342 & 14,044 & 28, 588 & 62 & 69 & 131 & 28,717 \\
\hline Oswego. ....................... & 39,059 & 30,564 & 75,633 & 17.5 & 160 & 335 & 75, 858 \\
\hline Otsego.......................... & 24,911 & 25,037 & 19,030 & 113 & 91 & 207 & 80, 157 \\
\hline Futunm. ........ ............... & 6,854 & 6,367 & 13,819 & 97 & 80 & 183 & 14,002 \\
\hline Quteens, . ....................... & 27,488. & 28,516 & 54,004 & 1,682 & 1,705 & 3,387 & 57,301 \\
\hline Rensselner...................... & 41,870 & 43,400 & 85,270 & 511 & 517 & 1,058 & 88,328 \\
\hline Richmond . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12, 236 & 12,507 & 24,833. & 312 & 347 & 659 & 25,404 \\
\hline Rockland. ............ ..... .. & 11,583 & 10,360 & 21,943 & \(\dot{469}\) & 250 & 540 & 29,492 \\
\hline Earatogn ....................... & 25,233 & 23,805 & 61,088 & 319 & 979 & 091 & 51,729 \\
\hline Schenectady ................... & 9,899 & 9,862 & 19,761 & 107 & 134 & -. 241 & - 20,002 \\
\hline Schohario .... .................. & 17,024 & 16,901 & 33,985 & 218 & 238 & 481 & 34,469 \\
\hline Schuyler....................... & 9,401 & 0, 278 & 18,740 & 82 & - 48 & 100 & 18,840 \\
\hline Seneca. ..... ................. & 14,155 & 11,770 & 27, 025 & 98 & 117 & 213 & 28, 138 \\
\hline gteuben. ....................... & 33, 832 & 32,383 & 68,015 & 233 & 242 & 475 & 68,640 \\
\hline Saint Lawrence. .... .......... & 40,420 & 41,204 & 83,030 & 28 & 31 & 89 & 83,680 \\
\hline Suffilk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 20,004 & 20,783 & 41,477 & 882 & 010 & 1,7!8 & 43,275 \\
\hline Sullivan .. .... ............. . . & 16,819 & 15,472 & 32,791 & 47 & 47 & 04 & 32,305 \\
\hline Tiogn.......................... & 14,253 & 14,148 & 28,500 & 130 & 118 & 248 & 28,748 \\
\hline Tompkins .... ................. & 15,433 & 15,679 & 31,112 & 142 & 155 & \(0 \times 7\) & 31,409 \\
\hline Ulster ... ..................... & 38, 100 & 36,812 & 74,772 & 771 & 838 & 1,609 & 76,381 \\
\hline Washington . . ................. & 22,900 & 22,046 & 45,645 & 138 & 143 & 259 & 45,904 \\
\hline Wnrren. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 11,033 & 10,343 & 21,376 & 20 & 29 & 58 & 21,434 \\
\hline Wayne. ....................... & 24,139 & 23,353 & 47,492 & 135 & 135 & 270 & 47,762 \\
\hline Wyoming. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 16,033 & 15,883 & 31,916 & 25 & 97 & 62 & 31,368 \\
\hline Westchester .................... & 48,978 & 48,249 & 97,227 & 1,143 & 1,128 & 2,270 & 99,407 \\
\hline Yates. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10,157 & 9,976 & 20,133 & 74 & 83 & 137 & 20,290 \\
\hline Total.................... & 1,910,354 & 1,921,376 & 3,831,730 & 23.178 & 25,827 & 40,005 & 3,880,725 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note, - 140 Indians included in white jopulation.
state of nolltil carolina.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countige.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiten.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Frez COLORED.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{nlaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'ta population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Tutal. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Alamance ......... & 3,872 & 4,113 & 7,045 & 214 & 208 & 438 & 8,407 & 1,720 & 1,725 & 3,445 & 11,852 \\
\hline Aluxander . ...... & 2,630 & 2,707 & 5,387 & 12 & 12 & 24 & 5,411 & 292 & 319 & 611 & 6, 0.2 \\
\hline Alleghany ......... & 1,712 & 1,639 & 3,351 & 18 & 15 & 33 & 3,384 & 06 & 110 & 208 & 3,390 \\
\hline Anson............. & 3,279 & 3,282 & 6,501 & 73 & 70 & 152 & 6,713 & 3,390 & 3,355 & 6,951 & 13,064 \\
\hline Ashe....... .... & 3,738 & 3,685 & 7,423 & 75 & 67 & 142 & 7,585 & 185 & \(2 \mathrm{C6}\) & 301 & 7,958 \\
\hline Beaufort . . . . . . . . & 4,001 & 4,099 & 8,160 & 377 & 351 & 728 & 8,888 & 3,066 & 2,812 & 5,878 & 14,760 \\
\hline Bertio............. & 2,826 & 2,080 & 5,800 & 147 & 172 & 319 & 6,125 & 4,067 & 4,118 & 8,185 & 14,310 \\
\hline Bladen . . .... .... & 3,178 & 3,057. & 0,230 & 215 & 220 & 435 & 6,668 & 2,785 & 2,842 & 5,327 & 11,895 \\
\hline Brunswlek......... & 2,28i & 2,234 & 4,815 & 120 & 131 & 200 & 4,775 & 2,024 & 1,607 & 3,631 & 8,408 \\
\hline Buncombe......... & 5,312 & 5,288 & 10,010 & 60 & 52 & 111 & 10,781 & 991 & 942 & 1,933 & 12,651 \\
\hline Durke. .... ....... & 3,307 & 3,338 & 6,645 & 100 & 115 & 91 & 6,866 & 1,200 & 1,171 & 2,371 & 9,4277 \\
\hline Cabarras. & 3,708 & 3,683 & 7,391 & . 05 & . 50 & 110 & 7,503 & 1,522 & 1,518 & 3,040 & 10,546 \\
\hline & 18 C & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, \&c.-Oontinued. state of north oarolina.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiten.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frie colorsd.} & \multirow{2}{*}{'rotal free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaven.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te propula. tion.} \\
\hline & male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Pemale & Total. & \\
\hline Caldwell & 3,110 & 3,179 & 6,293 & 81 & \(8:\) & 114 & 6,400 & 489 & 599 & 1,088 & 497 \\
\hline Camden & 1,523 & 1,416 & 2,942 & 150 & 121 & 234 & 3,216 & 1,147 & 980 & 2,127 & 5,343 \\
\hline Car & 3,001 & 3,003 & 0,064 & 80 & 93 & 153 & 0,217 & 084 & 985 & 1,909 & 8,188 \\
\hline Ca & 3,2:3 & 3,326 & 6,578 & 126 & 150 & 25 & 6,800 & 4,841 & 4,514 & 0,335 & 18,215 \\
\hline Cat & 4,330 & 4,703 & 9,033 & 14 & 18 & 32 & 9,065 & 808 & 858 & 1,664 & 10,729 \\
\hline Clathum & 0,129 & 6,420 & 12,343 & 13 F & 108 & 30 B & 12,833 & 3,109 & 3,137 & 0,240 & 10,101 \\
\hline Cheruke & 4,471 & 4,1 & 8, & 24 & 14 & 38 & 8, 0.47 & 244 & 275 & 819 & 9,168 \\
\hline Chowan & 1,410 & 1,503 & 2,979 & 07 & 83 & 150 & 3, 129 & 1,876 & 1,837 & 3,713 & 6,810 \\
\hline Cleveland & 5,007 & 6,101 & 10,108 & 69 & 50 & 109 & 10,217 & 1,045 & 1,086 & 2,131 & 12,318 \\
\hline Columb & 3,016 & 2,763 & 6,779 & 193 & 102 & 335 & 0,134 & 1,231 & 1,232 & 2,463 & 8,597 \\
\hline Craven & 1,314 & 4,433 & 8,747 & 698 & 734 & 1,332 & 10,070 & 3,058 & 3,131 & 6,189 & 18,288 \\
\hline Cumberlan & 4,670 & 4,884 & 9,5 & 401 & 524 & 185 & 10.639 & 3,022 & 2,808 & 5,830 & 10,309 \\
\hline Currit & 2,294 & 2,375 & 4,6 & 03 & 120 & 223 & 4,85: & 1.573 & 1,150 & 2,523 & 7,415 \\
\hline Davidson & 0,714 & 0,862 & 13,376 & 73 & 70 & 140 & 13,525 & 1,482 & 1,594 & 3,076 & 10,801 \\
\hline Divio & 3,010 & 2,032 & 6, & 65 & 46 & 111 & 6,102 & 1,168 & 1,224 & 2,592 & 8,494 \\
\hline Duplin & 4,118 & 4,171 & 8,2 & 175 & 198 & 371 & 8,060 & 3,535 & 3,589 & 7,104 & 15,784 \\
\hline Eigeeom & 3,395 & 3,484 & 6,870 & 181 & 205 & 389 & 7,268 & 5,238 & 4,870 & 10, 108 & 17,378 \\
\hline Forsyth & 5,281 & 5,449 & 10,710 & 03 & 12 & 18 & 10,028 & 015 & 849 & 1,704 & 12,642 \\
\hline Fraik & 3,224 & 3,241 & 0,46 & 281 & 236 & 506 & 7,031 & 3,531 & 3,542 & 7,070 & 14,107 \\
\hline Gasto & 3,418 & 3,579 & 6, 197 & 53 & 58 & 111 & 7,118 & 1,077 & 1,122 & 2,199 & 0,307 \\
\hline Ontes & 2,078 & 2,103 & 4,1 & 160 & 19. & 301 & 4,542 & 1,898 & 2,003 & 3,001 & 8,443 \\
\hline Or & 5,567 & \(5,0 \div 0\) & 11,187 & 540 & 58.3 & 1, 12 & 14,310 & 5,507 & 5,579 & 11,080 & 23,398 \\
\hline Gre & 1,889 & 1,033 & 3.8 & 75 & 70 & 151 & 3,078 & 2,007 & 1,940 & 3,917 & 7,925 \\
\hline Guilf & 7,961 & 7,7i & 15,73 & 335 & 338 & 033 & 16,431 & 1,792 & 1,833 & 3,035 & 20,056 \\
\hline milia & 3,310 & 3,320 & 6, & 1,209 & 1,213 & 2,452 & 0,093 & 5,144 & 5,205 & 10,349 & 19,442 \\
\hline Herne & 2,704 & 2,648 & 5,35 & 01 & 42 & 103 & 5,455 & 1,202 & 1,202 & 2,584 & 8,039 \\
\hline Haywood & 2,680 & 2,788 & 5,474 & 7 & & 14 & 5,488 & 158 & 153 & 313 & 5,801 \\
\hline Hend & 4, 524 & 4,457 & 8,081 & 43 & 39 & 85 & 9,086 & 711 & 671 & 1,332 & 10,443 \\
\hline Hertford & 1,954 & 1,993 & 3,947 & 629 & 583 & 1,112 & 5,059 & 2,282 & 2,103 & 4,445 & 9,504 \\
\hline Hyde. & 2,400 & 2,204 & 4,0:4 & 135 & 121 & 257 & 4,941 & 1,504 & 1,287 & 2,701 & 7,732 \\
\hline Iredel & 5,33 & 0,787 & 11,141 & 13 & 10 & 29 & 11,170 & 2,112 & 2,065 & 4,177 & 15,347 \\
\hline Jac & 2,704 & 2,537 & 5,241 & & & 6 & 5,247 & 135 & 133 & 263 & 6,515 \\
\hline Joline & 5,2:9 & 5,276 & 10,545 & 100 & 05 & 105 & 10,740 & 2,504 & 2,412 & 1,916 & 15,656 \\
\hline Jones . & 1,120 & 1,078 & 2, & 61 & 52 & 113 & 2,317 & 1,734 & 1,679 & 3,413 & 5,730 \\
\hline Lenol & 2,403 & 2,437 & 4,902 & & 83 & 178 & 5,080 & 2,549 & 2,591 & 5,140 & 10,220 \\
\hline Lillington & 1,470 & 1,457 & 2,0 & 60 & 65 & 125 & 3,058 & 1,623 & 1,605 & 3,228 & 8,286 \\
\hline Lilncol & 2,971 & 3,728 & 6,0 & 41 & 4. & 81 & 0,080 & 1,089 & 1,026 & 2,115 & 8,193 \\
\hline & 2,734 & 2,036 & 5,370 & 04 & 51 & 115 & 5,485 & 262 & 27 & 510 & 6,004 \\
\hline Madison & 2,88 & 2,703 & 5,67 & 12 & 5 & 17 & 5,605 & 102 & 111 & 213 & 3,908 \\
\hline Martin & 2,676 & 2,759 & 5,435 & 16 & 235 & 451 & 5,886 & 2,151 & 2,158 & 4,309 & 10,125 \\
\hline McDowell & 2,767 & 2,775 & 5,542 & 133 & 140 & 273 & 5,815 & 060 & 645 & 1,355 & 7,120 \\
\hline Mecklenbiurg & 5,353 & 5,182 & 10,540 & 132 & 161 & 293 & 10,833 & 3,190 & 3,351 & 8,541 & 17,374 \\
\hline Moitgomery ...... & 2,875 & 2,905 & 6,780 & 24 & 22 & 40 & 8,823 & 873 & 950 & 1,823 & 7,649 \\
\hline Moore. & 4,312 & 4,413 & 8,7 & 91 & 83 & 184 & 8,909 & 1,237 & 1,281 & 2,518 & 11,427 \\
\hline Nail & 3,123 & 3,191 & 6, 3 & 320 & 301 & \(6 \times 7\) & 7,007 & 2,271 & 2,403 & 4,680 & 11,687 \\
\hline Nuw Hanove & 4,053 & 3,631 & 7,684 & 28 & 359 & 642 & 8,3:6 & 3,552 & 3,551 & 7,103 & 15, 129 \\
\hline Northampton & 2,031 & 2,978 & 5,009 & 33 & 32 & 059 & 6,548 & 3,539 & 3,205 & 6,804 & 13,353 \\
\hline Onslow . & 2,018 & 2,577. & 6,193 & 80 & 82 & \(1: 2\) & 5,357 & 1,672 & 1,827 & 3,499 & 8,856 \\
\hline Orango.. & 5,529 & 5,783 & 11,311 & 28 & 270 & 628 & 11,839 & 2,529 & 2,579 & 5,108 & 16,947 \\
\hline Pasquotank, & 2,207 & 2,243 & 4,450 & 73: & 775 & 1,507 & 5,957 & 1,604 & 1,379 & 2,083 & 8,940 \\
\hline , & , & , & , & 193 & 202 & 393 & 3,680 & 1,893 & 1,665 & 3,558 & 7,928 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e.-Oontinued. gTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coumtien,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Wuiten.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{yRER Colorsd.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Trotal free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{elaver.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agt'c population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Yerson., .......... & 2,797 & 2,914 & 5,708 & 150 & 168 & 318 & 6, 120 & 8,693 & 2,506 & 5,195 & 11,821 \\
\hline Pitt. & 3,733 & 3,747 & 7,480 & 71 & \({ }_{6 B} 8\) & 127 & 7,007 & 4,334 & 4,159 & 8,473 & 16,000 \\
\hline Polk, ........... & 1,639 & 1,678 & 3,317 & \(3 *\) & 68 & 106 & 3,423 & 293 & 325 & 625 & 1,043 \\
\hline Randolph.... ... & 7,284 & 7,432 & 14,716 & 214 & 218 & 432 & 15,148 & 793 & 852 & 1,645 & 16,793 \\
\hline Richmond........ & 2,907 & 2,644 & 5,211 & 184 & 101 & 345 & 8,536 & 2,791 & 2,662 & 5,453 & 11,000 \\
\hline Rotieson., & 4,330 & 4,242 & 8,672 & 708 & 754 & 1,4n2 & 10,034 & 2,755 & 2,700 & 5,453 & 15, 489 \\
\hline Rockinguam...... & 4,827 & 6,092 & 10,019 & 200 & 200 & 400 & 10,428 & 3,084 & 3,234 & 0,318 & 16,746 \\
\hline Rowan. .......... & 5,184 & 5,339 & 10,523 & 68 & 68 & 138 & 10,659 & 1,958 & 1,972 & 3,930 & 14,589 \\
\hline Rutherford. & 4,537 & 4,592 & 9,059 & 83 & 70 & 123 & 9,182 & 1,158 & 1,233 & 2,391 & 11,573 \\
\hline Sampson......... & 4,500 & 4,542 & 9,108 & 201 & 227 & 488 & 9,396 & 3,533 & 3,493 & 7,028 & 16,624 \\
\hline stauly............ & 3,314 & 3,273 & 6,587 & 23 & 2 & 45 & 6,632 & 879 & 540 & 1,169 & 7,801 \\
\hline Stokes & 3,937 & 3,910 & 7,847 & 45 & 11 & 86 & 7,933 & 1,221 & 1,248 & 2,469 & 10,402 \\
\hline Surry ............ & 4,800 & 4,450 & 8,050 & 97 & 87 & 184 & 0,134 & 605 & 641 & 1,246 & 10,380 \\
\hline Tyrrel............ & 1,021 & 1,583 & 3,204 & 73 & 70 & 143 & 3,347 & 827 & 770 & 1,597 & 4,044 \\
\hline Uulon & 4,449 & 4,454 & 8,903 & 27 & 28 & 63 & 8,950 & 1,100 & J, 140 & 2,243 & 11,202 \\
\hline Wake. & 7,003 & 8,483 & 16,448 & 706 & 740 & 1,440 & 17,891 & 5,290 & 5,437 & 10,733 & 28,627 \\
\hline Warren & 2,467 & 2,453 & 4,023 & 108 & 204 & 402 & 5,325 & 5,254 & 5,147 & 10,401 & 18, 720 \\
\hline Washington ..... & 1,734 & 1,859 & 3,593 & 150 & 149 & 209 & 3,892 & 1,208 & 1,259 & 2,465 & 6,357 \\
\hline Watauga.. ...... & 2,436 & 2,330 & 4,772 & 37 & 44 & 81 & 4,853 & 52 & 57 & 114 & 4, 857 \\
\hline Wayne........... & 4,352 & 4,365 & 8,717 & 367 & 370 & 73 & 9,434 & 2,747 & 2,704 & 5,451 & 14,905 \\
\hline Wilkes. .......... & 6,510 & 6,761 & 13,280 & 131 & 130 & 261 & 13,541 & 570 & 638 & 1,208 & 14,749 \\
\hline Wilson. & 2,910 & 3,033 & . 5,943 & 141 & 137 & 281 & 0,224 & 1,762 & 1,734 & 3,408 & 9,720 \\
\hline Yadkti.... ..... & 4,430 & 4,678 & 9,106 & 84 & 88 & 72 & 9,278 & 692 & 744 & 1,438 & 10,714 \\
\hline Yascery .......... & 4,225 & 4,001 & 8,226 & 30 & 37 & 67 & 8,293 & 158 & 203 & 362 & 8,653 \\
\hline Tonal........ & 314,267 & 316,883 & 031,100 & 14,880 & 15,583, & 3J, 403 & 661,563 & 166,469 & 104,590 & 331,059 & 982,629 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nots.-1,158 Indians included in white population.
state of ohio.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countirs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{HEER Colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate ropulation.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Tota, & \\
\hline Adamy........................ & 10,326 & 0,878 & 20, 204 & 50 & 65 & 105 & 20,309 \\
\hline Allen .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 9,830 & 9,285 & 19,115 & 33 & 37 & 70 & 19,185 \\
\hline Aslland ........ . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 11,461 & 11,474 & 23,935 & 7 & 9 & 16 & 2,951 \\
\hline Ashtahula .................... & 15,920 & 15,860 & 31,780 & 16 & 9 & 25 & 31,814 \\
\hline Althens . . . . . . . . . . . ... ...... & 10,680 & 10,208 & 20,978 & 190 & 190 & \(3 \times 3\) & 21,304 \\
\hline Aublaish ...................... & 8,027 & 8,190 & 17,123 & 33 & 31 & 64 & 17,187 \\
\hline Belmont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 17,817 & 17,584 & 35,401 & 479 & 518 & 997 & 38,398 \\
\hline Brown................... .... & 14,660 & 14,183 & 28,842 & 571 & 545 & 3,110 & 29,958 \\
\hline Butler ...... ................... & 18,166 \({ }^{\circ}\) & 16,945 & d5,111 & 357 & 372 & 729 & 35,840 \\
\hline Carroll., ...................... & 7,898 & 7,799 & 15,897 & 25 & 16 & 41 & 15,738 \\
\hline Champalgn . ................... & 11,123 & 10,787 & 21,910 & 303 & 395 & 788 & 22,698 \\
\hline Clark. ......................... & 12,573 & 12,235 & 24,808 & 259 & 233 & 492 & 25,300 \\
\hline Clermont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10,306 & 15,895 & 32,201 & 408 & 431 & 833 & 33,034 \\
\hline Clinton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10,500 & 10,058 & 20,632 & 429 & 394 & 823 & 21,461 \\
\hline Columbiana. ........ . . . . . . . . & 16,214 & 16,342 & 39, 6 & 154 & 126 & 280 & 32,836 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, \&ri.-Continued.
state of ohio.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countien,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Wititer.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{prar colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate propulation.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline romhorton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12,508 & 12,412 & 25,008 & 13 & 11 & 24 & 25,032 \\
\hline Crnwford ..................... & 11, 235 & 11,588 & 23,841 & 20 & \({ }^{2}\) & 40 & 23,881 \\
\hline Cuyahom..................... & 38,185 & 38,054 & 77,139 & 461 & 433 & 894 & 78,033 \\
\hline Darku . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 13, 10.5 & 14,303 & 25, 328 & 247 & 234 & 481 & 90,009 \\
\hline Inedanco. & 6,089 & 8,739 & 11,408 & 43 & 33 & 78 & 11,880 \\
\hline lelnemaro & 12,210 & 11,501 & 23,771 & 61 & 70 & 131 & 23,002 \\
\hline Brico & 19,413 & 11,012 & 94,323 & 63 & 86 & 149 & 2-1,474 \\
\hline Fairanld & 15,301 & 14,000 & 30,281 & 120 & 137 & 2;7 & 30,538 \\
\hline Fayntto... & 7,020 & 7,308 & 15,246 & 368 & 331 & 689 & 15,905 \\
\hline Prankllin. & 25, 2\% & 23, 485 & 48,743 & 814 & 764 & 1,578 & 50,301 \\
\hline Fulton. & 7,315 & 6,787 & 14,012 & 1 & ......... & 1 & 14,043 \\
\hline 0 alla. & 10, 208 & 10,055 & 80, +23 & 800 & 790 & 1,590 & 22,043 \\
\hline Onallita ....................... & 8,113 & 7,797 & 15,810 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 15,817 \\
\hline Ornen ....................... & 12,503 & 12,419 & 94, 362 & 688 & 784 & 1,475 & 28, 197 \\
\hline Quernayy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12, 130 & 13,438 & 94, 107 & 137 & 1.10 & 277 & 24, 774 \\
\hline llamiltorin . .................... & 108,702 & 103, 100 & 211,802 & 2,968 & 2,340 & 4,603 & 216,410 \\
\hline Hancisk. & 11,804 & 11, 174 & 223,830 & 23 & 97 & 50 & 23,80 \\
\hline Ilardili. & 0,42, & 0,538 & 13,460 & \(33^{\circ}\) & 32 & 110 & 13, 5i\% \\
\hline Harrixon & D, 1*0 & 9,473 & 18,053 & 76 & 81 & 157 & 10,110 \\
\hline Hlenry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,650 & 4,210 & 8,000 & & 1 & 1 & 8,901 \\
\hline Illghland...................... & 13,391 & 13,304 & 20,815 & \(4 i 6\) &  & 938 & 27,773 \\
\hline Hosking ..................... & 8,501 & 8, 307 & 16, 2 NJ & 109 & 110 & 219 & 17,057 \\
\hline Holmen ..... ................. & 10, 217 & 10,207 & 20, 384 & 5 & & 5 & 20,589 \\
\hline Huron & 15,918 & 14,321 & ロ0, 517 & 45 & 34 & 79 & 29,616 \\
\hline Juckxill ...................... & 8,907 & H,350 & 17,245 & 2iv & 316 & 690 & 17,941 \\
\hline Juftermen.... \({ }^{\text {a }}\)............... & 13, 367 & 12, 421 & 23,400 & 331 & 330 & 707 & 96,115 \\
\hline Knıx ......................... & 14,014 & 13,60] & 27,036 & 43 & 3 & 59 & 27, \(3 \times 5\) \\
\hline L.akt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,730 & 7, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) (90 & 15,30 & \(\underline{2}\) & 14 & 36 & 15,5i6 \\
\hline L.awreace .................... & 11, \({ }^{2} 24\) & 10,930 & 23, 30t & 349 & 330 & 685 & 23, 219 \\
\hline L.kekling. ...................... & 18380) & 13,300 & 30, 803 & 80 & 63 & 143 & 57,011 \\
\hline L.фұай . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10, 2123 & 10,000 & 20,31 & 333 & 32 & 655 & 20, 98 \\
\hline Lurahne....................... & 14, 319 & 14, 118 & 29, 125 & 967 & 202 & 319 & 20,74 \\
\hline Luras & 13,878 & 12,473 & 2,333 & 104 & 114 & 9.5 & 25,331 \\
\hline Madisal & 6,714 & 6,023 & 19,730 & 15 & 1.21 & 276 & 13,015 \\
\hline Mahening. .................... & 12000 & 12,74 & 24, 30 & 31 & 30 & 61 & 25,694 \\
\hline Narion ........................ & 8,004 & 7,204 & 15, 14 & 93 & 23 & 46 & 15, 120 \\
\hline Mallina ........................ & 11, 10.4 & 11,075 & 23,479 & 93 & 15 & 30 & 42,517 \\
\hline Melsp........................ & 13, 30 & 12,849 & \% \({ }^{1}\), 343 & 143 & \(1+6\) & 291 & 20,33 \\
\hline Mererer ............. ......... & 0,981 & 6,507 & 14, & 233 & \(2 \times 3\) & 005 & 1,104 \\
\hline Mlami & 14,763 & 11,303 & 20, 30 & 411 & \(3 \times 9\) & 80 & 89,989 \\
\hline \#parte ....... ............ ... & 18150 & 12,547 & 25,037 & H & 40 & 8 & 25,711 \\
\hline Mungwuris .................. & W, wow & 34, 687 & 31,83 & 198 & 197 & 305 & 52, 820 \\
\hline Murgan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 11,100 & 10,856 & 91,988 & 33 & 88 & 143 & 18, 119 \\
\hline Mirnuw ..................... & 10,97 & 10,000 & 90,350 & 3 & 37 & 85 & 22,45 \\
\hline Murkiligua . .................. & 81,503 & 2, 838 & 43,338 & 357 & 535 & 1,090 & 44,416 \\
\hline Nublv......................... & \(10,33 i\) & 10,179 & 53, & 13 & 9 & 8 & 94,751 \\
\hline 14tama ....................... & 3,304 & 3,203 & 7,016 & & & & 7,016 \\
\hline Iruklius ..................... & 2, 12 & 2,319 & 1,511 & TJ & 6 & 13 & 4,945 \\
\hline Fwry ......................... & 2,935 & 2.571 & 19,020 & 97 & A & \(\omega\) & 19,673 \\
\hline Trikaway..................... & 11,60 & 10,603 & 22,30 & 4 & 47 & 90 & 9340 \\
\hline rike & 6,300 & 6, & 12,801 & 4 & \(\pm 8\) & 89 & 13,64 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41,-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e.-Continued.
state of ohio.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{waites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{pres colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate propulatlon.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Purage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12,245 & 11,887 & 24, 132 & & 43 & 76 & 24,208 \\
\hline Preble ......................... & 10,982 & 10,714 & 21,690 & a & 59 & 124 & 21,420 \\
\hline Putman. ...................... & 6,670 & 6,132 & 12,802 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 12,808 \\
\hline Richland................ ...... & 15,541 & 15,599 & 31, 140 & 12 & 6 & 18 & 31,168 \\
\hline Ross......................... & 16,331 & 15, 1359 & 32, 250 & 1,379 & 1,402 & 2,781 & 35,071 \\
\hline Sandusky, ................... & 11,092 & 10,282 & 21,374 & \(3{ }^{3}\) & 17 & 55 & 21,429 \\
\hline Scioto ....................... & 18, 312 & 11,632 & 23,974 & 164 & 159 & 323 & 24, 217 \\
\hline Seneca . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 15,758 & 14,987 & 30,743 & 31 & 72 & 123 & 30,888 \\
\hline Shelby.................. ..... & 8,660 & 8,247 & 16,913 & 294 & 288 & 580 & 17,483 \\
\hline Stark........................ & 21,531 & 21,275 & 42,806 & 84 & 88 & 172 & 12,978 \\
\hline Summit...................... & 13,635 & 13,621 & 27, 236 & 39 & 49 & 88 & 27,344 \\
\hline Trumbull ..... ................ & 15,315 & 15,261 & 30,576 & 45 & 35 & 8) & 30,056 \\
\hline Turcaramas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 16,342 & 16,051 & 33,393 & 3 & 32 & 70 & 32, 463 \\
\hline Union ..................... & 8,361 & 7,923 & 16,284 & 113 & 110 & 223 & 16,507 \\
\hline Vau Wir. .................... & 5,283 & 4,887 & 10, 170 & 31 & 37 & 63 & 10,238 \\
\hline Vinton.................. .... & 6,903 & 6,575 & 13,478 & 7 & 83 & 153 & 13,631 \\
\hline Warren . ..................... & 13,314 & 12,912 & 46,20] & 340 & 338 & 676 & 26,902 \\
\hline Washingoll . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 18, \%iv & 17, 668 & 35,620 & 313 & 335 & 018 & 36,288 \\
\hline Wayne....................... & 16,318 & 10,138 & 32, 456 & 15 & 12 & 27 & 32,483 \\
\hline Williams & 8,752 & 7,880 & 16,632 & 1 & - & 1 & 16,633 \\
\hline Wood & 0,412 & 8,471 & 17,483 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 17,886 \\
\hline Wyandost..................... & 8,054 & 7,460 & 15,534 & 25 & 16 & 42 & 15,596 \\
\hline 'rotal. .................. & 1,171,720 & 1,131,118 & 2,302,838 & 18, 12 & 18,231 & 30,873 & 2,500,311 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note. -30 Indiana included in white population.

\section*{state of uregon.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coumties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{wuites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{tree colored.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ixdians.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggrezate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Peruale. & Tutal. & Male. & Fran. & Total & Sale. & Pemalc. & Total. & \\
\hline Bentoa................ & 1,806 & 1,2;3 & 3,059 & 5 & 5 & 10 & 5 & ....... & 5 & 3,074 \\
\hline Cows...... ........... & 305 & 116 & 421 & & & . & 5 & 19 & 24 & 445 \\
\hline CLachamas ............ & 1,900 & 1,484 & 3,4i- & . & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 3, 4cs \\
\hline Clatop..... .......... & 3.7 & 180 & 400 & 2 & ...... & 2 & ....... & ....... & & \({ }^{1} \times 3\) \\
\hline Cotumbia.............. & 33 & 198 & 5 & .... & .... & & & ... & ....... & 532 \\
\hline Curry ................. & 237 & 89 & 356 & & & & 6 & 11 & 17 & 303 \\
\hline Drublas ............... & 1,03i & 1,210 & 3,167 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 12 & 27 & 3,2033 \\
\hline Jackson..... . ......... & 2, 25 & 900 & 3,659 & 25 & 16 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 3,736 \\
\hline Josephine .............. & 1,288 & 321 & 1,619 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 10 & 1,023 \\
\hline Lune.................. & 2,733 & 2,04 & 4.779 & 1 & . & 1 & . .... & & ........ & 4,730 \\
\hline Lian &  & \(2,9.6\) & 6.103 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 6,720 \\
\hline Marisa. & t,004 & 3,018 & 7,022 & 12 & 8 & 20 & 14 & 32 & 48 & 7,088 \\
\hline Nutuouna. & 2, \({ }^{10}\) & 1,600 & 4,120 & 10 & 7 & 17 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 4.1:0 \\
\hline Puti .................. & 2,104 & 1,519 & 3,603 & 2 & & 2 & & & ....... & 3,400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United Stotes by Countics, \&c.-Continued.
gTATE OF OREGON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{cnuxtiks.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whiter,} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{prex onlored.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiame.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate popula. Uon.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Mule. & Fem. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline *rilanisok............ & 61 & 34 & 95 & . & & & , & ........ & & 95 \\
\hline Umpqua ............... & 745 & 407 & 1,242 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 1,250 \\
\hline Wamen................ & 1,160 & 513 & 1,073 & 7 & 2 & 9 & .... & 7 & 7 & 1,689 \\
\hline Wavhiugton ........... & 1,554 & 1,228 & 2,780 & \(\cdots\) & ...... & - & 9 & 12 & \(2 i\) & 2,801 \\
\hline Yam Hill.............. & 1,802 & 1,442 & 3,244 & 1 & & 1 & ....... & & ........ & 3,245 \\
\hline Total............ & 31,451 & 20,709 & 52,160 & 76 & 58 & 128 & 64 & 113 & 177 & 52,463 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
state of penvsylvania.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitse.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Priz COLOEED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agregate population.} \\
\hline & Malo. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adams.. & 13,708 & 13,824 & 27,532 & 228 & 246 & 474 & 28,006 \\
\hline Allegheny.................... & 88,555 & 87, 551 & 176,106 & 1,203 & 1,423 & 2,625 & 178, 731 \\
\hline Armatrong ...... .... & 18,069 & 17,550 & 35,619 & 90 & 88 & 178 & 35,797 \\
\hline Heaver & 14,404 & 14,462 & 23, 866 & 137 & 137 & 274 & 29,140 \\
\hline Bedford. & 13,310 & 12,932 & 26,242 & 270 & 224 & 494 & 28,736 \\
\hline Berks. & 46,530 & 46,791 & 93,301 & 248 & 249 & 497 & 23,818 \\
\hline Blair . & 13,953 & 13,588 & 27,546 & 141 & 142 & 283 & 27,839 \\
\hline Eradford. & 24,885 & 23,643 & 48,531 & 104 & 99 & 203 & 48,734 \\
\hline Buck: & 31,316 & 30, GH & 61,960 & 795 & 823 & 1,618 & 63,578 \\
\hline Butler & 18,029 & 17,516 & 25, 538 & 27 & 29 & 56 & 35,594 \\
\hline Cambria & 14,903 & 14,138 & 29,040 & 67 & 48 & 115 & 29, 155 \\
\hline Carton & 11,070 & 9,454 & 21,034 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 21,033 \\
\hline Centre. & 13,613 & 13,126 & 26,739 & 132 & 129 & 261 & 27,000 \\
\hline Theater. & 34,343 & 34, 329 & 63,671 & 2.945 & 5,912 & 5,907 & 74,578 \\
\hline Clarion . & 12,657 & 14,208 & 24,923 & 33 & 30 & 63 & 24,983 \\
\hline Clearacld. & 9,907 & 8,771 & 18,678 & 39 & 42 & 81 & 18,739 \\
\hline Clinton & 9,210 & 8,376 & 17,580 & 71 & 66 & 137 & 17,723 \\
\hline Columbia & 12,667 & 11,205 & 24,96.2 & 47 & 56 & 103 & 25,063 \\
\hline ( raw iond . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,663 & 23,911 & 43,573 & 94 & 88 & 182 & 48,755 \\
\hline Quuberland & 19,299 & 10, 435 & 33,758 & 638 & 702 & 1,340 & 40,038 \\
\hline Dauplin ...................... & 23,452 & 20,503 & 45,047 & 814 & 895 & 1,709 & 46,756 \\
\hline Delaware & 14, 2i0 & 14,698 & 88,948 & 817 & 83 & 1,649 & 30,507 \\
\hline Eik.......................... & 3,234 & 2,670 & 5,904 & 5 & 6 & 11 & 5,915 \\
\hline Erio ...... ................... & 34,906 & 24,34j & 49,201 & 97 & 84 & 181 & 49,432 \\
\hline Fagette...................... & 18,917 & 19,453 & 33,380 & 722 & 837 & 1,549 & 39,909 \\
\hline Forem & 505 & 5035 & 898 & ......... & ....... & & 898 \\
\hline Framkin..................... & 20,103 & 20,235 & 40,327 & 866 & 933 & 1,799 & 42,136 \\
\hline Fulton... ................... & 1,587 & 1,4,43 & 9,030 & 56 & 45 & 101 & 9,131 \\
\hline Grien & 12,079 & 11,733 & 23,817 & 238 & 268 & 528 & 24,34 \\
\hline Iltutinghon................... & 14,184 & 13,6:6 & 27,810 & 143 & 148 & 290 & 28,100 \\
\hline lindiama. & 16, 815 & 16,6*6 & 33,501 & 100 & 66 & 186 & 33,687 \\
\hline Jutrerson.............. . . . . . . & 9,450 & 8,730 & 18,189 & 49 & 32 & 81 & 18,970 \\
\hline Juniata ....................... & 8,502 & 8,173 & 16,723 & 139 & 122 & 261 & 16,930 \\
\hline Lamcaster..................... & 36,250 & 56,603 & 112,855 & 1,760 & 1,699 & 3,459 & 116,314 \\
\hline Lawrebce & 11,34 & 11,563 & 28,897 & 49 & 53 & 102 & 22,980 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
gTATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whiter, -} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate populauoll.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total, & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Lebanon . ..............r. & 15,862 & 15,886 & 31,748 & 46 & 37 & 83 & 31,831 \\
\hline Lehigh ...................... & 22,316 & 21,380 & 43,696 & 35 & 22 & 57 & 43,753 \\
\hline Luzerne .................... & 46,540 & 43,254 & 89,794 & 228 & 222 & 450 & 9n,244 \\
\hline Lycoming......... & 18,953 & 18,047 & 37,000 & 197 & 202 & 399 & 37,399 \\
\hline McKean .. & 4,728 & 4,131 & 8,859 & ......... & & ......... & 8,859 \\
\hline Mercer & 18,252 & 18,323 & 36,575 & 148 & 133 & 281 & 36,856 \\
\hline Mifflin. & 8,009 & 7,916 & 15,925 & 187 & 228 & 415 & 16,340 \\
\hline Monroe. & 8,813 & 8,018 & 16,831 & 60 & 67 & 127 & 16,758 \\
\hline Moutgomery & 34,975 & 34,621 & 69,598 & 440 & 464 & 804 & 70,500 \\
\hline Montour . & 6,581 & 6,358 & 12,939 & 59 & 55 & 114 & 13,053 \\
\hline Northampton. & 23,976 & 23, 787 & 47,763 & 67 & 74 & 141 & 47,904 \\
\hline Northumberland... & 14,600 & 14,207 & 28,807 & 61 & 54 & 115 & 28,922 \\
\hline Perry ....... & 11,589 & 11,085 & 22,674 & 65 & 54 & 119 & 22,793 \\
\hline Philadelphia ....... & 260,156 & 283, 188 & 543,344 & 9,177 & 13,008 & 22,185 & 565,529 \\
\hline Pike.. & 3,668 & 3,350 & 7,018 & 68 & 69 & 137 & 7,155 \\
\hline Potter. & 6,051 & 5,404 & 11,455 & 9 & 6 & 15 & 11,470 \\
\hline Schuylkill ................... & 45,667 & 43,486 & ع9,153 & 188 & 169 & 357 & 89,510 \\
\hline Enyder ....................... & 7,516 & 7,484 & 15,000 & 20 & 15 & 35 & 15,035 \\
\hline Somerset & 13,442 & 13,289 & 26,731 & 25 & 22 & 47 & 26,778 \\
\hline Sullivan ....................... & 2,980 & 2,648 & 5,628 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 6,637 \\
\hline Susquehanna ................ & 18,465 & 17,593 & 36,038 & 113 & 96 & 209 & 36,267 \\
\hline Tioga.. & 16,101 & 14,841 & 30,942 & 47 & 55 & 102 & 31,044 \\
\hline Union & 7,010 & 7,080 & 14,090 & 28 & 27 & 55 & 14,145 \\
\hline Venango. & 13,084 & 11,890 & 24,974 & 37 & 32 & 69 & 25,043 \\
\hline Warren. & 10,102 & 9,038 & 19,139 & 31 & 20 & 51 & 19,190 \\
\hline Washington & 22,328 & 22,751 & 45,079 & 844 & 888 & 1,726 & 46,805 \\
\hline Wayne & 16,919 & 15,280 & 32,199 & 17 & 23 & 40 & 32,239 \\
\hline Westmoreland & 26,691 & 28,613 & 53,304 & 229 & 2013 & 432 & 53,736 \\
\hline Wyoming.................... & 6,512 & 6,023 & 12,535 & 4 & & 5 & 12,540 \\
\hline York. & 33,565 & 35,269 & 66,884 & 703 & 663 & 1,386 & 68,200 \\
\hline Total................... & 1,427,946 & 1,4121,320 & 2,849,986 & 26,373 & 30,476 & 56,849 & 2,906,115 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-7 Indians incladed in white population.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{courties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Pree colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate propulacion.} \\
\hline & Male, & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Bristol......................... & 4,130 & 4,469 & 8,599 & 153 & 155 & 308 & 8,907 \\
\hline Kent ....................... & 8,038 & 9,006 & 17,044 & 134 & 125 & 259 & 17,303 \\
\hline Newport...................... & 10,196. & 10,878 & 21,474 & 360 & 402 & 822 & 21, 206 \\
\hline Providence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 51,007 & 54,815 & 105,622 & 898 & 1,079 & 1,977 & 107,789 \\
\hline Wrashiugton..................... & 8,931 & 9,198 & 18,129 & 226 & 300 & 536 & 18,715 \\
\hline Tıtal................. . .. & 82,302 & 88,366 & 170,668 & 1,891 & 2,121 & 3,952 & 174,620 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nots.-19 Iodians included in white population.

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, dic.-Continued.
state of goutir carolina.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{districts.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frer colorid.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{blaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Fermale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Abbeville & 5,786 & 5,730 & 11,516 & 184 & 183 & 367 & 11, & 9,909 & 10,593 & 20,502 & 32,385 \\
\hline Anderso & 7,138 & 7,148 & 14,286 & 81 & 81 & 162 & 14, & 3,956 & 4,469 & 8,425 & 22,473 \\
\hline Barnwell & 6,396 & 6:306 & 12,702 & 325 & 315 & 640 & 13,342 & 8,522 & 8,879 & 17,401 & 30,743 \\
\hline Beaufort . & 3,385 & 3,329 & 0,714 & 410 & 399 & 809 & 7,523 & 15,484 & 17,046 & 32,530 & 40,053 \\
\hline harlesto & 14,761 & 14, 427 & 20,188 & 1,455 & 2,167 & 3,622 & 32,810 & 17,957 & 19,333 & 37,290 & 70, 100 \\
\hline est & 3,486 & 3,612 & 7,098 & 82 & 74 & 156 & 7,254 & 5,294 & 5,574 & 10,868 & 18,122 \\
\hline Chesterfie & 3,614 & 3,740 & 7,354 & 60 & 72 & 132 & 7,480 & 2,210 & 2,138 & 4,348 & 11,834 \\
\hline Claren & 2,249 & 2,129 & 4,378 & 73 & 78 & 151 & 4,529 & 4,154 & 4,412 & 8,566 & 13,695 \\
\hline Colleton & 4,780 & 4,475 & 9,255 & 174 & 180 & 354 & 9,609 & 15,334 & 16,973 & 32,307 & 41,916 \\
\hline Jarlingto & 4,328 & 4,104 & 8,432 & 30 & 22 & 52 & 8,484 & 5,779 & 6,098 & 11,877 & 20,361- \\
\hline Cdgefich & 7,202 & 7,852 & 15,654 & 83 & 90 & 173 & 15,827 & 1 1,040 & 12,020 & 24,060 & 39,887 \\
\hline Fairficl & 3,241 & 3,132 & 0,37 & 111 & 93 & 204 & -6,577 & 7,543 & 7,991 & 15,534 & 22,11! \\
\hline Georgeto & 1,589 & 1,484 & 3,013 & 91 & 92 & 183 & 3,196 & 9,143 & 8,966 & 18,109 & 21,305 \\
\hline Greeuvil & 7,280 & 7,351 & 14,631 & 112 & 100 & 212 & 14,843 & 3,390 & 3,659 & 7,049 & 21,692 \\
\hline Horry & 2,86 & 2,698 & 5, 5 f & 21 & 18 & 39 & 5,603 & 1,212 & 1,147 & 2,359 & 7,963 \\
\hline Kershav & 2,503 & 2,545 & 5,048 & 89 & 188 & 197 & 5,245 & 3,668 & 4,173 & 7,841 & 13,066 \\
\hline Lanca & 3,055 & 2,999 & 6,054 & 47 & 46 & 93 & 6,147 & 2,785 & 2,855 & 6,650 & 11,707 \\
\hline Laur & 5,165' & 5,364 & 10,529 & 61 & 68 & 129 & 10,658 & \({ }^{-6,633}\) & 6,567 & 13,200 & 23,833 \\
\hline Lexingto & 4,630 & 4,703 & 9,333 & 25 & 19 & 44 & 9,377 & 3,174 & 3,028 & 6,202 & 15,579 \\
\hline Marion. & 5,594 & 5,503 & 11,007 & 112 & 120 & 232 & 11,239 & 4,807 & 5,144 & 9,951 & 21,190 \\
\hline Marlborough & 2,682 & 2,691 & 5,373 & 34 & 94 & 168 & 5,541 & 3,370 & 3,523 & 6,893 & 12,434 \\
\hline Newberry & 3,601 & 3,399 & 7,000 & 81 & 103 & 181 & 7,184 & 6,801 & 6,894 & 13,695 & 20,879 \\
\hline Oraugeburg & 4,097 & 4,011 & 8,108 & 117 & 88 & 205 & 8,313 & 8,162 & 8,421 & 16,583 & 24,896 \\
\hline Pickens & 7,593 & 7,742 & 15,33 & 47 & 62 & 109 & 15,444 & 2,064 & 2,131 & 4, 195 & 19,639 \\
\hline Hich & 3,477 & 3,386 & 6,863 & 182 & 237 & 439 & 7,302 & 5,445 & 5,560 & 11,005 & 18,307 \\
\hline Spartanbu & 0,147 & 9,390 & 18,53 & 65 & 77 & 142 & 18,679 & 4,017 & 4,223 & 8,240 & 26,919 \\
\hline mter & 3,429 & 3,428 & 6,857 & 159 & 161 & 320 & 7,177 & 8,233 & 8,449 & 16,682 & ※,859 \\
\hline Union. & 4,379 & 4,291 & 8,670 & 98 & c6 & 164 & 8,834 & 5,378 & 5,423 & 10,801 & 19,635 \\
\hline Williamsburg..... & 2,712 & 2,475 & 5,187 & 18 & 25 & 43 & 5,230 & 5,153 & 5,106 & 10,259 & 15,489 \\
\hline York. & 5,523 & 5,803 & 11,329 & 81 & 108 & 189 & 11,518 & 4,944 & 5,040 & 9,984 & 21,512 \\
\hline Total. & 146,201 & 145,187 & 291,383 & 4,548 & 5,366 & 9,914 & 301,302 & 196,571 & 205,835 & 402,406 & 703,708 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note,- 88 Indians included in the white population.
sTATE OF TENNESSEE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{fres colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te populathon.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Anderson. & 3:269 & 3,209 & 6,477 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 6,485 & 302 & 281 & 583 & 7,058 \\
\hline Bedford & 7,578 & 7,210 & 14,788 & 27 & 25 & 52 & 14,840 & 3,447 & 3,297 & 6,744 & 21,584 \\
\hline Benton. & 4,193 & 3,725 & 7,918 & 4 & 7 & 11 & 7,929 & 253 & 281 & 534 & 8,463 \\
\hline -Bledsoe & 1,886 & 1,757 & 3,643 & 63 & 64 & 127 & 3,770 & 331 & 328 & 689 & 4,459 \\
\hline Hlount & 5,901 & 5,810 & 11,711 & 105 & 91 & 103 & 11,907 & 67. & 691 & 1,363 & 13,270 \\
\hline Bradley . & 5,299 & 5,171 & 10,470 & 2 & 33 & 58 & 10,528 & 559 & 614 & 1,173 & 11,701 \\
\hline Campbell. & 3,211 & 3,070 & 6,281 & 34 & 31 & 65 & 6,346 & 183 & 183 & 366 & 6,712 \\
\hline Cannon & 4,269 & 4,261 & 8,530 & ... & 5 & 5 & 8,535 & 496 & 478 & 974 & 9,509 \\
\hline Carroll & 6,733 & 6,606 & 13,339 & 18 & 16 & 34 & 13,373 & 1,890 & 2,074 & 4,064 & 17,437 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FRKE COLORED.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slavze.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Carter & 3,377 & 3,351 & 6,728 & 10 & 12 & 22 & 6,750 & 181 & 193 & 374 & 7,124 \\
\hline Cheath & 2,829 & 2,547 & 5,376 & & & & 5,376 & 951 & 931 & 1,882 & 7,258 \\
\hline Claiborn & 4,444 & 4,280 & 8,724 & 78 & 98 & 176 & 8,900 & 408 & 335 & 743 & 0,643 \\
\hline Cocko & - 4,734 & 4,748 & 9,482 & 33 & 44 & 77 & 9,559 & 434 & 415 & 849 & 10,408 \\
\hline Coffe & 4,108 & 4,042 & 8,150 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 8,160 & 745 & 784 & 1,529 & 9,689 \\
\hline Cumberlan & 1,650 & 1,671 & 3,321 & 11 & 7 & 18 & 3,339 & 67 & 64 & 121 & 3,460 \\
\hline Davidson. & 16,597 & 14,459 & 31,056 & 54. & 665 & 1,209 & 32,265 & 7,214 & 7,576 & 14,790 & 47,055. \\
\hline Decatur & 2,803 & 2,674 & 5,477 & 8 & 7 & 15 & 5,492 & 354 & 430 & 784 & 6,276 \\
\hline DeKalb & 4,749 & 4,784 & 9,533 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 9,548 & 471 & 554 & 1,025 & 10,573 \\
\hline Dickson & 4,027 & 3,747 & 7,774 & 4 & 3 & 7 & 7,781 & 1,126 & 1,075 & 2,201 & 9,983 \\
\hline Dyer & 4,078 & 3,811 & 7,889 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 7,895 & 1. 297 & 1,344 & 2,641 & 10,536 \\
\hline Fayctte & 4,639 & 4,187 & 8,826 & 12 & 16 & 28 & 8,854 & 7,690 & 7,783 & 15,473 & 24,327 \\
\hline Fentress & 2,459 & 2,406 & 4,865 & .... & 2 & 2 & 4,867 & 84 & 103 & 187 & 3,054 \\
\hline Franklin & 5,213 & 5,036 & 10,249 & 20 & 28 & 48 & 10,297 & 1,765 & 1,786 & 3,551 & 13,848 \\
\hline ibson & 8,038 & 7,507 & 15,545 & 42 & 49 & 91 & 15,636 & 2,935 & 3,206 & 6,141 & 21,777 \\
\hline Giles & 7,898 & 7,397 & 15,295 & 8 & 15 & 23 & 15,318 & 5,262 & 5,586 & 10,848 & 26,166 \\
\hline Grainger & 4,867 & 4,860 & 0,727 & 81 & 89 & 170 & 9,897 & 521 & 544 & 1,065 & 10,962 \\
\hline Grenue. & 8,735 & 8,750 & 17,485 & 119 & 103 & 222 & 17,707 & 604 & 693 & 1,297 & 19,004 \\
\hline Grundy. & 1,404 & 1,409 & 2,813 & 6 & 8 & 14 & 2,827 & 137 & 129 & 266 & 3,093 \\
\hline Hamilton........ & 5,937 & 5,710 & 11,647 & 90 & 102 & 192 & 11,839 & 699 & 720 & 1,419 & 13,258 \\
\hline Hancock & 3,322 & 3,384 & 6,706 & 35 & 33 & 68 & 6,774 & 123 & 123 & 246 & 7,020 \\
\hline Hardeman & 5,401 & 5,104 & 10,505 & 16 & 12 & 28 & 10,533 & 3,598 & 3,638 & 7,236 & 17,769 \\
\hline ardin & 4,812 & 4,742 & 9,554 & 19 & 18 & 37 & 9,591 & 767 & 856 & 1,623 & 11,214 \\
\hline Hawkins & 6,088 & 7,055 & 14,043 & 101 & 93 & 194 & 14,237 & 969 & 956 & 1,425 & 16,162 \\
\hline Haywood. & 4,241 & 3,924 & 8,165 & 19 & 22 & 41 & 8,206 & 5,495 & 5,531 & 11,026 & 19,232 \\
\hline enderson & 5,612 & 6,577 & 11, 189 & 9 & 10 & 19 & 11,208 & 1,552 & 1,731 & 3,283 & 14,491 \\
\hline Henry & 6,946 & 6,646 & 13,592 & 7 & 4 & 11 & 13,603 & 2,698 & 2,832 & 5,530 & 19,133 \\
\hline kman & 3,725 & 3,807 & 7,532 & 18 & 9 & 27 & 7,559 & 880 & 873 & 1,753 & 9,312 \\
\hline Humphrey & 4,081 & 3,538 & 7,619 & 6 & \(\varepsilon\) & 14 & 7,633 & 728 & 735 & 1,453 & 9,098 \\
\hline Jackson & 5,220 & 5,247 & 10,467 & 25 & 21 & 46 & 10,513 & 588 & 624 & 1,212 & 11,723 \\
\hline fferson & 6,878 & 6,899 & 13,777 & 79 & 91 & 170 & 13,947 & 1,035 & 1,061 & 2,096 & 16,043 \\
\hline Jolunson & 2,393 & 2,364 & 4,757 & 11 & 17 & 23 & 4,785 & 114 & 119 & 233 & 5,018 \\
\hline Knox & 10,108 & 9,824 & 20,020 & 199 & 224 & 423 & 20,443 & 1,194 & 1,176 & 2,370 & 22,813 \\
\hline Lauderdale & 2,453 & 2,231. & 4,084 & 11 & 10 & 21 & 4,705 & 1,455 & 1,398 & 2,854 & 7,559 \\
\hline Lawren & 4,035 & 4,101 & 8,136 & 12 & 12 & 24 & 8,160 & 56.4 & 596 & 1,160 & 9,320 \\
\hline Lewis.. & 998 & 894 & 1,992 & 2 & ..... & 2 & 1,994 & 112 & 135 & 247 & 2,241 \\
\hline Llucoln & 8,058 & 7,868 & 15,926 & 26 & 29 & 55 & 15,981 & 3,382 & 3,465 & 6,847 & 22,888 \\
\hline DleNary & 6,497 & 6,313 & 12,810 & 12 & 10 & 22 & 12,832 & 885 & 1,015 & 1,900 & 14,732 \\
\hline Macon & 3, 105 & 3,139 & 6,244 & 55 & 62 & 117 & 6,361 & 485 & 444 & 929 & 7,290 \\
\hline Mc.Minn. & 5,830 & 5,720 & 11,550 & 48 & 48 & 96 & 11,646 & 911 & 998 & 1,909 & -13,555 \\
\hline Madiso & 6,002 & 5,438 & 11,440 & 40 & 43 & 83 & 11,523 & 4,971 & 5,041 & 10,012 & 21,535 \\
\hline Marien. & 2,837 & 2,650 & 5,487 & 15 & 10 & 25 & 5,512 & 340 & 338 & 678 & 6,190 \\
\hline Marshall & 5,107 & 4,957 & 10,064 & 17 & 31 & 48 & 10,112 & 2,170 & 2,310 & 4,480 & 14,592 \\
\hline Maury . & 8,893 & 8,808 & 17,701 & 68 & 75 & 143 & 17,814 & 7,145 & 7,509 & 14,654 & 32,498 \\
\hline Meigs ... & 2,038 & 1,384 & 4,021 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 4,029 & 336 & 312 & 638 & 4,667 \\
\hline Monroe & 5,450 & 5,449 & 10899 & 52 & 56 & 108 & 11,007 & 770 & 821 & 1,600 & 12,607 \\
\hline Montgomery . & 5,864 & 5,371 & 11,235 & 59 & 47 & 106 & 11,341 & 4,887 & 4,667 & 9,554 & 120,895 \\
\hline Morgan . & 1,630 & 1,562 & 3,192 & 22 & 19 & 41 & 3,233 & 57 & 63 & 120 & 3,353 \\
\hline Obion & 5,474 & 4,006 & 10,380 & 25 & 13 & 38 & 10,418 & 1,182 & 1,217 & 2,399 & 12,817 \\
\hline Overton.. & 6,727 & 5,725 & 11,452 & 45 & 53 & 98 & 11,550 & 504 & 583 & 1,087 & 12,637 \\
\hline Perry . & 2,797 & 2,689 & 5,486 & 2 & 6 & 8 & 5,494 & 278 & 270 & 548 & 6,042 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
btate of tennessee.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{rree colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te
population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Polk & 4,234 & 4,027 & 8,261 & 16 & 15 & 31 & 8,292 & 224 & 210 & 434 & 8,728 \\
\hline Putnum & 3,904 & 3,936 & 7,840 & 18 & 18 & 36 & 7,876 & 321 & 361 & 682 & 8,558 \\
\hline Rhea. & 2,176 & 2,170 & 4,346 & 17 & 13 & 30 & 4,376 & 311 & 304 & 615 & 4,991 \\
\hline Roane. & 5,870 & 5,860 & 11,730 & 57 & 48 & 105 & 11, ¢35 & 918 & 830 & 1,748 & 13,583 \\
\hline Robertson & 5,278 & 5,097 & 10,375 & 14 & 15 & 29 & 10,404 & 2,4i9 & 2,442 & 4,861 & 15,265 \\
\hline Rutherfind . ...... & 7,542 & 7,202 & 14,744 & 93 & 97 & 190 & 14,934 & 6.417 & 6,667 & 12,984 & 27,918 \\
\hline Scott. & 1,704 & 1,742 & 3,446 & 5 & 9 & 14 & 3,460 & 32 & 27 & 59 & 3,519 \\
\hline Sevier............ & 4,268 & 4,252 & 8,520 & 36 & 28 & 64 & 8,584 & 245 & 293 & 538 & 9,122 \\
\hline Sequatchie....... & 957 & 961 & 1,918 & 1 & & 1 & 1,919 & 108 & 93 & 201 & 2,120 \\
\hline Shelby ........... & 17,656 & 13,207 & 30,863 & 120 & 156 & 276 & 31,139 & 8,297 & 8,656 & 16,453 & 48,092 \\
\hline Smith ............ & 6,124 & 5,891 & 12,015 & 54 & 60 & 114 & 12,129 & 2,147 & 2,081 & 4,228 & 16,357 \\
\hline Stewar & 3,864 & 3,541 & 7,405 & 47 & 29 & 76 & 7,481 & 1,378 & 1,037 & 2,415 & 9,896 \\
\hline Sullivan. & 6,084 & 6,225 & 12,309 & 85 & 84 & 169 & 12,478 & 562 & 512 & 1,074 & 13,552 \\
\hline Sumaer & 7,052 & 6,975 & 14,227 & 53 & 50 & 103 & 14,330 & 3,810 & 3,890 & 7,700 & 22,030 \\
\hline Tipton..... ..... & 2,860 & 2,548 & 5,408 & 8 & 1 & 9 & 5,417 & 2,706 & 2,582 & 5,288 & 10,705 \\
\hline Union............ & 2,910 & 2,943 & 5,853 & 42 & 40 & 82 & 5,935 & 98 & 84 & 182 & 6,117 \\
\hline Van Buren & 1,149 & 1,185 & 2,334 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 2,342 & 125 & 114 & 239 & 2,581 \\
\hline Warren. & 4,438 & 4,323 & 8,701 & 33 & 33 & 66 & 8,827 & 1,158 & 1,162 & 2,320 & 11,147 \\
\hline Washington...... & 6,760 & 6,820 & 13,560 & 132 & 165 & 297 & 13,877 & 456 & 498 & 952 & 14, 820 \\
\hline Wayne........... & 4,003 & 3,838 & 7,841 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 7,846 & 642 & 627 & 1,269 & 9,115 \\
\hline Weakly . ........ & 7,361 & 6,624 & 12,985 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 14,003 & 2,042 & 2,171 & 4,213 & 18,216 \\
\hline White.. & 4,189 & 3,975 & 8,074 & 81 & 81 & 162 & 8,236 & 543 & 602 & 1,145 & 9,381 \\
\hline Williamson & 5,791 & 5,624 & 11,415 & 22 & 23 & 45 & 11,460 & 6,088 & 6,279 & 12,367 & 23, 827 \\
\hline Wilson........... & 8,991 & 8,756 & 17,787 & 171 & 150 & 321 & 18,108 & 3,950 & 4,014 & 7,904 & 26,072 \\
\hline Total......... & 422,810 & 403,972 & 828,782 & 3,538 & 3,762 & 7,300 & 834,042 & 136,370 & 139,349 & 275,719 & 1,103,801 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notr. -60 Indians included in white population.
STATE OF TEXAS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{conntirs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitrs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{prik colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Pemale & Total. & \\
\hline Anderson .... .... & 3,595 & 3,1\% & 6,730 & & & & 6,730 & 1,774 & 1,894 & 3,668 & 10,398 \\
\hline Angelina ......... & 1,841 & 1,734 & 3,575 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 3,585 & 338 & 350 & 680 & 4,271 \\
\hline Atascosa ......... & g 32 & 639 & 1,471 & ...... & & & 1,471 & 50 & 57 & 107 & 1,578 \\
\hline Austin ........... & 3,387 & 2,838 & 6,225 & ..... & & .... & 6,205 & 2,011 & 1,903 & 3,914 & 10,139 \\
\hline Banderah.... .... & 918 & 169 & 387 & & & & 387 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 399 \\
\hline Bastrop .......... & 2,392 & 2,023 & 4,415 & ..... & ..... & ..... & 4,415 & 1,381 & 1,210 & 2,591 & 7,109 \\
\hline Baylor. .......... & ..... & ........ & ...... & ..... & ..... & ..... & ....... & . & ....... & ... ... & ....... \\
\hline Bee. & 465 & 366 & 831 & ..... & & .... & 831 & 42 & 37 & 79 & 910 \\
\hline Bell. .... ........ & 2,061 & 1,733 & 3,794 & . \(\cdot\)... & & ..... & 3,794 & 529 & 476 & 1,005 & 4,799 \\
\hline Bexar & 7,013 & 6,044 & 13,057 & & 2 & \(\because\) & 13,059 & 670 & 79 & 1,395 & 14, 454 \\
\hline Blanco & 643 & 540 & 1,183 & & & ..... & 1,183 & 46 & 53 & 98 & 1,281 \\
\hline Bowie . .......... & 1,332 & 1,063 & 2,401 & .... & & ..... & 2,401 & 1,303 & 1,348 & 2,651 & 5,052 \\
\hline Bosque........... & 916 & 796 & 1,712 & & & & 1,713 & 138 & 155 & 293 & 2,005 \\
\hline Brazoria...... & 1,190 & 837 & 2,027 & 6 & & 6 & 2,033 & 2,659 & 2,451 & 5,110 & 7, 143 \\
\hline Brazon . & 941 & 772 & 1,713 & & & & 1,713 & 526 & 537 & 1,063 & 2,776 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table: No. 41.-PPopulation of the United States by Counties, sc.-Continued.}
btate of texag.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countiza.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitet.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FiEE colomed.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{elapme.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Temale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Brown. & 133 & 111 & 244 & ...... & & & 844 & ........ & & & 244 \\
\hline Buchanan & 109 & 89 & 198 & & & & 108 & 15 & 17 & 33 & 230 \\
\hline Burleson & 2,003 & 1,677 & 3,680 & & & & 3,880 & 1,034 & 069 & 2,003 & 5,683 \\
\hline Burnet. & 1,268 & 984 & 2,252 & & & & 2,259 & 108 & 127 & 235 & 2,487 \\
\hline Caldwell & 1,540 & 1,330 & 2,870 & 1 & & 1 & 2,871 & 800 & 810 & 1,610 & 4,481 \\
\hline t:alhoun. & 1,258 & 970 & 2,228 & & & ..... & 2,228 & 184 & 230 & 414 & 2,642 \\
\hline Camanche & 350 & 208 & 648 & & & & 648 & 98 & 33 & 61 & 709 \\
\hline Cameron & 3,334 & 2,621 & 5,955 & 28 & 38 & 66 & 6,021 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 6,028 \\
\hline Cass. & 2,671 & 2,265 & 4,936 & & & & 4,936 & 1,703 & 1,772 & 3,475 & 8,411 \\
\hline Chambers & 532 & 403 & 995 & & & & 985 & 254 & 259 & 513 & 1,508 \\
\hline Cherokee & 4,628 & 4,221 & 8,849 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 8,852 & 1,183 & 1,683 & 3,246 & 12,098 \\
\hline Clay . & 85 & 22 & 107 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 109 & ....... & & & 109 \\
\hline Collehon & & & & & & & & & & & ........ \\
\hline Collin & 4,376 & 3,841 & 8,217 & & & & 8,217 & 491 & 558 & 1,047 & 8,284 \\
\hline Coleman & & & & & & & & & & & ....... \\
\hline Colorado & 2,208 & 1,928 & 4,326 & & & & 4,328 & 1,819 & 1,740 & 3,559 & 7,885 \\
\hline Comal & 2,072 & 1,765 & 3,837 & & & & 3,837 & 88 & 105 & 193 & 4,030 \\
\hline Concho & & & & & & & & & & ....... & ..... \\
\hline Conk. & 1,799 & 1,592 & 3,301 & & & & 3,391 & 175 & 194 & 369 & 3,760 \\
\hline Coryell........... & 1,274 & 1,086 & 2,360 & & & & 2,360 & 145 & 161 & 306 & 2,668 \\
\hline Dallas............ & 4,135 & 3,456 & 7,591 & & & & 7,591 & 513 & 561 & 1,074 & 8,665 \\
\hline Dawson .......... & 185 & 96 & 281 & & & & 281 & .... & & ....... & 281 \\
\hline Denton & 2,523 & 2,255 & 4,780 & & & & 4,780 & 115 & 138 & 251 & 5,031 \\
\hline De Witt & 1,888 & 1,577 & 3,465 & & & & 3,465 & 788 & 855 & 1,643 & 5,108 \\
\hline Demmit & & & & & & & & & & & ........ \\
\hline Duval.. & & & ...... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Eastland & 56 & 43 & 99 & & & & 93 & & & & 99 \\
\hline Edwards & & & & & & & & ....... & .. ..... & & \\
\hline Ellis. & 2,265 & 1,877 & 4,142 & & & & 4,342 & 545 & 559 & 1, 104 & 5,246 \\
\hline El Paso & 2,390 & 1,632 & 4,022 & 6 & 8 & 14 & 4338 & 7 & 8. & 15 & 4,05t \\
\hline Ensinal & 28 & 15 & 43 & & & & 43 & ........ & & & 43 \\
\hline Erath & 1,222 & 1,055 & 2,307 & & & & 4,307 & 52 & 66 & 118 & 2,425 \\
\hline Falls... & 1,051 & 845 & 1,890 & 2 & & 2 & 1,898 & 879 & 897 & 1,716 & 3,014 \\
\hline Fannin. & 4,012 & 3,484 & 7,496 & & & & 7,496 & 834 & 887 & 1,721 & 9,217 \\
\hline Fayette ......... & 4,232 & 3,576 & 7,808 & 4 & 6 & 10 & 7,818 & 1,822 & 1,964 & 3,786 & 11,604 \\
\hline Fort Bend. & 1,143 & 864 & 2,007 & 7 & 2 & 0 & 2,016 & 2,133 & 1,994 & 4,127 & 6,143 \\
\hline Free stone. & 1,748 & 1,520 & 3,208 & & & & 3,208 & 1,739 & 1,874 & 3,613 & 6,881 \\
\hline Frio...... & 25 & 15 & 40 & & & & 40 & & ....... & 2 & 42 \\
\hline Galveston & 3,756 & 2,951 & 6,707 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 6,709 & 693 & 827 & 1,520 & 8,229 \\
\hline Gualalupe . ..... & 1,930 & 1,759 & 3,689 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 3,698 & 850 & 898 & 1,748 & 5,444 \\
\hline Gillespio.......... & 1,477 & 1,228 & 2,703 & & & ...... & 2, 033 & 17 & 16 & 33 & 2,736 \\
\hline Golind & 1,387 & 1,154 & 2,541 & & & & 2,541 & 369 & 474 & 843 & 3,384 \\
\hline Gonzals & 2,759 & 2,132 & 4,891 & & & & 4,891 & 1,603 & 1,563 & 3, 168 & 8,059 \\
\hline ( H 迷son. & 3,732 & 3,160 & 6,802 & ..... & & . \(\cdot\) & 6,892 & 648 & 644 & 1,232 & 8,184 \\
\hline Grimes . & 2,724 & 2,14 & 4,838 & 1 & & 1 & 4,839 & 2,841 & 2,027 & 5,468 & 10,307 \\
\hline Hawilton & 245 & 218 & 463 & & & & 463 & 11 & 15 & 26 & 489 \\
\hline Hardeman.. & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Hardin & 646 & 516 & 1,102 & & & & 1,162 & 88 & 103 & 191 & 1,353 \\
\hline Harris. & 3,976 & 3,032 & 7,008 & 2 & 7 & 9 & 7,017 & 1,011 & 1,042 & 2,053 & 9,070 \\
\hline Iharrison & 3,304 & 2,913 & 6,217 & & & & 6,217 & 4,462 & 4,322 & 8,784 & 15,001 \\
\hline Hays. & 728 & 601 & 1,320 & & & & 1,329 & 381 & 416 & 797 & 2,120 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties; \&r.-Continued,
gtate of texab.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countie.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiten.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{prez colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{elaten.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Agg'te } \\
& \text { popula- }
\end{aligned}
\]
tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Haskell . & & & & & & & & & & ...... & \\
\hline Headerso & 1,864 & 1,614 & 3,4 & , & ...... & 1 & 3,479 & 530 & 546 & 1,116 & ,595 \\
\hline Hidalgo & 657 & 500 & 1,157 & 19 & 15 & 34 & 1,191 & ....... & 1 & 1 & 1,192 \\
\hline Hill .... & 1,629 & 1,374 & 3,003 & & & & 3,003 & 320 & 330 & 650 & 3,653 \\
\hline Hopkins & 3,520 & 3,235 & 6,755 & & & & 6,755 & 461 & 529 & 990 & 7,745 \\
\hline Houston. & 2,805 & 2,434 & 5,239 & & & & 5,239 & 1,414 & 1,405 & 2,819 & 8,058 \\
\hline Hunt. & 3,227 & 2,826 & 6,053 & & & & 6,053 & 279 & 298 & 577 & 6,630 \\
\hline Jack & 527 & 423 & 950 & & & ...... & 950 & 18 & 32 & 50 & 1,000 \\
\hline Jackson & 795 & 601 & 1,396 & 10 & 12 & 2 & 1,418 & 607 & 587 & 1,194 & 2,612 \\
\hline Jasper. & 1,315 & 1,111 & 2,426 & & & & 2,426 & 790 & 821 & 1,611 & 4,037 \\
\hline Jefferson & 981 & 703 & 1,684 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1,686 & 158 & 151 & 309 & 1,993 \\
\hline Johnson. & 2,028 & 1,764 & 3,792 & & & & 3,792 & 252 & 261 & 513 & 4,303 \\
\hline Jones & & & & .... & & & & & & & \\
\hline Karnes. & 1,058 & 788 & 1,844 & & & & 1,844 & 163 & 164 & 327 & 2,171 \\
\hline Kaufma & 1,802 & 1,601 & 3,403 & & & & 3,403 & 246 & 287 & 533 & 3,936 \\
\hline Kerr & 345 & 240 & 585 & & & & 585 & 27 & 22 & 49 & 634 \\
\hline Kimble. & & & & & & . & & & & & - \\
\hline Kinney. & 30 & 16 & 46 & 7 & 8 & 15 & 61 & & & & 61 \\
\hline Knox & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Lumar & 3,805 & 3,429 & 7,294 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 7,303 & 1,448 & 1,385 & 2,833 & 10,138 \\
\hline Lanpassue & 486 & 388 & 874 & 1 & & 1 & 875 & 73 & 80 & 153 & 1,028 \\
\hline Lasalle. & & & & & & & & & ....... & & \\
\hline Lavaca, & 2,341 & 1,897 & 4,238 & & & & 4,238 & 916 & 791 & 1,707 & 5,943 \\
\hline Leon & 2,273 & 1,888 & 4,161 & & & & 4,161 & 1,345 & 1,275 & 2,620 & 6,781 \\
\hline Listerty........... & 1,155 & 947 & 2,102 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 2,110 & 571 & 508 & 1,079 & 3,189 \\
\hline Limestone & 1, 861 & 1,603 & 3,464 & & 1 & 1 & 3,465 & 510 & 562 & 1,072 & 4,537 \\
\hline Live Oak & 294 & 214 & 508 & & & & 508 & 48 & 39 & 85 & 593 \\
\hline Llano & 561 & 486 & 1,047 & & & & 1,047 & 23 & 31 & 54 & 1,101 \\
\hline MeCulloch & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Me & 2,131 & 1,665 & 3,802 & 7 & 2 & 9 & 3,811 & 1,224 & 1,171 & 2,395 & 6,206 \\
\hline MeMulle & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Madison. & 82 & 741 & 1,563 & & & & 1,563 & 326 & 349 & 675 & 2,238 \\
\hline Marion. & 1,109 & 851 & 1,960 & & .... & ..... & 1,960 & 971 & 1,046 & 2,017 & 3,977 \\
\hline Mason & 359 & 247 & 606 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 612 & 4 & 14 & 18 & 030 \\
\hline Matagorda........ & 756 & 591 & 1,347 & .... & & ..... & 1,347 & 1,095 & 1,022 & 2,107 & 3,454 \\
\hline Maveric & 434 & 270 & 704 & 9 & 12 & 21 & 725 & & 1 & 1 & 728 \\
\hline Medina & 428 & 804 & 1,732 & & & & 1,732 & 53 & 53 & 106 & 1,838 \\
\hline Menora & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Milam. & 1,952 & 1,680 & 3,632 & 1 & & 1 & 3,633 & 744 & 798 & 1,542 & 5,175 \\
\hline Montague ........ & 424 & 330 & 814 & & & & 814 & 15 & 20 & 35 & 849 \\
\hline Montgomery...... & 1,443 & 1,225 & 2,668 & . & & . \(\cdot\). & 2,668 & 1,440 & 1,371 & 2,811 & 5,479 \\
\hline Nacogdoches ..... & 3,233 & 2,697 & 5,030 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5,333 & 1,181 & 1,178 & 2,359 & 8,292 \\
\hline Navarro & 2,233 & 1,872 & 4,105 & & - 1 & 1 & 4,106 & 951 & 939 & 1,890 & 5,946 \\
\hline Newion & 1,095 & 1,011 & 2,106 & & & & 2,106 & 510 & 503 & 1,013 & 3,119 \\
\hline Nuece & 1,521 & 1,168 & 2,689 & & 1 & 1 & 2,690 & 88 & 128 & 216 & 2,906 \\
\hline Orange ........... & 869 & 626 & 1,495 & 15 & 14 & 29 & 1,524 & 201 & 191 & 392 & 1,916 \\
\hline Talo Pinto. & 750 & 644 & 1,394 & & & & 1,394 & 62 & 68 & 130 & 1,524 \\
\hline Panola & 2,809 & 2,518 & 5,417 & & & & 5,417 & 1,492 & 1,566 & 3,058 & 8,475 \\
\hline Parker & 2,134 & 1,857 & 3,991 & & & . \({ }^{\circ}\) & 3,491 & 101 & 121 & 222 & 4,213 \\
\hline Polk.... & 2,178 & 1,920 & 4,098 & 1 & 3 & & 4,102 & 2,091 & 2,167 & 4,198 & 8,300 \\
\hline Presidio. & 438 & 138 & 574 & & 2 & 2 & 576 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 580 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Countics, \&c.-Continued.
htate of texas.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{frex Colords.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{elaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Malo. & Fem. & Total. & & Sale. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Red River ........ & 2,929 & 2,562 & 5,491 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 5,496 & 1,508 & 1,531 & 3,039 & 8,535 \\
\hline Refugio .......... & 763 & 597 & 1,360 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 1,366 & 119 & 115 & 234 & 1,600 \\
\hline Robertson ........ & 1,490 & 1,249 & 2,739 & & ..... & & 2,739 & 1,150 & 1,108 & 2,258 & 4,997 \\
\hline Runnels .......... & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Rusk............ & 5,198 & 4,472 & 9,670 & 1 & & 1 & 9,471 & 3,088 & 3,046 & 6,132 & 15,803 \\
\hline Sabine........... & 841 & 759 & 1,600 & & & & 1,600 & 584 & 566 & 1,150 & 2,750 \\
\hline San Augustine.... & 1,255 & 1,122 & 2,377 & & & & 2,377 & 830 & 887 & 1,717 & 4,094 \\
\hline San Paticio ...... & 295 & 230 & 525 & & & & 525 & 45 & 50 & 95 & 620 \\
\hline San Saba......... & 427 & 397 & 824 & ...... & & & 824 & 44 & 45 & 89 & 913 \\
\hline Shackleford ...... & 15 & 20 & 35 & & & & 35 & 2 & 7 & 9 & 44 \\
\hline Shelby . ......... & 2,061 & 1,824 & 3,885 & 1 & & 1 & 3,886 & 727 & 749 & 1,476 & 5,362 \\
\hline Smith & 4,459 & 3,949 & 8,408 & 2 & ..... & 2 & 8,410 & 2,433 & 2,549 & 4,982 & 13,392 \\
\hline Starr.,........... & 1,380 & 1,016 & 2,396 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2,400 & ....... & 6 & 6 & 2,403 \\
\hline Tarrant & 2,772 & 2,398 & 5,170 & & & & 5,170 & 410 & 440 & 850 & 6,020 \\
\hline Taylor ........... & ..... & ...... & ...... & & & & ....... & ....... & ........ & & \\
\hline Throckmorton.... & 65 & 59 & 124 & . & & ... & 124 & & & & 124 \\
\hline Titus. & 3,889 & 3,320 & 7,209 & 1 & & 1 & 7,210 & 1,207 & 1,231 & 2,438 & 9,643 \\
\hline Travis & 2,670 & 2,261 & 4,931 & 8 & 5 & 13 & 4,944 & 1,572 & 1,564 & 3,136 & 8,080 \\
\hline Trinity........... & 1,823 & 1,609 & 3,432 & 1 & & 1 & 3,433 & 491 & 468 & 959 & 4,392 \\
\hline Tyler ..... & 1,791 & 1,586 & 3,377 & & & & 3,377 & 577 & 571 & 1,148 & 4,525 \\
\hline Upshur. . & 3,713 & 3,138 & 6,851. & & & & 6,851 & 1,891 & 1,903 & 3,794 & 10,645 \\
\hline Uvalde... & 290 & 189 & 479 & & & & 479 & 13 & 14 & 27 & 506 \\
\hline Van Zandt & 1,797 & 1,656 & 3,453 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3,455 & 164 & 158 & 332 & 3,777 \\
\hline Victoria. & 1,490 & 1,267 & 2,757 & 1 & & 1 & 2,758 & 716 & 697 & 1,413 & 4,171 \\
\hline Walker.. & 2,302 & 1,754 & 4,056 & & & ..... & 4,056 & 2,107 & 2,028 & 4,135 & 8,191 \\
\hline Washington....... & 3,992 & s,279 & 7,271 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 7,274 & 4,019 & 3,922 & 7,941 & 15,215 \\
\hline Webb... & 762 & 635 & 1,397 & & & & 1,397 & & & & 1,397 \\
\hline Wharton & 369 & 277 & 6.46 & & & & 646 & 1,406 & 1,328 & 2,734 & 3,380 \\
\hline Williumson'. & 1,955 & 1,683 & 3,638 & & & & 3,638 & 440 & 451 & 691 & 4,529 \\
\hline Wise . & 1,599 & 1,432 & 3,031 & & 1 & 1 & 3,032 & 57 & 71 & 128 & 3,160 \\
\hline Wood & 2,098 & 1,865 & 3,963 & & & ..... & 3,963 & 502 & 503 & 1,005 & 4,988 \\
\hline Young . .......... & 270 & 231 & 500 & & & & 500 & 49 & 43 & 92 & 592 \\
\hline Zapata........... & 665 & 583 & 1,248 & & & ..... & 1,248 & & & & 1,248 \\
\hline Zavola. ........... & 16 & 10 & 26 & & & . & 26 & & & & 28 \\
\hline Total........ & 228,797 & 192,497 & 421,294 & 181 & 174 & 355 & 421,649 & 91,189 & 91,377 & 182,566 & 604,215 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notr,--403 Indians included in white poputation,

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e.-Continued.
state of vermont.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coonties,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHITE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREE COLORED,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male, & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Addison ......................... & 11,943 & 11,978 & 23,921 & 41 & 48 & 89 & 24,010 \\
\hline Benuiligton ..................... & 9,795 & 9,550 & 19,345 & 50 & 41 & 91 & 19,436 \\
\hline Caledonia...................... & 10,868 & 10,818 & 21,684 & 12 & 12 & 24 & 21,708 \\
\hline Chittenden..................... & 13,448 & 14, 124 & 28,072 & 54 & 45 & 99 & 28,171 \\
\hline Essex............................ & 3,088 & 2,698 & 5,786 & - \(\cdot\).... & .......... & -......... & 5,786 \\
\hline Franklin.......................... & 13,669 & 13,524 & 27,193 & 17 & 21 & 38 & 27,231 \\
\hline Grand Isle . ..................... & 2,175 & 2,096 & 4,271 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4,276 \\
\hline Lamoille........................ & 6,201 & 6,109 & 12,310 &  & 1 & 1 & 12,311 \\
\hline Orange ......................... & 12,755 & 12,676 & 25,431 & 11 & 13 & 24 & 25,455 \\
\hline Orleans.......................... & 9,615 & 9,346 & 18,901 & 12 & 8 & 20 & 18,981 \\
\hline Rutland ................ ..... & 18,267 & 17,539 & 35,806 & 78 & 62 & 140 & 35,943 \\
\hline Washington..................... & 14,028 & 13,567 & 27,595 & 10 & 7 & 17 & 27,612 \\
\hline Windham ...................... & 13,573 & 13,376 & 26,949 & 21 & 12 & 33 & 26,982 \\
\hline Windsur....................... & 18,492 & 18,573 & 37,065 & 62 & 66 & 128 & 37,193 \\
\hline Total.................... & 158,415 & 155,974 & 314,389 & 371 & 338 & 709 & 315,098 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-20 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countigs.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{free colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Accomack. & 5,314 & 5,317 & 10,681 & 1,629 & 1,789 & 3,418 & 14,079 & 2,252 & 2,255 & 4,507 & 18,586 \\
\hline Albemarle & 6,147 & -. 5,956 & 12,103 & 270 & 336 & 606 & 12,709 & 7,128 & 6,788 & 13,916 & 20,625 \\
\hline Alexandria & 4,732 & 5,119 & 9,851 & 583 & 802 & 1,415 & 11,266 & 498 & 888 & 1,386 & 12,652 \\
\hline Alleghany & 3,225 & 2,418 & 5:643 & 00 & 42 & 132 & 5,775 & 636 & 354 & 990 & 6,765 \\
\hline Amelia. & 1,461 & 1,436 & 2,897 & 90 & 99 & 189 & 3,086 & 3,808 & 3,847 & 7,655 & 10,741 \\
\hline Amberst & 3,697 & 3,470 & 7,167 & 165 & 132 & 297 & 7,464 & 3,240 & 3,038 & 6,278 & 13,742 \\
\hline Appomattox.... & 2,079 & 2,039 & 4,118 & 84 & 87 & 171 & 4,289 & 2,310 & 2,240 & 4, 600 & 8,889 \\
\hline Augusta........ & 10,880 & 10,667 & 21,547 & 276 & 310 & 580 & 22,133 & 2,851 & 2,76.3 & 5,016 & 27,749 \\
\hline Barbour & 4,454 & 4,274 & 8,728 & 4 & 61 & 135 & 8,863 & 41 & 54 & 95 & 8,958 \\
\hline Bath & 1,381 & 1,271 & 2,652 & 54 & 24 & 78 & 2,730 & 510 & 436 & 946 & 3,676 \\
\hline Ledtiord & 7,236 & 7,152 & 14,388 & 264 & 240 & 504 & 14,892 & 5,245 & 4,931 & 10,176 & 25,068 \\
\hline Berkeley. & 5,299 & 5,230 & 10,580 & 134 & 152 & 288 & 10,875 & 766 & 884 & 1,650 & 12,525 \\
\hline Boone.. & 2,448 & 2,233 & 4,681 & & 1 & 1 & 4,682 & 69 & 89 & 158 & 4,840 \\
\hline Botetourt & 4,117 & 4,324 & 8,441 & 144 & 162 & 306 & 8,747 & 1,414 & 1,335 & 2,769 & 11,516 \\
\hline Braxton & 2,543 & 2,352 & 4,885 & 3 & & 3 & 4,888 & 50 & 54 & 104 & 4,992 \\
\hline Brooke & 2,707 & 2,718 & 5,425 & 24 & 27 & 51 & 5,476 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 5,494 \\
\hline Brunswick & 2,459 & 2,533 & 4,992 & 333 & \(3: 18\) & 671 & 5,663 & 4,576 & 4,570 & 9,146 & 14,409 \\
\hline Buchan & 1,433 & 1,323 & 2,762 & & & 1 & 2,763 & 11 & 19 & 30 & 2,793 \\
\hline Buckingham & 2,985 & 3,056 & 6,041 & 183 & 179 & 360 & 6,401 & 4,409 & 4,312 & 8,811 & 15,212 \\
\hline Cabell. & 3,901 & 3,790 & 7,691 & 9 & 15 & 24 & 7,715 & 137 & 168 & 305 & 8, \(\mathrm{CL2}^{2}\) \\
\hline Calloun & 1,323 & 1,169 & 2, 192 & & 1 & 1 & 2,493 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 2,502 \\
\hline Campbell. & 8,967 & 6,621 & 13,588 & 487 & 542 & 1,029 & 14,617 & f, 055 & 5,525 & 11,580 & 26,197 \\
\hline Caroline & 3,340 & 3,608 & 6,948 & 420 & 424 & 844 & 7,792 & 5,124 & 5,548 & 10,672 & 18,464 \\
\hline Carroll .... & 3,858 & 3,861 & 7,719 & 15 & 16 & 31 & 7,750 & 119 & 143 & 262 & 8,012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&f.-Continued.
state nf virginia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countien.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{tree colored.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{alaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline C & 924 & 837 & 1,761 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 1,766 & 10 & 11 & 21 & 787 \\
\hline Cliarles & 931 & 875 & 1,806 & 417 & 439 & 856 & 2,662 & 1,549 & 1,398 & 2,947 & 5,609 \\
\hline alot & 2,524 & 2,45i & 4,981 & 128 & 124 & 252 & 5,233 & 4,746 & 4,492 & 9,238 & 14,471 \\
\hline Chester & 4,913 & 5,106 & 10,019 & 311 & 352 & 643 & 10,66? & 4,456 & 3,898 & 8,354 & 19,016 \\
\hline Clarke & 1, & 1,856 & 3, & 37 & 27 & 64 & 71 & 1,803 & 1,572 & 3,375 & 7,146 \\
\hline Craig. & 1,5 & 1,539 & 3,103 & 15 & 15 & 30 & 3,133 & 217 & 20 & 420 & 3,553 \\
\hline Culpeper & 2,410 & 2,549 & 4,959 & 210 & 219 & 429 & 5,388 & 3,396 & 3,279 & 6,675 & 12,063 \\
\hline Cumbertand & 1,508 & 1,438 & 2,946 & 142 & 168 & 310 & 3,256 & 3,522 & 3,183 & 6,705 & 9,961 \\
\hline Dinwidalio & 6,837 & 6,841 & 13,678 & 1,681 & 2,085 & 3,746 & 17,424 & 6,499 & 6,275 & 12,774 & 30,198 \\
\hline Doddrilge & 2,6 & 2,527 & 5 , & & & & 5,169 & 10 & 24 & 34 & 5,203 \\
\hline Elizabuth C & 1,7 & 1,425 & 3,180 & 100 & 101 & 201 & 3,381 & 1,236 & 1,181 & 2,417 & 5,798 \\
\hline Essex & 1, & 1,0 & 3,296 & 234 & 243 & 477 & 3,773 & 3,346 & 3,350 & -6,600 & 10,469 \\
\hline Fairfa & 4,167 & 3,879 & 8,046 & 354 & 318 & 672 & 8,718 & 1,516 & 1,640 & 3,116 & 11,834 \\
\hline Fauquia & 5,1 & 5, & 10,430 & 409 & 412 & 821 & 11,251 & 5,180 & 5.2 & 10,455 & 21,706 \\
\hline Fayett & 2,9 & 2, & 5,716 & & & 10 & 5,726 & 133 & 138 & 27 & 5,997 \\
\hline Floyd & 3, 221 & 3,924 & 7,745 & 9 & 7 & 16 & 7,761 & 223 & 232 & 475 & 8,236 \\
\hline Fluyanna. ...... & 2,507 & 2,585 & 5,093 & 131 & 135 & 266 & 5,359 & 2,509 & 2,4 & 4,994 & 10,353 \\
\hline Frank & 6,791 & 6, & 13,642 & 50 & 55 & 105 & 13,747 & 3,082 & S, 269 & 6,351 & 20,098 \\
\hline Frederick ...... & 6,550 & 6,529 & 13,079 & 572 & 636 & 1,203 & 14,287 & 1,104 & 1,155 & 2,239 & 10,546 \\
\hline Gilm & 1, & 1,8 & 3,685 & 10 & 12 & 20 & 707 & 25 & 27 & 52 & 3,759 \\
\hline Gites. & 3,014 & 3,024 & 6, 038 & 33 & 34 & 67 & 6, 105 & 300 & 38 & 778 & 6,883 \\
\hline Glou & 2,301 & 2;216 & 4,517 & 350 & 347 & 703 & 5,220 & 2,834 & 2,90: & 5,733 & 10,956 \\
\hline Gooclitand & & 1,9 & & 334 & 369 & 70 & & 3,200 & 2,030 & 6, 139 & 10,656 \\
\hline Grayso & 3,823 & 3, & 7,653 & 20 & 32 & 52 & 7,705 & 203 & 284 & 54 & 8,252 \\
\hline Green & 5,509 & 4,991 & 10,500 & 117 & 69 & 185 & 10,686 & \(78:\) & 742 & 1,525 & 12,211 \\
\hline Greenvil & 972 & 1, & & 120 & 113 & 23 & 2,207 & 2,082 & 2,08i & 4,167 & 6,374 \\
\hline Green & 1,493 & 1,5 & 3,015 & 6 & 17 & 23 & 3,038 & 950 & 904 & 1,981 & 5,022 \\
\hline Haliàx & 5,498 & 5,562 & 11,060 & 271 & 292 & 563 & 11,623 & 7,582 & 7,315 & 14,89 & 20,520 \\
\hline Hamp. & 6,3 & & 12,478 & m & 113 & 22. & 12,700 & 595 & 618 & 1,213 & 13,013 \\
\hline Hancock, ...... & 2,2 & 2, & & & 1 & 1 & 4,443 & .... & & 2 & 4,445 \\
\hline Hardy. & & 4,217 & & 137 & 133 & 270 & 8,791 & 547 & 520 & 1,073 & 9,864 \\
\hline Hanov & & 3, & 7,482 & 131 & 126 & 257 & 7,739 & 4,702 & 4,781 & 9,483 & 17,222 \\
\hline ilarrison. ...... & 6,071 & 6,505 & 13,176 & 11 & 21 & 32 & 13,208 & 250 & 323 & 582 & 13,790 \\
\hline Heurico. & 19,503 & 18,389 & 37,985 & 1,598 & 1,992 & 3,590 & 41,575 & 10,942 & 9,099 & 20,041 & 61,616 \\
\hline Heury & 3, & & & 160 & 154 & 314 & & 2,533 & 2,483 & 5,018 & 12,105 \\
\hline Highlan & 2,024 & 1,866 & 3,890 & 13 & 14 & \({ }^{-27}\) & 3,917 & 199 & 203 & 402 & 4,319 \\
\hline tsle of W & 2,510 & 2,527 & & 640 & 730 & 1,370 & 6,40i & 1,780 & 1,790 & 3,570 & 9,977 \\
\hline Jackson & 4,23 & 4,003 & 8,240 & 10 & 1 & , & 8,2 & 23 & 32 & 55 & 8,306 \\
\hline James City & 1,0 & 1,079 & 2,167 & 479 & 566 & 1,045 & 3,212 & 1,318 & 1,268 & 2,583 & 5,798 \\
\hline Jefferso & 5,0 & 5,003 & & 238 & 275 & 511 & 10,575 & 2,049 & 1,911 & 3,960 & 14,535 \\
\hline Kanawha & 7,084 & 6,701 & & 91 & 90 & 181 & 13,960 & 1,234 & 850 & 2,184 & 16,150 \\
\hline King George & 1,161 & 1,349 & 2,510 & 193 & 105 & 388 & 2, & 1,430 & 1,863 & 3,673 & 6,571 \\
\hline Kingand Que & 1,842 & 1,959 & 3,801 & 181 & 207 & 388 & 4,181 & 3,06 & 3,071 & 6,139 & 10,328 \\
\hline Kiug VFillian & 1,284 & 1,305 & & 202 & 214 & 416 & 3,005 & 2,688 & 2,837 & 5,525 & 8,533 \\
\hline Lanicaster & 1,009 & 972 & 1,981 & 141 & 160 & 301 & 2,282 & 1,424 & 1,445 & 2,869 & 5,151 \\
\hline Lee. & 5,051 & 5,144 & 10, 195 & 8 & 5 & 13 & 10,208 & 392 & 432 & 824 & 11,1032 \\
\hline Lewis. & 3,977 & 3,759 & 7,736 & 19 & 14 & 33 & 7,769 & 94 & 136 & 230 & 7,990 \\
\hline Logan. & 2,501 & 2,288 & 4,789 & & 1 & 1 & 4,790 & 85 & 63 & 148 & 4,938 \\
\hline Loudon & 7,426 & 7,595 & 15,02! & 592 & 660 & 1,252 & 16,273 & 2,770 & 2,731 & 5,501 & 21,774 \\
\hline Louisa. & 3,027 & 3,156 & & 155 & 169 & 524 & 6,50? & 3,284 & 4,910 & 10,194 & 16,701 \\
\hline Lunenberg. & 2,937 & 2,184 & 4,421 & 133 & 124 & - 257 & 4,078 & 3,711 & 3,504 & 7,305 & 11,983 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e. - Continued.
state of virginia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{codstige.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE OOLORED.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Madison. & 2,112 & 2,248 & 4,380 & 50 & 47 & 07 & 4,457 & 2,943 & 2,154 & 4,397 & 8,454 \\
\hline Marshall . ...... & 6,641 & 6,270 & 12,911 & 21 & 35 & 57 & 12,968 & 15 & 14 & 29 & 12,997 \\
\hline Marion & 6,350 & 6,306 & 12,656 & . 1 & 2 & 3 & 12,659 & 28 & 35 & 63 & 12,723 \\
\hline Mason. & 4,556 & 4,194 & 8,750 & 26 & 21 & 47 & 8,797 & 159 & 217 & 376 & 9,173 \\
\hline Mathews & 1,831 & 2,034 & 3,265 & 93 & 125 & 218 & 4,083 & 1,502 & 1,506 & 3,008 & 7,091 \\
\hline MoDowell & 774 & 761 & 1,535 & ... & & & 1,535 & - \(\cdot\).... & -*..... & ....... & 1,533 \\
\hline Mecklenburg & 3,384 & 3,394 & 6,778 & 456 & 442 & 898 & 7,676 & 6,417 & 6,003 & 12,420 & 20.096 \\
\hline Mercer. & 3,315 & 3,113 & 6,428 & 15 & 1 & 29 & 6,457 & 182 & 180 & 362 & 6,819 \\
\hline Midulesex & 969 & 894 & 1,863 & 58 & 65 & 126 & 1,989 & 1,189 & 1,186 & 2,375 & 4,384 \\
\hline Montgomety & 4,193 & 4,058 & 8,251 & 80 & 67 & 147 & 8,398 & 1,141 & 1,078 & 2,219 & 10,617 \\
\hline Monongalia..... & 6,385 & 6,516 & 12,901 & 26 & 20 & 46 & 12,947 & 42 & 59 & 101 & 13,048 \\
\hline Monroe . . ....... & 4,826 & 4,710 & 9,536 & 44 & 63 & 107 & 9,643 & 575 & 541 & 1,114 & 10,757 \\
\hline Morgan.... .... & 1,847 & 1,76i & 3,614 & 10 & 14 & 24 & 3,633 & 46 & 48 & 94 & 3,732 \\
\hline Nansemond .... & 2,838 & 2,894 & 5,732 & 1,166 & 1,314 & 2,480 & 8,212 & 2,765 & 2,716 & 5,481 & 13,693 \\
\hline Nelson. & 3,360 & 3,289 & 6,649 & 60 & 68 & 128 & 6,777 & 3,200 & 3,038 & 6,238 & 13,015 \\
\hline New Kent...... & 1,003 & 1,053 & 2,146 & 170 & 191 & 364 & 2,510 & 1,649 & 1,725 & 3,374 & 5,884 \\
\hline Nicholas & 2,34日 & 2,122 & 4,471 & 2 & & 2 & 4,473 & , 82 & 72 & 154 & 4,627 \\
\hline Norfolk .... . . . . & 12,091 & 12,3:2! & 24,420 & 1,222 & 1,581 & 2,803 & 27,223 & 4,346 & 4,658 & 9, 004 & 36,227 \\
\hline Northampton & 1, & 1,505 & 2,998 & 472 & 490 & 96.2 & . 3,960 & 1,980 & 1,892 & 3,872 & 7,832 \\
\hline Northumberland. & 1,8 & 1,997 & 3,870 & 115 & 107 & 222 & 4,0 & 1,66: & 1, 775 & 3,439 & 7,531 \\
\hline Nottoway....... & 1,156 & 1,114 & 2,270 & 47 & 51 & 98 & 2,368 & 3,24: & 3, \(9 \times 200\) & 6,468 & 8,830 \\
\hline Ohio. & 10,990 & 11,206 & 22, 19 ti & 59 & 67 & 126 & 23,3 & 42 & 58 & 100 & 22,422 \\
\hline Orange. & 2,2 & 2,25 & 4, & 107 & 80 & 187 & 4,740 & 3,493 & 3,016 & 6,111 & 10,851 \\
\hline Page. ........... & 3,424 & 3,451 & 6,875 & 186 & 198 & 384 & 7,259 & 400 & 450 & 850 & 8,109 \\
\hline Patrick & 3,6 & 3, 555 & 7,158 & 59 & 72 & 131 & 7,280 & 969 & 1,101 & 2,070 & 9,359 \\
\hline Pendleton & 2,957 & 2,913 & 5,870 & 2) & 30 & 50 & 5, 2 & 119 & 103 & 241 & 6,164 \\
\hline Pittsjlv & 8,619 & 8,486 & 17, 103 & 324 & 335 & 659 & 17,764 & 7,403 & 6,937 & 14,340 & 32,104 \\
\hline Pleasants. & 1,503 & 1,422 & 2,92i & 3 & 2 & 5 & 2,930 & \(\varepsilon\) & 7 & 15 & 2,9+5 \\
\hline Pocahontas & 1,8 & 1,799 & 3,686 & 14 & 6 & 20 & 3,706 & 137 & 115 & 252 & 3,059 \\
\hline Powhatan. & 1,272 & 1,308 & 2,580 & 204 & 205 & 409 & 2,980 & 2,815 & 2,588 & 5,403 & 8,392 \\
\hline Preston & 6,787 & 6,413 & 13,200 & 28 & 17 & 45 & 13,9 & 31 & 36 & 87 & 13,312 \\
\hline Prince Edward. . & 2,055 & 1,982 & 4,037 & 233 & 233 & 466 & 4, & 3,869 & 3,472 & 7,341 & 11,844 \\
\hline Prince George. . . & 1,463 & 1,436 & 2,899 & 268 & 247 & 515 & 3,414 & 2,652 & 2,345 & 4.997 & 8,411 \\
\hline Prince William . & 2,826 & 2,864 & 5,690 & 254 & 265 & 519 & B, 2 & 1,163 & 1,193 & 2,355 & 8,565 \\
\hline Princess Aune.. & 2,226 & 2,107 & 4,333 & 103 & 92 & 195 & 4,528 & 1,646 & 1,540 & 3,185 & 7,714 \\
\hline Pulaski.... & 1,907 & 1,907 & 3,814 & 11 & 2 & 13 & 3,827 & 806 & 783 & 1,589 & 5,416 \\
\hline Putnani........ & 2,875 & 2,833 & 5,708 & 5 & 8 & 13 & 5, 721 & 281 & 299 & 580 & 6,301 \\
\hline Raleigh. & 1,672 & 1,619 & 3,291 & 13 & 6 & 19 & 3,310 & 28 & 29 & 57 & ,387 \\
\hline Randolph........ & 2,498 & 2,295 & 4,793 & 7 & 7 & 14 & 4,807 & 88 & 95 & 183 & 4,990 \\
\hline Rappahannock. . & 2,547 & 2,471 & 5,018 & 150 & 162 & 312 & 5,330 & 1,769 & 1,751 & 3,520 & 8,850 \\
\hline Riclınond & 1,833 & 1,737 & 3,570 & 410 & 410 & 820 & 4,390 & 1,23i & 1,229 & 2,466 & 6,856 \\
\hline Rockingham. ... & 10,999 & 10, 190 & 2), 489 & 254 & 278 & 532 & 21,021 & 1,143 & 1,244 & 2,387 & 23,408 \\
\hline Ritchie. & 3,528 & 3,281 & 6,809 & - 6.0 & & - \(0 \cdot 0\) & 6,809 & 13 & 25 & 38 & 6,847 \\
\hline Roane & 2,722 & 2,585 & 5,307 & & 2 & 2 & 5,309 & 34 & 38 & 72 & 5,381 \\
\hline Roano & 2,717 & 2,533 & 5,250 & 78 & 77 & 155 & 5,405 & 1,378 & 1,265 & 2,643 & 8,048 \\
\hline Rockbridge . .... & 6,640 & 6,201 & 12,841 & 241 & \(18!\) & 422 & 13,203 & 2,142 & 1,843 & 3,885 & 17,248 \\
\hline Ruastll... ...... & 4,016 & 4,514 & 9,130 & 20 & 31 & 51 & 9,181 & 550 & 540 & 1,099 & 10,280 \\
\hline Scott........... & 5,748 & 5,782 & 11,530 & 28 & 24 & 52 & 11,582 & 258 & 238 & 190 & 12,072 \\
\hline Shenandoah..... & 6,394 & 6,433 & 12,827 & 157 & 159 & 316 & 13,143 & 378 & 375 & 753 & 13,898 \\
\hline Einyth . ........ & 3,913 & 3,819 & 7,732 & 85 & 98 & 183 & 7,915 & 556 & 481 & 1,037 & 8,953 \\
\hline Southampton. .. & 2,790 & 2,423 & 5,713: & 836 & 938 & 1,794 & 7,507 & 2,8011 & 2,587 & 5,408 & 12,915 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tanle No. 41.-Population of the United Statcs by Counties, \&r.-Continued.

BTATE OF VIRGINIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{coonties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHITES.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{free colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{saves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te prpulation.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Pem. & Total. & & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Spottsylvania... & 3,725 & 3,991 & 7,716 & 244 & 33; & 574 & 8,290 & 3,713 & 4,073 & 7,786 & 16,076 \\
\hline Btafford ......... & 2,423 & 2,494 & 4,922 & 152 & 167 & 310 & 5,241 & 1,649 & 1,665 & 3,314 & 8,555 \\
\hline Sussex. ....... & 1,542 & 1,576 & 3,118 & 388 & 305 & 673 & 3,791 & 3,279 & 3,105 & 6,384 & 10,173 \\
\hline Surrey. ........ & 1,151 & 1,18* & 2,334 & 608 & 676 & 1,224 & 3,618 & 1,363 & 1,150 & 2,515 & 6,133 \\
\hline Taylor. ........ & 3,71i & 3,583 & 7,300 & 31 & 20 & 51 & 7,351 & 47 & 65 & 112 & 7,463 \\
\hline Tazewell. .... & 4,353 & 4,2\%0 & 8,625 & 35 & 3 & 93 & 8,718 & 012 & 590 & 1,202 & 9,820 \\
\hline Tucker......... & 718 & 674 & 1,392 & 8 & \(\varepsilon\) & 16 & 1,408 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 1,428 \\
\hline Tyler .......... & 3,334 & 3,154 & 6,488 & 4 & 7 & 11 & 6,484 & 7 & 11 & 18 & 6,517 \\
\hline Upshur. ........ & 3,63i & 3,427 & 7, 664 & \(\theta\) & ¢ & 16 & 7,080 & 103 & 109 & 212 & 7,292 \\
\hline Warwick. ...... & 340 & 322 & 662 & 31 & 28 & 59 & 721 & 577 & 442 & 1,019 & 1,740 \\
\hline Warren..... ... & 2,297 & 2,286 & 4,583 & 144 & 140 & 284 & 4,867 & 705 & 780 & 1,575 & 6,442 \\
\hline Washington..... & 7,104 & 6,982 & 14,096 & 126 & 123 & 249 & 14,345 & 1,331 & 1,216 & 2,54i & 16,891 \\
\hline Wayne. ........ & 3,521 & 3,083 & 6,604 & & & . .... & 6,604 & 58 & 85 & 143 & 6,747 \\
\hline Webster . . ...... & 833 & 719 & 1,552 & & & & 1,552 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1,353 \\
\hline Westmoreland... & 1,721 & 1,668 & 3,387 & 524 & 667 & 1,191 & 4,578 & 822 & 1,882 & 3,704 & 8,282 \\
\hline Wetzel ......... & 3,40t & 3,283 & 6,691 & 1 & ] & 2 & 6,693 & 3 & 7 & 10 & 6,703 \\
\hline Wond ........... & 5,624 & 5,167 & 10,791 & 36 & 48 & 79 & 10,870 & 85 & 91 & 176 & 11,046 \\
\hline Wirt . ........... & 1,921 & 1,807 & 3,728 & - & & & 3,728 & 9 & 14 & 23 & 3,751 \\
\hline Wise, .... ...... & 2,224 & 2,192 & 4,416 & 16 & 10 & 26 & 4,442 & 30 & 36 & 66 & 4,508 \\
\hline Wyoming. ..... & 1,446 & 1,349 & 2,795 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2,797 & 35 & 29 & 64 & 2,861 \\
\hline Wythe . ........ & 5,045 & 4,941 & 9,986 & 76 & 81 & 57 & 10,143 & 1,104 & 1,058 & 2,162 & 12,305 \\
\hline York............ & 1,210 & 1,130, & 2,342 & 350 & 332 & 682 & 3,024 & 1,006 & 918 & 1,925 & 4,949 \\
\hline Total........ & 528,897 & 518,514 & ,047,4112 & 77,721 & 30,321 & 58,042 & , 105,453 & 249, 483 & 241,382 & 490,865 & 1,396,318 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-112 Indians included in white population.
gTATE OF WISCONAIN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Adams . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,402 & 3,070 & 6,472 & 11 & 9 & 20 & 6,492 \\
\hline Abhland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 273 & 242 & 515 & -.......... & . 0.0 .10. & -••... & 515 \\
\hline Bad Ax............... \({ }^{\text {. }}\)...... & 5,815 & 5,153 & 10,968 & 24 & 15 & 39 & 11,007 \\
\hline Brown .......................... & 6,149 & 5,626 & 11,775 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 11,795 \\
\hline Butfalo .......................... & 9,157 & 1,707 & 3,864 & ...0.0.0. & . \(0 .\). & - & 3,864 \\
\hline Burnette ....................... & 7 & 5 & 12 & ...0. ..... & . . & . . . . . . . & 12 \\
\hline Calumet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,096 & 3,789 & 7,895 & -••*..... & -•• & . \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). \(\cdot\). & 7,895 \\
\hline Chippewa ...................... & 1,172 & 723 & 1,895 & .......... & & ........... & 1,895 \\
\hline Clark ......... . . ................ & 471 & 318 & 789 & .......... & -••••••••• & .......... & 789 \\
\hline Columbla... . .................. & 12,772 & 11,619 & 24,421 & 12 & 8 & 20 & 24,441 \\
\hline Crawford . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {e. . . }}\) & 4,236 & - 3,804 & 8,040 & 14 & 14 & 28 & 8,068 \\
\hline Dallas . ........... ............. & 8 & - 5 & 13 & -10.0..... & -••••• & -......... & 13 \\
\hline Dane ............. ............. & 23,151 & 20,699 & 43,850 & 34 & 38 & 72 & 43,922 \\
\hline Dodge . . . . . . . . . ........ ....... & 22,334 & 90,265 & 42,799 & 14 & 5 & 19 & 42,818 \\
\hline Donr ............................ & 1,659 & 1,288 & 2,947 & 1 & ... & 1 & 2,948 \\
\hline Douglas .......................... & 131 & 377 & 808 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 812 \\
\hline Duın............................ & 1,678 & 1,008 & 2,686 & 9 & 9 & 18 & 2,704 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&e.-Continued.
STATE OF WIBCONSIN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countisa.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{prer colorsd.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Mala, & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Eau Claire... & 1,834 & 1,319 & 3,153 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 3,168 \\
\hline Fond du Lac......... . . . . . . & 17,843 & 16,252 & 31,095 & 28 & 31 & 59 & 34,154 \\
\hline Grant............. ...... & 16,548 & 14,606 & 31,154 & 21 & 14 & 35 & 31,189 \\
\hline Green & 10,397 & 0,411 & 18,808 & ......... & .......... & .......... & 19,808 \\
\hline Green Lake & 6,531 & 6,101 & 12,632 & 23 & 8 & 31 & 12,663 \\
\hline Iowa... & 9,019 & 9,025 & 18,944 & 14 & 9 & 43 & 18,967 \\
\hline Jackson & 2,301 & 1,865 & 4,166 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 4,170 \\
\hline Jefferson & 15,621 & 14,812 & 30, 433 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 30,438 \\
\hline Juneau. & 4,605 & 4,164 & 8,769 & 1 & \(\cdots\) & 1 & 8,770 \\
\hline Kenosha & 7,305 & 6,567 & 13,872 & 17 & 11 & 28 & 13,900 \\
\hline Kewaunee & 2,993 & 2,537 & 5,530 & ....... & & & 5,530 \\
\hline Lacrosse & 6,599 & 5,550 & 12,149 & 19 & 18 & 37 & 12,188 \\
\hline Larayatte.................... & 8,617 & 8,491 & 18,108 & 13 & 13 & 26 & 18,134 \\
\hline La Pointe & 203 & 149 & 352 & 1 & & 1 & 353 \\
\hline Maultowoc & 11,631 & 10,781 & 2,412 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 22,416 \\
\hline Marathon & 1,624 & 1,258 & 2,892 & & & & 2,893 \\
\hline Marquette ................... & 4,381 & 3,852 & 8,233 & ... & & & 8,233 \\
\hline Milwaukie: & 31,452 & 30,959 & 62,411 & 54 & 53 & 107 & 62,518 \\
\hline Monrue.. & 4,496 & 3;911 & 8,407 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 8,410 \\
\hline Oconto. & 2,221 & 1,344 & 3,565 & 18 & 9 & 27 & 3,592 \\
\hline Outigamie & 5,036 & 4,541 & 9,577 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 9,587 \\
\hline Ozaukee & 8,119 & 7,563 & 15,682 & & & & 15,682 \\
\hline P'epın ............ ............ & 1,84] & 1,051 & 2,392 & ......... & ...... & .......... & 2,392 \\
\hline Pierce & 2,572 & 2,067 & 4,639 & 16 & 17 & 33 & 4,672 \\
\hline Polk & 767 & 633 & 1,400 & ......... & & & 1,400 \\
\hline Portage. & 4,017 & 3,483 & 7,500 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7,507 \\
\hline Racine. & 11,069 & 10,156 & 21,225 & 88 & 47 & 135 & 21,360 \\
\hline nichland & 5,118 & 4,605 & 9,723 & 5 & 4 & 9 & 9,738 \\
\hline lock . & 10,133 & 17,464 & 36,597 & 57 & 36 & 03 & 35,690 \\
\hline Saint Crol & 2,893 & 2,497 & 5,340 & & 2 & 2 & 5,392 \\
\hline Sauk. & 9,830 & 9,097 & 18,927 & 20 & 16 & 36 & 18,963 \\
\hline Shawano. & 441 & 341 & 782 & 22 & 25 & 47 & 829 \\
\hline Slubloygan .................... & 13,849 & 13,02] & 26,870 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 20,875 \\
\hline Trempeleau ........ .......... & 1,397 & 1,162 & 2,559 & & 1 & 1 & 2,560 \\
\hline Walworth & 13,6\%9 & 12,807 & 26,433 & 29 & 31 & 60 & 26,496 \\
\hline Washington & 12,401 & 11,221 & 23,622 & & .. .... & & 23,622 \\
\hline Waukesha. & 14,035 & 12,762 & 26,797 & 19 & 15 & 34 & 28,831 \\
\hline Wanpaca.. & 4,059 & 4,191 & 8,850 & 1 & & 1 & 8,851 \\
\hline Waushar & 4,555 & 4,211 & 8,766 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 8,770 \\
\hline Winnebago .................. & 12,368 & 11,330 & 23,718 & 28 & 24 & 52 & 23,770 \\
\hline Wood . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,425 & 999 & 2,424 & 1 & & 1 & 2,425 \\
\hline Total.... & 405,796 & 367,914 & 744,710 & 653 & 518 & 1,171 & 775,881 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note, -613 Indans included in white population.

Table No. 41.—Population of the Unitcd Slates by Counties, \&c.-Oontinued.
territory of colorado.

territory of dakota.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whitse.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiana.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate popule.tion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fernale. & Totul. & \\
\hline Total in Territory . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,592 & 884 & 2,576 & 1,205 & 1,056 & 2,281 & 4,837 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
district of columbia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{subdivitione.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whitre.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Yrez Colored.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{olaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'le population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & Male. & Pemale. & Total. & & Male. & Fem. & Toual. & \\
\hline Gcorgetown....... & 3,234 & 3,564 & 6,798 & 554 & 804 & 1,358 & 8,156 & 199 & 378 & 577 & 8,733 \\
\hline Washington eity... & 24,323 & 25,816 & 50,139 & 3,858 & 5,351 & 9,209 & 59,348 & 574 & 1,200 & 1,774 & 61,122 \\
\hline Remainder of Dist. & 2,028 & 1,799 & 3,827 & 290 & 274 & 564 & 4,391 & 439 & 395 & 834 & 5,225 \\
\hline Total......... & 29,585 & 31,179 & 60,764 & 4,702 & 6,429 & 11,131 & 71,895 & 1,212 & 1,973 & 3,185 & 75,080 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notr. -1 Indian included in white population.
territory of nevada.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{codntige.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{gree colored.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total, & \\
\hline Carson........................ & 5,957 & 710 & 6,667 & 35 & 10 & 45 & 6,712 \\
\hline & & & 105 & & , & & \\
\hline Total. & 6,102 & 710 & 6,812 & 33 & 10 & 45 & 6,857 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United Stutes by Counties, \&c.-Continucd. TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countiza,} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whiteg.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Frre } \\
\text { COLORED. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{indiang,} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total Pree.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{slaves.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & Male. & Fem. & Totul. & M. & F. & Tot' & M. & F. & [0t'1 & & M. & F. & Tot't & \\
\hline Buffalo & 66 & 48 & 114 & ... & . & & & \(\ldots\) & & 114 & & & \(\ldots\) & 114 \\
\hline Burt & 215 & \(1 ; 3\) & 388 & & & & & & .... & 388 & .... & & \(\cdots\) & 338 \\
\hline Butler & 19 & 8 & 27 & .... & & & ... & ... & .... & 27 & ... & & ... & 27 \\
\hline Calhoun. & 24 & 17 & 41 & .. & & & .... & \(\cdots\) & .... & 41 & … & & .... & 41 \\
\hline Cass & 1,439 & 1,53, & 3,364 & .. & . & \(\cdots\) & ... & ... & ... & 3,369 & .... & & ... & 3,369 \\
\hline Cedar & 42 & 101 & 243 & 2 & 1 & 3 & ... & ... & .... & 246 & & ... & - & 246 \\
\hline Clay . & 99 & 60 & 165 & & & ... & & \(\cdots\) & ... & 165 & & ... & \(\cdots\) & 165 \\
\hline Cuming & 40 & 27 & 67 & & & & & . & & 67 & & & \(\cdots\) & 67 \\
\hline Dakota & 464 & 34. & 806 & 6 & 7 & 13 & & ... & ... & 819 & .... & .. & . \(\cdot\) & 819 \\
\hline Daweon & 14 & 2 & 16 & & & & & & & 16 & & & .. & 16 \\
\hline Dixon & 134 & 113 & \(24 i\) & .... & & & ... & \(\cdots\) & ... & 247 & & .' & ... & 247 \\
\hline Dodge.......................... & 184 & 125 & 304 & ... & \(\cdots\) & ... & ... & & & 309 & & & & 309 \\
\hline Douglas & 2,252 & 2,053 & 4,30: & 13 & 8 & 21 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4,328 & & & ... & 4,328 \\
\hline Fort Randall & - 298 & 533 & 331 & 1 & 1 & 2 & .. & ... & ... & 353 & .... & & & 333 \\
\hline Guge . & 258 & 163 & 421 & & .. & & ... & \(\cdots\) & .... & 421 & & & . & 421 \\
\hline Green & & 10 & 16 & & & . \(\cdot\). & \(\cdots\) & ... & .... & 10 & & & ... & 16 \\
\hline Hall. & 73 & 4. & 116 & .... & ... & .-. & .. & \(\cdots\) & ... & 110 & .... & & \(\ldots\) & 116 \\
\hline Johnson & 282 & 246 & 528 & .... & & ... & ... & \(\cdots\) & .... & 528 & ... & & \(\ldots\) & 528 \\
\hline Jonen. & 77 & 4.9 & 122 & & & .... & & ... & ... & 122 & & & \(\cdots\) & 122 \\
\hline Kerney. & 372 & 93 & 435 & 2 & 2 & 4 & ... & .... & ... & 469 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 4.4 \\
\hline Lancaster. & 85 & 68 & 153 & & . & . & ... & . & . & 153 & ... & & & 153 \\
\hline L'Eau Qui Court & 104 & 31 & 133; & 7 & 7 & 14 & ... & 3 & 3 & 152 & & & & 152 \\
\hline Merick & 79 & 28 & 107 & ... & . & ... & 2 & \(\cdots\) & 2 & 109 & & & \(\ldots\) & 109 \\
\hline Nemeha. & 1,704 & 1,393 & 3,097 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 20 & 17 & 37 & 3,139 & .... & & & 3,139 \\
\hline Nucolle & 15 & 7 & 22 & & & & & & & 22 & & & \(\cdots\) & 22 \\
\hline Otoe .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,402 & 1,702 & 4,194 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 & , & 4,201 & 4 & 6 & 10 & 4,211 \\
\hline Pawnee & 470 & 412 & 882 & ... & ... & ... & \(\cdots\) & & .... & 882 & .... & & .... & 882 \\
\hline Platte & \(\} 441\) & 33. & 775 & ... & & & 3 & 4 & 7 & 782 & .... & - & & 782 \\
\hline Midison \(\qquad\) &  & & & & & & & & & 19 & & & & 19 \\
\hline Polk .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Richardson & 1,564 & 1,2\%4 & 2,83.4 & 1 & . & 1 & . & ... & ... & 2,833 & .. & & . & 2,835
39 \\
\hline Salinc. .......................... & 2 & & & .... & ... & ... & \(\cdots\) & ... & \(\cdots\) & 39 & .... & & .... & 39 \\
\hline Sarpy ........................... & \(67 \%\) & 523 & 1,109 & & & ... & 1 & & 2 & 1,291 & .... & & & 1,201 \\
\hline Shorter. ....................... & \(9:\) & 17 & 114 & & . & ... & ... & 3 & 3 & 117 & & & .. & 117 \\
\hline Washington . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 68: & 531 & 1,240 & .. & ... & ... & . & .. & ... & 1,249 & ... & .. & & 1,249 \\
\hline All that portion north of latitude \(4^{\circ}\) and west of longitude \(103^{\circ}\); & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline also, that portion bounded north by fatitude \(4 \mathbf{2}^{3}\), east by longitude & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \(101^{\circ} 33^{\prime}\), south by latitude \(40^{\circ}\), and west by longitudu \(103^{\circ}\)...... & 1,466 & 203 & 1,761 & .. & \(\cdots\) & & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1,703 & & \(\ldots\) & & 1,765 \\
\hline Total..................... & 16,689 & 12,007 & 28,696 & 35 & 32 & 67 & 30 & 33 & 63 & 29,826 & 6 & 9 & 15 & 28,841 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&r.-Continued.
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiamb.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aggregate populistion.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total & Male. & Female & Total. & \\
\hline Arizonn............... & 1,678 & 743 & 2,421 & 15 & 6 & 21 & 2,102 & 1,938 & 4,040 & 6,482 \\
\hline Bermalillo............... & 4,716 & 3,858 & 8,571 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 50 & 136 & 186 & 8,769 \\
\hline Dona Anna............ & 3,481 & 2,758 & 6, 239 & \(\cdot\) & ..... & . \(\cdot\).... & . \(\cdot\).... & ....... & . \(\cdot .0 .0 \cdot\) & 6,239 \\
\hline Mora.................. & 2,846 & 2,678 & 5,524 & 8 & 6 & 14 & 12 & 16 & 28 & 5,506 \\
\hline Rio Ariba.............. & 4,733 & 4,591 & 9,329 & -..... & -••••• & . \(\cdot\). \(0 \cdot\) & 279 & 241 & 520 & 9,849 \\
\hline Eanta Ana............. & 793 & 712 & 1,505 & ..... & -..... & \(\cdots\) & 1,103 & 964 & 2,067 & 3,572 \\
\hline Santa Fé.............. & 4,088 & 3,964 & 8,032 & 13 & 14 & 27 & 15 & 40 & 55 & 8,114 \\
\hline San Miguel............. & 7,355 & 6,315 & 13,670 & 1 & ...... & 1 & 13 & 30 & 43 & 13,714 \\
\hline Socorro ............... & 2,947 & 2,759 & 5,706 & - & 6 & 6 & 25 & 50 & 75 & 5,787 \\
\hline Ttios ................... & 6, 763 & 6,714 & 13,479 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 293 & 324 & 617 & 14,103 \\
\hline Valencia .............. & 4,312 & 4,188 & 8,500 & .... & . \(\cdot . .\). & -..... & 1,435 & 1,366 & 2,821 & 11,321 \\
\hline Total... ....... & 43,699 & :59,280 & 82,979 & 45 & 40 & 85 & 5,347 & 5,105 & 10,452 & 93,510 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TELRATORY OF UTAH.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{counties.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FREE COLORED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indianm.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total free.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{chavet.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Igg'te population.} \\
\hline & Male. & Fern. & Total & M. & \(F\). & Tot'l & M. & F. & Tot'l. & & M & F. & Tot'l & \\
\hline Reaver............ & 408 & 377 & 785 & ... & & .... & . \(\cdot\). & .... & ..... & 785 & .... & .... & ..... & 785 \\
\hline Hox Elder & 809 & 799 & 1,608 & & & & . . . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & . \(\cdot\) & & 1,608 & ... \(\cdot\) & & .... & 1,608 \\
\hline Cache & 1,308 & 1,293 & 2,601 & ... & ... & & 4 & . \(\cdot\) & 4 & 2,605 & & & .... \(\cdot\) & 2,603 \\
\hline Cedar & 387 & 351 & 741 & & & & . \(\cdot\) & ... & \(\cdots\) & 741 & . & \(\because\) & . \(\cdot\). & 741 \\
\hline llavis & 1,425 & 1,461 & 2,886 & . & & & 4 & 4 & 8 & 2,894 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 2,904 \\
\hline Desert............. ............. & & . \(0 \cdot\) & \(\cdots\) & . & & .... & .... & . \(\cdot\) & .... & ..... & .... & . & ..... & . \(\cdot\) \\
\hline Greasewood & & . \(\cdot\). & . . . . & \(\cdots\) & ... & & . . . & & ..... & \(\cdots\) & . \(\cdot\). & .... & .... & - \\
\hline Greell hiver..................... & 94 & 39 & 133 & . \(\cdot\) & .... & & \(\cdot\) & & 8 & 141 & - \(0 \cdot\) & & . 0. & 141 \\
\hline Jron .......................... & 513 & \(49{ }^{\circ}\) & 1,010 & ... & ... \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & & ... & . \(\cdot \cdot\) & .... & 1,010 & & & . \(\cdot\). & 1,010 \\
\hline Jual .......... ........... & 330 & 342 & 672 & & & & .... & & . \(\cdot\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 072 & . \(\cdot\). & & -• & 67.2 \\
\hline sillard....................... & 388 & 3.2! & 715 & & & & & . \(\cdot \cdot\) & . \(\cdot\). & 715 & & & . \({ }^{1}\) & 715 \\
\hline Salt Lake ................... & 5,46i & 5,738 & 11,200 & 12 & 14 & 26 & 27 & 23 & 50 & 11,276 & 12 & 7 & 19 & 11,295 \\
\hline Sampeto. .................... & 1,965 & 1,811 & 3,803 & & & & 5 & 4 & 9 & 3,815 & . \(\cdot\) & - & . \(\cdot\) & 3,815 \\
\hline Shambip. .............. & 91 & 71 & 162 & & \(\ldots\) & & & . \({ }^{\text {, }}\) & & 162 & & & \(\ldots\) & 162 \\
\hline Summit ....................... & 102 & 86 & 108 & \(\cdots\) & & \(\cdots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & . \(\cdot\) & 198 & . . & & . \(\cdot\). & 198 \\
\hline Tooele . .... ......... ......... & 518 & 482 & 1,000 & .. & . & . \(\cdot\). & 5 & 3 & 8 & 1,008 & & & . \(\cdot\). & 1,008 \\
\hline Utah......................... & 4,208 & 4,035 & 8,243 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & -• & 1 & 8,248 & & & . 0. & 8,248 \\
\hline Walade ........ ............. & \(\cdots\) & ..... & .... & & ...' & ..... & ... & \(\cdots\) & & & \(\cdots\) & & & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Washington ..... ......... & 360 & 331 & 691 & & & & & & & 001 & & & \(\ldots\) & 691 \\
\hline Welrer ..... .................... & 1,80; & 1,86i & 3,674 & & . & & - \(\cdot\) & 1 & 1 & 3,075 & ... & & & 3,675 \\
\hline County east Wasatch mountains & . 1. & . \(\cdot\). & & & & ... & & \(\ldots\) & .... & ..... & .... & & . & ...... \\
\hline Tutal.. & 20,178 & 19,94i & 40,12i & 13 & 17 & 30 & 46 & 43 & 89 & 40,244 & 18 & 11 & 29 & 40,273 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table No. 41.-Population of the United States by Counties, \&c.-Continued.
territory of washington.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{count} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{whites.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{free colored.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{indiang.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Agg'te population.} \\
\hline & Malo. & Female & Total. & Male. & Fem. & Total. & Male. & Female. & Total. & \\
\hline Chinalis.. & 201 & 82 & 283 & ..... & & & 1 & 1 & 2 & 285 \\
\hline Clallam.... ...... ....... & 132 & 17 & 149 & & .... & & ........ & & & 143 \\
\hline Clark & 1,625 & 742 & 2,367 & 1 & ..... & 1 & 4 & 12 & 16 & 2,384 \\
\hline Cowlitz . & 256 & 149 & 405 & ...... & . . & ... & . & 1 & 1 & 408 \\
\hline Island . ............. ... & 212 & 80 & 292 & .... & \(\cdots\) & ..... & 2 & & 2 & 294 \\
\hline Jefferson.. & 430 & 93 & 523 & 7 & 1 & 8 & ....... & & & 531 \\
\hline King . .................. & 221 & 80 & 301 & 1 & \(\ldots\) & 1 & ....... & ....... & & 302 \\
\hline Kitsap................... & 474 & 66 & 540 & 4 & & 4 & ...... & & & 544 \\
\hline Klikatat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 155 & 75 & 230 & . & & & ....... & ....... & ... & 230 \\
\hline Lewis.. & 219 & 117 & 336 & 1 & & -1 & 25 & 22 & 47 & 384 \\
\hline Paclfic . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 265 & 141 & 406 & & & & 1 & 13 & 14 & 420 \\
\hline Pierce................... & 806 & 308 & 1,114 & & & & & 1 & 1 & 1,115 \\
\hline Suwamish & 123 & 39 & 162 & & & & & & ...... & 162 \\
\hline Sukamania. & 108 & 63 & 171 & & - & & & 2 & 2 & 173 \\
\hline Sprokane . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 643 & 31 & 674 & 1 & 1 & 2 & - 162 & 158 & 320 & 998 \\
\hline Thurston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 976 & 519 & 1,405 & 10 & 2 & 12 & & & & 1,507 \\
\hline Walla-Wulla & 1,028 & 269 & \(\cdot 1,297\) & 1 & & 1 & & 20 & 20 & 1,318 \\
\hline Wahkiakum.............. & 33 & 8 & 41 & & & . \(\cdot\) & & 1 & 1 & 42 \\
\hline Whatcom . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 318 & 34 & 3\% & & & & & & & 352 \\
\hline Total .... ............ & 8,225 & 2,913 & 11,138 & 26 & 4 & 30 & 195 & 231 & 426 & 11,594 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTE.}

The suggestion of any supposed error in figures or in the orthography of places, will be thankfully received by the Superintendent of Census, who may be addressed through the mail free of postage.```

